

G. G. BURKE, PROPRIETOR

HARRISON, - - - NEBRASKA

He lights no lives who makes light of love.

We need to look forward, for we must some day look back.

A man is sometimes known by the things he might have done, but didn't.

President Palma's ideas on state lotteries are both morally and economically sound.

The growing demand is not so much for fireproof buildings as for buildings that will not burn.

Physicians are looking for a cure for the cigarette habit. One way is to teach the victims to smoke tobacco.

Emperor Menelik is coming to the World's Fair. Has he considered all that one continuous round of banquet means?

When the Russian battleship Oslava meets the Japanese Shikishima in deadly combat it will be a troublesome day for the proofreaders.

The Kaiser may have adopted the "American idea" in military uniforms, but surely not until he had persuaded himself that it was originally his own.

Alfred Austin is going to write for an English magazine a series of papers entitled "A Poet's Diary." It will, of course, be purely a work of fiction.

A Journal of health gives over-heating as a prolific cause of taking cold. To this we may add that a starved diet is fully as responsible. An empty stomach is exposed to innumerable ills.

London has a fad of hand-painted stockings. We had a hole hand-painted on the heel of one of our socks last week so deceptive in its rare naturalness that grandma tried to darn it.

One-half the world's crop of rubber comes to the United States. The demand for it may be due to muddy roads, which poor people traverse in rubber boots and rich people in automobiles with rubber tires.

In Korea the official class constitutes one-fifth of the men. This will almost answer to the description which an Irish humorist gave of the perfect country—one where every man should have a town of his own to govern.

"No one can contemplate hostilities between two great civilized countries without feelings of misgiving and depression," says Premier Ralfo. Can we call countries truly great or civilized when they have to settle their differences by murderous warfare?

A Spanish cardinal, who died lately, left fifty thousand pesetas—about ten thousand dollars—"to the first Spanish general who lands in the United States territory with an army sufficiently strong to avenge the defeats of the Spaniards in Cuba and the Philippines." The sum seems small for the task, but the chances are that it will have increased considerably by the time a claimant appears.

In all international affairs, and especially in treaties, care is taken to guard the rights and interests of both parties. To the lay mind, however, the precautions seem to be so numerous as to bring about the condition which Punch thus satirizes: "It is reported that Italy, following the example of France, is about to enter into an important treaty with Great Britain whereby the two countries shall be at liberty not to go to war with one another should they both be unwilling."

When men do not like the way the world is made they make it over to suit themselves. As nature did not connect the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, the Suez canal was dug. Because it takes too long to go by water from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, a "ditch" is to be cut across the Isthmus of Panama. The Russian government has had plans prepared for a dam across the Kerch strait, the outlet of the Sea of Azof, to raise the level of water in the sea so that ocean-going ships may be able to call at ports along its shores. The sea is so shallow—its depth varies from three to fifty-two feet—that only small boats can navigate it now.

It is notorious that in its criminal jurisprudence this country is rather nearer to an awful example than to a model. In no other civilized country on earth is there so much unpunished crime as in this boastful republic. Between our criminal record and the statistics of our educational, religious, charitable and benevolent expenditures and activities there is a contrast more striking and amazing than can be found in the statistics of any other nation. If our relative position in the family of nations depended on our record as to crime and its punishment we should be at the rear rather than in the van. That we hold the latter place is due to the abundance of our good work in other directions than the prevention, detection or punishment of crimes.

Statistics, it has been said, may be used to prove anything. There are two ways at least in which statistics may be misused—by means of averages and percentages. Here is a good example of an error reached by the method of an average. Some one has discov-

ered, he thinks, that astronomers are long-lived because the average age at death of sixteen hundred astronomers was sixty-four years, which is said to be about twice the average age of mankind in general. The statistician in this case overlooked the fact that each of his astronomers had probably passed the average age of mankind before he attained sufficient prominence to be classed as an astronomer.

