

# EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## What Young Men Are Thinking About.

**W**HAT the young men of to-day are thinking about is indicated in an interesting manner by the statistics of this year's graduating class at Harvard. Law still leads the list of intended occupations, 117 of the young men having chosen it, but every year business claims a growing number of votaries, and this year 84 give themselves to it. Next comes teaching, with 75 disciples, though it is suggested that quite possibly some of these will follow this occupation only temporarily. Then comes civil engineering, with 32 aspirants. Banking claims 28; post-graduate courses, 24; medicine, 18; mining, 13; electrical engineering, 13; architecture, 12; railroad engineering, 12; journalism, 11; the ministry, 8; cotton and woolen manufacturing, 8; chemistry, 4; real estate, 3; diplomatic service, 3; art, 1; musical composition, 1; illustrating newspapers, 1. There are 78 who are yet undecided as to their occupation. No doubt some of these belong to our rapidly growing leisure class and will never have an occupation. The notable feature of this classification seems to be the Boston Herald to be the comparatively small number choosing the ministry and medicine. Time was when these two professions stood near the top. But now they are near the bottom. And it is also observable that art and musical composition are away below par, also. It seems to Americans "a great pity" that any healthy young man should deliberately sit down to write music. We doubt if, to most of us, it would be any different if we were positively assured that he would compose as well as Beethoven. We should shake our heads all the same and sigh, "He looks so strong, too. Our average ideal is a Cassatt rather than a Beethoven. As for the glory and medicine, both are painfully and heroically altruistic. And it is plain that what interests the vast majority of us is not so much in looking out for others as in looking out for ourselves. We are aiming in this direction as nations, and aiming in it as individuals. We are concerned only in pointing out the fact, leaving to others the responsibility of educating the moral.—Pittsburg Press.

## The Lessons of Russia's Experience.

**T**HE Japanese have appropriated European science, European methods, and European organization, and they have shown a skill and intelligence in the appropriation which is a marvel to all careful observers. It is to be doubted whether any European nation could have conducted its naval and military operations with as great skill and as great success as Japan has done in this war. \* \* \* It is to be hoped that our people are carefully following the operations of the Japanese, and will take to heart the lessons that are being offered to them. In the Crimean War we blundered, if possible worse than we blundered the other day in South Africa; but we refused to take to heart the lessons of our blunders, hugging ourselves in the hope that somehow or other we should muddle through. France was equally unprepared in 1870. Unfortunately for her, she had a more formidable army to deal with than we had either in the Crimea or in South Africa, and she suffered accordingly. Now Russia is committing the blunders we have committed so often, and Russia is suffering in her turn. It is possible that the people of this country will refuse to take to heart all these lessons, and will go on in the bad old way until they come into conflict some day with an enemy who will not be dealt with so easily as the Russians in the Crimea or the Boers in the Transvaal? If we do not learn from the mistakes of the Russians, and the splendid efficiency of the Japanese, we shall some day suffer disaster.—The London Statist.

## The Man with the Diploma.

**T**HE young man steps down from the platform with his diploma in his hand, proud of his scholastic achievements, a little flushed by the applause of his classmates and friends and vibrant with the emotion caused by the presence of the one girl, or the possession of a note or a gift or a bouquet. The world looks inviting as a field of endeavor. Proportions are somewhat distorted, and the young man feels larger toward the rest of humanity than perhaps he ever has before or ever will again.

Later will come disillusionment, a readjusted sense of

proportion, a sharp awakening to the fact that college-gained knowledge is not all that is needed in the fight. In the shops, in the stores, in the offices, everywhere that men are active in the process of making money, the question is always asked, "What can you do?" not, "What do you know?" Mere information dwindles when measured with experience. But the young man who has absorbed much information, if of the right sort, is certain the more quickly to gain experience. And the great test of his quality comes when he discovers that his book lore is not an end, but a means.

The college graduate who lacks adaptability, who does not know how to apply his academic acquirements to the concrete affairs of life, who fails to see that his Latin or his mathematics or his history or his scientific studies have served their best purposes—if he be not a specialist—when they have sharpened his wits, strengthened his memory, broadened his view, mellowed his judgment and trained his mind, is headed for failure. He may find a niche as teacher, wherein he can exercise his acquired knowledge as an asset in the business of making a living. But the chances are few and the rewards of that calling not alluring. The voice of business calls to most of the young men who are just now stepping down with diplomas in their hands. In that direction lie the larger rewards, the surer success, with the fewer sacrifices.

