

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

The Marrying Mood.

is safe to say that if there were no love to arge men and women into marriage there would be very few weddings and mankind would finally become as extinct as the dodo. If marriages should be made after mature deiberation and careful reasoning one might expect those contracted by persons of

age to be the happiest. And yet that is not the common experience. The common experience is that the happiest marriages are those which take place early in life, and that when an elderly man or woman gets married-we are not speaking of widows and widowers-they more frequently make a mess of it. The reason for this is not hard to find. It is absolutely essenti I to the happiness of wedded life that there should be common concessions. Two minds cannot always think alike; two people cannot always desire the same thing. One of them must, therefore, give way. Young people can learn to do this more readily than older ones. As to the wisdom of getting married and marrying young, there should not be two opinions. Home life is the most wholesome and the very best estate, and every woman should be a homemaker. There are many things, as society is now organized, which militate against marriages except among the rich and the very poor. Among the very poorest classes of the population poverty is not considered a bar to marriage. But there is a great class in every community which is ambitious to "keep up appearances," and which thinks it cannot afford to marry. The young woman has been used to living with a certain amount of luxury, and there is a disinclination to fall lower in the social scale by living in a cheaper neighborhood and with fewer of the comforts and conveniences of life. Each one wishes to begin where the parents left off. Plain living and high thinking are no longer the aspirations of the many.—Baltimore Sun.

Unrest and Work.



HE remedy for unrest is to earn one's rest This implies not merely duty to one's calling, but to one's self. The man who tries to ge somewhere and feels at the end of the year that he is farther on the road than he was at the beginning of it, is not pessimistic and downcast, even though he is still distant from the reali-

zation of his hopes. We cannot restore the old conditions of labor. We tend evermore toward working with our heads and leaving the work that used to be done with hands to senseless machinery. Many of us, too, are afflict ed with a fool notion that it is beneath one's dignity to work with the hands; that it is better to be a spruce clerk on ten dollars a week than a greasy mechanic at twenty But it isn't.

If many of those who suffer from this unrest will take up an occupation or a fad that calls for the use of the muscles, we shall hear more whistling and less sighing. Our hands are made to use, and we grow just as discontented when we are forbidden to use them as if we were ordered not to use our feet, or our stomachs. We have outgrown the occasion for the appendix vermiformis, but It will not do to neglect our hands till they wizen to fringes that cannot crush mosquitoes. The man who has no more to do with his hands than to fold them, or to rest them on the top of a bar, is a man whose unrest may become dangerous. Members of unions who used to work grow so restless after a year of suppression by wholly senseless strikes that they go forth and destroy. Men who used to be kept busy teaching school or practicing law grow so restless under long vacations and perennial postponements that they get up sociological theories and travel around worrying everybody with them.-Brooklyn Eagle.

Rowdyism in Colleges.



HE year's news reports from various college centers have been enlivened by some startling accounts of student activity in the way of "cane rushes," "color rushes" and similar diversions. In some cases the girl students took a hand in the rough and tumble of physi-

cal encounter. Now come the details as to the late case of hazing at a Baltimore college, where a student was "initiated" into a Greek letter fraternity. After having been undressed, blindfolded and laid on a cake of ice the student was taken upstairs and thrown from a balcony, five feet below. He was tossed in the blanket until un- London Chronicle.

conscious and covered with bruises. This was the "first degree." A few days later the "second degree" was administered. The next morning, not unnaturally, the student at 4,410.910, of whom 2,366,149 are to this picture, and the Mirror hastens was dead. His chum, who had experienced a similar initiatory ceremony, was dangerously ill

Doubtless this was an exceptional and extraordinary case, but it was not so much unlike some other recent college festivities in character as not to give grounds for speculation regarding the standards of conduct toward en are classed as hired farm help. The grows into restlessness; her social in which the young American collegian is tending. Much total number is 220,048. Naturally, the stincts lead her to become gregarious has been said and should be said in favor of athletics and greater number of these are in the to excess; and she flocks to the count robust physical development, but the recent "rushes" and the common charge of slugging in football matches indi. important factor in the gathering of ica to such an extent that it would cate that physical development is leading not to the health. cotton, corn and other crops. There strength and endurance of the athlete but to mere row-

By dint of vigorous and prolonged effort most of the college faculties of the country managed to suppress hazing a few years ago. But the "initiations," the "rushes" and the football slugging show a resort to practices quite as repugnant. Has the striving after the strenuous life led to a confusion between manly courage and the strong-arm of women hired laborers, with 35,581 work of the back-lot bully?-Chicago Daily News.

