

Women's Doings.

Pinching Parsimony.

It is well and right to be economical, for economy is at the base of saving and independence. Many a housewife has wasted the substance of her husband's earnings, and many another one has been the means of enabling him, perhaps forcing him, to lay by something for a rainy day. The pride of the thrifty housewife who boasts that nothing is lost under her administration of domestic expenditure and consumption is familiar to all. Every scrap and shred are utilized by her, and she rivals the inventiveness of manufacturers in converting wastes into serviceable use. Poor, hard-working men owe it to their wives' economy that their little homes are their own; while others struggle along hopelessly in the effort to get a home, against the extravagances of their wives.

But economy is not pinching parsimony. Make no mistake about this. The good housewife who is doing her best to make both ends meet, and if possible to save a little out of her husband's earnings, is not to be confounded with the one who is endeavoring to pinch something out of the existence of her family and herself. The one will keep her family well, but will not waste; the other will try to prevent goodness from going into life.

An old man worth \$50,000 was declining in weakness to the grave and had been ordered by his physician to take a little wine. "This is rich living for me," he said regretfully, as he was sipping the wine and eating a cracker; and he made sure that not a drop remained in the glass to be lost. Here was an economical spirit turned into parsimony; and a life that had been industrious and useful was no doubt prematurely ended by its pinching character.

Savings made at the expense of starving the body and mind are too dearly bought. They may be of service to children and their posterity, but the sacrifice that creates them has no defense.

There was a time when parsimony did not look as bad as it now does. It had almost an excuse in a day of scarcity and poverty, of high prices and small earnings. But the people who need to resort to absolute parsimony nowadays are few, and those people are usually the most wasteful and, considering their means, the most extravagant. The day of comfort and luxury has come to most people who would avail themselves of it.

A pinched-up existence is hardly an apology for keeping soul and body together, and a person who pinches his body and soul not only acts like a trespasser upon the domain of life, but by his conduct endeavors to make himself a trespasser.—Exchange.

Mrs. Russell Sage says: "Cooks are difficult to keep, as they are more in demand in marriage. Men like to marry cooks. They feel that the food question is settled then."

A Korean bride must be as mute as a statue on her wedding day. Should she say a single word or make any sign in lieu of speaking she would be ridiculed by her family and friends and lose caste forever. Yet her husband will taunt her and try to provoke her to speech.

There are three women station agents in Indiana, all of them telephone operators, freight and express agents and baggage masters at their own stations. The superintendent of the division says the women keep the cleanest and best stations on the line, and that their books are as well kept as their offices. The superintendent believes that women agents are possible in large towns and cities, as well as in small places.

About 100 young women are students at the Colorado State Agricultural College at Boulder. The course of study pursued by them includes sanitary science, home nursing, scientific cooking, chemistry and biology. The course was designed to fit women for home duties or to furnish teachers of domestic science, but we cannot supply the calls for teachers, says Theodosia Ammons, dean of women at the college, "for our graduates all get married."

Women in Journalism.

In Harper's Weekly Mrs. Florence Jackson, the editor of The Overland Monthly, writes instructively on "The Chances for Women in Journalism." There is still heard at times, she says, an adverse criticism of women's work in journalism—a criticism of its being done at all by women. "It is said that such work of the sort as women have accomplished is trivial in character and unneeded, and that women make it so by entering the profession without any proper equipment for it. This criticism is somewhat true. Probably no calling is generally entered upon with so little technical preparation for it. Men have a better chance of success because, while they may be untrained for a certain calling, they have the 'all-around' training which rubbing against the world, physically and mentally, has given them; and this stands them in good stead of special preparation.

This kind of schooling, it is safe to say, women are as yet totally without. If a woman's life has not been met rebuffs with a placid front, to disregard slights, to travel alone day or night with independence of mind, then she has not gained that wide-mindedness, that ability to view dispassionately the many-sided tragedy and comedy of everyday existence, that sympathy with the good and pity for the bad, that understanding of motives, that every student of the world must acquire if able creative work of any sort is to be done. But this takes long to learn, and women have been in journalism but a short time."

Employment of Women.