The world has only pity for the graduate, who thinks he can open the oyster with his diploma, but it applauds the man who puts his certificate carefully away and then rolls up his sleeves to tackle the first job that comes to his hands, determined to do it better than it was ever done before.—Washington Star.

## Panics.

**P**ANIC, inspired by ungovernable fright, is an ever present element in a great disaster like that of the General Slocum. It is impossible to eliminate this source of calamity. Especially where large numbers of women and children are involved is panic witnessed in its most dismal consequences. Had the vessel had adequate provision for the safe removal of every soul inside of fifteen minutes, there would still doubtless have been an appalling loss of life, due to no other reason than that strange dehumanizing effect which the sudden appearance of an impending calamity exercises on the human mind. It is difficult to estimate how large a part of the casualties were due to the stampede and crush which tore away portions of the railing and deck, thus precipitating large numbers into the water without even the chance to try to obtain life preservers. It is safe to say that several hundred who might otherwise have lived perished as a direct result of the panic.

Had every person on board remained in the full possession of his senses the loss of life would have been far less. For the loss thus occasioned nobody can be held accountable. Nor against the repetition of such losses can the most stringent precaution of the future prevail. Wherever people congregate in large numbers they will place themselves liable to panic.

Given a crowd, especially of women and children, a sudden desperate fear, especially fire panic, and a panic is inevitable.—Chicago Tribune.

## The Quiet Man.

**E**VEN this unquestioned domesticity may not be so comprehensive a virtue. To support some one besides himself in decency and honor is not all that a man should strive to do, though it is much. He should feel the obligation to bring rayety into the lives of those whom he loves. It is possible for some men by sheer earning power to provide their families with opportunities for travel and amusement and adventure. But the earning power of the majority is limited in these matters; and all the more it is necessary then, for the man to bring variety and a cheerful activity and liveliness into his house. The fact that the routine of the day has been dull does not excuse him for being grim and silent at his evening meal. And too much of the quietness in the world is but the habit of a listless and brooding selfishness. It would be wiser to make these exposures and not offer a remedy. Here is a suggestion for the quiet man: "Learn to make a noise."—Atlantic Monthly.

## Photographing Lightning.

Any boy or girl who has a camera and a good stock of patience may secure a photograph of lightning. The patience is needed in waiting for the lightning. When a thunder shower comes at night keep a sharp lookout for an opportunity to secure your picture. You cannot get a picture of lightning during every thunder shower. Clouds or a heavy downpour of rain often conceals the flash from view, and we have "sheet lightning." It is useless to photograph this, but you may by its light get an interesting picture of the landscape.

When the sharp "chain lightning" comes, select a window from which you can see it well, or, if it is not raining, go out of doors and set the camera on the tripod focused as for a distant view and pointed toward that quarter of the heavens in which the lightning is most frequent. The diaphragm should be set to the largest opening that is ever used, the slide drawn, and the lens uncovered as for a time exposure. Then follows a wait or one, two, five or even twenty minutes, until a bright flash comes within the field of view of the camera, when the lightning takes its own picture. Then cover the lens, push in the slide, and you are ready to try again on a fresh plate.—St. Nicholas.

