



EDITORIALS



OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Why Do Inventors Neglect the Kitchen?

AN inventor and a housewife were discussing the practical side of kitchen work the other day, when the inventor expressed his surprise that no easier plans had been found for doing the hundred and one odd things which are still done in the kitchen in the same laborious manner that prevailed when he was a boy. He said that if he had to do "housekeeping" he would get easier ways of accomplishing a lot of things which are now done by main force; and expressed his surprise that women, who are supposed to be too weak to attempt any heavy labor, regularly do things which would be a severe test upon the muscles of the strongest man.

"Well, there are certain things which have to be done," said the housewife. "And most people have only maids in their kitchen."

"Why, I would put in a little motor," began the inventor; when a pair of surprised eyes told him that this had never before occurred to the housewife.

It is certainly a curious fact that invention, which has done so much for man's work all along the line, has done so little for that of women. Of course, it has done something. The housewife was able to mention several labor-saving devices which could now be bought at the department stores; but they made up a pitiful total when compared with the myriads of inventions that have come to the assistance of man. It is safe to say that the average typewriter carries almost as many patents as a kitchen shelf.

Of course, men are very willing to buy any little work-savers for the kitchen which are invented; but it is a sentimental demand upon which these devices must depend for their profits—not the imperative demand of increased production. When a kitchen produces a meal, it produces all that can be required of it. To lessen the labor of producing this meal, is not to produce two meals; it is only to produce one meal more easily.

Yet a priceless economic product would be the result of this invention. Woman would be given more time. It is doubtful if the human race can buy any more valuable thing than a higher average of leisure for the women who work. In many cases, they are the mothers of the next generation; and they cannot be given too much time to prepare themselves for the bringing up of that generation in the best way. An invention or set of inventions which should give the women of Canada two extra hours a day for mental improvement, would tell immensely on the more material productiveness of this country when the children of the present shall have become the producers of the future.—Montreal Star.

Destructive Forest Fires Last Year.

THE Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture has published a report upon the "Forest Fires in the Adirondacks in 1903." This report, which is most instructive, estimates the direct loss from the destruction of timber, building, etc., in those fires at \$3,500,000. In addition to this \$175,000 was expended in futile efforts to extinguish the fires. The indirect loss caused by the destruction of undergrowth, injury to the soil, destruction of fish and other game was enormous, but no estimate of it could be attempted. The fires occurred between April 20 and June 8 of last year, at the time when the breeding and nesting season was at its height, and in the conflagrations a great number of young animals and birds and some that were full grown perished. Trout in the streams and lakes perished in great numbers, some from the heated waters and some from the lye leached from the ashes left by the fire. Over 600,000 acres of woodland were swept by the fires, much of which is the property of the State. The fires originated variously. It was a time of protracted drought and the whole region was filled with dry and highly combustible material. Many of the fires began along the railways from sparks and cinders from the locomotives. These were due largely to carelessness, as they could have been prevented. Other fires started from camp fires and smokers. Many were of an incendiary origin, and the reasons assigned for the incendiary origin are peculiar. It seems that the law provides a fund for paying laborers for fighting fires, and that the rate of wages allowed being greater than for other labor, men set the woods afire in order to get employment in fighting the

HISTORY OF AN OLD CLAIM.

Creek Indians Soon to Come Into Possession of Thousands.

The loyal Creeks will soon receive the cash on their old war claims, says the Kansas City Journal. The entire amount of the original claim was \$1,200,000, but after long years of waiting and many conferences between the Indians and congressional committees it was finally scaled to half that amount. The Indian most instrumental in securing the award was D. M. Hodge of Tulsa. For his services he was allowed to retain 5 per cent of the amount collected. This circumstance alone shows that the Indian had but little hopes of ever getting anything out of the government. The claim was pending more than thirty years.

The largest claim is that of Celia Scott, a resident of Coweta. The claim is \$23,000. The other claims range down to a few dollars or even cents. A large number of persons residing in the vicinity of Tulsa will get large amounts. The principal of these is Lincoln Post oak, whose check will aggregate about \$9,000. Ex-Gov. L. C. Perryman will get several others. Several boys who never saw \$100 in their lives will get various sums ranging from that amount up to \$1,200 or \$1,500. What they will do with this money no one knows. But all have agreed upon one thing—viz., get rid of it as soon as possible. All sorts of schemes are hatched calculated to part them from the money.

