Columbus Journal

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COLUMBUS, - - NEBRASKA.

Heart and Emotions.

In addition to those bodily movements which are called "voluntary," various bodily phenomena which are clearly involuntary accompany violent mental excitement. The blush of shame, the distinctive flushes of joy and of anger, the pallor and sweat of fear, the tears of grief, and the "creeping" of the flesh provoked by horror, are familiar examples. The respiration is quickened by joy and retarded by anxiety, and the feeling of relief finds expression in a deep sigh. Violent emotions often disturb the digestion. The heart "bounds with joy," is paralyzed by horror, "leaps to the throat" in terror. The connection between the heart and the emotions is so intimate that the heart was long regarded as the seat of the soul. Most of these involuntary physical concomitants of mental excitement are brought about by a special part of the nervous system, the sympathetic nerve and its branches which ramify to every part of the body. The best-known branches are those that govern the dilatation of the blood vessels, which are profoundly affected by mental states. These phenomena, says the Scientific American, are susceptible of exact quantitative determination by means of a method devised by the Italian physiologist, Mosso. The result is fairly accurate measurement of the variation of blood supply in the brain. The subject is laid on a board which is balanced on a fulcrum at the center of gravity. When the subject is quiet and undisturbed the board lies horizontal. Now, if an unpleasant sensation or emotion is induced in the subject, his head is involuntarily elevated, indicating diminution in the quantity of blood in the brain. An agreeable sensation or emotion produces the opposite effect.

The Spread of Temperance.

To drinking, says Lecky, must be attributed most of the crime and an immense proportion of the misery of his nation; and what is true of England is true of the United States. As the beginning of most violent crime on a big scale in English history is parallel with the spread of strong drink, so in our country crimes of violence, crimes of debauchery, political corruption, the waste of wages, the ruin of families, all have their home and origin in the saloon. Civilization will not be a success until the saloon is but a memory of what men once endured. West and south in the United States to-day the path to temperance is being followed with more determination than ever in the history of our country. In more territory is the saloon made illegal, and in a greater part of this territory is public opinion sufficiently strong to make prohibition a success. When it is a success, life will be brighter for the wives and children of hundreds of thousands of fathers and husbands.

Speaking of the honesty of banks—and few of them cause loss through deliberate dishonesty—George Kennan in McClure's pertinently, but perhaps a little unkindly, recalls the experience of a San Francisco bank showing that depositors are not always to be trusted. After the earthquake, according to the story, the German National bank, which had lost all its books, asked its customers to state the amounts they had on deposit. The officers knew precisely the amount they had lost in the aggregate, but did not have a record of the individual accounts. The sums specified by the depositors exceeded the known deposits of the bank by more than $75,000. This showed that customers were taking advantage of the situation, but rather than question their honesty the bank charged the amount to profit and loss and paid all demands in full. This true story should teach the average man who rails against corporations that perhaps he isn't to be trusted himself.

Fragments of four plays by Menander, the Greek comic poet, have been found in a little town in Egypt, adding practicaly as much of his work as was previously known to exist. It is supposed to be Menander whom St. Paul quotes in his sermon to the Athenians: "As certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring." Menander was highly praised by Julius Caesar, Quintilian, and other Latin writers, but some critics of his recently discovered work intimate doubts if he deserved all the praise he received.