Graft a National Vice.



RAFTING is by no means confined to the petty and wholesale robbing of the community by public officials. There is the grafter who is false to the interests of his employer; the grafter who uses his position with corporation family," with a total of 77,599. Then or company to a dishonest end. In every follow Alabama, with 74,315; South branch and ramification of the business, finan-

cial and industrial world is found the grafter, smug of face, discreet of tongue a snake warmed in the bosom of the one he systematically plunders. This spoliation has become the besetting and shameful sin of the American

not afford opportunity for graft. The time has come higher than they have been since the when graft is a recognized and conventional factor in determining the incomes of those who profit thereby. . . for the entire country for 1902, as far If the Benedict Arnolds of a city the size of New York or as could be learned, were \$22.14 per Chicago were to march in solid rank past the respective month, without board, as opposed to stale. A glass of hot milk sipped city halls, it would take them long to pass, and it is to be \$20.23 in 1899. The highest monthly slowly at night, just after retiring. feared that they would be greeted and applauded by throngs | wages, with board, were paid in f envious and admiring followers.

We may accept it as a self-evident proposition that the | lng, \$31.21; Idaho, \$29.79; Utah, \$29.45; during the day fits of sudden, intense man who buys his way into office intends to steal his way California, \$29.38. The poorest month- weariness of body and depression of out of it. These are the professional grafters; they make 'y wages, with board, were paid in mind will be dispersed if milk, as hot no pr tenses of a fine-spun morality. But equally dangerous and far more despicable are the grafters who pose as respectable members of society. The grafter of the slums has his counterpart in the genteel, educated character in broadcloth, who prates of patriotism and asks the blessings of Providence upon his peculations.

This is the only nation in the world where the holding of a public office falses a suspicion as to the character of the incumbent. We have not enough civic pride to outweigh the energy and the influence of the grafter. Since this astounding and deplorable state of affairs obtains in no other nation, the inference is clear that we have reached average pay at harvest time was \$1 a low moral plane.

The grafter is an effect; not a cause. He is the retainer of dishonest business interests; the henchman of those so carried away by the lust of greed that they do not hesitate to plunder their fellow citizens through the bribed co-operation of those who are elected to protect their interests. Brooklyn Eagle.

The Wife and the Criminal Law.



HE law lags behind the advance of women, as we are reminded by a case which was tried at Marylebone the other day, in which a young woman and her husband were charged with stealing and receiving. It is not for us to apportion the blame of a sin to which the husband has pleaded guilty. But the magistrate fell back at

once on the old legal maxim that when husband and wife act in concert the wife is not responsible, being under her husband's control. Surely the whole world of modern womanhood will rise in revolt against such an assumption. Even the magistrate hinted that it ought to be "reviewed." Under the present law the man was remanded and the wife was discharged, to protest, as she surely must, against the last remaining feminine wrong. No woman can sit down calmly at home and consent to escape remand on falling upon a blanket held by his fellow students twenty- the ground that she was under control of her husband .--

CRACK SHOT OF REVOLUTION. of his officers who had the slightest influence with him. Exploits of Timothy Murphy, One of

Morgan's sharpshooters. The battle of Saratoga, fought in October 1777, has its place in history as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the w rld from Marathon to Waterloo, so wrote the English historian, Creasy, in Morgan's corps. It was a custom in and thus far nearly half a century has clasp d, and his word has never been questioned.

shared in this battle, Col. Daniel Morgin, afterward general, ever the stanch | distance to be fired was over 100 yards. friend of Washington, and at the date of which we write, the leader of 700 it became Murphy's turn to fire. He ilde fiancies, he is free for all. He can sharpshooters; and Timothy Murphy,

the crack sh t of Morgan's corps. headed soldier; he had observed in the barrel, he was heard to say: "Sure, and action of October 7, a noble looking I believe I can see that nail." Again attend dinner parites, or any other kind Bri ish officer, who, mounted on a mag- he sighted his piece—fired, and the pa- of parties, if he doesn't want to. His nificient charger, dashed from one end per fell. An examination showed a time is his own. He can smoke or of the line to the other. While this of- center shot; the ball had driven the not, without question, and he is abso- those whose tendency to lay on fat is ficer lived. Morgan c usidered the issue of the contest a doubtful one; he therefore selected twelve of his best marksmen, among whom was Timothy Mur- black hair and an eye that would kinphy, and, leading them to a suitable dle and flash like the lightning when position, he pointed out to them the excited; quick as a cat in all his movedo med officer, who was dressed in full ments and possessing an iron frame un f rm, and said to them: "That gal- that nothing apparently could affect. I at officer youder is Gen. Frazer, I adthe and respect him, but it is necesfor our good that he should die. T your stations and do your duty."

tuin a few minutes a rifle ball cut upper of Fin ar's horse, a second grough his horse's mane. Callention to this, his aide said particular aim; would it not be for you to retire from this Frazer replied: "My duty for- re ect me," he said. o fly from danger." The third nom the rifle of Murphy, and replied, "although somewhat blunt. I and I mortally wounded,

and so dish artened the British gainst Burgoyne. He had "I'm so sorry," she said. Something in her voice made him dom used it.