Celia Scott is the daughter of the organizer and leader of the loyal Creeks, who left their homes along the Arkansas river in 1861 for the north. He was neither chief nor soldier, but a medicine man, in whom the Indians had implicit confidence. Seeing the exposed condition of his tribesmen, he went to the chief of his faction and obtained permission to lead them out of the Egyptian darkness overhanging the country. They located at LeRoy, Kan. The refugees started from their homes on Christmas day. They were away from home nearly five years. Many men who have since been famous in

flames. Many of the fires occurred upon private game preserves. These are attributed to incendiarism due to the strong feeling against private ownership of these lands and the exclusion of hunters. State reservations were fired because the law forbids the cutting or removal of wood from them.—Baltimore Sun.

Work of Yellow Journalism.

IT is not service, nor even alleged service, to the public that constitutes yellow journalism; it is boisterousness, vaunting, morbidness, extravagance, the magnifying of slight accidents into tragedies and bonfires into holocausts.

White papers are sometimes taken in by dispatches from Europe, because yellowism exists there as well as here; but they do not originate those dispatches; they do not "dress up" news in the home office; they print only what they believe to be true, and print it without trying to make the readers believe that it is the most tremendous thing that ever happened.

Sensationalism is like other agencies for excitement in that it creates a constant and increasing demand for more; hence the tendency of the yellow paper is to grow yellower and yellower, because any lapse into sobriety and calm is resented by its almost illiterate patron. He must be kept going by mental stimulants which are just as harmful to him as cocktails. He wants his news strong rather than true, and if he ever reads an editorial does not want it to preach or inform, but only to rouse. And if its editor thrusts himself into his vision as the greatest of men, the reader's mind has been brought by his reading to a state that makes him almost ready to admit it.—Brooklyn Eagle

Jap Officers and Their Pay.

MILITARY efficiency being so much bound up with the national existence of Japan, the army officers naturally take their profession very seriously. Their pay is small, and few have much private means, so that they live in a very modest way compared to the officers of many other armies.

A major general only gets the equivalent of about £158 a year ordinary pay, a captain £80, and a second lieutenant £18. Most appointments mean additional pay, but foreign service does not. Messes have been established in some regiments, but as a rule, the officers only have the midday meal together. Japanese food is cheap, consisting as it does chiefly of rice and fish; while rich and poor alike drink the inexpensive liquor of the country, "sake." For this reason entertaining expenses come to very little, and the officer is enabled to maintain his position with but small outlay.

As in the Continental armies of Europe, Japanese officers practically live in uniform, and the latter is serviceable and inexpensive. Little attention is paid to smartness and appearance generally, though all are invariably neatly dressed. Promotion is chiefly by selection, especially in the higher ranks.—New York Evening Post.

The Spirit of Recklessness.

MANY—probably most—accidents on American railways of all kinds are due to recklessness. The same is true of accidents from other vehicles. Manifestations of this disposition are to be seen on every side. Coachmen exhibit it by driving heavy carriages at full speed around the most busy and crowded corners of large cities. Messenger boys show it by propelling their bicycles like mad whenever they get where there seems a good chance to run anybody down. The automobile chauffeur acts as if it was no part of his business to look out for people ahead of him, and apparently thinks that the man or woman whom he runs down receives only his or her deserts for getting in the way. Everybody who operates any sort of vehicle, from the locomotive engineer to the laborer or clerk hurrying to his work on a motorcycle, seems to have become possessed with the idea that it is his business to go as fast as he can, but no part of his business to take care that he doesn't kill anybody. This combination of speed madness with recklessness is causing more casualties in the United States than all other causes together.—Kansas City Journal.

EASIER TO BE STORE MODEL.

Requirements Not as Severe as They Were in Former Times.