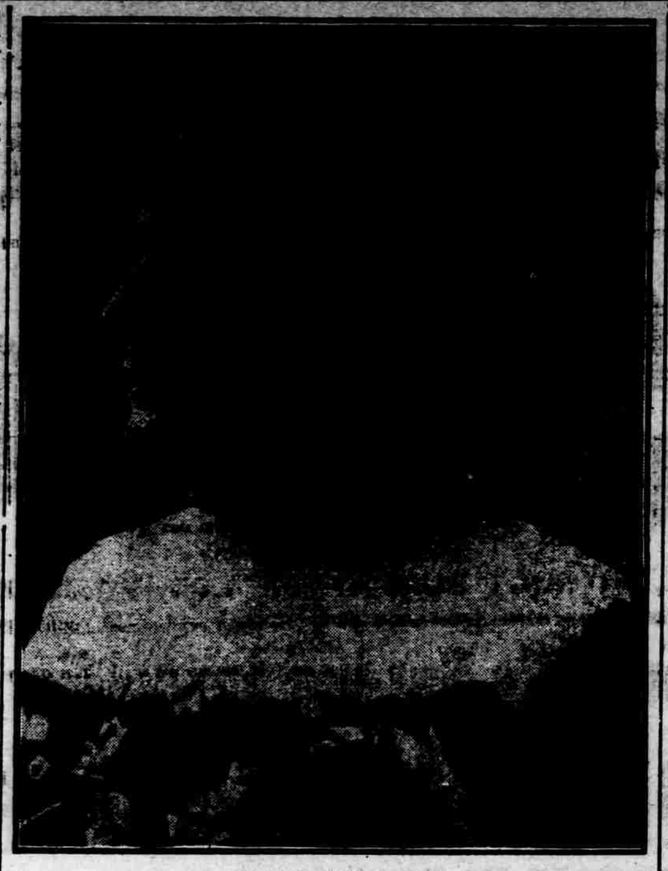
A Missouri woman shot her husband because he didn't come to supper on time. That's just like a woman; she could have fed him two or three biscuits like-mother-used-to-make and there wouldn't have been so much ado over it.

A Pennsylvania woman charges a wandering hunter with having maliciously killed her $10,000 bulldog. Ten thousand dollars! Well, a body can put any price he likes on his dog. Finding a buyer is another matter.

A Kentucky man was arrested for carrying water in a three-gallon jug. The colonels can stand for a dry law, but will never see the uses of the jug degraded.

If Japan is going to get that international exposition at Tokio ready for opening five years hence, obviously she has no time to fight.

A biscuit trust has been formed in St. Louis, thus further cutting into the poor man's roll.



MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

The Growth of Patriotic Societies

By Mrs. Donald McLean

Order of Cincinnati Founded by Revolutionary Officers—Crop of Societies the Result of Centennial in 1876—Refusal of "Sons of Revolution" to Accept "Daughters"—"Daughters" Soon Greatly Outnumber "Sons"—Eligibility Rules for Both Are Democratic—"Colonial Dames" and Other Organizations.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

(Mrs. Donald McLean's name is known very widely not only as that of the head of the New York city chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but as that of a writer and speaker of ability on topics of especial interest to women. Mrs. McLean is a prominent member of a number of organizations of a social and patriotic character.)

The centennial celebration of 1876 gave an impetus to patriotic impulse as directed toward organization which had lain dormant in a large measure since the years immediately succeeding the war of the revolution.

As all the world knows, the Order of the Cincinnati was formed immediately upon the cessation of that war and just before the disbanding of the continental army. It was composed of the officers who served through the struggle, Washington being the president of the society. It is the only organization in this country promoting the rights of primogeniture, and it is said that Washington hesitated ere granting his approval to such an organization or becoming its president because of the fear that an aristocratic sentiment would be unduly fostered in a democratic country.

However, Washington did consent to take the office, and the organization exists to this day, commanding the respect of all men and not conflicting with the best American spirit. Membership in this society descends from the eldest son to the eldest son (women are barred), and the insignia, which is a golden eagle, cut clear, descends with the membership. In lieu of direct descendants the title and insignia pass to the eldest son of the nearest branch of the family. The portraits and miniatures of many of the revolutionary officers display this badge of the Order of the Cincinnati as their proudest decoration.

This, of course, was the father, so to speak, of all patriotic organizations. It is not, perhaps, widely known that a society was formed directly after the formation of the Cincinnati purporting to represent the very principles of which Washington was such a warm supporter—that is, the democratic as opposed to the aristocratic spirit in the country. This second society was known as the "Veteran Corps of Artillery." It, too, was composed largely of officers of the revolution and men who had made good records in that struggle.

It never grew to such proportions or prominence as the Order of the Cincinnati, though always highly regarded by those who understood it. It now lives in combination with the society formed of the descendants of the heroes of 1812, the title being the Veteran Corps of Artillery and War of 1812. Therefore, this dual-named organization has a membership composed of men descended from ancestors who fought in the two wars of 1776 and 1812. In a few instances the same ancestors fought in both. This was possible if the patriot engaged in the revolutionary war in extreme youth and lived to hardy manhood to fight in 1812.