One of the latest results of the bureau of statistics goes to show that the United States has a lower percentage of females employed than any other country. 14 per cent with the Netherlands and Sweden coming next. In Germany the percentage of females employed to the total of self-supporting population is 25, while in England it runs up to 27. In most of the other civilized countries the female population, on account of unfavorable economic conditions, has to contribute to a larger degree to the support of the families. In Italy the percentage is 40, and in Austria 47.

Without doubt the percentage has changed so much in the last few years that this country would show a much greater percentage, for it must be remembered these figures represent the decade from 1890 to 1900. The increase in the number of women employed, as well as the number in professional or business occupations who are for themselves so to speak, is the subject of constant remark.

The question must arise in the mind of many a farmer's wife and daughter, if they also are included when statistics of this nature are given. Without doubt they are not, and yet many certainly are among the "employed," and they spend as many hours, as those in other occupations. It may with truth be said that this is also the case with many others whose time is spent within the home but that is not strictly in the sense we mean. Many women on the farms of the United States are "employed" to a greater or less extent outside the household in the fields.

Is the Southern Woman Lazy?

An idea once obtaining in the North about the Southern woman was that she was languid, incompetent—lazy, in plain terms. There never was a greater mistake. The mistress of a big Southern plantation had to be possessed of large administrative and executive ability, and had to exercise it very industriously. She held in her hands, so to speak, the government of a small nation, and she had to see that its needs were met, its sicknesses, deaths, marriages, births, joys, and sorrows had to be provided for in her scheme of management, and often through her personal administration was comfort and help administered. On the other hand, she was relieved of many domestic burdens which the modern woman carries—trained servants who took pride in the artistic discharge of their functions. I know of no position in modern society in any way analogous to hers, and that of the English mistress of a large estate, whose responsibilities are not so grave because she has a more intelligent community under her control.—Gunton's Magazine.

The Sort of a Girl to Admire.

I am only an ordinary Wisconsin farmer girl, 16 years old, and not even pale and interesting. My hair is dark and my cheeks are as nature intended all cheeks to be. I have been the housekeeper for two years. Mamma has been an invalid all of this time, and part of the time away from home seeking health. I will send you my kitchen record for one year: Loaves of bread, 340, pancakes 1,517, doughnuts 225, biscuits 1,460, cookies 1,008, cakes 108, pies 108, cinnamon rolls 20, apple dumplings 181, puddings 69, tea cakes 208, shortcakes 19, graham gems 25, raised rolls 41. Of course I did my share at consuming those pancakes and things, for I am one of a family of five, and we are English. You can guess that by the number of puddings, shortcakes and dumplings. I am going to take examinations this summer, and expect to add teaching to my other duties as soon as mamma is strong again.—American Agriculturist.

Points on Etiquette.

Let your dress be neat, applies with equal force to each sex. It is vulgar to speak a language not understood by the company. Your conversation should be general and directed to each gentleman in the company.

A gentleman should never retain his seat while a lady is standing, unless she declines it. This applies to cars and conveyances, as well as other places where the duty is obvious.

A lady should be seated at the right-hand side of the gentleman at the table.

In Desperation.

Fan—So she's engaged to Mr. Polk. I wonder how he came to propose? Nan—I don't believe he did come to do it, but she was so pained not to let him go until he did. Philadelphia Ledger.

DISPLEASURE VERY GREAT

ENGLISH LORD ACCUSED OF BEING PARTISAN OF AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Canadian commissioners not only declined to sign the award, but said they would publicly withdraw from the commission. They, as well as the Canadians connected with the case, are very bitter. Telegrams from Premier Laurier and other prominent persons in Canada, show that this sentiment is shared generally throughout the Dominion.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Canadian, who has been most intimately and prominently associated with the Alaska case, said:

"It is the hardest blow the imperial tie has ever received. The place Lord Alverstone filled was clearly that of agent for the British government. It will be a shock to Canadian people to know that notwithstanding all the professions of friendship and sympathy the solemn formalities of the international court have simply been used for handing over Canadian territory to the United States. Canada has been not only spontaneous but zealous in defense of the British territory, and has not hesitated to sacrifice blood and treasure in defense of the motherland. She must now face the fact that when imperial interest or friendships require it her territory may be handed over without the slightest hesitation. This marks the most serious epoch in the relations between Canada and the mother country."