## Has a Level Head.

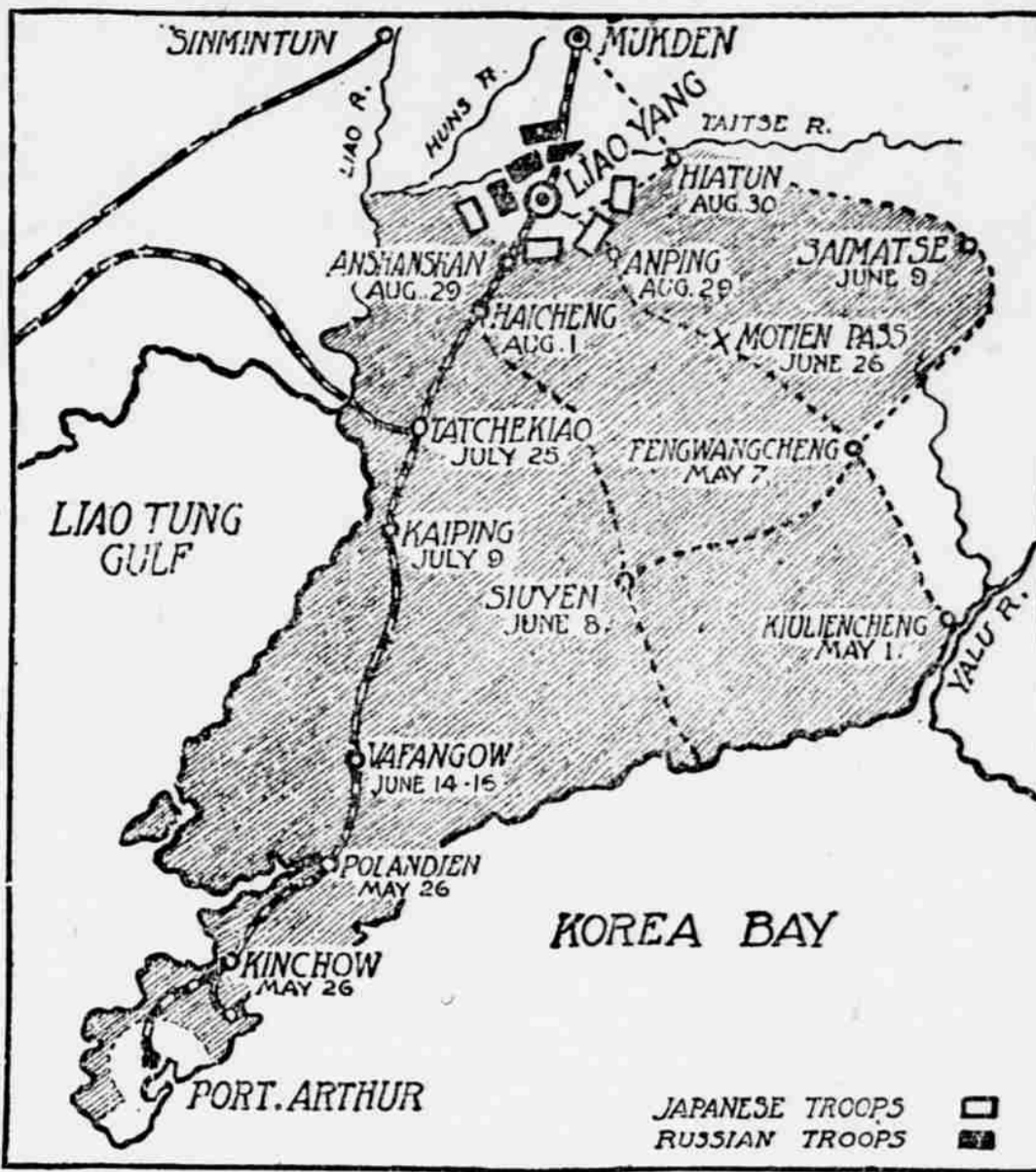
"That architect is making a big hit with his new scheme for suburban residence."

"What's the game?"

"To every man who gives him a contract for the building of a suburban residence he guarantees a constant supply of servant girls for ten years' time."—Philadelphia Press.

After a man has boarded a number of years, he begins to think a vegetable garden a more beautiful sight than a flower garden.

## MANCHURIAN TERRITORY WON BY THE JAPANESE.



The map shows at a glance the extent of territory in Manchuria won by the Japanese since the battle of the Yalu on May 1. All the shaded region from the mouth of the Yalu in the east down to Port Arthur and eastward of the Liao River to a point opposite Liao-Yang has been conquered since the war began. The location of the towns and places at which the principal battles have been fought and the dates of the engagements also are given. The second army (Oku's command), was partly landed at Pitsewo May 5 and 6 and another division at Kinchow May 25, while Nodzu's force, known as the third or Takushan army, began landing on Manchurian soil on the 19th of May.

## DIE IN A FIRE PANIC

### Early Morning Blaze in New York Tenement Kills Fourteen.

In a fire in a five-story tenement at 164 Attorney street, New York, early Sunday morning fourteen persons, children for the most part, were killed and more than a score were injured. Three men are under arrest on charges of criminal negligence.