With the exception, however, of these two societies, formed in the early period of the country's history, all desire for such patriotic organizations seemed to die, until, as has been said, the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence animated the seed of patriotic growth which has since flowered at this end of the new century into full and luxuriant bloom. Within the last few years well-nigh a countless number of organizations, bearing titles significant of historic association, have sprung into being.

Of these "The Sons" and "Daughters of the American Revolution" are the most prominent and numerous in membership. In connecting the title "Sons and Daughters" the writer does that which the "Sons" themselves declined to do, the latter thus exhibiting a lack of that "seeing vision" which Du Maurier proclaims a priceless gift. In other words, the "Sons" did not foresee that a declination to receive the feminine descendants of revolutionary sires would deprive the society Sons of the American Revolution of an able, ardent and achieving element. Therefore it came about that the society Sons of the American Revolution, organized in 1889, exists as one organization and the Daughters of the American Revolution as another.

With the true, clinging nature of women's hearts, the feminine descendants of the revolutionary patriots appealed to the Sons of the American Revolution to be taken within the protecting fold of the masculine society! The latter, however, displayed no embracive inclination and threw the women back upon their own pride and their own resources.

The result was that in October, 1890, there was organized the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The growth and activity of the latter body would seem almost incomprehensible were it not to be remembered that the spirits of the men who "made and preserved us a nation" inspire the souls of their descendants; and woman's enthusiasm, when awakened, outstrips all other and reaches, on flying feet, the goal of high endeavor. The Sons of the American Revolution number several thousand—probably under 10,000. The Daughters of the American Revolution over 30,000.

These revolutionary daughters, having made clear to erring man his mistake in refusing their gentle companionship, now entertain the most amiable feeling toward their brother society. The latter apparently reciprocates, and the two organizations being in perfect harmony, although under separate governments, have become a leaven of patriotism for the entire country. They are represented in every state, city and hamlet. All institutions of learning know them, from the public schools to the universities. All rostrums have welcomed them, from the old-time town meeting to the great assemblages in fashionable halls. Historic spots no longer lie neglected, but are crowned with lasting granite and immutable bronze. The heroes who spilled their blood upon the soil, then consecrated by that red libation, no longer sleep in unknown or forgotten graves. "Their children rise up and call them blessed," and their country is rejuvenated by the proud memories of their marvelous prowess.

Eligibility in either of the above-mentioned organizations rests upon lineal descent from one who served his or her country during the revolution, whether in the army or on the high seas or in giving "material aid" to the infant government. Descent from an officer does not necessarily figure in either society. Descent from a private, unknown save by his name and a record of unflinching service to his country, entitles one to the same regard as though descended from captain, colonel or brigadier general. Thus a truly American spirit is conserved.

Besides the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, there is a society of the Sons of the Revolution and one of the Daughters of the Revolution. The former claim to have been formed prior to the Sons of the American Revolution. It is a mooted question. It is a fact, however, that the Daughters of the Revolution are an offshoot from the parent society, the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In addition to the societies already named there exist a multitude of organizations of a patriotic nature, each having as an incentive the same loyal purposes toward its native land. Those best known are the masculine society Founders and Patriots and a feminine society of the same name. To be eligible to membership in either of these one must be descended from ancestors who assisted in founding the country during its colonial period and were indubitably loyal to our own government during the revolution.

The two well-known organizations of colonial dames—one the Colonial Dames of America, the other the National Society of Colonial Dames—differ from the organizations just mentioned in that eligibility to membership consists in a descent from one who was prominent in the colonial period, but who was not of necessity, though it is presumed preferably, a patriot during the revolution.

A society closely akin to this, whose membership consists entirely of men, is known as the Society of Colonial Wars. Eligibility consists in descent from one who served in the wars during the colonial period of the country, such as the French and Indian war.

The United States Daughters of 1812 is a society founded upon descent from ancestors, prominent in the country from 1783 and from those who served in the war of 1812.

