The Harrison Press-Journal

C. C. BURKE, Proprietor

HARRISON, - - NEBRASKA.

What is home without a home ruler?

For the man with a pull the best is none too good.

A man in reduced circumstances isn't a woman's idea of a bargain.

The T's, Z's and X's of the alphabet are working overtime these days.

If San Domingo insists on being a yellow dog she shouldn't object to a few lusty kicks.

Try to fancy the Russian newsboys yelling "Here's your Birzheviya uxtra! All about the war!"

Dig around in your back lot and if you can find a few grains of radium you can quit working.

Japan raising a $50,000,000 loan right at home reminds us somewhat of the way in which Uncle Sam prepared for his bout with the don.

A man 80 years old has just been admitted to the bar in Nebraska. With fair luck he hopes in time to be able to build up a good practice.

The farmers of the United States now have in stock $217,532,832 worth of mule and are well prepared for good, cheerful European complications.

People who have done a little something in mines will appreciate a late definition of the word bonanza. A bonanza is a hole in the ground owned by an infernal liar.

A little girl was killed by her sorrow for "Little Eva" while witnessing a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at Port Huron, Mich. Isn't it about time to have "Uncle Tom" stopped by law?

One of the Chicago banks has decided that its employes must not get married unless their salaries amount to at least $1,000 a year each. This will give the boy who is in love a good excuse to strike for a raise.

Seventy thousand arrests were made in Chicago in 1902, the latest year for which complete returns are available. More than twenty-one thousand of those arrested had no occupation. They did not even call themselves laborers. It is usually so; it is the idle hands that make work for the police.

Three hundred thousand people in London live in one-room tenements—an average of five to a room and 30,000 homeless persons walk the streets every night. So much for being the world metropolis. Stick to the small towns, where there is more room and where street walking at night is unknown.

Baldness may be becoming more common, but it is not by any means a modern affliction. A French Egyptologist has unearthed a papyrus which gives a recipe for the cure of baldness, prepared for King Cheta, the second sovereign of the first dynasty, who reigned about six thousand years ago. The prescription was made for the use of the king's mother. This earliest of hair tonics was a salve compounded of dates, the paws of dogs and the hoofs of asses, mixed and boiled in oil. As no testimonial from the old lady has been discovered, the salve cannot be recommended.

English is making its way steadily in the contest with French and German as the international language. In the recently negotiated treaty between China and Japan—which was "Done at Shanghai this eighth day of the tenth month of the thirty-sixth year of Meiji, corresponding to the eighteenth day of the eighth moon of the twenty-ninth year of Kuang-Hsu,"—it is provided that in case there is any divergence in the interpretation of the Japanese and Chinese texts of the treaty, the difference shall be settled by reference to the English text. The treaty is signed in all three languages.

Work has begun on what promises to be a better and more comprehensive economic history of the United States than any yet produced. It is to be prepared by specialists, according to a plan devised by the department of economics and sociology of the Carnegie Institution in Washington. The economic development of the country will be considered from eleven different points of view, taking in respectively, population and immigration, agriculture and forestry, mining, manufacturing, transportation, domestic and foreign commerce, money and banking, the labor movement, industrial organization, social legislation, and last, federal and State finance. The history, when completed, will contain the data from which scholars and statesmen may draw their conclusions respecting what must be done to increase the national prosperity.

Germany's colonial empire is not so extensive as that of Great Britain, but the Germans have hopes. The German Colonial Society has recently erected a five-story building in Berlin for use as its headquarters. Besides the offices of the society the building contains show rooms in which the products of the colonies are exhibited and offered for sale. The society interests itself in all Germans abroad, whether they live under German jurisdiction or not, and strives to keep the love for the fatherland alive in those who have left it. For several years the society found it difficult to persuade the Germans at home that the colonies deserved more attention. In 1886 it had only eighteen thousand members, but it has at last aroused the people to an appreciation of the importance of fostering the emigration of Germans to German territory, not only to relieve the congestion of population at home, but also to provide a friendly market for the surplus products of the home country. The society now has a hundred thousand members, and is co-operating with the government in its plans for expansion. The Pan-German movement is progressing, along with the movement for the unification of the British Empire on a commercial basis.