At the close of the Revolution Mur-

phy married and settled in Schoharie as a farmer, but his old habits still clung to him.

To his last day he maintained the reputation he had won as a sharpshooter those days for riflemen to shoot for a prize. On one occasion a large oak tree had been blazed near the ground and Let us I ok at two characters who in the circle a small piece of white paper was fastened by a brass nail. The Several close shots had been made, and Morgan was a far-sighted and clear- | had done, and, after glancing over the nail exactly in.

In person, Murphy was stout and well made, handsome in face, with jet What, moreover, is very remarkable, is that in the most dangerous duty that war could possibly entail upon him. in which he passed seven years of army life, his body was never wounded or even scarred.-United Service Review.

RUSE OF THE REJECTED ONE.

It is evident you are marked How a Girl Who Had Promised to Be a hister Was Brought to Terms. "I understood you to say that you died of .- Puck.

feel that I cann t marry you." She took a step forward and gently moment he fell the tide of bat- touched his arm. A tear was in her eye.

"Your understanding is correct," she

straighten up. He had not asked for sympathy. He resented it so suddenly that it was as if some outside power had taken possession of him. He felt mad right through.

"You needn't be," he replied. "Why should you be? If you entertain the slightest notion that I'm going to jump off the dock or ruin my life dismiss it at once. There are, I can assure you. worse things than being a bachelor. In the first place, there are no enormous bills to pay. Then, a man can go and come as he pleases, without let or hindrance. Instead of being bound down to one woman, subject to her whims, her lay down on the ground at full length, pursue his cherished ambitions without resting his rifle on his hat, as the others interruption. When he is sick he can secure proper care without being nursed by an amateur. He doesn't have to lutely free to pursue his own ideals. There are worse things than being single. I was willing to run the risk, with you, but don't sympathize with me. I shall get along all right, thank you.

She turned toward him with a sudden movement of determination, and held out her hands, pleadingly. "Now you must marry me!" she said.

-Smart Set.

Bullet or Rope Always. Stranger (in Frozen Dog)-Is there

an opening here for a physician? Bronco Bill-Can't say that there is. Yer see, it don't require no specialist in this community to tell what folks | maneuvers for their notice; she simply

Japan se Nets for Alaska.

Orders have recently been executed in Japan for a supply of fishing nets for Alaska valued at \$300 0.

Once there was a man who fell in love with a woman's voice; she sei-



Women Workers on the Farm. In an Agricultural Department bulletin, the total number of agricultural pany." laborers in the United States is placed 'members of the family"; that is, "sons | to draw it: But there is a reverse side and daughters who help to work the to this picture; and we see it when the old homestead," and 2,044,761 are hired

A surprisingly large number of womsouth, where the negro women are an were 441,055 women classed as farm cook a dinner, rear a child or read laborers, "mempers of the family," and the vast majority of these were her do it! also found in the south, where negro women taking an active part in the work in the field is an ordinary sight.

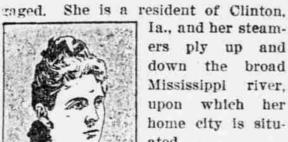
and Alabama is next, with 34.083. Then come Georgia, with 30,865; Mississippi, with 30,134; Louisiana, with 23,290, and North Carolina, with 20,tor. Virginia has 5,382 of these women and Maryland has 485.

Mississippi leads all the States in female farm laborers, "members of the Carolina, with 65,869; Georgia, with 54,896, and North Carolina, with 37,-190. Virginia has 4,841, and Maryland

Farm wages have almost uniformly shown an upward tendency since 1899, There is hardly an occupation or profession which does and, in many States, they are now civil war. The average farm wages Nevada, \$34.14; Montana, \$32; Wyom-South Carolina, \$8.24; Georgia, \$9.30; North Carolina, \$9.61. Maryland's slowly sipped. average, with board, was \$12.67 per

> month, and Virginia's \$11.29. The highest wages per day in harvest season, the employer furnishing the board, were paid in North Dakota, \$2.18. The only other States that averaged more than \$2 per day were: South Dakota, \$2.08; Minnesota, \$2.04. and Washington, \$2.01. Virginia's per day, and Maryland's \$1.14.

