

# The Harrison Press-Journal

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HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

The good man who goes wrong is a bad man just found out.

People who look over the affairs of others are very apt to overlook their own.

Venezuela will have a rough road to travel, even if she does pave it with hoken asphalt.

Any young man who can save up money during his engagement can afford to marry.

Hall Gaine's forthcoming novel is declared to be an improvement on his previous work. It is shorter.

The woman who horsewhipped her 5-year-old son because he forgot to say his prayers is past praying for.

When it comes to paying damages for the wrongful seizure of ships Russia's little picnic in the Red Sea is likely to lose its entertaining aspect.

In addition to its large circulation of wild beasts of prey, Barnum's circus now has a chaplain to conduct the praying. And why not? Congress has chaplains.

What explanation has Secretary Shaw to offer for the fact that the price of radium has dropped nearly a million dollars a pound during the past few months?

An applicant for the position of police matron in New York was asked the question, "What position of authority have you held?" To which she gave the prompt reply, "Authority over my husband."

Young Mr. Tiffany complains that he cannot live on the \$18,000 a year he draws from his father's estate. For \$1,000 of it he could hire some good man to show him how to save money to \$17,000 a year.

A Japanese Infantryman's "kit" is said to weigh fifty pounds. It includes the rifle, a pair of boots, blanket, overcoat, water-bottle, two days' emergency ration and a tooth-brush. The tooth-brush is the lightest article in the kit, yet it adds considerable weight to the soldier's character and reputation.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the Japanese are a progressive people, and very clever imitators of their Caucasian teachers. The recent report that they have swelled heads and dislike the whites is not difficult to believe, since it is well known that they have long held as their exemplars the whites who have swelled heads and dislike the other races. They have the reputation of being very apt pupils.

Dr. Mendelkoff has declared that a diet of curdled milk makes for longevity. Now some one has discovered that an eighteenth century knitter in Nottinghamshire, who lived to be 93 years old, subsisted entirely on curdled milk. On this point it would be interesting to learn the age attained by Miss Muffet, the most famous eater of curds and whey. At the time of the spider episode she was quite young, and her subsequent history is shrouded in darkness.

Here is a curious illustration of practical results in modern life derived directly from a study of the classics. It was presented to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in the paper by Z. B. Brockway, who made Elmira Reformatory what it is. Mr. Brockway told his hearers that he found the plan and inspiration for his work in Plato's dialogue, "The Laws," in which is suggested the establishment of three kinds of prisons—one a house of reception for common offenders; one to be known as the house of improvement; and the third, remote from the habitations of men, for incorrigibles. "How strange it is," said Mr. Brockway, "that such civic wisdom as this should have been allowed to sleep so long in classic archives, and even how should be seldom applied?"

Cleanliness and cheerfulness, sunshine and fresh air—four invertebrate foes of disease—appear to have won a notable victory at the Louisiana State Home for Lepers. A boy who had for four years been a leper and for a year and a half an inmate of the home, apparently on the road to the grave, has been discharged cleansed of the disease. His skin has again become white and his sores have healed. Several other inmates are said to be almost ready for discharge, and others improving. The cure is attributed not to any new medicine or surgical work, but to the four elements of wholesome living, cleanliness, cheerfulness, sunshine and air. It is said to be the first recorded scientific cure. There are about 200 lepers in Louisiana, less than half of whom were sheltered at the reformatory. Since the cure, however, 300 lepers of the Indian Head plantation have been brought, and a broad attempt is being made to stamp out the disease. Applications have been received from other Southern States and from various countries for admission to the

good people do not feel that religion should be sugar-coated. But the church, like everything else, is progressing. A good many things that gave up an odor of brimstone years ago have been discovered, on serious investigation, to be harmless and very pleasant. At Orange, N. J. it was claimed that the average husband's excuse for not attending church was that he had to take care of baby, in order that his wife might attend worship in a proper frame of mind. The excuse will no longer be accepted, for one church has fitted up a nursery, with blocks, rattles, picture books and all the things that appeal to baby, and little folks will be well cared for while their parents are listening to the sermon. In New York a fashionable preacher invited the men to be comfortable, and sanctioned the wearing of shirt waists in church. Nobody was shocked at the innovation, and the sequel was found in increased attendance. In Jersey City a wide-awake church worker, who had seen pure water passed around in a theater, seized on the idea, and now cool lemonade is dealt out to the thirsty, while every person attending church is supplied with a fan at the door. No, there is nothing scandalous at all about these things. The world is coming to its senses, that's all.