The dearth of farm labor is proclaimed so often that neither the subject itself nor the lamentations and exhortations which attend its discussion can be deemed novel, but considerable interest should attach, nevertheless, to a presentation of the case which was made before a Fruit Growers' Convention in California because it was unusually thorough and instructive. It appeared in the report of the chairman of the "labor supply committee," which told of the efforts that had been made to allure young men from the East to the neighborhood of California orchards where they might prove handy in harvest time. Ten representative fruit growers were sent to scour the country and round up the young men, and apparently they did the business in the hustling fashion that is characteristic of their State. They traveled far and wide, tanned glorious climate with short recesses for eating and sleeping, and distributed 100,000 copies of an engaging booklet entitled, "Grasp This, Your Opportunity." They also scattered other literature on the way and left application blanks for those desiring employment, and the chairman said that they did their work judiciously, planting the seed like wise agriculturists where it promised the best and most abundant crops. But the same authority adds: "The reports of these ten travelers now on file in our office show to this committee conclusively that desirable agricultural help is just as scarce in the Eastern States as in California. We find the average farmer in the East so much hampered in his business by the scarcity of help that very many are contemplating selling their holdings and coming to California." Now it is a fact that the Californians have suffered so from the lack of help that they have begun to talk against the Chinese exclusion act, and the investigators were much surprised to discover the condition of affairs in the East. It would seem, therefore, that the farmers who should seek relief in California must go from the frying pan into the fire, but they are tickled with the prospect of remunerative small holdings which they may work without help, and the resourceful Californians propose to attract men of family with the offer of five, ten and fifteen acre tracts on easy terms, and to use them upon adjacent ranches while their own are coming into bearing. The showing as a whole is very discouraging for those who regret the drift away from the farms to the towns and cities because it indicates that this drift is constantly going on despite the law of supply and demand. Assuming that the need of the country is as great as it is made to appear, inducements in the way of wages and good living would naturally be forthcoming, but apparently the attractions of city life outweigh them. As a particular instance of the condition of the market the committee states that during the year it "has received from fruit growers, packers, canners and others applications for 9,301 people to work," while it has succeeded in placing only 917 people from the Eastern States.

Sugar.

Few persons, probably, are aware that sugar was unknown to the ancients. Neither Greek nor Latin has any word for it. The word saccharon, from which our "saccharine" is derived, signified a sweet juice crushed from the bamboo. Indeed, men and women who need not yet acknowledge that they are old can remember when sugar was a rare luxury in a workingman's family, used but sparingly even by the well-to-do. To-day it is one of the great food staples of the world, produced in quantities beyond the power of the untrained mind to comprehend, and distributed to every part of the globe. According to the latest estimate, the total production of the world this year will be nearly ten and one-half million tons. Those families who buy it by the pound may like to know that this quantity represents more than twenty-three billion pounds—or enough to give every inhabitant of the globe fifteen and a half pounds.—Youth's Companion.

No Pleasure in it.

"Oh, yes, I went to a theayter show, of course," said Sally Medders, just back from town.

"I guess you enjoyed it a lot," remarked Melinda Hayrick, enviously.

"No, I didn't. I wuz thet excited I furgot tew buy any peanuts afore I went in, an' thar warn't nobody in the theayter a-sellin' 'em."—Philadelphia Press.

The Kentucky Code.

"Yes," said the Kentucky judge, "the gentleman shot the man for calling him a liar and I acquitted him."

"But that was hardly an excuse, was it?" argued a Yankee lawyer.

"Of course, why not? It was a clear case of self-defense."—Detroit Free Press.

A chauffeur is a man who runs down pedestrians and runs up repair bills.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado, is none the less entitled to the prefix "Hon."

Nothing hurts a small man so much as to have people ignore his threats.

A number of girls in a Berlin cooking school have died from eating their own salad.

It is about time for the continuous performers to begin warbling "On the banks of the Yalu, far away."

The steel trust recently lost three million dollars by fire. It has lost much more than that by water.

Truth is constantly getting in the way of some people. That is probably why it is crushed to earth so often.

Education may be the greatest force to-day, but the uninstructed delegate sometimes holds the balance of power.

Owners of the death-dealing aerial loop-the-loop are called "amusement" promoters. Yet we shudder at bull fights and football.

The marriage of one of J. P. Morgan's nephews to a Japanese heiress may be nothing but a cunning attempt to get the Japanese throne into the family.