This brief account of the birth and growth of patriotic societies barely touches upon their excellent achievement; but this is manifestly true: The spirit of devotion to the nation, developed by such organizations, is the "outward, visible sign" which undoubtedly follows such "inward spiritual grace" and causes the existence of such organizations to be a matter of felicitation to the entire country, and the United States is surely proud of its sons and daughters and they in turn are ready to lay their best abilities, whether in peace or war, upon the altar of their country's liberty.

THE WAY OF LOVE.

And Nothing Mattered So Long as They Were United.

Once upon a time there was a man who fell in love with a woman.

And they were married.

After a while the bills came in and the man sat around and thought about them. Then he went to his wife and said: "Dearie, can't you go a little slow?"

And his wife replied: "Alas! I never learned how. I fear that I am naturally extravagant. I don't mean to be, but I am. Tell me that you love me."

"I love you," replied the man.

After a while the stork paid a friendly visit. When the excitement was over and things quieted down, the man took note of certain things that were happening. The servants wouldn't stay. The baby was either overfed or underfed. The spirit of Harmony had slipped out. And the man sat around and thought about it some more. Then he went to his wife and said: "Dearie, there's something wrong with our domestic economy. Things ought to be different. The house isn't run right. Things are not done calmly or systematically. Can't you—"

His wife shook her head.

"I don't know how," she replied. "I never had much order. I can't help it, but—do you love me?"

"I love you more and more," replied the man.

And after another while the woman grew to be an invalid. She refused to take care of herself, and became morose, irritable and incapable of doing much of anything.

And one day, as the man sat and thought, she came to him and said:

"Dearest, I have been a failure. I'm thoroughly incompetent. I haven't done what I should have done. I have been lamentably weak. Aren't you, honestly now, sorry that you married me?"

"No," said the man.

"But I am a failure. You ought to be sorry. Why aren't you sorry?"

And the man smiled as he replied: "Because, sweetheart, if I hadn't married you I never could have loved you as much as I do now."—The Reader.

Source of His Supply.

Mrs. Donald McLean, who has been re-elected president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said of ancestry at a dinner in New York: "I think we would all, if we had our choice, prefer to be well born. Good children are more apt to come from good than from bad parents. Then, besides, good birth is a recommendation. In everything we consider the source. It is like the story of the school teacher. There was a teacher, teaching in a very poor neighborhood, who received daily gifts of flowers from one of her pupils, a ragged little boy. The flowers were of all sorts, sometimes costly hothouse blooms, sometimes simple, old-fashioned garden flowers. As a rule, they were somewhat faded. One day the boy brought the teacher a great bouquet of mauve orchids. To be sure they were much wilted, but none the less it could be seen that they had once cost a great deal of money. The puzzled teacher, as she took them, said: 'Jimmy, where do you get all these flowers that you give me? You don't steal them, I hope.' 'Oh, no, ma'am, the youngster answered, 'father's an ash man.'"

Revolution in China.

It is reported that the revolutionary movement in China is gaining strength and that secret organizations are increasing in number, especially in the Yangtse valley. Chinese officials say that thousands of revolutionists are concealed in the foreign quarters of the cities, thus placing themselves outside the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts. The revolutionary agitation recently was carried into the army. Murderous plots against the Manchus continue to be discovered in Pekin.

Scotsmen Wanted.

Scotsmen are immigrants of the finest quality, and they bring abundant cash in the pockets as well as begin to accumulate cash as soon as they arrive. This is the type of immigrant Australasia needs, and as both New Zealand and Australia can offer vastly more than Canada, we ought, sooner or later, to see a stream of canny Scotsmen with the hardy bodies, shrewd brains and the well-lined pockets of their race setting in our direction.—Melbourne Life.

La Belle Sauvage.

We may educate and civilize woman as we will, but the instinct of savagery will cling to her still. If lovely woman can adorn herself with anything in the nature of scalps, or set herself a-jingling with beads and tinkling gew-gaws, she never loses her opportunity. She is now decking herself forth with jeweled imitations of creeping things innumerable.—London World.

Misfortune by Contraries.

"That fellow is at a standstill."

"How did he come so?"

"Because he's too fast."

A ROSE-COLORED ROOM.

White Wood and Furniture a Pleasing Contrast to Pink Walls.