Wherever the citizens of a civilized country may go, the protecting power of the government goes with them. In a real sense the British, the German, the French flag, to say nothing of the others, flies over the British, the German or the French citizen, no matter how far from home he may be, and all the power of the government, civil and military, is at his call in case of need. Chinese outlaws, a few years ago, murdered one or two German missionaries. Warships were at once sent to the East to insist on the punishment of the murderers and to demand such an indemnity from China that its officers would consider it wise to show greater respect for Germans in the future. Many little wars have been fought by the British to impress on semi-civilized tribes the fact that they may not with impunity maltreat any British. Only recently a British ship was sent to Tangier to co-operate with the American ships in persuading the Sultan of Morocco that he must not only rescue the American and the Englishman who had been captured by brigands, but that he must exercise greater care in the protection of all Englishmen and Americans living in his domains. Every foreigner in a strange land is figuratively wrapped in the flag of his own country, and assault upon him is assault on that flag. Of course every man is amenable to the laws of the country in which he may be living, but those laws must be administered justly. The ideal before the department of foreign relations in each country is that illustrated in the case of St. Paul when he asked the centurion who was preparing to scourge him, "Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman, and unconquered?" When a man says that he is an American, an Englishman, a Frenchman, a German, an Italian, or a citizen of any other country, it is implied that the simple announcement is enough to induce the officers of whatever country to see that nothing unlawful is done to him.

### ELECTRICITY ON RAILROADS.

Experiment Tried in Great Britain Promises to Save in Cost

Some interesting facts concerning the economy of operating motor-propelled trains upon the subsidiary and feeding sections of a trunk railroad, in comparison with the expense of maintaining and working similar lines of steam locomotives and short trains have been furnished by the Taff Vale Railroad of Great Britain.

The running cost per train mile by motor car equals 4.18 cents, as compared with 10.62 cents by steam locomotive and four carriages of the ordinary British type. The cost of repair and renewals of the motor car is much less than that of the other system, being only 2.92 cents per train mile, as against 12.44 cents for the steam-propelled train. The wages represent 3.89 cents in the former case, and 6.94 cents in the latter instance.

Taken on the whole, therefore, it will be observed that the total cost per train mile of the motor car works out at only 10.96 cents, while the cost for the locomotive and carriages is 30 cents per train mile, representing a saving in the case of the former of 19.04 cents, or some 60 per cent cheaper. The economy thereby effected is very appreciable, and represents quite a considerable sum in the course of a year's operation. This result is highly encouraging, and will lead to a more extensive development of the motor-car system of handling short-distance traffic.

Already several of the other trunk railroads of the country, impressed with the figures obtained by the Taff Vale Railroad, are completing arrangements for the introduction of motor-propelled coaches upon their systems in those sections where the capacity of the traffic does not sufficiently warrant the employment of a locomotive and train, and wherein the working of the latter at present represents a heavy loss.

### Shrewd Guess.

Mrs. Acum — What makes you think she only paid \$4.98 for her hat? Mrs. Wise — She's been telling everybody what a bargain it was for \$10. — Philadelphia Press.

When a man gets tired of everything, and doesn't know what he wants, his preacher is apt to explain it by saying that the spirit is working within him.



### The Thrifty Housewife.

It is a homely saying that "a woman can throw out with a spoon faster than a man can throw in with a shovel," yet the truth of the old saw has never been disputed. Given an intelligent, industrious "bread-winner," as it is fashionable to call the person who earns the funds which support the home, and the thrift or want of thrift marking the career of the family will depend almost entirely upon the habits of the house-wife in relation to little matters. One of the religious papers recently presented this characterization of "the thrifty housewife," and the portrait is so terse and true that it might well be made a rule of conduct in all homes where true prosperity is sought: "She takes note of the kitchen fire and closes up all the dampers when she is not using it, and makes one fire do all the work it will at once. She saves her nice 'drummings' and makes them serve in cooking instead of butter. She saves all the odds and ends of bread and meat left over from meals and works them up into appetizing and nutritious dishes instead of throwing them away. Her clothing she keeps clean by the use of aprons; she has suits of clothes suitable for dirty work. She turns her sheets when they grow thin the middle. Her worn tablecloths are cut up into napkins for every-day use. She keeps rugs spread over places in the carpet that are subjected to the hardest wear. She carefully dries her tinware so it will not rust out. She keeps her old brooms for rough use, and so prolongs the term of service of her best broom. She uses up her worn garments in making quilts and comforts or in rugs and rag carpets, and so in a thousand ways she saves what if wasted would be pure loss, and do nobody any good.—The Housewife.