In consequence of the attitude maintained by the Canadian commissioners, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone decided this morning not to hold the proposed public meeting of the Alaskan boundary commission, but to hand its decision to Messrs. Foster and Sifton, respective agents of the American and Canadian governments.

The change in the Alaskan procedure, due to Lord Alverstone's decision not to hold the proposed public meeting and to hand the tribunal's decision to the American and Canadian Government agents caused much astonishment among the people who crowded the corridors adjoining the waiting rooms. Ambassador Choate as well as the Canadians and others connected with the case, were admitted to the room where the tribunal had been holding the sessions, but the commissioners remained closed in the cabinet room. The secretary of the commission, Reginald T. Power, finally emerged and informed the waiting crowd that no public session would be held and that the award would be made in public through the agents. No explanation was offered and but few persons knew that the attitude of the Canadian commissioners was responsible for the award.

The Canadians feel that the award is a disgrace. They are justly angry over the outcome. They have justly accused Lord Alverstone of partisanship. When the latter presented them to King Edward at Buckingham palace yesterday the king endeavored vainly to induce Messrs. Jellic and Aylesworth to say that they were satisfied or that they accepted the situation but the two Canadians declined to in any way express acquiescence with this view. They simply shook hands formally and bowed. One of the Canadian commissioners afterwards said to be a representative:

"This award affects much more the relations between the dominion and the mother country than people here seem to realize, and almost marks the parting of the ways, at least so far as leaving any such question for England to decide for us."

The Alaskan award relating to the Portland canal gives to the United States two islands, Kannabanut and Siskian commanding the entrance of the Portland channel and the ocean passage to Port Simpson and destroying the strategic value of Wales and Pearce islands, which are given to Canada.

The mountain line adopted as the boundary line lies so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially all the territory. The line inlets and means of access to the sea giving the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea, from the Portland canal to Mount St. Elias. Around the head of the Lynn canal the line follows the water shed somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.

Maine Flakes Fast Time.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The navy department received a cablegram from Captain Lantze, commanding the battleship Maine, dated San Juan, stating that the Maine made the run from Currituck, off the Virginia coast, to Cape San Juan light in seventy-nine hours, an average speed of fifteen knots. The cablegram added that the speed for fifty consecutive hours was 16.7.

BAD MEN REMOVED

ANOTHER CLEANING GIVEN THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

FALSIFIED REPORTS MADE

A RESULT OF ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

PETTY SMUGGLING DONE

A Clerk Removed for Making False Affidavits and General Inefficiency. Others are in Danger.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Postmaster General Payne removed from office Michael W. Lewis, superintendent of supplies of the post office department; Louis Kempner, chief of the registry division of the third assistant postmaster general's office, and C. B. Terry, a \$800 clerk in the post office department, and directed the postmaster at New York to remove Otto Weis, a clerk.

These removals are the first result of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's report on the irregularities in the post office department. Information of the contemplated discharges did not leak out at the department until after 4 o'clock, and at 4:30 the postmaster general made an official announcement of his action as follows:

"Michael F. Lewis has been removed from the office of superintendent of the division of supplies because the recent investigation shows that he influenced the awarding of contracts for supplies to favored bidders; that he has been extravagant and wasteful in the administration of his office and that he has paid excessive prices for supplies to favored contractors."

"Louis Kempner, superintendent of the registry system, has been removed for incompetency and negligent administration, for wasteful and reckless extravagance in sending expensive mail-order registration books to a large number of small fourth-class post offices, and for violating the revenue laws by a system of petty smuggling."

"C. B. Terry, a clerk in the division of supplies, has been removed for making false affidavits and general inefficiency."

The postmaster general also stated that the postmaster at New York had been directed to remove Otto Weis, a clerk in the New York post office, for collecting money from clerks to influence legislation and procure promotions.