An optimistic minister of Maine devotes ten minutes before beginning his Sunday sermon to a brief review of the good deeds done during the week as reported by the newspapers. Excellent. There is too much emphasis, exaggerated, or unseemly, or neglected, or minimized. Yet the good deeds exceed the evil ones—overwhelmingly so. Note the editorials of a newspaper that pays attention to the real life of the people. How much the editor finds to commend! He finds it everywhere in the news columns. Every day finds "some work of love begun, some deed of kindness done." It is simply a question of choice as to which best points a moral or adorns a tale. The editor finds the good because he is looking for it. That's it. One finds what one seeks. If he looks for evil to condemn he finds that also. And for the same reason. He is looking for it. If you are a pessimist you will find plenty of material for your harsh philosophy in the weaknesses of humankind. Your search will be an easy one. For evil obtrudes itself more than does the good. There's the daily news: Evil is news because it is the exception to the general rule of goodness. What is the universal rule is not news. And yet despite this fact, the good and the true and the noble crop out everywhere in the news. If you see only the evil, you are sure humanity is going to the dogs. If you see the good as well, you are sure humanity is on the upward trend. If you look for the good deeds of men, if it pleases you to discover the good, if you have an affinity for the good, you will find it. And when you have found the good, emphasize it. Hold it up to the world. Cherish it. If you want to discover mud you will see mud. If you want to look for the sun its brightness will cheer you.

The associated teachers adopted a resolution favoring reform in spelling by the dropping of some of the absurd twists, the superfluous letters, that burden the language, add to the labor of writing and printing it, and serve no more useful purpose than does the vermiform appendix in the human system. There is merit in the proposition. The most difficult study to master is the spelling book. The rigors of mathematics are play compared with that. No person ever becomes a perfect master in it. No person in writing but runs against some words the spelling of which are uncertain; not rare words but those of comparatively common use. Most persons solve the doubt by writing the words in two or more spellings and selecting the one that "looks right." The German is happily exempt from this burden of education. The silent letter is almost unknown. He spells the word as he pronounces it. It spells itself, as do our simpler words. Were our words spelled phonetically, if every letter represents some sound in them, an enormous amount of wasted time now spent in trying to memorize the quips and twists of letters would be saved to be given to the acquisition of other knowledge. No one can estimate the effect on other branches of the labor absurdly imposed upon students by our spelling, or what the effect would be if they were relieved from it. May it not be that the real source of most of their complaints so generally vented against the inefficiency of instruction is the confusion caused in the minds of children, the needless labor involved in trying to master the spelling lessons. And are not the "poor spellers" of our schools, those who make the spelling of words conform to their sound when spoken, really our best spellers? If not, that are they not the strongest protest against it and their "poor spelling the strongest argument for its reform these experienced teachers propose?

Japanese Wives. The position of the Japanese wife is not that of equality with her husband. He is the liege lord, to be obeyed by her in the most servile manner. He exacts from her the little attentions that an American woman expects, and usually gets, from her husband. With out so much as a murmur of complaint from his spouse, who must always receive him with bows and smiles and ever have her mind and eyes on his comfort, he goes and comes when he pleases. When he fares forth socially he does not take her with him; who he receives gentlemen in his own house—a rare thing, by the way—madame seldom presents herself, unless in some menial capacity. And while such a thing as conjugal love must exist in Japan, it usually escapes the notice of the foreign sojourner the people considering it vulgar to exhibit emotion of any kind in public. The wife as a social unit being completely submerged, it follows that others of her sex must take her place socially, and in this office the geishas play an important role.—Smart Set.

Doubtfully Unsnaky. "Don't you consider it lucky to pick up a pin?" asked the superstitious man. "Not if you pick it up by sitting down on it," replied the pedagogic promptly.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Money makes the mare go and the automobile makes the money go.

INTERESTING TO AMERICANS.

Western Canada Will Soon Become the Supply Depot for Wheat for Great Britain.

During the past year about 50,000 Americans went from the United States to Canada. Most of these settled upon farm lands, and the writer is informed by agents of the Canadian Government that the greatest success has followed the efforts of nearly all. To their friends on this side of the boundary line the fullest assurance is given of the prosperity that is in store for them. There will always be a splendid market for all the grain, cattle and other produce that can be raised in Western Canada, and with the advantages offered of a free homestead of 160 acres of land, and other lands which may be bought cheaply, an excellent climate, splendid school system, educational advantages of the best, what more is required? The husbandman gets more return for his money than in any other country in the world.