### A Satisfactory Kitchen Table.

The kitchen table shares with the range, or cook stove, the honor of being the most important part of the kitchen's furnishing. If the table is inconvenient, the work of cooking is made needlessly harder. The design shown herewith illustrates a table that represents not a little experience and consideration of what goes to make the most convenient table. It has a large top, which keeps dishes and pans from getting into inextricable confusion, and it has a large number of drawers, which are always convenient, and also a closet room. Two slides pull out, on which pans may be set when one is sitting at work at the table; while in the long space under the center of the table is a chance to hang a multitude of kettles and other kitchen utensils. These are protected from dust by a



### KITCHEN TABLE.

washable curtain that slides upon a rod at the top of the opening. Such a table is not to be found at the furniture stores, but can be made by a carpenter at an expense not at all prohibitive. It could be made still more useful by making it a little wider from front to back, and erecting upon the back a cabinet of drawers and closets in which all kinds of material used in cooking could be kept, each drawer being labelled with the name of the article within, as sugar, spices, rice, tapioca, graham meal, etc. Such a plan saves countless steps, and it's the "countless steps" that make hard work of housekeeping.—Exchange.

### The Fascinating Vanity Case.

Even if she is not vain, there is something fascinating to a woman about the new vanity cases. Unsuspecting man would not know them from a card-case, but a woman would see at a glance that they were much larger than the ordinary case for cards. The Vanity case has all things for the vain, and its convenient to own even if you do not happen to be vain. It holds a puff and a small quantity of powder, as well as a little box of hairpins and a nail-file. A mirror forms part of it, and the rest may be an engagement-tablet or a place for cards, just as one chooses. When it closes, a pencil holds it together. In gunmetal or gray-finish silver Vanity cases are most in favor.—Woman's Home Companion.

### The New Woman in Japan.

Until just lately Japanese women stayed at home, where they patterned their sparsely furnished houses, and looked exceedingly pretty in their brightly colored kimonos. But times have changed and things are moving quickly in Japan. The dainty kimonos are being laid aside for the more business-like European dress. Soon there will be no more days set apart to admire and enjoy the fruit blossom, and the busy little ladies are preparing to desert their lovely gardens and the cultivation of their glorious chrysanthemums.

We may well ask why they should do so. The fact is that the Western longing for work and independence has reached our Japanese sisters. No longer content with caring for the tea plants and tending the silk-worms, they are to be found as clerks in the

shops and railway stations. They are intensely interested in education, and already possess their own colleges, where they can take their own degrees. Equality and freedom seem to lie before them, but perhaps after a little while they will long to be back again amid their flowers and sunshine, far away from the stress and strain of a busy life which is, in many cases, entirely unstimulated.—Home Monthly.



### WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

Miss Mary E. Pretty of Pennsylvania, who is employed in the manuscript division of the patent office, has broken her record for rapid copying by transcribing 22,000 words in seven hours.

Dr. Wallace Wood, professor of the history of art in the New York University, says of woman: "She is the lawgiver and this is her law: Not to dispense and to please—which, if lived up to, would speedily bring the millennium."

The street cleaning of the business section of Kalamazoo, Mich., has been turned over to the women for three months. They are not themselves actually engaged in this civic housecleaning, but have the management of all the sweepers.

Mrs. Caroline Tomkins Merseure of Morristown, N. J., who is now 94 years old, was one of the girls who strewed flowers before Lafayette in 1824. She still cherishes the badge which she unprung from his coat and gave to her on that occasion, and it is also the pride of her numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

The empress of Russia is a strong believer in female suffrage, women's clubs, the higher education of women and in her right to enter any and all of the professions. She holds that almost all of the great reforms of the world have been brought about by women, and that they are just becoming conscious of their power and possibilities.

### Learn to Talk.

Girls, learn to talk! I have been among girls a great deal; in fact was once a girl myself, and the folly of talking idle nonsense seems so plain to me that I would like to make my girl friends see it too. I have known so many girls, bright girls, who were hiding their talents behind empty chatter and "joking" with their young gentlemen friends, making such foolish retorts and pointless little speeches, that I wish they could see themselves as others see them. Be well read, if that means acquainting one's self as much as possible with the best that is in the wide-awake literary world, books, magazines, and clean newspapers. Read them critically. Be original and fight bravely for your opinions, but if your good sense detects their instability, retire gracefully into the background. Make yourself well informed in all the happenings and writings and creations of this lively nineteenth century. Now, girls, don't you see, I just mean this: Have your ammunition stored up ready, but don't burn your precious powder until you can hit the mark.—Annie H. Donnell.

