

WORTHINGTON ADVANCE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. PAWLEY, Editor

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA.

Terms of subscription: Three months \$4.00; six months \$7.50; one year \$13.00. Invariably in advance.

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Anent Europe's jealousy of America, it might be said that Europe needn't buy from us. But she can't get along without doing so.

The saloons of St. Louis are to be closed four hours each day, in order to permit the patrons thereof to develop one natural thirst every twenty-four hours.

Muscardo, the Filipino leader, has consulted with Gen. Funston as to the wisdom of surrendering. He is evidently satisfied that if he doesn't give up, the Kansans will find a way to make him do so.

A few rivets are being placed in the plating of the Shamrock, now in dry-dock, and those who believe in hoodlums will now have fresh hope that she can beat the world, and particularly the Yankee end of it.

The Shah of Persia is dying of kidney troubles. The fear is expressed in England that upon his death Russia will pounce down upon Persia and slice off another piece of its territory. England does not like this possibility, as it may require some intervention on her part.

England's determination to build a number of 18,000-ton battleships is in line with the tendency of naval construction by other powers. It seems that the idea that battleships can be made too big for effective fighting has been abandoned in the race for the ownership of the biggest fighter afloat. But there is a limit somewhere.

Mrs. Carrie Nation ought to be confined at once in a lunatic asylum. At Topeka yesterday, where a conference of Sunday school teachers was being held, she entered the hall and, upon being refused permission to speak, mounted a chair and commenced a furious denunciation of Gov. Stanley of Kansas. Mrs. Nation has become a standing nuisance, and ought to be squelched.

An exchange says: There should be general agreement as to the wisdom of prohibiting the presentation of flowers to public school graduates during the exercise at the schools. On such occasions everything should be so conducted that the pupils will feel that they are all on the level of merit. Those who are able to bestow expensive flowers upon graduates should refrain out of consideration for the pupils whose friends are not thus fortunately situated.

The people are watching with painful solicitude the health of the wife of the President. She is now lying in a sick chamber in San Francisco, at the residence of Henry T. Scott. Mrs. McKinley was never strong. The wear and tear of a railroad journey of twenty-five hundred miles is hard, even upon a strong constitution. Considering that she has always been an invalid, the strain is still severer upon her health. Her vitality is gradually growing weaker, and it is now by no means certain whether she will regain strength sufficient to return to Washington. The President is tenderly attached to his wife, and her sickness naturally wears upon him. People do not like to imagine the worst, but many fear that the President may return to Ohio with his dear-beloved Ida in a casket.

To Modern Woodman lodge in Iowa that frightened an initiate into an alarming stupor must be the owner of a goat that can double discount the bock beer animal.

Five thousand dozens bottles of wine from the cellars of the late Queen are to be sold in London with the royal label on the bottles, and dealers will undoubtedly do some royal labeling in order to meet the demand for this wine.

The Chinese now propose to raise \$150,000,000 on 4 per cent. bonds, which are to be guaranteed by the great powers interested in the Chinese question. But we feel quite sure that the United States will commit no such folly. Our country had better lose the \$10,000,000 which she demands for indemnity, rather than become an endorser for China to the amount of \$150,000,000.

Strikes are in progress, and other strikes are impending. It is unfortunate that employers cannot agree. Strikes are industrial warfare, and warfare is an appeal to strength, from which non-combatants often suffer nearly if not quite as much as those directly engaged. There was a time when the right of workingmen to strike was disputed, but that time has gone by. It is now generally conceded that the right of the laborer to give or withhold his labor is as inherent as the right of the employer to say what he will pay for that labor. There is another right, however, that must not be ignored by either of the parties to industrial warfare, and that is the right of the community at large to enjoy peace. In strikes which are conducted in an orderly manner, the sympathy of the public is often with the workingmen, and society thus becomes a powerful ally of labor. But when violence is used to prevent other workingmen who are satisfied with the wages offered from taking places which have been abandoned by those who held them, the public's sense of justice is aroused on behalf of those against whom that violence is directed, and the labor organization upon whom the responsibility for the violence rests falls into disrepute.