On the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to the Corn Exchange, London, England, Colonel Montgomery, V. D., made several important statements. "The function the said which you have just been assisting in connection with a kindred association has doubtless shown you the importance of the provision trade of Liverpool in its relationship with the Dominion and the enormous possibilities of the future development of that trade. Well, the grain trade of Liverpool has interests with Canada no less important than those of the provision trade. When it is borne in mind that 80 per cent of the breadstuffs of this great country has to be brought from abroad, you will readily appreciate with what great satisfaction we view the large and steadily increasing supplies of grain which are annually available for export from Canada, and I challenge contradiction when I say that of the wheats we import from Russia, India, the Pacific and the length and breadth of the United States, none give more general satisfaction, none is more generally appreciated, than that raised in the Province of Manitoba. We cannot get enough of it, and it is no exaggeration to say that there are before us dozens of millers who hunger for it. This is not the time to enter into statistical questions, but we look forward with confidence to the time at which, with the present rate of progress, the Dominion of Canada will have a sufficient surplus of wheat to render this country independent of other sources of supply. I think I may, with justifiable pride, remind you that this is the chief grain market of the British Empire, and through its excellent geographical position, as well as through the enterprise of its millers, it is now the second milling center in the world."

Send to any authorized Canadian Government Agent for copy of Atlas and information as to railway rate, etc.

For 30c and This Notice. The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will send free 1 pk. May 1st Carrot, 10c. 1 pk. Earliest Green Eating Onions, 10c. 1 pk. Peep of Day Tomato, 20c. 1 pk. Salzer's Flash Light Radish, 10c. 1 pk. Salzer's Long Quick Radish, 10c. 1 pk. Salzer's Queen of All Radish, 10c. Above six rare novelties, the choicest and finest of their kind, have a retail value of 70c, but they are mailed to you free, together with Salzer's big catalogue, well worth \$100.00 to every wise-awake gardener, all upon receipt of but 30c in postage and this notice. (C. N. U.)

There is nothing that God loves more, and that makes us all feel better, than thankfulness.

ARTHUR'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS are a scientific cure for the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, sour stomach, heart burn, etc. They have been tested for 18 years by thousands of people and have never failed to cure. Try the best now. Sold only by ARTHUR'S DYSPEPSIA TABLET CO., Toronto, Mich. Large Sample, 10c.

I guess that the misery of life are about equally divided; one person is chilly for the want of a shirt, and another pines for a box at the opera, and both of them think life is a hardship.

It is hard work to pity another without feeling superior to him. This takes all the poetry out of the emotion.

The bulk of mankind can be divided into 3 lumps: the lazy, the indolent, and the ——— lazy.

Indispensable. St. Jacobs Oil. For all aches from head to foot. PAINS and ACHES. Price 15c. and 50c.

OLD FAVORITES

Cardinal Wolsey's Farewell. Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness! This is the state of man: To-day he puts forth the tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms, and bears his blushing honors thick upon him; The third day comes a frost, a killing frost; And—when he thinks, good easy man, his greatness is a ripening—nips his root. And then he falls as I do. I have ventur'd, Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders, This many summers in a sea of glory, But far beyond my depth; my high-blown pride At length broke under me, and now has left me, Weary, and old with service, to the mercy Of a rude stream, that must forever hide me. Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye. I feel my heart new opened: O, how wretched Is that poor man who hangs on princes' favors! There is, betwixt that smile we would aspire to, That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin, More pangs and fears than wars or women have; And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer, Never to hope again. —Shakespeare.

On the Death of Joseph Holman Drake Green be the turf above thee, Friend of my better days! None knew thee but to love thee, Nor named thee but to praise.

Tears fell when thou wert dying, From eyes unused to weep, And long, where thou art lying, Will tears the cold turf steep.

When hearts, whose truth was proven, Like thine, are laid in earth, There should a wreath be woven To tell the world their worth.

And I who woke each morn'g To clasp thy hand in mine, Who shared thy joy and sorrow, Whose veal and wee were thine.

It should be mine to braid it Around thy faded brow, But I've in vain essayed it, And feel I cannot now.

While memory bids me weep thee, Nor thoughts nor words are free, The grief is fixed too deeply, That mourns a man like thee. —Fitz-Greene Halleck.