A charming bedroom where the utmost effect of daintiness can be obtained with very practical means is the rose-colored room, but an equally good effect can be secured by using water blue or green in light and agreeable shades, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. If rose color is preferred, a pleasing tint can be made by a sparing and careful addition of vermilion, or of the scarlet used in carriage painting, to cream white. This means that a small amount of yellow ochre is first added to the white paint and thoroughly incorporated with it before the vermilion or scarlet is added. The woodwork of the room should be painted cream white, and the walls have three coats of pink—the first two considerably darker than the last, as the last is lighter, it gives a misty effect which is very soft and satisfying. After the last coat is well dried a border of cream white should be stenciled at the top of the wall next the ceiling. It may be wide or narrow, as one prefers; but if wide, the lower part of it, for a third of the width, should be faintly or thinly painted, in order to have it blend properly into the wall. It is necessary only to use a full brush at the top and a comparatively empty one at the bottom of the stencil to secure this effect, and even an unintelligent workman can do it if the object is explained to him.

If a narrow border is used, what is called a "floating design" may be added to the wall; and this also should be varied by the use of more or less paint in the brush, so that some of the floating forms should look like the mere reflection of the others. The furniture of this room would be preferably of cream-white enamel to match the wood-work, but a bedroom set in natural wood could be used if more convenient. The curtains should be of pink chambray or pink denim under white muslin, and it will add to the beauty of the room if the counterpane is made in the same way. A sage-green carpet harmonizes exceedingly well with this scheme of color and gives what one may call a pastel effect to the room.

STUFFED LEAVES OF CABBAGE.

Change from Ordinary Methods of Preparing the Dish.

Select a large white head of cabbage; core it and pour boiling water in center to cover it. Take one pound of chopped meat, one onion fried brown, one-half cupful of rice which was previously soaked for one hour; season to taste and mix well. Take one leaf at a time from the head and cut off the thickness in center so as not to break when rolling. Take a small handful of the above mixture and roll tightly in the leaf. Pack in a layer in kettle, cover with warm water and boil one hour. Take one quart tomatoes, boil and strain, add butter, salt, pepper and thicken it. Let it come to a boil and pour over the cabbage. Serve with mashed potatoes.

To Sew with Double Thread.

Here is a simple way to straighten out knots when sewing with double thread. Cut a length of thread from the spool, double it, twist the two cut ends together and thread them through the eye of the needle. Pass the needle point first through the loop of the doubled thread, forming a tiny knot at the eye of the needle. This serves to keep the thread straight and is flat enough to pass easily through the finest fabric. With this arrangement one can work button holes and do any work requiring a doubled thread with never a knotty problem.

Meat Relish.

Chop one peck of ripe tomatoes and put them into a colander to drain. Chop two cups of celery small, add six onions, chopped, six ripe peppers, also chopped; one-half cup of light brown sugar, an ounce of ground cinnamon and two quarts of cider vinegar. Mix all together and put into stone or glass jars and cover with a cloth. The relish will be ready for use in a few days. It must not be cooked or sealed or it will spoil.

Dampening Clothes.

Use hot water to dampen the clothes that are to be ironed and you will find it a great deal more satisfactory than cold. It dampens the clothes more evenly and makes them easier to iron. If the water is too hot to put the hands in use a whisk broom to sprinkle it with. Many laundresses prefer the whisk broom, as they claim that it is less likely to make the clothes too wet. The clothes may be ironed two hours later with good results.

Rubber for the Umbrella Jar.

Cut a piece of your old rubber mat, and place it in the bottom of the umbrella jar. Umbrellas and canes are frequently the means of breaking these receptacles when dropped into them without proper care, and the rubber will help to prevent this. If you have not a piece of an old rubber mat to use, procure a piece of soft sheet rubber, such as is used for packing by steam fitters and plumbers.

Sweet Potatoes, Mexican Style.

Boil them until tender, peel and cut in halves longwise. Put one tablespoonful of butter and two of minced onion into a saucepan and brown. Add one heaping tablespoonful each of green and red peppers, minced two tablespoonfuls of tomato catsup, one of vinegar, and a teaspoonful of brown sugar. Stir well and pour over the potatoes.—Vogue.

Pear Honey.