The Cramps and the Krupps are no doubt looking forward to a brisk trade as soon as the present trouble is over and Japan and Russia can negotiate new loans.

President Harper, of the Chicago University, wants his professors to mix more with the students. This seems like placing an unwarranted hardship upon the students.

The question whether the Justices of the Supreme Court or the ambassadors should first enter the reception room at Washington functions might be settled, according to a waggish observer, by bringing them in at separate doors, but at exactly the same moment.

A laundry company in Berlin proposes to furnish linen free to all customers who will give them the washing of it. They estimate that in this way they can get back twice the original investment. "Let us but wash the shirt of a nation and we care not who makes them," is their motto.

Some persons have thought English grammar a matter of small importance compared with a knowledge of the three R's, but $80,000 has just been lost by a claimant to an estate in New York because the testator unfortunately used the word "will" instead of "shall." Such a mistake could not have occurred in Boston.

Peru is growing progressive. The government has consented that the managers of the new American railway line between Oroya and Cerro de Pasco may run freight trains as fast as thirteen miles an hour. The "lightning express" probably goes at the rate of twenty miles; but even thirteen miles is fast travel for a country used to the speed of pack-animals.

The Province of New Brunswick plans to establish model orchards of apples and plums, ultimately one in every county. The government will furnish the trees and plans for arranging and cultivating them. The owner of the land, who is to pledge himself that for ten years he will follow the plans of the department of agriculture, will have the product of the orchard. This seems an easy and practical way to plant ideas and raise object-lessons as well as fruit.

Arctic ice has doubtless claimed another explorer in the person of Baron Toll, commander of an expedition to map the north Siberian coast. He was cut off from the mainland by ice in the early winter of 1902. In February of last year an expedition was arranged for his relief, but the boatmen of the expedition, who returned to Yakutsk on January 15th, could not find him on New Siberia or Bennett Island, where he was supposed to be, although he had left papers there announcing that he had turned southward in November, 1902. In what form death overtook him no man knows, but few believe that he is still alive. His fate, however, will not deter a single one of those who are drawn by the magnetism of the great white north.

They do curious things in Japan, if we may trust a recent book on that country. The writer says that cabinet ministers, generals, politicians and civil servants wear trousers in public, but five minutes after they get home they are clad in a loose kimono, and are squatting on the floor in the ancient way. He says, too, that the Japanese woman, dressed in European fashion, is treated in public by her husband according to the European manner; but at home, in her native costume, she is the Asiatic wife, the servant of her lord and master. If all this is true—and the most doubtful part of it is the statement that a Japanese can change from European to native costume in five minutes—the European manners of Japan are not even skin deep; they go no deeper than the coat.

One of the most important characters of the old-time New England farm life was the "hired man." It was Hiram or Nathan who taught Johnny to catch his first fish and to trap his first muskrat. He washed the buggy for the girls and brought wood for mother on baking day and water on wash day. He was the general all-round, handy man of the family. The hired man of these days was commonly a member of some neighboring family, who was working for wages until he could get a start for himself. No one thought of him as a servant. He ate with the family, sat with them in the evening, and in all the ordinary relations of life was one of them. Not infrequently the daughter of his employer was the girl whom he chose for a wife. Hiram and Nathan are no more. Their like is not found to-day, either in New England or in the rest of the country, and everywhere is heard the lament, "We can't get help on the farms. We need men." What is the trouble? Many things, no doubt. First, the character of farming has changed. It has become more systematic and businesslike in the regions where it is most successful; in other places it has fallen into such a decline that a "hired man" is a misfit. Then the fascinations of the city, with its wide opportunities for amusement and the short and stipulated hours of work, have tempted the young men away from the farm. The growth of the great farms of the West, and the businesslike way in which they are conducted, has created a demand for another kind of help, and there are "hired men" out there who are getting salaries of five thousand dollars a year. Perhaps Hiram is among them.

