

# THE PROFESSIONAL WORLD

\$1.50 Per Year In Advance.

Friday, November 29, 1901.

Vol. I. No. 5.

## HOW AMERICA WAS FIRST PEOPLED.

It requires no little amount of thought, no little amount of historical knowledge, for an individual to explain to the enlightened readers of this 20th century how America really was first peopled? I have agitated the mind of the writer so greatly that we have given it close consideration, and we have consulted various authorities.

We find that these authorities differ to some extent and in their difference have for an argument with no little foundation as a basis. They however, all agree that the Norsemen visited this continent at various times between the year 998 A. D. to 1000 A. D. this was at least 435 years before America's real discoverer was born, on this point the authorities do not differ. Now, as the word discoverer means first to see, then the Norsemen were true discoverers of America, but as the civilized world of those days paid little attention to this discovery it soon rusted away from the minds of men. We find in the prehistoric ages as far back as 998 A. D. Byrrie Herjulfson was driven a storm to Greenland and in 1000 A. D. Lief another Norse navigator sailed in search of the land Herjulfson might have reached as he never returned; the country he found he called Helluland on account of its rocks which is now what is known as Labrador then he sailed southward and discovered sandy hook of level country which he called Markland on account of its beautiful trees, which is now known as Nova Scotia. The Historian Shim tells us, that these Norsemen lived upon the soils of Greenland for more than four hundred years, that they had governments, society and commerce exhibited no little amount of intelligence.

Now back to the subject—How America was first peopled. What we have said prior certainly proves how it was first discovered; Barris says—"That it is possible that Chinese vessels coasting off the coast may have been driven by storm across the Pacific Ocean and to escape the tumults of a watery grave if they should attempt to return decided to make this their home; or, that parties wandering out on Behing St. might have crossed the strait and finding this to be a beautiful country decided to dwell amid its fragrant clines." This however is only supposed, then, haven't we two by four historians a reason to suppose

that the blood of the Norsemen never became extinguished from the soils of America: It is universally accepted that the Mound-Builders were the oldest of Prehistoric races, that were enlightened, had governments, built churches and labored in the fields but where this race came is a perplexity. In the beginning of this article we have endeavored to explain that the Norsemen possessed similar qualities, than it would be no absurdity for as a matter of fact men to believe the Norsemen were the ancestors of the Mound-Builders. The Indian, or American red-men called Indians by Columbus, because he was quite sure he had solved the problem of the 15th century when he named coming from the north they drove the Mound-Builders, but from where they came we know not they were not so enlightened by far but were warlike. Now trace back throughly the characteristics of the Norsemen and we will find that they were warlike and about the 9th century were really pirates on the high seas. It is also a fact that Wm. the Conquer, who attained the throne of England by a single battle in 1066 on the north shore of the British Channel was a man of Norse blood, this is sufficient evidence that they were warlike. Now isn't it reason to suppose that this enlightened race surrounded by a country of ice and snow on the north checked by the cruel waves of the mighty Arctic on the east, and living in wilderness that spread out to the far west might have degenerated into a state of barbarism and drove away their Norwegian brother Ladies and Gentlemen these things are possible. Historians agree that the Mound-Builders and the Indians were the earliest of prehistoric, but from whence they came they know not, now with our knowledge of the Norsemen, we would be historians are left to wonder if it isn't possible that they first discovered and first peopled America. Then if history be true (which we must not doubt) we will find our supposition and decide that it was through the Norsemen that America was first peopled.

RILEY H. PAYNE,  
Principal of School  
Madison Mo.

WANTED—An experienced house-keeper for small family must be neat industrious and a good cook,  
Address,  
JOHN GRANT, Columbia, Mo.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

Chatty Gossip About Prominent Army and Navy Officers, College Presidents, Etc.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 1901.

Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham and Ramsay are taking things much easier than they did while the Schley inquiry was being made, now that they have settled down to the work of sifting testimony taken during eight weeks. They two rooms in an office building, one for themselves and one for their clerical help, and a statwart sergeant marines keeps guard at the outer door to see that the kings of the court, which are seated are not disturbed by inquisitive callers. The court holds one session a day, from 10 to 12:30 o'clock. Admiral Dewey says the court intends to make its own abstract of the testimony taking the conclusions of no one, and that it will naturally require considerable time to separate the wheat from the chaff. By the way, Admiral Dewey's suburban residence had a narrow escape from a forresu fire in that vicinity the night Mrs. were not in the house at the time as they had moved into their old home some days before. Mrs. Dewey is not well. She is not confined to her house, but has been unable to shake off the effects of an attack of the grip.

There has been a gathering of army officers in Washington this month that will arouse the interest of those who are fond of looking at men of prominence, and most of us are. The Secretary of War has ordered the following officers of high rank to convene in Washington on the 25th, ins., as a board to consider several military matters, including the selection and location of army posts: Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Elwell S. Otis, S. M. B. Young, and Author MacArthur, and Brig. Gens. John C. Bates, George M. Randall, and William A. Kobbe. The board will include practically all the general officers of the army on active duty in the U. S., and if its sitting were public, which they will not be, would draw as large an audience as the Schley Court of Inquiry did, although the interest would be in the individual members of the board and not in its proceedings.

Among the numerous college presidents who are attending the annual convention of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, now sitting in Washington, are Dr. W. O. Thompson, of the Ohio State University, and Dr. Joseph Swain, of the Indiana University, in an interesting conversation on the extraordinary growth of technical or industrial education. Dr. Thompson said: "The demand for engineering talent exceeds the supply. I do not believe there is a single idle graduate of our institution at Columbus. We have 200 students this year in our agricultural college alone, and they find employment at salaries ranging all the way from \$800 to 1,500. That may seem like big money to pay a skilled farmer but there are many owners of bread acres and breeders of stock on an extensive scale who are glad to avail themselves of a well-informed man, capable of taking entire charge of valuable properties of such a character. We teach our young men about the breeding of stock, the value of different kinds of food, the nature of soils, and other subjects with which one must be familiar who conducts immense agricultural properties. The growth of mining industries has increased the number of inquiries for mining engineer

and this year there are 580 students in our engineering college acquiring practical knowledge of different branches of that subject.

Representative Boreing, of Ky., loses no opportunity to head off the idea entertained by many that Kentuckians are large consumers as well as large producers of whiskey. In the course of a talk on the subject he said: "Kentucky makes and consumes a vast deal of whiskey, but there are sections of the State where whiskey drinking is much restricted. In my section one finds local option and in the town of London there are no saloons nor side doors where one can buy intoxicants. True, occasionally a man has a bottle of whiskey which he brings to town, and a little moonshine is sold from the alleys, but as a general proposition the sale of strong drinks is tabooed."

President Roosevelt's praises are being loudly sung by those who oppose the docking of horses tails on account of his announcement that he would not purchase carriage horses with docked tails, no matter how desirable they might be in all other ways. They believe his example will result in putting a stop to the practice of tail docking in Washington, anyway. Maybe it will, but fashion has before now been more powerful than presidents or Kings, and as long as fashion will for docked tails in horses, it will probably get them, just as it gets many other ridiculous and absurd things it calls for. The world is full of men and women who believe that "It is better to be dead than to be out of the fashion."—Weekly Commercial.

## BOYS AND HENS.

Several Surprises About the Making of Kid Gloves.