The lower stories of the building had been almost entirely torn out to make room for an arcade which was to run through the lower part of the building and Ridge street, on the east. Thirteen Jewish families were crowded into the three upper floors, which still were untouched, and when they sought to escape they found a partly demolished stairway leading down from the third floor already wrapped in flames. When they turned to the fire escapes they found they had been torn away below the third floor, and descent was impossible. Some jumped from the lowest points they could reach and escaped with their lives. Firemen managed to rescue a number from the top floor, but in doing so six men of the department were hurt, one so seriously that he is not expected to live. The top landing of the rear fire escape was pulled loose from the wall while they were at work helping tenants and fell five stories to the ground below.

The fire was under control within five minutes after the men of the department arrived, but the ignorance and excitement of those who first saw the blaze delayed the sending in of an alarm, and before the first engine arrived eight of those in the house were unable to find their way from the building and lost their lives. Opening prayers for the Jewish new year celebration began at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, and that explains why so many of the dead were children. Their parents were all at the synagogue when the fire began at 2:40 in the morning.

It is supposed that a candle left burning in the hallway of the third floor for those returning from worship caused the fire, which swept up the stairway in the center of the house, enveloped those sleeping in the three upper stories, and burst out of the roof.

## WILL MAKE A NIAGARA

### Great Engineering Feat to be Carried Out in Southern Colorado.

Out in Colorado nature has given the people no Niagaras to harness so as to get electricity for power and lighting purposes, but a little thing like that does not feaze the energetic westerners. They are going to build some artificial Niagaras. The first is now in course of construction.

As an engineering feat it has decidedly novel features. Two or three rivers are to be lifted bodily, so to speak, from their beds and transferred to canals, which will feed a reservoir. From this reservoir the water will be carried through another canal and dropped through great pipes over the edge of a precipice 1,000 feet high. The power house in which the electricity will be generated will be situated at the foot of the precipice. Ultimately it will have a capacity of about 40,000 horse power.

The site is 24 miles from Silverton, in southern Colorado. The initial cost of the undertaking will approximate \$1,000,000, while the ultimate plan will involve an expenditure of about \$3,000,000. When the project is completed it is expected to revolutionize things in southern Colorado. With an abundant supply of cheap power many enterprises can be carried through successfully which hitherto have been blocked by the high cost of power when obtained from steam. From the power house at the foot of the precipice electricity will be carried on wires strung on poles for miles throughout the surrounding country. If the results come up to expectations a second artificial Niagara and power house will be established a few miles to the south.

Thomas N. McCauley of Chicago, former president of the International Mercantile Agency, secured an attachment in the New York Supreme Court for \$54,220 against the agency, which sum, he says, represents the balance of nearly \$500,000 lent by him to the concern.

The National Association of Postmasters of First-Class Offices, in convention in Niagara Falls, N. Y., elected W. E. Hall of Peoria, Ill., president and Thomas G. Lawler of Rockford, Ill., treasurer, and resolved to hold the next convention in Dayton, Ohio.

## OUR VAST SCHOOL ARMY.

### Fully 18,000,000 Persons in Our Various Educational Institutions.

According to the bureau of education, the school enrollment for the year ending June, 1902, was 17,460,000. This is the latest complete total available; but, according to the normal rate of increase, it must now be well over eighteen millions. Of this great total the school children proper—those in the elementary grades of public and private schools—numbered 16,479,177. Next in order came the 734,700 secondary students in public and private high schools, in academies and seminaries, in the preparatory departments of universities and colleges, and in the non-professional classes in public and private normal schools. The college boys and college girls numbered 246,063—this total comprising, in official language, all "students of higher education in universities and colleges, professional and normal schools."

The mind refuses at first to grasp the significance of these great totals, but a few comparisons will help. America's school enrollment exceeds by about a million the combined population of Switzerland, Norway, Greece, Bulgaria, Denmark and Serbia—all sovereign states. The elementary children alone equal the population of these six states.

In 1902 the children in the public schools cost Uncle Sam \$235,208,405. The total value of the property possessed by \$417,205,234 in that year, and their endowment funds amounted to \$185,044,608. Besides the income from \$44,608, they received many millions in the shape of fees and appropriations from the federal and State governments and from municipalities. It is safe to say that \$300,000,000 a year is paid out for education—a sum little less than the combined outlay of Germany and Russia on their armies.



## THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

The Southern Pacific is now using oil as fuel in 750 of its 1,350 locomotives.

There are 27,000 miles of railway open in India, which play a most important part to-day in Indian finance.

The Canadian lines have put into effect a reduction of 2 cents a hundred in rates on grain carried to the seaboard.

A plan is being considered for the consolidation of the Railroad Transportation Association and the National Association of Car Accountants.

Interstate lines have announced a reduction in carload rates on scrap iron from Texas common points to St. Louis to 20 cents per 100 pounds.

Subscriptions have been received for the entire \$300,000 capital of the Chicago Refrigerator Car Company, which has been incorporated in Charleston, W. Va.

A circular has been issued calling for proposals for the refunding of \$10,000,000 of 7 and 6 per cent mortgage bonds of the New York and New England, which mature Jan. 1, 1906.

The Georgia, Florida and Alabama and the Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia railroads will be operated as one system in the future, the former road having purchased the latter.

The members of the Western Trunk Line committee are issuing notices announcing that the practice of granting return transportation to attendants accompanying live stock has been restored.

Deliveries of grain at Chicago the past week were 5,447,000 bushels, the largest since the second week in November, 1903.

Train 9, on the Wabash railroad, is reported to have covered a distance of 8.2 miles, between Harvel and Honey Bend, Ill., at an average speed of 94 miles an hour.

The National Order of Railway Clerks has declined a proposition to affiliate with the International Association of Railway Clerks, as it would mean affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

## Stone Slingers of the Nile.

When the wheat is growing in the fields near the banks of the Nile, Egypt, great quantities of birds of every kind pounce down upon the tender grain and would soon destroy the whole crop were it not for the watchful "stone slingers." These are men who stand all day perched on little platforms here and there throughout the fields with slings and pebbles, shooting any bird that comes within reach. The work of a stone slinger is a regular profession in Egypt, though a poorly paid one, it being thought that simply standing all day is not very hard labor. It is only for a few weeks twice a year that the stone slinger can find employment.—New York Tribune.

## Man and Wife.

Buxton, N. D., Sept. 12.—(Special.)—Mr. B. L. Skriveth of this place has been added to the steadily growing following that Dodd's Kidney Pills have in this part of the country.

Mr. Skriveth gives two reasons for his faith in the Great American Kidney Cure. The first is that they cured his wife and the second is that they cured himself.

"I must say," says Mr. Skriveth, "that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best remedy for Kidney Trouble I ever knew. My wife had Kidney Disease for years and she tried all kinds of medicine from doctors but it did not help her any. An advertisement led her to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first box helped her so much that she took eight boxes more and now she is cured."

"I also took three boxes myself and they made me feel better and stronger in every way."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have never yet failed to cure any kidney disease from Backache to Rheumatism, Diabetes or Bright's Disease.

## Midnight Serrade.

"Say," remarked the Newport citizen, "I've discovered a new method of firing china."

"Put me next," said the Covington man.

"Use dishes to break up cat concerts," replied the undiscovered genius.

## Greatest in the World.

When you talk about being the world's leader in any one thing you have established a wonderful standard of comparison. Nothing could be greater and in this day of tremendous competition it means more than you can really grasp without study to say "the greatest in the world." Particularly is this true of a medicine and it is such a strong testimonial of great merit that we cannot help but express our satisfaction to learn that CASCARETS has, to-day, the largest sale of any similar medicines in the world. In obtaining this, judicious newspaper advertising has played a very important part, but all the advertising and push and energy would have counted for naught unless CASCARETS had the merit and would do all that's claimed for them. Nothing has ever attained such a large sale in the history of medicine. Over ten million boxes a year and the demand is growing rapidly, because the people take them, like them, they are cured and they recommend them to their friends.

## The Only Safe Course.

The supervisor who was always giving the children instructions as to what to do in case of fire usually made his visits to the school alone; but one day there was a board meeting, and five supervisors descended on the class at once.

The children had been well drilled by their teacher, and from previous experience they knew just what Mr. Wales would ask them. So after a painful period of hesitating answers and mistakes with the other visitors, it was a great relief to see Mr. Wales rise to address them.