Ten quarts pear parings, two lemons sliced, cover with water and stew till soft. Press through a jelly bag. To six cups fruit juice add four cups sugar. Boil 40 minutes. Pour into glass jars and seal while hot.

Pepper Steak.

Place a thick steak in a baker, salt, pepper and butter; chop fine three tomatoes, one sweet green pepper and one small onion. Pour over steak and bake 30 minutes

HIS TURN TO CRITICISE.

Youngster Felt Called on to Manifest Disapproval of Prayer.

Little John, who, at the mature age of four, has learned the Lord's Prayer, is often criticised by his sister, two years older, for slight mistakes which he cannot always avoid in offering the petition. A few Sundays ago he was taken to church for the first time. When the moment for the prayer arrived and the congregation bowed their heads John's mother took the precaution to whisper to him that he must be very quiet. "Listen," she said, "and you will hear the minister pray." This interested John at once, and his little face took on a look of serious attention, but his mother, watching him covertly, saw his expression change presently to one of surprise and disapproval. A few minutes more, and he could stand it no longer. What could this man be saying? Not a word of the prayer did he recognize as the only formula he had ever heard called by that name.

"Why, mother," he exclaimed, in a tone audible over nearly half the church, "do you hear? He isn't saying it right at all!"

SORES AS BIG AS PENNIES.

Whole Head and Neck Covered—Hair All Came Out—Cured in Three Weeks by Cuticura.

"After having the measles my whole head and neck were covered with scaly sores about as large as a penny. They were just as thick as they could be. My hair all came out. I let the trouble run along, taking the doctor's blood remedies and rubbing on salve, but it did not seem to get any better. It stayed that way for about six months; then I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about a week I noticed a big difference, and in three weeks it was well entirely and I have not had the trouble any more, and as this was seven years ago, I consider myself cured. Mrs. Henry Porter, Albion, Neb., Aug. 25, 1906."

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

This Servant Girl Was Evidently a Person of Resource.

As a source of humor the Irish servant girl has long since fallen from her high estate, a result probably due to the better class of young women from the Emerald Isle who come here annually to help confuse the eternal "servant girl question." But now and again one of the old, naively ignorant sort turns up in a New York household, as was demonstrated the other day to a caller at a house on the West Side.

The girl who responded to the bell was asked if her mistress was at home. To this inquiry she surprised the caller by putting her arms behind her back and replying in a rich brogue, as she thrust her face toward the caller: "Put th' tickets in me mouth, ma'am, an' I'll go an' see. Me hands is wet."—N. Y. Press.

PROOF FOR TWO CENTS.

If You Suffer with Your Kidneys and Back Write to This Man.

G. W. Winney, Medina, N. Y., invites kidney sufferers to write to him.

To all who enclose postage he will reply telling how Doan's Kidney Pills cured him after he had doctored and had been in two different hospitals for eighteen months, suffering intense pain in the back, lameness, twinges when stooping or lifting, languor, dizzy spells and rheumatism. "Before I used Doan's Kidney Pills," says Mr. Winney, "I weighed 143. After taking 10 or 12 boxes I weighed 162 and was completely cured."

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At the County Fair.

"Doing a land-office business, eh?" remarked the man from the city. "What is that you are selling, anyway?"

"Blessed if I know myself, boss," whispered the fakir at the county fair; "it has zigzag lines all over it and when a woman comes up I sell it to her as a skirt pattern and when a man comes up I sell it to him as a guaranteed and genuine map of Mars."

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirtwaist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

If people would neither borrow nor lend there would be more life-long friendships.

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of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

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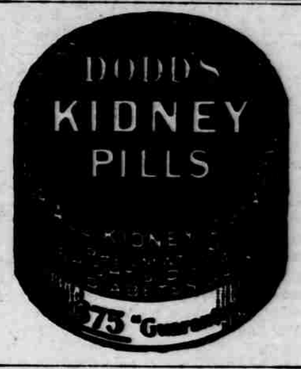
Experience.

"Experience is the best teacher," remarked the man who indulges in trite sayings.

"Yes," answered the skeptic; "but occasionally, as in distinguishing between mushrooms and toadstools, your education comes too late to be of any service."



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