Wise and fair-minded labor leaders recognize this fact, and use their influence to discountenance and suppress attempts at intimidation.

Now that the season is approaching in which potatoes sprout in cellars where the light falls upon them, it will be well to sound a note of warning against the eating of tubers in that state. In 1892 and 1893 there was a wholesale poisoning of troops in the German army. The symptoms frontal headache, colic, diarrhoea, vomiting, weakness and slight stupor, accompanied in some cases with dilatation of the pupils. When the alarming matter was investigated, it was found to be due to the fact that potatoes which were badly sprouted had been fed to the men who were affected. The alkaloid solanine, which potatoes contain, is a poison when present in large quantities. There is little of it in new potatoes, unless they have been exposed to the sun while growing, but chemical analysis of old potatoes which have been kept in a damp place and have begun to sprout has developed the fact that in that state they contain twenty-five times as much solanine as when new.

Some time ago Superintendent Cooley of the Chicago public schools ventured to suggest that there was such a thing as too much glory in graduation day, when glory taxed people who could ill afford it with the outgo of sum for dress and flowers which meant real privation in various ways for many families. This was such an indirect way of hitting at our boasted American freedom to do as please "even if it busts the bank" that the school board did not take to it kindly at first, but after prolonged discussion the Chicago board of education ad-

opted a compromise in the form of a resolutions declaring that flowers and other presents should not be given to the graduates at commencement day.

It was the general opinion that fully fifty per cent of the pupils who graduated from the high schools of Chicago come from homes where the question of "frills" for graduation day is a real burden. It resolves itself either into bereft pocket-books or bereft hearts. If the children go well dressed (according to the standard of dress set by some vague authority, representing more of show and display than culture) the parents suffer often. If the parents are hard hearted and Solomons of sense, the children go plainly dressed and their feelings humiliated by comparisons; for there is no more cruel caste in some ways than the democratic esprit du corps of our graded schools. Either way, somebody suffers. It usually ends in the child getting what it wants, or, rather, what some vague authority of custom says it wants. For this reason, if for no deeper ethical one, the action of the Chicago board of education will be approved by the majority of people. It didn't go very far, but it puts some consistency into the general theory of public schools as institutions for making life simpler and more level for this every day bread-and-butter earner. If every school board in the country would not only follow this plan, but aim in every way to discourage the aristocratic tendencies of public schools, it would conduce to more general fairness in the questions of public contention which crop up after school life is done.

The poor have a right to be protected from unnecessary expense in the public schools. They have a right to ask that the distinction of wealth and class shall not be imposed upon them there, and that they and their children shall not look forward each year to graduation day as a landmark for worries, needless economies and pinchings and a final result of general dissatisfaction because even by great efforts, a thousand dollar income cannot possibly produce the same results as a ten thousand dollar one.—Minneapolis Times.

Charles M. Schwab, the president of the United Steel Corporation, delivered an address before an evening trades' school attended by three hundred poor boys of New York, in which he dwelt upon the necessity of making a prompt start in life. In doing this he indirectly attacked the policy of extending the high school courses of the public schools at the expense of the graded schools. The policy of trying to give finish to the education of boys who are compelled by circumstances to leave the school as quickly as possible to earn a living is like that of depending entirely upon credentials. The certificates and diplomas of school boards do not pass at par any more than the letters of recommendations which are considered so important by many who go out into life seeking a business opening. As to these deluded people, and the advocates of education who imagine that the countersign of a superintendent on a "sheepskin" is an open sesame to success, Mr. Schwab says: "From my long experience I am led to believe that many boys make the mistake of depending upon influence to obtain for them positions of profit. Go yourself to seek work in life, and depend upon your own exertions and merit. Merit must count and merit must win; The boy who depends upon influence is handicapped from the start." The last of the above remarks applies to the public school pupils who are striving to complete the prescribed course of the high school despite adverse financial conditions, under the impression that the diplomas they receive will enable them to procure employment more quickly than if they went out into the world armed only with a determination to