An Energetic Woman. Steamboating is the unusual business in which Mrs. Ida Lachmund is en-



ated. This energetic western woman is the owner of two

MRS. Lachardad. large steamboats, and she has the entire supervision of hem. This means that she has a crew on each vessel, and as each crew contains twenty-six men, and as Mrs. Lachmund closely watches the machinery of her possessions to see that no lefects exist and buys all the stew ard's supplies, her life is an especially busy one.

What is more, it is also a successful one financially. The unusual undertakng of this feminine boat owner averages the towing of from 35,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of lumber in a season. which consists of the six months from April to November, and this makes a splendid income for the woman who has entered this strange business.

Nagging.

Dr. Edson advances the theory that here is a scientific aspect in the habit of nagging. "Perfect health," he says 'has, as one of its factors, content of mind. A nervous man or woman who is anxious, discontented, gloomy, dissatisfied, worried from any cause, cannot enjoy good health. This mental turmoil produces as one of its primary effects on the body an inability to digest food properly. The blood which should supply the force necessary for he function of digestion is continually drawn away from the stomach by excitement in the brain, and the woman who nags suffers. While there be so great that nothing will stop it, a nagging man or woman is generally thin. Their habit of mind has partially starved their bodies.-The Home.

The American Girl.

The American girl's charm (according to an article in London Daily Mirror) lies partly in the American girl's "curious independence of personality" and partly in her "supreme unconsciousness." Apropos of the latter quality the article in question continues: 'She takes the attention of men for granted, as her natural woman's right; she asks not for admission to equality; she neither demands nor takes their respect and homage for broidered batiste, cut in scallops front granted, and by her very fearlessness and trust secures their admiration and fealty, and so a man can show his pleasure in her society and seek it and enjoy it, in the perfect confidence that she will not think she is the object of his special regard. Englishmen seek tween meals, but none with your foed." out girls only when they are in love is the latest cure for obesity.

with them; American men seek out girls for the pleasure of their com-

But, of course, there is a reverse side girl has left her throne of girlhood and stepped down into the hustling thronof women. The bright activity of mind less women's clubs that overrun Amer seem as if an American woman canno book unless she joins a society to help

And yet the amazing fact remainthat from the nervous, club-rushed American mother the spoilt, precoclou-South Carolina leads in the number child is born, who shoots up into her heritage of royalty and becomes again -the American girl."

Drink Milk. Fashions come and go, so it is on; natural that just as Anglo-Saxon wood en are being accused of an undue devo tion to liqueurs. French women should be enthusing over the benefits of mill as a beverage. The Parisienne has o late discovered in milk a sure beauti fier. Sipped hot, she is testing its merits as a pick-me-up. Drunk in its first warm stage directly it has been brought into the dairy, she finds it : rejuvenator of her charms, freshening the complexion and acting as a sure eradicator of those signs of worry and fatigue that age the face so quickly.

The custom of milk drinking is an old one. The benefits it produces never will secure refreshing sleep and a feeling of alertness in the morning, and as it can be borne by the mouth, be

Many women who cannot drink pure milk are able to imbibe a sufficient quantity to work good effects if they mix it with plain water or soda water, and thin, emaclated women are recommended to drink cream in smal quantities, as well as to take as much hot milk as will agree with them. It should never be forgotten either that milk baths for the face are splendid cuticle beautifiers, softening the skin and bringing ber to it the fresh rosy tints of youth .- Philadelphie Inquirer.

Health and Bearing.

Those who suffer from theumatism need a plentiful allowance of the acids furnished by many kinds of fruit, For these people especially apples are in-

In replenishing the sick room fire put the coal in paper bags or a cone made out of newspaper and lay on the fire. This avoids the noise that distresses a nervous patient,

A refreshing drink to use in fever cases may be made from dried peaches or apricots. Thoroughly wash onehalf pound of the fruit, taking it piece by piece between the thumb and forefinger. Soak over night in one quart of water. In the morning simmer for half an hour, strain and chill.

If one has to feed a delirious person tap on the lips two or three times and they will automatically open. Fill the spoon and pass in well over the tongue, so that it will go directly into the gullet. In feeding a patient take pains to keep the bed clothing dry and never allow crumbs to get in the bed.

