

SHOULD YOUNG PEOPLE MARRY ON AN INCOME OF \$10 A WEEK?

SOME PERTINENT SENTIMENT.

Marrriages Make Better Men and Women.—Theodore L. Schurmer, The Standard of Morality Would Be Raised if Conditions Were Such as to Encourage Earlier Marriages.—Rev. J. J. Lawler. Marriage on \$10 Per Week Is Not a Safe Undertaking.—J. J. Wolf. Public Opinion Will Never Discourage the Home Establishment.—School Principal Margaret Corcoran. Rectitude of Character Is the Safeguard of the People's Celibacy Forges the Weapons of Discontent.—Rev. Thomas Hamby.

"SHOULD YOUNG PEOPLE GET MARRIED WITH AN INCOME OF \$10 PER WEEK?"

Not a few of the most advanced thinkers and students of social economics have, through the pulpit and the public prints, recently given utterance to sentiments conveying the conclusion that young people should not enter upon the responsibilities of marriage unless the bread winner has an income greater than eight or ten dollars per week. The divorce courts with their long array of legal separations have been pointed to and the statement made that the primary cause of the majority of divorces is traceable to the inability of the man to support his wife properly.

As in most instances where the public generally is concerned, there is a variance of individual opinion. Many will not listen to any abridgment of the right or any question of the inclination of the individual, be his income great or small, to enter into matrimony. Others believe that the question strikes right at the root of a great social problem, while those in a different walk of life express indignity to those who would tamper with the will of the individual will always prevail on the perplexing questions raised by entry into matrimony, without reference to problems growing out of it and of ordinary importance to the great social body.

From the fastness of her farm abode in South Africa, Olive Schreiner hurries down the gauntlet in a debate with man, heretofore into the pursuits of industry, and by her wage earnings work out her own salvation. From the eminence of his pulpit in St. Paul, a noted divine has denigrated the employment of women in the professions of industry, declaring that the whole social fabric is in danger. Then, there are others—many of whom by reason of their varied surroundings and conditions, have views which, if considered as those of the individual, have just as much weight as those of the author or the preacher. The St. Paul Globe has made requests for expressions of opinion thereon from various individuals, the results being given here-with:

MERCHANT'S OPINION. Theodore L. Schurmer, wholesale dry goods merchant: "The only opinion I could express is one based on the little personal knowledge I have. I know that men have married and are living on salaries of from \$8 to \$10 a week. Do you see any cause for discouraging such marriages?"

"None suggested by my personal observation. In a general way, I think that marriage makes better men and women. Without a deeper study of the subject I am unable to see wherein it is a part of the great social problem of which so much has been said and written recently."

DR. ANDREW'S VIEW. Rev. Charles D. Andrews, rector of Christ Episcopal church:

"After a great many years' experience of observation I think that the young man and young woman is to be encouraged. This is the young man's age, and it is largely the young man's fault if he does not reap the benefits of this marriage. For the man who is to be married at any time but what can find a place that will pay them enough to live on if they are content to live as economical as the young woman who is to be married. The sensible girl (who is more numerous than is generally supposed) is willing to begin life with the young man who is not all settled in his working, but shows capacity to take care of his reputation and his wages. But if this same sensible girl is not asked to become the wife of some good, sensible man, she has a right to look after herself in any honorable occupation that is open to her. And as long as she behaves herself, as a lady should, she has a right, at all times and in all places, to demand the same respect and protection which the chivalry of all American manhood ought to feel bound to show her."

"It is far better that young people should make homes for themselves early in life, and to learn by frugality and mutual experience how to keep them; but as the state cannot legislate on this matter and force young people to marry, do not let us make it uncomfortable and disagreeable for the woman more than the man to find employment that will give her a chance to live in freedom and self-respect."

AS A WOMAN SEES IT. Miss Grace Beckwith, clerk at the Golden Rule:

"My inclination would be toward the discouragement of marriages where the wages of the husband do not exceed \$10 per week. In the future, my opinion is that the question is one for the consideration of the individual. It is undertaking a great deal to advise, discourage or attempt to influence the inclination of people for or against marriage. My belief is that not more than one-quarter of the marriages made on \$10 per week are really successful. Governing conditions are so varied that it would be difficult, probably impossible, to lay down rules or establish customs that would work any improvement in the situation, and, to tell the truth, my belief is that it does no good to advise or attempt to regulate the views or inclinations of others on the marriage question."

Wherein does the subject bear upon the social problem?"