Saw Wreck Ahead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Lewis Nixon, who from naval constructor became builder of warships and the president of the United States shipbuilding company, was the principal witness at the continuation of the hearing before examiner Oliphant as to the affairs of the defunct corporation named He did not finish his recital, but in the three hours that he was on the stand he went over much of the history of the corporation and the acts of the men prominent in its history. He confirmed the claim of the bondholders that Max Pam, counsel for Charles M. Schwab, had suggested a number of directors for the shipbuilding combination, and said that the proposed expenditure of \$2,000,000 for improvements at the Bethlehem steel works had been approved by the directors over his protest and warning that the action might, in the end, leave the main corporation without funds, and wreck it. Mr. Nixon swore that after this expenditure was approved he made several attempts to secure a meeting of the directors and that Mr. Schwab had finally told him that he had instructed the directors to remain away from a meeting.

An effort was made to show that the directors elected, at the suggestion of Mr. Pam, had not been stockholders, but like the young men of the Corporation Trust company of New Jersey, who served in the early days of the combination, had been given shares enough to qualify, but Mr. Nixon had no personal knowledge of the transaction.

Mr. Nixon testified that, by resolution of the directors, passed in December last, Mr. Pam was given a salary of \$18,000 a year, which was paid back to the preceding September. He also testified that, besides his bonus as an underwriter and the sums paid for the Bethlehem property, Mr. Schwab received a share of the promotion money part of which he gave to Charles Gates, of the brokerage firm of Harris, Gates & Co.

Wholesale Jail Delivery.

CRESTON, Ia., Oct. 22.—A wholesale delivery, in which seven men escaped took place here. They escaped by unlocking the cage door with a wooden key and breaking out the brick wall. Two were from Adair county, sent here for safe keeping while the new jail is being built. The others were awaiting the action of the grand jury on a charge of larceny. This the fifth successful jail delivery here within four years.

RESENTMENT IS GROWING

PREFERENCE DECLARED FOR THE FLAG OF UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 23.—In the senate yesterday Sir MacKenzie Bowell, leader of the opposition, asked for information concerning the Alaskan boundary award.

Mr. Scott, for the government, replied that the most important reason why the Canadian commissioners did not approve of the award was that it was not a judicial document decision.

Sir MacKenzie Bowell said that it was unfortunate that in every case when negotiations have taken place between the United States and England, where Canada was affected, the United States diplomats had succeeded in securing islands which commanded the most important points of the Dominion. There was the island right opposite the harbor of Port Arthur. In the case of a difficulty, he said that island would have to be secured by the British people for, if fortified, it would command the entrance to that harbor. Unless that was done the United States could secure it and with the guns they have at present would be able to destroy the whole connection between the east and west. It was the same with the island of San Juan, another secured by treaty negotiations.

"Now," said Mr. MacKenzie, "the United States will command Fort Simpson. In every case Canadian interests were sacrificed."

Senator McMullen said that the decision would create as much dissatisfaction in Canada as there was in the Transvaal and in Ireland.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A cable message has been received in London from President Roosevelt thanking the American commissioners and the counsel of the Alaskan boundary tribunal and expressing congratulations in the name of the people of the United States on the result of the tribunal's deliberations.

Nixon Still on the Stand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Lewis Nixon occupied the witness chair again today at the hearing before an examiner of the United States shipbuilding company and gave much valuable testimony covering the finances and general affairs of the corporation. He testified that he had opposed the Schwab reorganization plan and had as a counter-proposition urged that the stock be assessed in order to raise the amount necessary to save the combination from default and bankruptcy. His plan of assessment was opposed by Charles M. Schwab, holder at that time, of \$20,000,000 of the stock, who, according to Mr. Nixon declared that the stockholders would not pay the assessment. Mr. Schwab so Mr. Nixon swore, declined to put up any more unless the Bethlehem steel bonds were given preference as a lien on the shipbuilding plants to the first mortgage bonds. Mr. Nixon's testimony also developed the fact that there was a wide discrepancy as to estimated earnings in letters written by treasurer Gary to members of the reorganization committee, and Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the bondholders, asked if it did not show that there had been an attempt to minimize the value of the shipyards and magnify the value of the Bethlehem plant, but the witness would not say so.

Dowie Meetings Draw a Disorderly Crowd.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Thirty thousand people, according to the estimates of the police, tried to get into Madison Square Garden to see John Alexander Dowie last night. About one-third that number had secured admittance when at 8 o'clock Dowie ordered the door shut. When the 20,000 found themselves shut out the wildest disorder prevailed, and the police, four hundred strong, were for a time utterly unable to cope with the mad rush of the crowd. Men and women were knocked down and trampled on and many narrowly escaped death in the crush.