The author of "Home Thoughts" in the New York Evening Post, has some good remarks on the kind of tyranny which many otherwise well-meaning wives exercise over their husbands in the interest of a certain petty esthetics. The alleged master of the household is thus often led to seek in his club or elsewhere, a freedom which is really denied him in a home where there must be no displacement of furniture, even when practical convenience calls for it, where costume and attitude and action of every kind must be in strict accordance with feminine regulations or, to use the writer's words, "where any slight to those conveniences which maintain grace of arrangement and indicate knowledge of social amenities brings reproach on the offender." The supreme argument of the real master is "suppose some one should come in unexpectedly," the implication being that, were that to happen the social status of the household would be compromised, if not everlastingly ruined. So everything must be just so, too. It is a lady, however, if we mistake not, who writes, and she does not believe in so much esthetic, or rather conventional, rigour. It is most tyrannous, she says, to sacrifice in small houses scantily provided with service, the comfort and repose of the men and growing youths of the family to the unvarying maintenance of some particular scheme of color or grouping in the arrangement or beautifying of a room. We think this is about right. No home can be truly happy where a reasonable liberty does not reign. It is certainly most desirable that the ladies of the household should cultivate good taste, but even good taste—which is not always exemplified in certain supposedly very correct interiors—should not be converted into an instrument of oppression. Give the man a chance.

RUSSIAN DICK TURPIN.

Highwayman Who Robbed Wealthy to Succor the Poor.

"Solomon II., by the grace of God, King of the Jews." This was the way in which a very remarkable prisoner recently signed the prison book at Kieff (Russia).

His history is curious. He was a handsome, hard-working student of the Kieff Seminary, but on finishing his course he immediately provided himself with a revolver, dagger and a number of forged papers and passes, and began a career of robbery and brigandage which was marked throughout by consummate skill and forethought.

He murdered and stole on the highway, his victims in Kieff including a staff captain and a master of the watch. At his richly furnished apartments in Kieff he dispensed lavish hospitality to a circle of most respectable friends, who never suspected the source of his wealth.

His capture was brought about by the accidental protrusion of a revolver from his coat pocket while he was bargaining with a fur merchant. The latter pointed him out to a detective, and "Solomon II." was arrested and bound like a dangerous wild beast.

At the preliminary examination he confessed to a long series of robberies, the proceeds of which he appears to have dispensed largely in succoring the poor and the outcast.

He denied any murders, however, professes penitence, and intimates his anxiety to expiate his misdeeds in the prayerful seclusion of a monastery.—London Mail.

He Had One.

Professor—We know that heat expands, and we also know, Mr. Smart, that cold contracts, do we not?

Mr. Smart (hoarsely)—I guess so, but I'll bet it doesn't contract itself as much as we contract it.—Philadelphia Press.

Lofty Literature.

An editor, in reply to a young writer who wished to know which magazine would give him the highest position quickest, advised "a powder magazine, especially if you contribute a fiery article."—Exchange.

No one member of a family should be allowed to be unselfish for all the rest of the family. Unselfishness is a beautiful flower which all should try to wear.—Farmer's Voice.

Victorien Sardou and an enterprising group of academicians continue to make researches with view of clearing the mystery surrounding the death of the son of Louis XVI.

J. A. Dawson, who has lived in Morocco for years and has already published some interesting writings on that subject, is presently to bring out volume dealing with the country.

An Easy Way to Do It.

Mineral, Idaho, April 11.—Mr. D. S. Colson of this place has something to say which will be of interest to many men. Mr. Colson claims to have found a simple way to get rid of pains in the back, Sciatica or Rheumatism. He has cured himself and so claims personal experience in proof of his method.

Mr. Colson says:

"I had awful pains in my hip. They got so bad at last that I could hardly walk. I tried several things, but got no relief till I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and I had taken but a few of these pills till the pain left me entirely.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly did me lots of good, and I consider them a great medicine."

The remedy that cured Mr. Colson is the same that has been making such sensational cures of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy and Rheumatism all over the country. The name of the Medicine is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

A Revelation.

If there are doubting Thomases or Maidens fair, or those unfair, who fain would be fair, let them use Dr. T. Felix Gourand's Oriental Cream and prove the efficacy of what the proprietor has so long tried to impress on the minds of all, a nearly every part of the world. As a Skin Purifier and Beautifier it has no equal or rival. If the reader would prove the virtues of Oriental Cream, use it where a Scratch or slight Cut, or where a Black-head or Pimple is troubling you, then you see its healing and purifying qualities—if it does its work well, then read the advertisement again for further testimony of its virtues, and by using Oriental Cream renew both Youth and Beauty.

AN UP-TO-DATE PHYSICIAN

Doctor—"Dyspepsia is what ails you."

Patient—"What do you advise?"

Doctor—"Fire the waiter."