There has been a great change in the last few years in the requirements of the "store model," said the manager of the suit department in a fashionable shop the other day. "Formerly certain correct proportions were required which if not after the Venus standard were at least after that of Paquin. But now the main thing necessary in the model is that she shall have 'style' and 'carriage,' and of course average size and roundness of contour without strict regard to proportions.

"The elaborateness and looseness of costumes has brought about this result. The trimming and hiding of the figure in the present day tailor-made suit is so complete that a particularly good 'line' is no longer required. The fact that a larger model is selected than formerly is the best indication of the change in woman's measurements, due to the straight front corset and

partly to the change of sentiment which demands broad shoulders, and selects clothes accordingly. "The model now in demand has usually a 25-inch waist, where it was formerly absolutely necessary that it should be under 24. A 37-inch bust is preferred, where 36 used to be considered the ideal. Thirteen inches across the shoulders is now considered none too broad, though the hip measure accomplished by the model who adjusts herself strictly to the new average is a couple of inches smaller than formerly, being about 41½.

Betting on a Sure Thing.

The magistrate was German, but the prisoner at the bar wasn't. "You been here before, already," said the magistrate. "Sure I has," said the prisoner. "How many times arrested?" asked the judge. "Aw! I been pinched more times than I got fingers an' toes," said Mr. Plugugly. "an' I was always discharged."

The magistrate took a long look at the prisoner. Then, leaning toward him in a confidential way, he said: "I'll bet you \$20 you're not discharged now." "Put ten on that for me. It's a cinch," said the court policeman who stood near by.—New York Sun.

A Prolific Bird.

In the United States the sparrow has six broods a year; in Britain seldom more than three.

When a young man climbs into a barber's chair to get shaved the first time he feels like a barefaced fraud.

OBSERVE CENTENNIAL

ANNIVERSARY OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE TO BE KEPT.

LEWIS AND CLARK INDIAN TREATY

Nebraska State Historical Society and Daughters of American Revolution Plan to Unveil Monument on the Historic Spot Aug. 3.

By A. E. Sheldon.

One hundred years ago, the morning of Aug. 3, 1804, a party of 43 white men might have been seen spreading the maulsail of a clumsy Missouri River bateau on an aving on a little plain, above the high water level of the Missouri river, at the end of a woody ridge about 70 feet high, in Nebraska, sixteen miles above where now stands the city of Omaha. A little later a procession of fourteen Indians—members of the Otoe and Missouri tribes—would its way to the shelter of the awning. They were accompanied by that omnipresent being in the region a hundred years ago—a Frenchman living with a squaw—who acted as interpreter. When all were seated, began the first council of the United States government with the Indian inhabitants of the Louisiana purchase, the first act in the drama of a century of struggle between white Americans and red Americans for possession of an empire.

The representatives of the United States government told the Indians that they were no longer Spanish or French, but Americans—a piece of news which we are told gave them great joy. They were promised the protection of the government at Washington, and its advice in the future. In reply the six chiefs of the Indian delegation declared they were pleased with the change of government, that they wanted to trade with the new great father, and especially they wanted arms to defend themselves from their enemies.

What little cause for pleasure if they had known that the change meant to be disposed of their homes and hunting grounds.

At the end of the council came the presents—a medal hung by a cord placed around the neck of each of the six chiefs, paint, garters, and cloth, a canister of gunpowder, and the most significant of all—a bottle of whisky! Thus began the official relations of the United States government with the Otoe and Missouri Indians. How prophetic it was of the future let him who cares to know read the last official report of the Indian agent at the Otoe and Missouri Indian agency at Oklahoma. Diminished in numbers from 2,000 to 370, the agent says "many of these people are addicted to drink and are, both men and women, inveterate gamblers, the Otoe being especially bad about the gambling. No punishment seems at all to mitigate these evils. Their days are spent in almost utter idleness, and worse, for vice and debauchery are rampant."

The names of three of these chiefs have been preserved for us in the record. The principal chiefs present were Shingotongo, or Big Horse, an Otoe; Wetia, or Hospitality, a Missouri; and Shoguncan, or White Horse, an Otoe. The spot was named by Lewis and Clark Council Bluffs, from the circumstances which there took place, and their report of the council includes with a recommendation of the location for a "fort and trading factory."