Several times Inspector Walsh sent in calls for extra reserves and it was not until the meeting was suddenly terminated by Dowie shortly after 9 o'clock that anything could be done with the crowd.

In the surging of the crowd, Grace George, who was on her way to the theatre, where she is playing, was swept off her feet and trampled on and had her clothing badly torn. She accused the police of handling her roughly.

Mrs. William J. Buckley of Newark, N. J., was caught in the crush and fell fainting to the street. She was badly bruised. Inspector Walsh was near the woman when she fell and with the aid of fifteen policemen he rescued and carried her to safety. Several people were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

Fishermen to Form Union.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 23.—A call has been issued for a meeting to be held at Spring Lake next Sunday of fishermen along the Illinois river. A movement has been started for the formation of a union among the fishermen for mutual protection, and to enable them to better fight the cases that are referred by the various fish wardens. Spring Lake, about twenty miles away here, is one of the best fishing grounds in the west.

Nebraska Notes

The supreme court convened at Lincoln.

Arthur Nelson of Beatrice was severely bitten on the left leg by a dog.

Mrs. John Jobman, an old resident of near Beatrice, is dead at the age of 71 years.

Superintendent Fowler of Lincoln, has designated Friday, October 23, as Flower day.

Several fences were partially destroyed. The fire started from an ash pile left by a steam thrasher.

A tramp entered the store of Mayhew Bros. at Riverton and stole a rifle and some shells.

The walnut crop at Papillion is the largest in years. One man picked fifty bushels in one day.

prairie fire at Moorehead, burned 800 acres of small grain, and several meadows and the hay in stack. Several.

Charles S. Fisher, a civil war veteran, died at Nebraska City. He was a member of an Ohio regiment.

George Westerman, a well known German farmer of the Humboldt country died Tuesday afternoon after a brief illness.

Hundreds of tons of hay and some out buildings were consumed in a prairie fire, which started eight miles west of Bassett.

The Catholics are holding a ten-day mission at West Point. There is a large attendance present of both Catholics and Protestants.

Miss Estell Payne and Charles R. Wahlquist were married at Hastings. The groom is associate editor of the Adams County Democrat.

Frank Bender, the Lincoln farmer who mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago, has returned, but is unable to say where he has been.

The saloon of Lacy & Co., at Coleridge, was entered by burglars. They secured \$10 in change. F. H. Peck's meat market was also robbed of \$3.

The new German Lutheran church at Crete was dedicated Sunday. Ministers were in attendance from all over the state. The church cost \$4,000.

George Peterson, who lives at Holmesville, has been sent back to the asylum at Lincoln. He was there last winter, but was discharged as cured.

While cutting a bar of railroad iron at Beatrice, Pearl Bates had a gash several inches long cut in his right arm by a piece of steel striking him.

The Verdel Towasite company has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000. The company will do a real estate business at Verdel, Knox county.

Miss Emily Herre and Mr. Marion James, were married in Fremont. They will make their future home in Phoenix, Ariz., where the groom is a merchant.

Passesby frustrated an attempt to rob the postoffice at Oakland. The robbers had succeeded in cutting out a panel of the rear door when they were frightened away.

Mass was held over the remains of Mrs. Bridget O'Donnell at Plattsmouth. The body will be shipped to Burlington, Ia., the former home of the deceased.

Lot Walters of Beatrice received news of the death of his father, the Rev. N. J. Walters, at Worcester, Mass. He occupied a pulpit in Omaha several years ago.

Telephonic connections have been completed by the Fremont Independent Telephone company and the Plattsmouth company, making another link in the independent telephone system of the state.

Fire destroyed 300 feet of corn cribs, 1,500 bushels of corn and 300 bushels of oats belonging to Taylor & Morgan in Tobias. The village was saved from destruction by the direction of the wind.

The Norfolk beet sugar factory was started up for the first time this season. The employees in the plant now number 300. The factory will run night and day until January.

The Rev. J. F. Bennett, who with his wife has been conducting meetings at Humboldt for some time, has been called to the pastorate of the local Baptist church at that place.