### How to Be Happy.

Many of us miss the joys that might be ours by keeping our eyes fixed on those of other people. No one can enjoy his own opportunities for happiness while he is envious of another's. We lose a great deal of the joy of living by not cheerfully accepting the small pleasures that come to us every day, instead of longing and wishing for what belongs to others. We do not take any pleasure in our own modest horse and carriage, because we long for the automobile or victoria that some one else owns. The edge is taken off the enjoyment of our own little home because we are watching the palatial residence of our neighbor. We can get no satisfaction out of a trolley ride into the country or a sail on a river steamer, because some one else can enjoy the luxury of his own carriage or yacht. Life is its full measure of happiness for every one of us, if we would only make up our minds to make the most of every opportunity that comes our way, instead of longing for the things that come our neighbor's way.—Success.

### Bracelets Are in Fashion.

Women as Preachers.

Fifty-three women have been regularly ordained and are doing the full work of ministers. Forty-five of the fifty-three are married, although some of them were ordained before marriage. Most of them have independent parishes, where they preach, make pastoral visits and officiate at marriages and at funerals.

# Topic of the Times

Two men are attempting to cross Australia on bicycles.

In the museum at Turin are some war cartoons 2000 years old.

There are words in the Chinese language which have as many as forty different meanings.

The only school for women gardeners in London is at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.

The most expensive chair in the world belongs to the Pope. It is of solid silver, and cost \$30,000.

It takes three nations to make the best gloves—Spain to produce the kid, France to cut it out, and England to sew it together.

A new idea is to have the numbers on the front doors of houses painted in luminous paint, so that they will be visible in the dark.

At a recent conference the German, Belgian and English manufacturers of steel rails arrived at an understanding regarding the general export trade. According to the agreement English mills are to furnish 55 per cent of the foreign orders received, while those of Belgium and Germany will supply together the rest.

At the annual meeting of the Association of German Chemists, held at Mannheim recently, the Libbig gold medal for distinguished services in applied chemistry was presented to Dr. Rudolf Kabisch, of the Badische Anilin und Soda-Fabrik, the discoverer of the so-called contact process of sulphuric acid manufacture.

Secretary Hay never could get on with the Russian language. He has spent much time and effort striving to master its intricacies, but had to give it up as a bad job and time wasted. The Secretary of State says he has a most profound respect for anyone who has ever succeeded in acquainting himself with this linguistic abnormality.

In order to ascertain whether the flood waters behind the Tonto dam, of the Salt river project, will have an important effect in reducing the amount of saline constituents in the water, serological salt determinations will be made in the river waters at that point. Recent experiments show that the salt in the waters is not derived from local sources.

Harry Payne Whitney, son of the late William C. Whitney, has a special aversion to speculation and keeps as far away from the Wall street pit as he possibly can. He takes more after the Vanderbilts in his business characteristics, believing in husbanding his investments with care and avoiding wild plunges for phenomenal and quick profits.

One of the Czar's first acts after his return from his recent tour in the country was to have a cricket-pitch laid out in the park at Tsakooe Sele. At first most of those who were privileged to play cricket with the Emperor were extremely nervous at the idea of his being hit by the ball, and intentionally bowled wide to avoid striking his majesty.

The man who was largely responsible for the introduction of golf in this country, Robert Lockhart, died a few days ago in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was for years a linen importer in New York, and organized the first golf club in the United States in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1888. It was known as the "Apple Tree Gang." Subsequently he founded the St. Andrew's Golf Club.

The exportation of prunes from the United States has grown very rapidly in recent years, the total number of pounds exported in 1908, the first year in which a record was made by the Bureau of Statistics, being in round terms, 10,000,000 pounds, in 1902, 23,300,000; in 1903, 60,000,000, and in 1904 it will amount to about 74,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$3,500,000.

An appropriate memorial to the great geologist and scientist, Joseph Le Conte, has been erected in Yosemite valley by the Sierra Club of California. It is a lodge, built strongly and simply, containing one large room, twenty-five by thirty-six feet, with a large stone fireplace at one end, and a small room on either side the entrance to the opposite end. It is at the upper end of the valley.

Many English queens have chosen oak trees in Windsor forest whereon their names, with the dates of their choice, have been commemorated by means of brass plates. In different parts of the forest, with seats around them, are oaks bearing the names of Queen Elizabeth, Queen Caroline, Queen Charlotte and Queen Victoria. "Horne's Oak," mentioned in the "Mersey Wives of Windsor" as being in Windsor Park, was destroyed by a gale on August 31, 1863.

Walter Kittredge, author and composer of the famous war-time song, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," lives in Reeds Ferry, N. H., a few miles below Manchester. He still writes songs. His royalties from "Tenting" still come in to him, and, while not large, help to make the old man's last years comfortable. He offered to sell the song at first to a Boston publisher for \$15, but it was refused. Afterward this same publisher took it up, and alone has sold more than 100,000 copies of it.