It is true if you lie on a hard bed without a pillow you will find a great improvement in your figure. If one thinks of the place and position in which one spends a third of every twenty-four hours she will realize it must have some effect upon the figure. So, women with round shoulders and the great giant close at hand, why, double chins, here is a way to mend the people there looked at him with these ills if you are willing to give up awe. your downy couch.

Child's Fancy Collar.

Fancy collars are an important adjunct to children's frocks and the display is large and beautiful. One specially pretty is made of fine white em-



and back and joined on each shoulder by three small buttons. It is edged all around with narrow valenciennes lace.

To Grow Thin. "Drink all the water you want be-

EVOLUTION OF THE DOG

Traces of Extinct Species Found in the Tertiary Period.

The dog was domesticated by man in prehistoric times, and its remains are frequently found in ancient village sites, shell mounds and burial places both in the old and new world. Remains of various other species of its family (canidae) are found in the older quarternary deposits along with those of mastodons, mammoths, etc., but there is little evidence as to which, if any, of these species are domesticated by man, says the Montreal Herald. It is probable that the domestie dog is the result of many and various intercrossings with the jackal, wolf, coyote and other wild species, so that the original strain can hardly be determined. In the strata of the tertiary period

are found remains of numerous extinct species, which illustrate the evolution of the different species of modern canidae and their gradual divergence from the common ancestral type of the carnivora. The canidae live mostly in the open country and hunt in packs, running down their prey in the open and capturing it by a combination of superior intelligence and greater speed. The development of this group of carnivora has been, accordingly, chiefly in brain capacity and in the adaptation of the feet and limbs to swift and long-continued running. The earliest canidae, of the eocene and oligocene epochs, were proportioned like the modern civets, which are forest dwellers. They had short limbs and long tails and their brain capacity was very much less than it is in their modern descendants. Some had retractile claws; all had five toes on each foot and the full series of forty-four teeth of the primitive mammalia. Between these earliest canidae and their modern species are several intermediate stages in the successive tertiary formations.

The modern dogs range from a highly carnivorous type, such as the wolf and especially the Indian dhole (eyon) and the South American bush-dog (icticyon) to small omnivorous species approaching the raccoons in the character of their teeth. The series of fossil forms leading up to these different types are distinguishable at quite an early period and all pass through a course of parallel evolution, each race progressing independently in the direction of greater intelligence and higher speed. Other races of dogs now extinct progressed in different direction by divergent evolution, some assuming the size and proportions of the bears and from some of these the bears may be collaterally descended, while another series connects the dogs with the raccoons.

TOLD BY OLD CIRCUS MAN.

Sensation the Giant Produced When Traveling by Steamboat.

"The great giant never made a greater sensation," said the old circus man, "than he invariably did when seen on the upper deck of a steamboat.

"When we shipped from one town to another we commonly moved by the road; but sometimes when we were going to stop at two towns along a river, and the distance between the two towns was great, and the old man could make a profitable dicker with the steamboat people, why, then we'd make the skip by boat. And moving in this way the giant did tremendously advertise the show.

"You see, we couldn't have him crawl aboard a boat by the gangway, between decks, and curl himself up there somewhere below; we had to carry him where he could be seen by

"He would step up from the wharf to the steamboat's upper deck, and stay right there straight through the trip, in full view from the river's banks on either side, a man as tall as the steamboat's chimneys. And seen walking or standing there as the boat came along, or sitting there, maybe, in a great armchair that we never failed to carry along for him, he made a sight that everybody along the river came to see and looked at with wonder.

"And when we had come to where we were to land, where they could see

"All of which, as you can easily see, made business great for the showin fact, we never hit a town any harder than when we hit it so."-New York Sun.

Animal Hypnotism. The question whether some animals

have the power to hypnotize others is largely a matter of opinion. My own view is that there is no such thing as hypnotism among animals. There undoubtedly is fear-paralysis, which might easily be called hypnotism; but I do not think it belongs in that class of phenomena. Human beings are at times as much subject to fearparalysis as are birds that are attacked by dangerous serpents. Paralysis from fear is a very different thing from hypnotic influence. Hypnotism is always exercised by the surrender of the mental faculties to the will of the operator. Fear, on the other hand, often produces complete paralysis of the voluntary muscles, and also of the brain, by a process which I consider entirely different.- W. T. Hornaday, Director New York Zoological Park .-St. Nicholas.

Women Do Berter.

Seventy-five per cent of the women and but sixty-three per cent of the men taking the civil service examination are able to pass it.

There are men who wouldn't dare read the declaration of independence to their wives.