"In many ways. I can readily see cause for objection to the discouragement of marriages on small salaries, but am unable to see wherein public discussion will have any effect. Public opinion has weight and influence in all things, but it will not bear down grim conditions. I would love to better, on individual conditions for or against marriage. The romantic sentiment of love in a cottage is all right as far as it goes, but the expenses of housekeeping or home attendance are more potent factors in the social problem."

PRINCIPAL'S POINT OF VIEW. Principal Margaret Corcoran, of the Douglas school:

"I think the question is closely allied to the social problem. I have read newspaper and magazine discussion of this topic. I do not agree with Olive Schreiner's view that more general employment of women in the professions and pursuits will discourage it. Public opinion will never dispose of the home establishment. On the other hand, it will apply the successful and sympathize with the unfortunate marriage ventures."

"The solution? The time is not ripe for it. The disposition and temperament of people make it impossible to judge clearly. Some couples would succeed where others would fail. The only thing that can be said is the general statement that a woman should not marry unless she better her condition. "Our cosmopolitan population prevents the solution of the question by any specific method. We are not homogeneous,

and let people marry or remain single without comment or interference."

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Miss Marge Doyle, clerk at the Golden Rule: "I can see there is an important question involved in the marriage of young people on a small salary. Personally, my belief is that I would not care to undertake the responsibilities under such conditions. Not that I believe such marriages should be discouraged as a rule, for that is not my belief, but I think probably a majority of such marriages are successful."

"The only good I can see in public discussion of the subject is that it may cause reflection on the part of those who are contemplating such a course. Unquestionably it is right that such a step should not be taken without a knowledge on the part of both that they are going to be called upon to make sacrifices. For girls who are at work the question of marriage under such conditions is more serious than if they had never been employed. Contact with life in business may teach a girl the value of money, but she acquires other ideas that are hardly consistent or practical in housekeeping on a salary of \$10 a week."

"As to the bearing of the subject on the social problem my belief is that the acts and inclinations of individuals toward marriage are governed less by advisability than acts or inclinations in any other direction. I would not attempt to go further than advise with a relative or very close friend."

PASTOR'S OPINION.

Rev. Thomas Hamby, pastor of Clinton Avenue M. E. church: "Should the marriage of young people on small earnings, measuring from \$8 to \$10 per week be encouraged? My answer to this question is yes. My reasons are that married life is as the poet sings, the perfect life. "Marriage is Scriptural, and therefore it is indispensable. The greatest of the world's statesmen of all nations in the Christian age, have indorsed and commended it."

"Is this condition that God has ordained only to be reached by those of above average means while the smaller wage-earner is to be deprived the privilege? Not so; far from it. This culmination is

come are capable of intelligent judgment, for the simple reason that there can be no correct estimate made of the necessary expenses of housekeeping. Conditions upon which we may calculate arise constantly, altering any possible previous estimate."

MEDICAL NOTES.

The tonsils are now exciting almost as much discussion as the appendix vermiformis, that insignificant and apparently useless thing which causes much trouble and pain. There is every reason to believe that the tonsils are wide open portals for the entrance of various infectious diseases into the system. Their situation, their irregular surface and their spongy texture all favor infection. The frequent occurrence of tonsillitis or quinsy, as it is popularly called, proves their own susceptibility to disease. Physicians generally accept the possibility and probability that rheumatism may occur through disease of the tonsils, and lately it has been maintained that a form of heart disease, endocarditis, may also arise in this way. While this may be difficult to prove, it should lead to greater attention to a possible source of danger, and all diseases of the tonsils should be vigorously treated, and all measures must be used to prevent infection. Speaking of appendicitis, those who believe in progressive evolution and perfection of the human body claim that at some time in the near future a race of men may be evolved having no appendix, that organ having been removed from the parents. In the same way as the removal of the tonsils is a surgical procedure which has long been resorted to, there may be a race of men without tonsils."

In all cities where there are competitive examinations for positions in public hospitals there is a great amount of jealousy, and the cry of favoritism is often

dentists as a rule are not favored with remarkably large fees, but in the case of a recently deceased millionaire, a dentist had a very profitable business. The bill amounted to a total of \$1,400. The charge per hour was \$10. The charge for one single day was \$40, and the smallest amount charged was \$20. Twenty-five dollars was charged on two occasions for lost time, and one item alone, for regulating the teeth, was \$25. This may seem a large sum, but let the ambitious dentist consider that millionaires are scarce and the opportunity to present such bills is scarce."