### NEW YORK COFFEE BAR.

Was Founded by the Seaman's Society Is a Great Success.

Two-thirds of the shipping that enters the port of New York is British, therefore the British consul's office is the seaman's headquarters in this port.

The men go there to get their pay, to receive their discharges and to re-engage for service, and in many cases, they have to remain for whole days in the neighborhood. During this time they naturally have to have something to eat, and, in that condition, they have fallen an easy prey to the "free lunch" of the saloons in the neighborhood. To meet this need the chaplain of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, Rev. A. R. Mansfield, has long wished to open a "coffee bar," and within the last few weeks he has succeeded in doing so. The funds have been provided by the Seaman's Benefit Society, a fortnight auxiliary to the missionary society, which has already rendered great service to the parent organization by practically maintaining the mission boat Sentinel. Miss Catherine S. Leverich is the President, Miss Augusta M. De Peyster Secretary and Miss Helen Van C. De Peyster Treasurer.

The coffee bar is a common feature of British sailors' institutes, but has not been tried before in this country, except in San Francisco, where the work among the sailors is in the hands of the British Society.

The sailors seem to like the coffee bar quite as well as, if not better than, the ordinary variety, and when a ship is paying off it does a rushing business. The bill of fare is the one used in the luncheon wagons of the Church Temperance Society, and includes fruit and meat pies, frankfurters, sandwiches, eggs, baked beans, fish cakes, rolls, crullers, cakes, tea, coffee, milk, buttermilk, soda and lemonade. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco are also sold. The foods are all of the best quality, and the prices are just sufficient to cover the expense of running the counter. The usual price is 5 cents, with most of the beverages at 3 cents, and two eggs for 5 cents.

The "bar" has been erected in a corner of the reading room maintained by the mission opposite the British consul's office, at No. 1 State street, and is associated with a good many other activities for the benefit of the sailors. As a sailor with money is, as a rule, a man void of understanding, the Seaman's mission discovered several years ago that the British consul's office was a strategic point in the work it was trying to do. A banking office was accordingly established where the men could deposit their money or send it home immediately after being paid off, and it is not such a common thing now as formerly for men to be robbed of three years' pay a few hours after receiving it. As the men gain confidence in this office they deposit more and more of their money there, and from \$4,000 during the first year its receipts rose to \$30,000 last year. The mission has also established at the same place a free shipping bureau, and last year it was instrumental in shipping 700 men.—New York Tribune.

### Big Lake of Ice in Colorado.

While the people of Denver are sweltering in the first hot weather of the summer a little mountain lake only forty-five miles away lies calmly enjoying its perpetual freeze—the lake is solid ice. This is what was found by C. A. Parker, in charge of the telegraph construction of the Moffat railroad, in the shadow of the James peak, on the continental divide.

Perpetual snows blanket the mountain on the sides not reached by the sun, and amid the wintry scene of glacial whiteness lies the little lake, one big lump of ice. How long the lake has been frozen no one knows. Sometimes it melts, but this year it has not shown any signs of succumbing to the higher temperature.

Mr. Parker enjoyed the cooling proximity of the lake when Denver was receiving the first real share of hot weather. He also inspected the enormous banks of glacial snow, some of them extending hundreds of feet on the mountain side and scores of feet deep.

Officers of the Moffat road are much interested in the finds. They knew that the glaciers were there, but the lake was something they did not expect. Now everyone from General Manager Ridgway to the office boy is trying to determine how long that lake may have been frozen solid.

### A Slip of the Tongue.

The narrator was growing excited as he entered upon the description of the shipwreck.

"It was a fearful moment, gentlemen. We saw that we were lost. The life boats had been staved in, and there was no way to escape from the doomed vessel. Forward upon the bridge stood our noble captain, true to his trust to the last, while aft were crowded those of us who still remained alive after that fearful night.

"Never shall I forget the last, awful moment as the vessel sank. My eyes were fixed on the mizenmast, where some one had bound a beautiful young girl, the belle of the ship, with whom, not twenty-four hours previously, I had been conversing gayly. And as the ship went down, she was borne with it into that scathing gulf, helpless, doomed 'mashed to the last.'"

Just So.

"In some respects rats are much wiser than human beings. They— Really he did not look it; but then, you know, you can never tell when some people are loaded. —always gnaw a good thing when they see it."—Woman's Home Companion.

We suppose a mother of a family has troubles, but what good does it do her to have them? She hasn't any one to tell them to.

Satan probably had a good excuse for not learning to skate.