Fifteen years after the historic council here described, the first steamboat (the Western Engineer) to navigate Missouri waters arrived five miles below the Council Bluffs. It carried Maj. Long with a party of engineers and scientists who were to make the first scientific survey of the region. This expedition found already at Council Bluffs a force of United States soldiers engaged in building a fort, afterward called Fort Calhoun. This fort for the next eight years was the most advanced frontier post of the United States army, always having several companies of troops, and sometimes more than a regiment. In 1821 the post was abandoned and the troops moved to Fort Leavenworth. Some of the buildings were dismantled by the troops. Some were burned by Indians or hunters.

There still remained, on the plateau of Council Bluffs in 1854, when the territory was organized and white settlers came in to take up claims, a vast amount of debris—brick and limestone walls, beams and timbers. The early settlers hauled this away by the wagon load to build chimneys, make foundations and to curb wells, yet so great was the quantity that thirty years later farmers were still hauling bricks away.

Both these historic sites, that of the council of 1804, and that of Fort Calhoun, are within a few hundred yards of the present railway station of Fort Calhoun. There yet remain piles of bricks and debris, long rows of excavations marking the barracks cellar, deep pits, once powder magazines, a noble camp grove planted in the early fort days whose seeds have given life to a multitude of other locust groves in the state. Every year the farmer's plow and the gardener's rake reaps a harvest of military buttons and early coins. Spanish coins of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries make the bulk of the crop, showing how close the connection with Spain and how long after American purchase and occupation their mintage maintained its supremacy. Somewhere, within a few hundred yards of this field bearing its annual harvest of relics, is the spot where Lewis and Clark sat vis-a-vis to Nebraska Indians in the first Louisiana purchase council. Nearly half a mile up the river from the fort, at the edge of the plateau, at whose base ran the river in 1804 and in 1819, but whose waters are now three miles away toward the Iowa bluffs with marsh and lake and cultivated farms between, is a burying ground. In the days of the old Fort Calhoun, this part of the plateau was occupied by the fort cemetery, where were buried several hundred soldiers and others. After the military abandonment, the headstones were broken, scattered and lost, except parts of two with the dates 1820, now in the museum of the Nebraska State Historical Society. The very mounds themselves were for the most part obliterated and on the slopes where the rains wash the plow now and then throws out a fragment of a human skeleton.

In November, 1901, J. A. Barrett and A. E. Sheldon, of the Nebraska State Historical office staff, exposed and photographed the features of both sites under the guidance of W. H. Woods, who has lived on the ground for thirty years and has a passion for historical work. On their return the suggestion was made that the centennial of the council ought to be celebrated. In June, 1902, Mr. E. E. Blackman, of the Historical Society, visited the state and in discussion with Mr. Woods proposed the erection of a monument. These were the preliminary steps by the Nebraska State Historical Society.

On the other hand, the Daughters of the American Revolution, independent of any suggestion, were moving in the same direction. In the summer of 1896 ladies of the Omaha chapter visited the site of Old Fort Calhoun, were charmed with its beauty and associations, and discussed plans for erecting a monument to mark its site. In the summer of 1901 Mrs. S. B. Pound, of Lincoln, State Regent of the D. A. R., noted the report of the erection of the Pike monument in Kansas. This stimulated her zeal to do the same by the historic sites in Nebraska. She read up the early records and, finding that the Lewis and Clark council held on the Fort Calhoun plateau, proposed at a meeting held in October, 1901, the project of marking the site. At a general meeting of the state chapter of the D. A. R. in the summer of 1902, it was resolved to ask the state to take the initiative. Accordingly in January, 1903, Representative George L. Loomis, of Dodge County, introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000 to erect an appropriate monument. After a hard fight the bill was lost.

Both the State Historical Society and the Daughters of the Revolution, joined forces in the winter of 1904 for a common monument and celebration. A joint meeting of representatives of the State Historical Society, Daughters of the Revolution and Sons of the Revolution was held at the Millard Hotel, Omaha, June 16, 1904, at which committees were appointed. On program, Mrs. C. S. Loeb, J. W. Batten and A. E. Sheldon. On arrangements, J. H. Daniels, Amos Feld, Mrs. A. C. Troup, Mrs. S. B. Pound, E. E. Blackman.