The tenement house committee of the Charity Organization Society of New York has offered four prizes, ranging from \$50 to \$100 to architects for plans for improved city tenements. The first prize is for houses and lots of 50 by 100 feet; the second for those 75 by 100, and the third for houses and lots of 100 by 100, a special prize being offered for the best



THE MERRY MASQUERADE MONTH.

for the poor as well as the rich, for the lower as well as the upper class. It is not a question of money. It is simply one of social equality and intellectual sympathy, and I would say spiritual affinity. The spirit of God produces happiness in the home, and is the deadly enemy of the divorce courts."

"If a young man or young woman is bound to enjoy all the pleasures of the world there is only one answer to the question, and that is in the negative. Excessive street car traveling, especially where the cheapest fare costs a nickel, frequenting parks, promiscuous patronage of the theater, a constant study of the fashion plate, an overmuch cigar smoking is out of the question. Even a moderate indulgence in these things is permissible and not commendable in only those who are receiving what is commonly considered fair income. To those who can find society in each other's company and are content to build life the coral, \$8 or \$10 per week is a good start."

"The father of the richest family in the world began life on less than that. He made his fortune and held it. It would be taking no vain risk to say that some of the men who are at the head of great commercial enterprises in this city, and who have laid the enduring foundation, have started life in the same way. "What bearing, if any, has this matter upon the social problem?" "It has a great deal to do with the social problem. The man who has a wife and family in whose relationship he is happy, has but little time left in which to regulate the world. The unoccupied mind, or the unbalanced mind, is the unregulated man. Rectitude of character is the safeguard of the people. Celibacy forges the weapons of discontent. The ethics of home life only partially understood would help amazingly in the solution of the much vexed social problem. A strong moral sentiment is necessary to a proper solution of the vexed question of the day. Moral character alone can furnish it."

NOT A SUCCESS.

The appended letter was sent in as a contribution to the symposium by a lady who has opinions, but insufficient courage to give them expression over her own signature. "My opinion is that if people get married on \$8 or \$10 a week they would in a short time find themselves in poverty. That means suffering, followed by unhappiness and discontent. Under such conditions married life would not be a success any longer than the duration of its novelty. The next unavoidable development would be the discovery of the better condition of others, and the inevitable casting about for a better condition. "When the question of rearing children is presented, the proposition becomes entirely impossible. Only those who have had experience in living on a small in-

plan for a house on a lot 25 by 100 feet. The plans submitted are to be exhibited in connection with the tenement house exhibition, to be held this winter in New York and other cities. It is rather a curious fact that on the jury of awards, which consists of seven members, there is not a single physician."

Fisher, a German, has recently recommended the use of gelatine tubes as containers for chloroform, claiming that there is no danger of breakage, and that, being hermetically sealed, there is no loss of the contents. These have been found practical and are of great value to the physician. Each tube contains from one to two ounces of chloroform, a quantity more than sufficient for all ordinary purposes. For the preservation and transportation of hydrofluoric acid paraffine bottles are commercially used owing to the fact that this acid "eats" glass, while mercury, owing to its great weight, is sold in iron bottles with screw stoppers when the amount is large."

The question has lately arisen abroad as to whether a sufferer from malaria is a source of danger to his healthy neighbors. Dr. Foa, of Turin, asserts and maintains that malaria can be indirectly communicated from person to person, and he is indorsed in his views by other expert hygienists. The most practical result of this declaration is that the Society of Hygiene proposed an "order of the day" by which the government was invited to make provision for the safe removal of the fever-stricken poor at cost price."

Among the many suture materials for sewing up wounds that have been recommended, James says that remarkably strong sutures can be obtained from the tail of the rat. By proper manipulation a bundle of five or six tendons can be obtained, which are aseptic and can be used as they are, being easily threaded, are readily absorbed and very useful in delicate surgery, especially of the eye."

PRESCRIPTIONS.

In dyspepsia, Dr. Wood prescribes—Sulphate of strychnine, 1 grain; dilute nitro-muriatic acid, 1 drachm; compound tincture of gentian and compound tincture of cardamom, of each 1/2 ounce, so that a large spoon he charged with 10 to 15 ounces. The dose is a teaspoonful after each meal. For the relief of flatulence Bartholow recommends: Powder of calumba and ginger, of each 1/2 an ounce; senna leaves, 1 drachm; boiling water, 1 pint. After this has been steeped a few minutes it is to be strained. The dose is a wineglassful three times a day, preferably without sugar. —Leon Noel.