Barefooted boys and hens form a curious partnership in the making of a pair of fine gloves. Thousands of dozens of hens' eggs are used in curing the hides, and thousands of boys are employed to work the skins in clear water by treading on them for several hours, says the Philadelphia Record. When a woman buys a pair of kid gloves she speaks of her purchase as "kidds." If the clerk who sold her the "kid" gloves knew the secrets of the glove-making business he might surprise his fair customer by telling her that those beautiful, soft, smooth-fitting "kid" gloves came from the stomach and shoulders of the 3-week-old colt, whose neck was slit on the plains of Russia, and whose tender hide was shipped, with huge bundles of other colts' hides, to France, where they were made up into "kid" gloves, or he might, with equal regard to the truth, tell her that those gloves in the other compartment once darted from tree to tree in South America on the back of the ring-tailed monkey. And if he made the rounds of the store and could distinguish one skin from another he could point out "kid" gloves made from the skins of kangaroos from Australia, lambs or sheep from Ohio or Spain or England, calves from India, muskrats from anywhere, musk oxen from China and other parts of Asia, rats, cats and Newfoundland puppies. But the Russian colt, the four-footed baby from the plains where the Cossacks live, the colt from the steppes of Siberia, where horses are raised by the thousand, supplies the skins which furnish the bulk of the dainty coverings for my lady's hands.

Hops Grow Wild in English Counties.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the hop, although only cultivated in a few districts in a few English counties, yet grows freely in a wild condition in very many places. It is a perennial, flowering in July and August, and to be found in hedges and thickets. The plant is only cultivated, for instance, in the northeastern portions of Hampshire, and about Petersfield, and even there it does not cover 1,000 acres in all. It grows and flourishes, however, in a wild state all over the county, including the Isle of Wight.—London Express.

## CITY NOTES.

Miss Laura Douglass of Lincoln Institute is home visiting her parents. Rev. J. B. Parsons left Tuesday for Jefferson City.

Mr. Annie Lee of Kansas City, Kan., left for her home last Wednesday, after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor.

Mrs. C. Henry Keys, Mrs. Annie Hicks and mother, Mrs. Campbell and Messrs. Everett Coleman and Taylor Wilson are among those who spent Thanksgiving in Kansas City.

Prof. John R. Kirk, President of the State Normal School at Kirksville was in the city Saturday and Sunday shaking hands with friends. Prof. Kirk was formerly State Superintendent of the Schools.

Mr. W. J. Tomkins of the Class of '01 of Lincoln University, is studying medicine at Boulder, Colorado.

President E. L. Scruggs of Western college is in Colorado, in the interest of the college. Prof. Scruggs is a tireless educational worker and is doing a great work for the negro Baptists of Missouri.

Mr. R. A. West, President of the class of '01 of Lincoln Institute is attending school at Dixon, Ill. Business college preparing to take a course in pharmacy. Mr. West is a very bright young man and was for a number of years the champion athlete of Lincoln Institute.

State Y. M. C. A. held its annual meeting here last week, it was very largely attended all the associations in the state were represented. Messrs. Penny, Bradshaw and Lewis were delegates from Western colleges and Messrs. Williams, Pugh, and Kidd, represented Lincoln Institute.

Can you guess who a certain colored woman is and how she felt last Monday evening about nine o'clock when she dressed in man's clothing and went to call on a young colored man and the white women of the house met her at the door and recognized her? One thing you can guess and that is she made her visit short. Of course she did not live in Columbia and we learn that she left on the midnight train.

The reception tendered Rev. J. B. Parsons last Monday evening by the ladies of the Second Christian church was in every way a success. A large number of representative citizens responded to the invitations issued. A short but interesting program was rendered. The choir under the direction of Mrs. Margaret Akers rendered several selections. The solos of Miss Kittie McClure and Mr. Christopher Hicks and the recitations by Miss Peach were the attractive features. Dainty refreshments were served by the reception committee under the direction of Mrs. M. L. Huggard. Mrs. Maupin, Mrs. Annie Hicks, and others. A social chat was engaged in being enjoyed by all present.

## Curbed a Nutcracker.

Prof. Tait of Edinburgh, after having subdued a lady pianist who annoyed him by taking to bagpipes, was troubled by an amateur elocutionist in the house. One day, the story goes, when the house was filled with oratory, a volley of explosions came from Tait's room, followed by smoke and unearthly sounds. The lessons in oratory were suspended and everyone in the house collected to find out what the trouble was. Tait, with unmoved countenance, said to the landlord: "As there seems to be no restraint on the nature of studies pursued in these lodgings, I have begun a series of experiments in high explosives, from which I expect to draw much advantage." The elocution ceased.