win. The ambition to secure an education is worthy of admiration, but it is doubtful in many cases whether a smattering of many things now given at the expense of the fundamentals is worthy the sacrifice of time. It is undoubtedly true that the graduates of the so-called grammar schools of old, which were not weakened by misguided interest in the high schools were more fit for the work of life than the majority of the high school graduates of today, who are not properly taught in the fundamental branches. The graduates of the old schools were not only better grounded in the fundamentals, but they got an earlier start in life, which is very important. They were in positions and earning a livelihood at the average age of the high school graduate of today. Mr. Schwab said in regard to the importance of starting early, "Let me advise you to make an early start in life. The boy with the manual training and the common school education who can start in life at 16 or 17 can leave the boy who goes to college till he is 20 or more so far behind in the race that he can never catch up. This, however, does not apply to the professional life. The other day I was at a gathering of forty successful business men—men in industrial and manufacturing business—and the question arose as to how many were college-bred men. Of the forty only two had been graduated from colleges and the rest of the party, thirty-eight in number, had received only common school educations; had started in life as poor boys. So I say, as parting advice, start early."

MOLES AND WARTS.

Some Methods of Removing Them Given Here.

Moles and warts are unsightly disfigurements which should be removed on their first appearance. The former may be flat or raised above the surface, with or without a hair growth. In color they vary from flesh color to a dark brown. The popular idea that it is dangerous to tamper with them is scarcely substantiated by facts, but, no doubt, accounts for the complacency with which women tolerate these disfigurements. In reality, they are easily and painlessly removed and leave very little or no trace. The method employed is about the same as for the removal of superfluous hair. If hair exists in the mole it is usually of extremely coarse growth and of dark color. Before the removal of the mole is undertaken, the hairs must be destroyed with the electric needle. In many cases after this is done, the mole will be found to be considerably diminished in size. After the hair is destroyed, a sharp pointed needle is made to transfix the mole at its base at various points until the excrescence assumes a puffed and pearly appearance. Within a few hours this gives place to a brown crust, which gradually shrinks and flattens until it dries up and falls off. Sometimes one operation is sufficient to cause the final disappearance of the mole or wart; at other times several treatments are necessary, as these growths vary greatly in texture. For those living at a distance from cities where electric treatments may be obtained, there are preparations which remove these growths successfully. Lunar caustic is often employed for this purpose, but should be used with caution else a scar will be the result. Muriatic acid or glacial acetic acid applied to a mole or wart, occasionally, will cause it to shrivel and finally fall off. Care should be used not to touch the surrounding flesh. A tiny white scar will sometimes be left.

ORDER FOR HEARING APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Nobles, ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, May 15th 1901. In the Matter of the Estate of Henry Whalen, Deceased. On receiving and filing the petition of John P. Lorch, of the County of Hennepin, representing, among other things, that Henry Whalen late of the County of Nobles in the State of Minnesota, in October A. D. 1900, at the County of Nobles died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this County, and that the said petitioner is a creditor of said deceased and praying that administration of said estate be to George W. Wilson granted; It is ordered, That said petition be heard before said Court, on Monday the 10th day of June A. D. 1901, at One o'clock p. m., at the Probate Office, in the Court House in Worthington in said County.

By the Court, C. M. Cook, Judge of Probate. B. C. Wilson, Attorney for Petitioner. Ma 17-51

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RESTORED TO LIFE.

Experiment in Massaging a Heart That Had Ceased Pulsating.

Dr. Maag of Nasted, Denmark, recently made an experiment in revivifying a man apparently dead, while he has convinced him that it is possible, in favorable circumstances, to restore the dead to life by massaging the heart, says the St. Louis Star. The doctor was attending a charity patient, a laborer, who apparently died under an operation from the effects of chloroform. Artificial respiration and other methods of the usual "revive" treatments were tried, but all to no avail. The other attending surgeons gave up the case, and said when they did so that the man had been dead fifteen minutes. Dr. Maag, however, declared that he would save the man. He cut open the dead man's side and began to manipulate the heart. He timed the squeezing of the organ by the beating of his own pulse so as to get a natural rhythmic action, and soon began to feel the heart respond to the treatment. The other doctors began working at the artificial respiration again, and in thirty-five minutes the dead man was breathing again and his heart was beating. His side was sewn up and he put to bed, where he ceased to breathe, and all attempts at artificial respiration were powerless to start the lungs working once more. The heart, however, kept on beating for eight hours, when it stopped, and the man was finally "allowed" to be dead, even by Dr. Maag. In all this reviving process the patient did not regain consciousness, but the doctor believes that he nevertheless began to live again after the heart had been started working by massage. Some people will say that the action of the heart was simply a case of muscular reflex, responding to irritation and not real life. Dr. Maag, however, believes, that the reason the man died a second time was that his treatment was largely impromptu, and that the proper conditions and instruments for a thorough and scientific test were not at hand.

ENGLAND'S PEASANTRY.

Their Present Condition Contrasted with That of a Century Ago.

The agricultural laborers of today are certainly better clad, more luxuriously fed, have far more leisure, are better educated, and are rapidly becoming better housed than their forefathers a century ago. And if these are the main constituents of happiness, then they are happier, comments a correspondent in Nineteenth Century. On the other hand, their grandfathers and great-grandfathers were much more gay and light-hearted than the modern; they enjoyed their lives much more than their descendants do; they had incomparably more laughter, more amusement, more real delight in the labor of their hands; there was more love among them and less hate. The agricultural laborer had a bad drunk time between 20 or 30 years ago, and he has been growing out of that. A village sot is now a very rare bird, as rare as he was 100 years ago. Then the laborer could not afford a drunken debauch—he had not the wherewithal. His master, the farmer, did drink, and sometimes deeply in the days when he was prospering. And for a few years after the rise of the laborer's wages, some 25 years ago, the laborer was the publican's friend. But hard drinking has been steadily declining, and the habitual drunkard is looked upon as a coarse brute to be avoided. As to other vices, things are pretty much as they were; I am afraid rather worse than better. Perhaps the saddest characteristic of the men of the present, as compared with the men of the past, is that the men of the past were certainly more self-dependent—I do not mean independent, in the sense in which that word is used now—more resourceful, more kindly, courteous, and contented with their lot than their descendants are.

Maine's Modern Ships.

Maine shipbuilders are developing the schooner rig to such an extent that they are putting together a vessel of that type with no less than seven masts. Big six-masted ships, rigged in schooner fashion, have proved to be remarkably economical and successful in carrying huge cargoes of coal and other heavy stuff, and now a step onward to seven masts is on foot, says the New York Tribune. The new giant of its class will have a keel length of 335 feet, a breadth of 54, a depth of hold of 32, and a tonnage of about 4,000. This is a rarely interesting movement in the construction of sailing vessels. How much further is to go? Will the seven-mast, if satisfactory, be followed by an eight-mast, and possibly a ten-mast schooner, in a score of years or less? It may even be that the middle of the century will welcome a sailing leviathan with a dozen masts of the schooner rig. Yankee inventiveness and energy take long looks ahead.

German Empire Has No Capital.

By the census of December, 1895, the population of the German empire was 52,279,901; the area, 540,677 square kilometers (one square kilometer being equal to two-fifths of an American square mile). The German empire has no capital. Berlin is the capital of the kingdom of Prussia and the residence of the emperor as king of Prussia, and the place where the parliament (Reichstag) convenes. The date of accession of the present emperor, William II., was June 15, 1888. Berlin has a population of over 1,700,000 according to unofficial statements in the newspapers. The figures of the census taken last year have not yet been published.—New York Weekly.

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