A SURE SIGN

Jimson—"Is Jackson making money?"

Dillson—"I guess so. He has begun calling his customers his clientele."

RIGHT IN HIS LINE

Mother—"I don't know what in the world to do with my son. He is a born rover."

Neighbor—"Why not make a Methodist minister of him?"

FULLY OCCUPIED

She—"Papa's chief objection to you is that you have no occupation."

He—"No occupation! Good gwacious! Doesn't he know that I am waising a mustache?"

In Persia it is customary to keep a pig in every stable. It is believed that the presence of the pig is in some way beneficial to the health of the horses.

The Chicago Penny Savings society was established in June 1897, and up to April 1, 1903, the date of the last annual report, it had received in deposits $208,533. In one school in a poor quarter the children saved $600 in six months and the boys alone were able to equip a band with instruments.

ARMY TRIALS.

An Infantryman's Long Siege.

This soldier's tale of food is interesting.

During his term of service in the 17th Infantry in Cuba and Philippines, an Ohio soldier had contracted a disease of the stomach and bowels which all army doctors who treated him pronounced incurable, but which Grape-Nuts food alone cured:

"In October, 1899, when my enlistment expired, I was discharged from the army at Calmute, Philippines, and returned to the States on the first available steamer that left Manila. When I got home I was a total wreck physically and my doctor put me to bed, saying he considered me the worst broken-down man of my age he ever saw, and after treating me six months he considered my case beyond medical aid.

"During the fall and winter of 1900 and '01 I was admitted to the Barnes Hospital in Washington, D. C., for treatment for chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels, but after five months returned home as bad as ever.

"I continued taking medicine until February, 1902, when reading a newspaper one day I read about Grape-Nuts and was so impressed I sent out for a package right away.

"The result is quickly told, for I have used Grape-Nuts continually ever since with the best results, my health is so I can do a fair day's hard work, stomach and bowels are in good condition, have gained 40 pounds in weight and I feel like a new man altogether.

"I owe my present good health to Garpe-Nuts beyond all doubt, for medical science was exhausted." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Had he consulted any one of several thousand physicians we know of they would have prescribed Grape-Nuts immediately.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

$500 Given Away

Write us or ask an Alabastine dealer for particulars and free sample card of

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

Destroyed germs and vermin. Never rubs or scales. You can apply it—mix with cold water. Beautiful effects in white and delicate tints. Not a disease breeding, not of late hot water glue preparation. Any Alabastine in 5 lb. packages, properly labelled, of paint, hardware and drug dealers. "Hints on Decorating" and our Artistic Ideas free. Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., or 105 Water St., N. Y.

Free to Twenty-Five Ladies.

The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, to five ladies in each of the following states: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri who will send in the largest number of trade marks cut from a ten cent, 16 ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named states. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., before September 1st, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the Exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up 16 oz. (a full pound) in the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the Exposition will be sent by registered mail September 5th. Starch for sale by all dealers.

The widow's recovery from her grief depends upon the promptness of the life insurance company.

Thare is hardly enny person but haz twice az mutch larning and philosophy az he haz common sense.

Beware ov the man who haz a grate sekret to tell yu; he haz told the same thing to a hundred others allready, just to have it well circulated.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Paupers suffer less than mizers do. The man who don't kno whare he iz going to git hiz next dinner suffers less than one who iz anxious to kno how mulch it iz a going to kost him.

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment

cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

He who sees nothing but virtue in mankind iz a phool, but he who sees nothing but vice iz not only a phool but a raskall tso.

REMOVING THE CAUSE

Mrs. Strongmind—"Something must be done. All over the country the men are rebelling against what they call 'petticoat government.'"

Mrs. Rightem—"Then we must remove the cause."

Mrs. Sweetie—"But how?"

Mrs. Rightem—"Wear bloomers."

"Let us not be shamed if our lives seem to perform only sing-post duty. A dead-sure sign-post is a thousand times more useful and helpful than an uncertin guide."

Carpets can be colored on the floor with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

The man who does'nt look beyond his work to see what it leads to is liable to become sidetracked before he has gone very far down the road to success.—Jed Scarboro.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures colic. Price 25c a bottle.

Dandy's are a work ov art; natur never made one. If natur ever made a fop, she haz refused to indorse him.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a terrible cough.—Fred Hermann, 209 Box avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1901.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.