THE LONDON WORKMAN'S WIFE

Life at Its Best is a Hard Struggle with Them All Around. It is a sheer impossibility for most workmen's wives to leave home, no matter how sorely they need rest and change. When the same person is nurse, cook, laundress, charwoman and needlewoman to an entire household her absence means chaos. Mrs. B., whose family consists of ten children under 14, and whose hoist is that she never sends a child to school with an unstarved pinafore or unblackened boots, said one day to her visitor: "I declare I'm a bit glad when one of them is ill, for then I put on my bonnet and go to the chemists, and it makes a little change. But, there, I ought not to complain; I don't have what you may call a laborious life." Even a grown-up daughter living at home does not always relieve her mother. "I went away last year," says Mrs. G., "and it did me a world of good, but I can never go again. My girl and her father couldn't manage on what I do with, and when I got home they were in debt to all the shops."

Only one experience—that of being left to do all her own work—can enable a member of that servant-keeping class to realize what continuous household drudgery really means. By 35 many of these women are well on toward old age, still toiling for the family good, but querulous, broken in health and unattractive, losing influence daily over husband and sons. In times of sickness or slackness of work it is considered the mother's business to keep the home together somehow—by charring, pawing, or begging—and even to provide a few pence for tobacco.

Other outlets being denied them, these working class mothers concentrate their energies on their homes. They are marvelous managers, and have reduced shopping to a science. "I always begin Monday morning," said Mrs. S., "wondering how I shall come out on Saturday night; if I don't owe a penny I go to bed happy." She went on to explain how she bought her vegetables a farthing cheaper by going up the street, and saved a half penny on her meat by going down it. The real ambition of her life was to provide the family every day "with a bit of something hot."

The question on one occasion was: "If you had a daughter in a good trade, able to support herself, would you wish her to marry?" The remarks made were of deep interest from the light they shed on the speaker's inmost feelings. They did not deny that matrimony involved terrible risks—that even where the husbands proved satisfactory a dozen circumstances might plunge the wives into misery. On the other hand there was the craving for children, for belongings, for a sphere

of influence. "Babies are not such a burden, after all," said one woman whose domestic trials would have soured most people; "they don't come all at once, and the time doesn't seem so long when you have a child in your arms."—Macmillan's Magazine.

THIRTY YEARS IN SENATE.

Senator Allison is the Oldest in Continuous Service in the Body.

Senator Allison entered the senate in 1873, and there is now no one member of that body who has served continuously as he has done. Stewart of Nevada, was a member, and John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, took his seat at the same time, Stewart was on twelve years and Mitchell ten years when John P. Jones, of Nevada, took his seat at the same time, but closed thirty years of service last March. There were some interesting figures in the senate when Allison took his seat there for the first time. From the south there was quite an array of the so-called carpet bag senators. Among the well-known personages the new Iowa man met on the floor thirty years ago were Powell Clayton, now ambassador to Mexico, and Stephen W. Dorsey, Arkansas; John B. Gordon, Georgia; John A. Logan and Richard J. Oglesby, Illinois; Oliver P. Morton, Indiana; John J. Ingalls, Kansas; Hannibal Hamlin and Lot M. Morrill, Maine; George S. Boutwell, Charles Sumner and William D. Washburn, Massachusetts; Zach. Chandler and Thomas W. Ferry, Michigan; Alexander Ramsey and William Windom, Minnesota; Adelbert Ames, Mississippi; Carl Schurz, Missouri; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Roscoe Conkling, New York; Matt W. Hanson, North Carolina; John Sherman and Allen G. Thurman, Ohio; Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania; William G. Brownlow, Tennessee; James W. Flanagan, Texas; George F. Edmunds and Justin S. Morrill, Vermont; Henry J. Davis, West Virginia; Matthew H. Carpenter, Wisconsin.

It is quite a distinction to be the sole survivor of an entire membership of the senate. While it is true that there are two men member now who were there thirty years ago Senator Allison has seen them go and their successors take their seats and again witnessed their return. He is the one man who has been a member and witnessed a complete change in the senate, himself alone excepted.—Washington Post.

MOUNTAINEERS' "DEAD LINE"

An Interstate Fund that Cost the Lives of Hundreds of Men.

"My boyhood home in Hancock county, Tenn., was the scene of many deadly encounters," said W. G. Garvise, now of St. Louis, at the Raleigh. "Hancock is in east Tennessee, away up in the mountains, and borders of Virginia. In my youthful days the state line, which separated it from Lee county in the Old Dominion, was commonly spoken of as the 'dead line.' Between my countrymen and the Virginia mountaineers there raged incessant feuds of the kind that meant killing whenever there was a meeting whether accidental or premeditated. As a lad, I often saw wagons driven through the little town I lived in with one or more corpses of men slain in these desperate affrays. Whenever a Hancock man crossed over the 'dead line' he knew he carried his life in his hands, and it was the same way with the Virginians.