Since that time the committees have been busy completing plans for the celebration Aug. 3. It was resolved after much discussion to place the monument in the yard of the Calhoun public school, under the shade of giant locust trees whose parents grew on the old Fort Calhoun site and within a hundred feet of the C. St. P. M. & O. R. R., in full view of all travelers on that road. This is at some little distance from both the old Fort Calhoun site and the probable Lewis and Clark landing, but is in a conspicuous and public place, where it can have the care of future generations of school children and teachers. After a long search for a suitable Nebraska stone to make the monument, a boulder was found by Mrs. Pound on the farm of Mr. F. Lonsdale, about two miles north of Lincoln. It is a beautiful bluish pink Sioux Falls quartzite, weighing about eight tons, found resting on the hillside amid a mass of companion boulders and gravel, where it had been dropped by the melting glacier which carried it on its long journey from the mother lode north of the Missouri river. A contract was made with Kinnable brothers, of Lincoln, to raise, letter and load the same on the cars for its trip to Fort Calhoun. It was loaded on a flat car and taken to Fort Calhoun where it marks the celebration of the hundred years' anniversary since white men and Indians first struck hands on the Nebraska soil.

On one side is a dressed panel bearing the inscriptions of the Daughters of the American Revolution and "1804-1904, Lewis and Clark," in raised and polished characters; on the other side is the following: "PLACED BY THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEBRASKA. THE MODERN MAGIC STEED. New York Lawyer Makes Long Automobile Trip Into Maine. James B. Dill, a well-known lawyer of New York, last summer made an automobile trip of fourteen hundred miles through the wildest part of Maine to Flagstaff, sixty miles from the railroad, where previously no automobile had ever penetrated. The inhabitants were greatly interested in this new-fangled vehicle. The guide who had been persuaded to make the trip with Mr. Dill began by declaring that automobiles "go by explosions," and afterward became enthusiastically zealous in inviting residents to "take a ride."

One day Mr. Dill overtook upon the road a man whose log house was burning. "Mister," called the man, "how long will it take you to get to the next house? I want help here."

He was invited to ride thither, and after the first half-mile his anxiety about the burning house quite disappeared. "Let her burn," said he, recklessly. "I should have to repair her, anyway. It's just as well if she burns do n." He rode five miles and then waked back.

One of the most astonishing things about the machine was its speed. One day Mr. Dill used the telephone of a logging company to communicate with a certain "Bill," twenty miles away, and asked him to have some gasoline ready at a point five miles beyond, where Mr. Dill would call for it.

"To-morrow morning do?" asked Bill.

"No, I'd like it this afternoon. "Where are ye? What ye want it fer?"

"I'm at —, in an automobile. I'll be down there in an hour or so."

"You can't get here before to-morrow mornin'."

"I'll give you five dollars if you get the gasoline to your place before I reach it. If I get there first, I'll give you fifty cents, your own price."

"I guess you won't get there ahead," was Bill's reply, as he hung up the receiver with a snap.

He was an astonished man when he appeared at the appointed place with the gasoline and found Mr. Dill awaiting him.



The total assessed valuation of 85 counties, as reported to the state board of equalization and compiled by Secretary Bennett, is \$279,541,422, against a valuation in the same counties last year of \$180,229,055. The counties that have not yet reported are Cherry, Cedar, Howard and Nance, and should these counties be returned as they were last year the total assessment of the state would be \$288,675,186, an increase of over \$100,000,000. Based on these returns the total actual value of all property in the state is \$1,443,275,940. Based on the returns already filed the per cent of increase on lands, both improved and unimproved, is 59.9. This year the value of the improved land was placed by the assessors at \$188,394,022, and the unimproved land is assessed at \$16,848,720. Last year the improved land was assessed at \$71,400,486, while the unimproved land was assessed at \$16,670,397. These 86 counties this year returned 724,151 horses, valued at a total of \$7,346,089; mules, 48,080 head, valued at \$649,647; cattle, 2,634,955 head, valued at \$9,193,454. It is not believed the assessed valuation of all the property in the state will reach more than \$390,000,000 even after the state board has made its increases.