"You have listened so attentively to the other gentlemen," said their friend, "and told them what you know on the subjects they have chosen, what would you do if I were to make you a little speech?"

"Form a line and march down stairs!" chanted the chorus, with beaming faces.

## Books of Timber.

There is at Cassel a library probably the most unique in the world. It is bound in timber, printed on timber pages—possibly from wood blocks—and deals exclusively with timber. The library in question is the Holzbibliothek, which was compiled at the end of the last century by Karl Schieldbach, and is composed of about five hundred volumes made from trees in the park at Wilhelmshohe. Every volume bears on a tab—not in timber, but queerly enough, in morocco—the name of the tree from which it was obtained. There are plates of the tree in all stages of its growth, and the letter-press is a treatise on the foresting and natural history of the tree.

## WHAT'S THE USE

To keep a "Coffee Complexion." A lady says: "Postum has helped my complexion so much that my friends say I am growing young again. My complexion used to be coffee-colored, muddy and yellow, but it is now clear and rosy as when I was a girl. I was induced to try Postum by a friend who had suffered just as I had suffered from terrible indigestion, palpitation of the heart and sinking spells."

"After I had used Postum a week I was so much better that I was afraid it would not last. But now two years have passed and I am a well woman. I owe it all to leaving off coffee and drinking Postum in its place."

"I had drunk coffee all my life. I suspected that it was the cause of my trouble, but it was not until I actually quit coffee and started to try Postum that I became certain; then all my troubles ceased and I am now well and strong again." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

## ACORN MEAL.

By Indian meal is commonly understood meal made of maize, or Indian corn; but in some parts of the country a more primitive meal was made from acorns. Galen Clark, in his book on the "Indians of the Yosemite," describes in full the food supply of the native tribes. That portion of their rations which may be classed as bread-stuffs consists of acorns, obtained from the black oak, so beautiful and so abundant in the Yosemite Valley.

The acorns are gathered in the fall, when they are ripe, and are preserved for future use in the old-style Indian cache, or storehouse. This consists of a structure which the Indians call a chuck-ah. It is a large receptacle of basket shape, made of long willow sprouts closely woven together.

It is usually about six feet high and three feet in diameter. It is set upon stout posts about three feet high, and supported in position by four longer posts on the outside, reaching to the top and there bound firmly together to keep them from spreading. The outside of the basket is thatched with small pine branches, laid point downward, to shed the rain and snow, and to protect the contents from the depredations of squirrels and woodpeckers. When the baskets are full the top is also securely covered with bark, as a protection from the winter storms. When the acorns are wanted for use a small hole is made at the bottom of the chuck-ah, and they are taken out as required.

The acorns are bitter, and are not eaten in their natural condition, but have to be elaborately prepared and cooked to make them palatable. First the hull is cracked and removed and the kernel pounded or ground to a fine meal. In the Yosemite Valley this was

done by grinding with stone pestles in stone mortars, worn by long usage, in large flat-top granite rocks, one of which was near every Indian camp. Lower down in the foot-hills, where there are no suitable large rocks for these permanent mortars, the Indians used single portable stone mortars for this purpose.

After the acorns are ground to a fine meal the next process is to take out the bitter tannin principle. This is done in the following manner: The Indians make large, shallow basins in clean-washed sand, in which are laid a few flat, fan-like ends of fir branches. A fire is then made near by, and small stones are heated, with which water is warmed. This is mixed with the acorn meal until the mass has the consistency of thin gruel. This mixture is poured into the sand basins, and as the water runs out it takes with it the bitter quality. The water is renewed until all the bitter taste is washed out from the meal.

Then the meal is put into cooking baskets, thinned down with hot water to the desired condition, and cooked by means of hot stones, which are held in it by two sticks for tongs. While the mush is cooking it is stirred with a stick made of a tough oak sprout doubled so as to form a round, open loop at one end.

When the dough is well cooked it is either left in the baskets or is scooped out in rolls and put into cold water to cool and harden.

Sometimes the thick paste is made into cakes and baked on hot rocks. One of these cakes, when rolled in paper, will in a short time saturate the paper with oil.

This acorn food is probably as nutritious as that made from any of the cereals.

A child soon learns that its mother has a positive genius for sarcasm when she talks about the kin on its father's side.