"I have heard it asserted, and do not believe it an exaggeration, that in the years of the existence of this interstate war there were between 650 and 700 Hancock men slain. As they were just as good shots as their foes, the loss on the Virginia side must have been equally heavy. Within the last decade, I am glad to say, the feud has almost, if not quite, died out, and a much better feeling exists than of yore. But even now, recollecting what the former conditions were, if I were to go back to the old home I'd feel some liability in crossing the 'dead line.'"—Washington Post.

AMERICANS IN PORTO RICO.

Number is Decreasing—Estimates Run from 600 to 5,000.

The question is how many Americans are there in Porto Rico? The number has been variously estimated from 600 to 5,000, but all estimates are mere guesses.

A census was taken in 1899 at the close of the year, and at that time according to the enumeration, there were 1,060 persons on the island who were born in the United States. This was one year after the occupation and conditions since then have changed so that the figure is scarcely of any assistance at all in estimating the number now here. Of the total of 1,060 on the island born in the United States, 680 resided in the department of Bayamon, which is the district where the capital is located. Of those in this district nearly all resided in San Juan, the capital being the residence of 431 of the 680. Of the 1,060 born in the United States and residing here, only 281 were women.

Of course, these figures do not include the soldiers who were here, and excluding that element in the population, we believe that most observers will admit that the number of Americans on the island has increased since that date, and also that for a year or so the number has been decreasing. Perhaps the year 1902 was the year of the largest number of Americans on the island. The population is so restless and so constantly changing it is difficult to get any accurate estimate.—San Juan News.

Where there's much smoke there's likely to be a lot of soft coal.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

ALL SIGNS FAIL IN A DRY TIME. THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME. THE FISH as a sign has a history. This is told in an interesting booklet which is yours for the asking. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. WET WEATHER CLOTHING. OUR GOODS ARE ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

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NO CHANCE FOR THEM. Artist—"Women are crowding into the professions, but they will never interfere with us. They will never be artists. Friend—"Why not? Artist—"They haven't the faintest glimmer of art sense. Look at their fashions."

THE MOTHER OF COURSE. First Judge (baby show)—"Who is the mother of that squally brat?" Second Judge—"Mrs. Uppsin. I think I heard her speak of him as 'cunning,' 'cute,' and 'sweet.'"

Buy in the Black Hills. High Class Mining Stocks. 11 Broadway, New York.

TIME FOR FORBEARANCE. Daughter—"Maw, I want you to stop bossing paw until after I get married." Mother—"Why, I should like to know?" Daughter—"Just as quick as I get a little bit intimate with a young man, they begin to ask if I take after you."

Most people have 2 ears, a live one and a dead one. The live one they keep for the fallings of the world, the dead one for the virtews.

Don't get in the habit of finding fault. Be fair, be kind. A fair mind always treated fairly.

Cold weather did not much delay work on world's fair building—will be ready on time. In his report on the progress of work on the world's fair structure, director of work, Taylor shows that satisfactory headway was made during January, notwithstanding the cold weather of the latter part of the month.

A full grown whale weighs one hundred tons. Few whales exceed seventy feet in length.

When we introduced this remarkable grass three years ago, little did we dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quick, hay producer on earth, but this has come to pass. Agr. Editors wrote about it, Agr. College Professors lectured about it, Agr. Institute Orators talked about it, while in the farm home by the quiet roadside, in the corner grocery, in the village post office, at the creamery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 14 tons per acre, and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

Then comes Bromus inermis, than which there is no better grass or better permanent hay producer on earth. Grows wherever soil is found. Then the farmer talks about Salzer's Teosintes, which will produce 100 stocks from 100 lbs. of seed, 11 feet high, in 100 days, rich in nutrition and greedily eaten by cattle, hogs, etc., and is good for 80 tons of green food per acre. Victoria Rape, which can be grown at 25c a ton, and 50c at 20c a bushel, both great food for cattle, also come in for their share in the discussion. JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c IN STAMPS to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalogue and lots of farm seed samples free. (C. N. U.)

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