The late legislature builded well when it changed the manner of taxing insurance companies to the 2 per cent premium plan. So far this year, seven and a half months, Deputy Pierce has collected in fees, reciprocal tax and other taxes, \$74,963, while last year for the twelve months there was collected only \$56,355.72. Before the year is out the total in all probability will be run up to \$100,000. Mr. Pierce has sent out notices to the companies which are yet delinquent in their reciprocal tax, telling them of the decision of the supreme court holding the law constitutional and requesting a settlement. However, a rehearing has been asked for, and as this will not be acted upon probably until September, some of the companies may yet hold off longer. The life companies have paid in \$48,726.64 and the surety and casualty companies \$4,002 on the 2 per cent gross premium tax plan.

At last William Nation has satisfied the law and has returned to the bosom of his family at Grand Island, Gov. Mickey having commuted his sentence and ordered his discharge. Nation attained considerable notoriety some months ago by breaking his parole and running off to Grand Island, where in a short time he had wooed and won a bride, the proprietress of a restaurant, and also managed to make himself a pillar of a religious organization. The strong arm of the law, however, dug him out and he was thrown again into the penitentiary and his good time taken away from him. His young bride remained faithful and since his reincarceration she has besieged Gov. Mickey, and not in vain.

Adjutant General Culver has just been remembered by the auditor of the war department for services rendered during the stormy days of the '60s and incidentally reminded that Uncle Sam may be a little slow, but he is sure in settling accounts. Gen. Culver received a check for \$238 in payment for services from Oct. 21 to 24, 1861, \$1.73; for services Oct. 14, 1864, 53 cents; clothing account, a balance for 1864, 12 cents. Gen. Culver was not aware that the government was indebted to him, consequently the receipt of the check was a surprise. It is his opinion that the department officers are going over the records, and likely other veterans in the state will receive back pay.

At the Burlington headquarters at Lincoln it is reported that the strike of the packing house employes has paralyzed sock shipping from the western ranges as well as the stock handled by farmers and other shippers. On the Lincoln & Wymore division and a portion of the Alliance division it is reported that from six to a dozen cars of cattle and hogs are waiting at nearly every shipping point to be sent out. It is yet too early throughout the country to get an estimate from the railroads of the number of cars of cattle and sheep that are likely to pass eastward from the ranges, but it is agreed that it will be far greater than last season.

The Nebraska World's Fair commissioners met in the office of the governor July 21 and drew a voucher for \$20,000, which they said they had paid out for expenses connected with the Nebraska exhibit at St. Louis. It was supposed that the commissioners were still spending the money donated by the railroad companies for the St. Louis exhibit and some of the papers have been talking about the \$25,000 appropriated by the legislature being turned back into the treasury, but it is evident that there need be no more worry on this score.

The Burlington Railroad was made the defendant in a suit filed Saturday afternoon in the district court by Rufus C. Geiger, of Lincoln, formerly in its employ as freeman. Mr. Geiger wants \$50,000 for injuries that he says were caused by the negligence of the defendant in not properly safeguarding his employment and which are of such a nature as to make it impossible for him to pursue his old vocation or to be employed at remunerative work.

Epworth assembly tickets are going fast at Lincoln and the indications are that when the meetings begin Aug. 3 the attendance will be larger than ever before. More than half of the space reserved for tents has been sold and some of the business men will spend their cautious with their families at the park.

F. W. Lambert, of Mulden, was at Lincoln Wednesday and brought with him the information that all of the cattle in his part of the state are being dipped, something unusual at this time of year. In many instances he said cattle owners were taking the men out of the harvest fields to assist in dipping the cattle. The Standard Cattle Company is dipping 15,000 head, the U. B. I. 7,000 head and Fredon is dipping 2,500 head, these being the largest cattle owners. In most instances, he said, the lime and sulphur dip is being used.