"After Stock-Taking" Sale.

Inventory is over. Now for a complete clearance of every article left over from last season. Beginning tomorrow we will make prices that will crowd our store even these cold days.

A Wonderful Opportunity!

2% Discount On Everything Left Over. (New Spring Goods Not Included.) February is always the dulllest month in the year, and we wish to devote it to getting our stock into shape for spring. As you know, we are strictly one price to all—all goods are marked in plain figures and we guarantee our prices to be as low as the lowest.

CREDIT COSTS NOTHING EXTRA.

Try Our Plan—Pay as You Can—Without Notes or Interest.

Advertisement for North Star Furniture Co. featuring a large illustration of a house and the text: "NORTH STAR FURNITURE CO. HOUSE FURNISHING CO. 104-136 WABASHA ST. ST. PAUL."

Mr. Dooley on the Customs of Kentucky.

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"Well, ah," said Mr. Dooley, "tis to see that th' glorious of commonwealth Kentucky is itself again." "How's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy. "Fr some time past," said Mr. Dooley, "they've been nathin' doin' that'd make a meetin' in th' Epworth league interesting. Th' bystanders in Kentucky has been as safe as a journeyman highwayman in Chicago. Perfectly innocent an' unarmed men went into th' state an' come out again without a bullet hole in their backs. It looked fr a while as if th' life of th' ordinary visitor was goin' to be as harmless in Kentucky as in Utah, th' home of th' dentists an' American domestic life. I didna why it was, whether it was th' influence of our new citizens in Cuba an' th' Philippines or what it was, but anyhow th' on'y news that came out of Kentucky was as peaceful. Hennessy, as th' reports in a bloody battle in South Africa. But Kentucky, as Hogen says, was not dead, but only asleep. Th' other day th' gran' of state woke up through two iv his foremost rapid fir' citizens."

"They met be chasin' in a hotel contiguous to a bar, Col. Derringer was settin' in a chair peacefully fixin' th' hammer in his forty-four Colt gun, presented to him be his constituents on th' occasion of his mim-sable speech on th' necessity of spreadin' th' civilization of th' United States to th' ends iv th' wur-wurld. Surroun'd him was Maj. Bullseye, a well known lawyer, cattle raiser an' journalist iv Athens, Bulger county, whose destruction iv Capt. Cassius Hagen's wiggin' at th' meetin' iv th' trustees of th' Second Baptist church excited so much comment among sports' men three or four years ago; Gin'r Rangefinder, iv Thebes; Col. Chivy, iv Sparta, who whittled Maj. Lycurgus Gam, iv Thermopylae, down to th' state, an' th' 'ol' polyglot, 'meas' in 'is' June, an' other well known g'lemen."

A Greeting Change.

Grand Forks Herald. Few changes are more remarkable than that which has taken place in the attitude of the farmers of the state toward James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern road. Only a few years ago North Dakota farmers were in the habit of meeting in the county courts, and his policy, and many of the most voluble speakers of the state were obliged to ramble on for an hour or more, in terms sufficiently comprehensive in which to characterize the "selfishness, greed and tyranny" of the farmer's enemy. On Friday, at the largest and most representative gathering of the kind ever held in the state, the farmers of the state were largely for that specific purpose listened respectfully and approvingly to an address by the farmer's champion, and they actually affect their own financial interests. What was still more remarkable, when the farmer's champion made one to speak for them and to exert influence for their interests on a matter of legislation affecting their interests as producers and shippers, the convention, by a rising vote, unanimously requested Mr. Hill to resign his position as president. Five years ago the man who had dared to predict that J. J. Hill would be defeated by a bad farmer's vote, was invited to secure legislation for them in Washington would have been considered a disgrace. The change is due to the fact that there is now a better understanding between Mr. Hill and the farmer. The farmers are beginning to realize that on certain questions their interests are identical, and that they are beginning to realize that their products, and Mr. Hill wants to carry more. The interests of both in the direction of their mutual interests, and that classes now arrayed against each other might be brought to see that they are benefited by the other's prosperity."

To Beat Heatwave.

To the Editor of the Globe: It seems to me that the prevailing opinion outside of the Third congressional district that Joel P. Heatwave cannot be beaten should be again being canvassed, and I am sure that there are a great many people in this district who will indorse the statement that the editor of the North Star is indorsing the best man to be nominated against Mr. Heatwave. No man in the district can make a larger score he chooses to run, and he has not already been mentioned. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hill's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hill's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists.