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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair and warmer Sunday; Monday fair, probably cooler; fresh to northerly winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Partly cloudy Sunday; probably thunder storms and colder in southeast portion; Monday fair; variable winds.

North Dakota—Fair Sunday; cooler in western portion; Monday showers and cooler; south to west winds.

South Dakota—Fair and warm Sunday; Monday cooler, with fair in eastern; Monday west winds.

Montana—Showers Sunday; cooler in western portion; Monday fair in western portion; cooler and probably showers in eastern portion; westerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Sunday and Monday; cooler in western portions; variable winds.

ST. PAUL.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night. ——Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Highest temperature	86
Lowest temperature	59
Average temperature	72
Daily range	27
Barometer	29.95
Humidity	53
Precipitation	0
7 p. m. temperature	81
7 p. m., wind, northwest; weather, clear.	

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	2.7	—0.1
Davenport	15	3.5	—0.1
Kansas City	21	15.4	*1.0
La Crosse	10	3.4	—0.3
Memphis	33	8.7	—0.2
Omaha	18	10.2	—0.2
St. Louis	30	13.4	—0.5

*Rise. —Fall.

River forecast till 8 a. m. Monday: The Mississippi will remain stationary or fall slightly in the vicinity of St. Paul.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Bismarck	88	92	Montreal	68	76
Buffalo	66	74	New York	58	64
Boston	52	70	Omaha	78	86
Cheyenne	76	78	Philadelphia	58	66
Chicago	72	80	Pittsburg	74	78
Cincinnati	78	82	Pueblo	76	82
Cleveland	74	74	Frisco	60	64
Denver	80	84	St. Louis	82	86
Duluth	76	80	St. Paul	84	86
Helena	64	82	Ste. Marie	66	76
Jacksonville	70	76	Winnipeg	70	76
Marquette	64	78			

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Lucania, Liverpool. Sailed: State of Nebraska, Glasgow; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, via Bologne; Anchoria, Glasgow; Minneapolis, London; Ivernia, Liverpool, Phoenicia, Hamburg, via Cherbourg.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Cymric (from Liverpool), New York.
ANTWERP—Sailed: Friesland, New York.
PHILADELPHIA — Steamer Waesland sailed for Liverpool 8:30 a. m.
YOKOHAMA—Arrived: Braemer, Portland, Or. Previously, City of Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, for Hong Kong.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Campania, New York.
GENOA—Arrived: Bolivia, New York.
BREMEN—Arrived: August Korff, from Philadelphia.
HONG KONG—Arrived: Previously, Nippon Maru, San Francisco, via Honolulu and Yokohama. Sailed 25th: Queen Adelaide, from Hong Kong, Tacoma.
HAVRE—Sailed: La Bretagne, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: St. Paul, New York, via Cherbourg.
CHERBOURG—Sailed: St. Paul, from Southampton, New York.

SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1900.

TAXING LEGACIES.

A very important decision was rendered some days ago by the United States supreme court. It relates to the validity of the taxation of inheritances under existing laws. There were a number of cases decided of the same general purport, one of them arising under the provisions of the war revenue act. They all involved the question whether such a form of taxation, being direct, is constitutional. The court in every case upheld the constitutionality of that form of taxation, both under the state and federal laws. It also decided that government bonds were not exempt from such taxation. The great distinction established by the decision is, in effect, that the legacy tax provided for under the federal law operates on each such legacy, rather than on the entire estates of the deceased persons.

The federal inheritance tax provides for a progressive tax, according to the amount of the inheritance, exempting all legacies below $10,000. The court holds that while individual legacies above that amount are taxable according to the rates laid down in the law, the entire sum of the estate in the disposition of which they are made is not subject to taxation. Justice White it was who delivered the opinion of the court. In the progress of the opinion the following principles are laid down:

"The review which we have made exhibits the fact that taxes imposed with reference to the ability of the person upon whom the burden is placed to bear the same have been levied from the formation of the government. So also some authoritative thinkers and a number of economic writers contend that a progressive tax is more just and equal than a proportional one. In the absence of constitutional limitation the question whether it is or is not is legislative and not judicial.

"The grave consequences which it is asserted must arise in the future if the right to levy a progressive tax be recognized involves in its ultimate aspect the mere assertion that free and representative government is a failure, and that the grossest abuses of power are foreshadowed unless the courts usurp a purely legislative function. If a case should ever arise where an arbitrary and confiscatory exaction is imposed bearing the guise of a progressive or any other form of tax, it will be time enough to consider whether the judicial power can afford a remedy by applying inherent and fundamental principles for the protection of the individual, even though there be no express authority in the constitution to do so. That the law which we have construed affords no ground for the contention that the tax imposed is arbitrary and confiscatory is obvious."

This decision represents a far-reaching public policy with reference to taxation. The tax on legacies and distributive shares under the federal law is graded in two ways, according to the degree of kinship of the legatee and according to the value of the legacy. The initial rate is determined by the degree of kinship. A legacy to a husband or wife is exempt. Legacies to others must pay a tax, which rises as the degree of kinship is more remote, until property passing to strangers in blood pays 5 per cent. To this initial rate, a progressive rate, according to the value of the legacy passing, is applied. Property valued under $10,000 is exempt; between $10,000 and $25,000 is regulated by kinship. The rate rises with the amount until property exceeding $1,000,000 is required to pay the rate fixed by kinship multiplied by three.

The right of the federal government to tax inheritances is thus established, and to tax them along progressive lines, such as are outlined above. The fact that the state regulates the power to grant inheritances and exercises the power to tax the property represented by such provisions does not prevent the general government from exercising similar power, and it can impose whatever tax it thinks proper short of a confiscatory one on the property left by deceased persons.

It ought to be said that the construction put by the court on the language of the act, whereby it declares only that the several and separate devises exceeding $10,000 are affected by the provisions of the tax law, is a very reasonable and merciful one. It exempts from taxation all provisions made for those who receive less than $10,000. Should a millionaire, for instance, devise his estate in bequests of $10,000 or less each, no matter to whom, the whole estate would escape taxation under the inheritance tax law. Should he, on the other hand, bequeath his property in bulk to any one person, it would be made to pay the largest allowance.

The decision in these cases will probably have the effect of arousing public interest in this subject and bringing forward legislation more or less radical throughout the several states looking, in certain states at least, to the imposition of the limit of taxation on large estates descending by devise or inheritance.

THE PARK CONCERTS.

As a city pleasure ground Como park maintains its ascendancy. As a place of popular resort it is practically without a rival. It has sprung from a high degree of wisdom and foresight which has not been displayed with any great frequency among the official classes of St. Paul. It compares favorably with any place of public recreation established in any city which is not of the first order in point of population.

Today the summer concerts at Como will be inaugurated. The popular love of music usually goes with the people's appreciation of natural beauty. No contribution which local public authority may make to public enjoyment is more heartily appreciated than are the open-air concerts which are a feature of summer life in most of the cities of the country.

It is quite a few years since the people of St. Paul had concerts given each afternoon and evening at the various local parks. It will be remembered by many that those concerts were effective, wherever held, in bringing the mass of the people of every rank and class to the parks, and that each concert was attended by a vast concourse of people. The same love of music animates the people today that did then. It is from the same spirit of regard for the public welfare that the requirement that these daily afternoon and evening concerts shall be held at Como has sprung. The people appreciate them. Their enjoyment of them has been made plain for a succession of years. The maintenance of them is an incentive to good citizenship, because it brings the citizen personally in touch with public authority under such agreeable conditions as are perhaps never realized in any other relationship.

These open-air concerts are designed for the enjoyment of the mass of the people, and the mass of the people are expected to avail themselves of them to the fullest. No person, young or old, should be found who does not during the summer attend those concerts with some regularity. Aside from the public bathing places, which were opened in the city yesterday, there is no local institution capable of contributing more directly or more generally to the well-being and contentment, of the public and individual alike, than the daily concerts which open today at Como park.

WE ALL WISH HIM WELL.

The announcement recently made in the columns of the Globe of the withdrawal of Henry J. Strouse from the city will be read with the utmost regret by great numbers of our people, who, in the relations which they have borne toward him of one kind or another, have come to regard him with feelings of the warmest affection. He was above all things a man true and devoted to his friends, of strong convictions of right, to which he lived up with a measure of devotion which brought much of admiration with it. He was a public-spirited and humane man, too, whose energies and abilities were ever at the disposal of the city of his love and choice.

Whether in public or private relation, in social or business life, Mr. Strouse was esteemed and respected by all who met him. While he possessed none of the qualities which work for success in political life save a devoted regard for the public welfare and a true Democratic sympathy for the sufferings and the aspirations of the struggling masses, he served the city in public station faithfully and well in response to the public demand. His record in the city council as assemblyman will live long after he has passed away, and it is a record of which his friends will always have occasion to be proud. Those who were in party political association with Mr. Strouse, as was the St. Paul Globe during the entire period of his residence in St. Paul, can testify what a loyal and enthusiastic Democrat he was, and how largely by his personal influence and example he contributed to the success and honor of his party.

The Globe merely voices the wishes of hundreds, nay, thousands, among the good people of St. Paul when it expresses the hope that Mr. Strouse may soon return to us in renewed health, and, whether here or elsewhere, that he may continue to enjoy all the blessings and advantages which the public identified with charming personality during his long residence in the city.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED AND MODERN SCIENCE.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Boyd, a Presbyterian minister, of Evanston, Ill., in a recent sermon, made the statement as part of his defense of the Presbyterian creed that predestination is evolution, and original sin is heredity. He contended that the doctrines of Calvinism are upheld by science, and the difference is only one of terms. He might have alleged that the atomic theory is simply a restatement of the doctrine of Brahminism by the modern scientist.

But Mr. Boyd overlooks one of the chief factors profoundly affecting both evolution and heredity, and that is environment. The influence of heredity can be greatly modified by environment, and evolution is, in the opinion of many scientists, largely dependent on environment.

It has never been advanced that environment could have the slightest possible effect upon predestination or original sin, or that it could in any way have any effect. To be predestined is to be beyond the effects of environment. No change or modification is possible for the predestined, for if there was, then there would be no such thing as predestination for them. It would be something else. The statement that predestination and evolution are synonymous terms is not sound and will not hold water.

Original sin implies that the child is born with an evil taint derived from its original parents, and the doctrine holds that every child born is so afflicted. But the theory of heredity differs in this vital particular from the doctrine of original sin—that heredity does not necessarily mean the transmission of evil. It teaches that both good and evil traits or tendencies may be transmitted from parents to children, and that they are tendencies only, which may be eradicated or cultivated by culture or environment. Original sin cannot be said to be a tendency. It is an accomplished fact, and has reached its full development at the birth of the child. It may be atoned in a spiritual way, but cannot be eradicated, and will certainly fall upon the children's children according to the doctrine, and so on without end. There is no escape from it, and it is persistently and essentially of evil. From the evils of heredity there is an escape, because they are physical and susceptible of change by external influences.

Predestination and original sin are spiritual propositions only, while evolution and heredity are purely physical. Just as the atomic theory deals only with material and the doctrines of Brahminism with the purely spiritual. Dr. Boyd's statement cannot be accepted other than as an ingenious attempt to reconcile the Presbyterian creed with modern ideas and thought, in which attempt he is not over successful.

THE NEED OF RAIN.

The good people of Minnesota should remember today to pray for rain—much rain. What is needed by the agriculturalists of the state is not an occasional spattering shower, but a steady downpour, which will soak alike the just and the unjust. We need rain that will penetrate and permeate the six inches of dry soil in which the vegetation is in serious danger of parching and dying. The spring sown crops will suffer serious injury soon if there is not a plentiful rain, and the continued dryness is favorable to the breeding of all manner of destructive insects which threaten the crops.

The danger from drouth is as yet only threatening, but another week or ten days' continuance of it will do irreparable injury to the agricultural interests this year. Copious rains within the next week will save the situation and insure for the state the most bountiful crops it has had for many years.

There is danger in the timbered regions of the state on account of the lack of rain. The pine woods are approaching the dryness of tinder. The undergrowth is parched and withered and the grass is yellow as in the fall of the year. Forest fires have occurred already, and more serious conflagrations are bound to follow if rain does not fall very shortly.

Rain has threatened to fall upon the city of St. Paul scores of times within the past month, but envious winds have blown the threatening clouds away each time. There have been but two showers in St. Paul this spring, and the condition of lawns, boulevards and gardens is one of distressing dryness. If the effects of drouth are so perceptible in a city where sprinkling carts and garden hose are available and largely mitigate the trouble, some idea of the condition of the fields and woods in the country districts, where no ameliorating water supply is available, can be formed. Dust in the fields and the gardens and dust ankle-deep in the roads. Farmers are becoming anxious and if prayer can remove the cause of their anxiety the city church-goers should not forget them today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

It has become the fashion to denounce indiscriminately that peculiar belief termed Christian Science and those who believe in or practice it; and the many intelligent persons who attack or ridicule it are unsparing in their criticism of both the faith, if it is a faith, and the believers. That inimitable humorist, Mark Twain, devoted an exceedingly facetious article to it in the recent issue of a monthly magazine, in which he held up Christian Science, its teachers and believers to scorn and contempt.

Other individuals of smaller caliber and not gifted with Mr. Twain's sense of humor have seriously and energetically denounced Christian Science as an unmitigated and dangerous fraud, its teachers as arrant humbugs and its believers as poor, deluded creatures. These critics have had no good word to say of this singular phase of mental disturbance, nor one charitable word to spare for those who have accepted it. In fact their criticism has degenerated into bitter and injudicious attack devoid of fairness or argument. The opponents of Christian Science have thus permitted themselves to assume the role of persecutors, and the natural result has been to strengthen the faith of those attacked and, by making martyrs of them, to render them more obstinate in their belief. For there never has yet been a belief, however unworthy or inconsistent with truth, but that its growth was accelerated and its adherents were strengthened in their faith in it by persecution.

It is an inevitable fact that many worthy and reputable citizens believe in Christian Science and have an unbounded faith in its teachers. They have learned something that has satisfied their minds that they have hit upon a great truth, and so long as their belief and the practice of it do not interfere with the peace and health of the community in which they live, they are entitled to hold it undisturbed.

Usually the Christian Scientists are harmless, and quite frequently they derive much benefit from the practice of their belief. A nervous, irritable person who succumbs to the calming influence of Christian Science is undoubtedly benefited to a large extent. It is soporific and philosophic in its effects. Stillness and repose are among its essentials. The hundred petty maladies which owe their existence to the overexcited imaginations of nervous persons cease to have an existence for the genuine convert. The imagination which ran riot in symptoms of physical disorders and led the nervous sufferer to indulge in a rapid succession of patent nostrums, to the great detriment of his suffering stomach, is inverted, and ceasing to imagine symptoms it exerts itself to be convinced that there are no symptoms and no physical disorder. The imagination from being positive becomes negative in its action. And even in the case of actual sickness it cannot be denied that the exercise of a strong imagination which says, "I am not sick, but I am well and sound," will aid very materially in the restoration of health; while the imagination which is persistently seeking to convince the patient that he is very sick indeed will create serious sickness out of trivial maladies.

The influence of the mind in cases of sickness is a familiar phenomenon to physicians and to all who have had experience with the sick. Hence the constant effort on the part of the physician and the nurse to inspire the patient with hope and confidence and to maintain his cheerfulness.

If Christian Science can do this for some persons, in so far is Christian Science beneficial. If it stopped there, no hostile criticism need be leveled at its teachers or believers. But, unfortunately, the Christian Scientists go further. Emboldened by their small and natural successes in trifling ailments they are led to disdain the material assistance which medicine and medical practitioners can render in serious and real cases of disease. The occasional result is that they allow a sick person to suffer and, perhaps, die, when the ordinary attention of a competent medical man would have afforded relief and, perhaps, saved life. This is the practical side of Christian Science, and it is rendered dark and dangerous when in such cases the disease happens to be of infectious character and the community is endangered by the failure to adopt proper measures to prevent contagion.

If a child has diphtheria, or an adult is suffering from smallpox, the most vivid imagination in the world will not charm away the disease. The Christian Scientist is like those who cry "Peace! peace!" when there is no peace, when he undertakes to say in such cases that the disease is non-existent, except in the mind of the sufferer. "Mortal mind" is a very tangible affair indeed when it assumes the form of smallpox or diphtheria, and no amount of Christian Science or faith in it can charm away the fracture of a limb.

Summed up, it may be fairly said that for the thousand and one petty ailments with which this nervous generation thinks it is afflicted Christian Science in its effect is beneficial, and it would have an equally beneficial effect if it was styled the "Philosophy of Rest" and taught mental composure and cheerfulness. But in the case of serious physical ailments it is dangerous always and sometimes criminal. The belief is not deserving of ridicule, nor does it call for undiscriminating denunciation. Some of its professors are, no doubt, very worthy individuals, whose greatest fault is a too ready credulity, while some of its teachers are sordid charlatans, who have introduced much nonsensical hocus-pocus into their business for financial reasons. In its milder forms Christian Science may prove beneficial to many, and it but lacks common sense application to make it a useful institution. But when it attempts to deal with actual sickness, such as organic or infectious diseases, then it is high time for the active interference of the police.

DOES MAN ONLY REASON AND WOMAN ONLY LOVE?

Tom Smith, of Harlan, Io., has achieved fame, much to his own surprise, and to achieve it he climbed upon the unwilling shoulders of Prof. Oscar Chrisman, of Emporia, Kan.

It was at the Mothers' convention at Des Moines, and Prof. Chrisman had read a weedy, wordy essay on men and women and love, in which he made the idiotic remark that "woman alone loves; man reasons." The audience of 3,000 females, nine-tenths of whom were mothers more or less, promptly hissed the professor at this stage of his remarks, and they hissed at him at intervals until the conclusion of his essay, when he retired in some confusion, astounded to perceive that he had not reasoned out the effect of his remarks before he delivered them to such an audience.

Then Tom Smith, of Harlan, Io., who up to that time had been sitting peacefully and subdued beside his much better half, cast reason to the winds, and, amid enthusiastic applause, tempered by remonstrative tugs at his coat tails by his more reasonable wife, he delivered an impassioned roast of the professor and gushed over the lovable disposition of the male sex and the reasonableness of females generally. Three thousand motherly faces beamed upon Tom Smith, of Harlan, Io., when he sat down, breathless and slightly pink about the gills, after his chivalrous outburst. Three thousand inquisitive mothers demanded his name, and three thousand maternal hearts beat the faster for sympathy with his noble sentiments.

The result of it all was that Prof. Chrisman's statement, that man alone reasons and does not love, and woman loves but does not reason, was disproved on the spot. The professor was convicted of having failed to exercise his reason when he ventured to make such a statement before three thousand mothers in convention assembled, and Tom Smith, of Harlan, Io., demonstrated perfectly that man is an unreasoning animal; otherwise he would never have given way to his feelings as he did.

And, incidentally, it is highly probable that Mrs. Tom Smith, of Harlan, Io., demonstrated that woman is a reasoning creature by informing Tom Smith, of Harlan, Io., when she got him home, that he had made a perfect fool of himself.

The army buildings at Fort Hays, Kansas, have been given by congress to the state for a normal school and experiment station. Fort Hays is close to the Indian country and yet the government finds no need for it. Des Moines, Iowa, is clamoring for a military post, however, for protection from what? Perhaps from the inmates of the reform school for girls at Mitchellville. No, the whole thing is merely a job for Congressman Hull's friends.

The national Republican platforms of 1888 and 1892 declared most emphatically against trusts and monopolies. In 1896 when Hanna took control of the party the question of rapacious combinations was neglected. Now watch for a straddle in the platform of 1900. Hanna is still boss, but he sees handwriting on the wall.

Harper's Weekly recently described the method used in taking the census, and with it printed a portrait of "Director Merriam at His Desk." The historical value of the portarit was impaired by the fact that the picture was that of Mr. Langley, a census office subordinate, and now the Weekly regrets that it was imposed upon.

Harvard university is to entertain 1,500 Cuban school teachers for six weeks this summer. They are to be brought over and taken back by the war department on government vessels. There are states south of the Ohio river where government money and public sentiment could be used to better advantage. "Mine own people" first.

Since the passage of the Porto Rican bill in the teeth of so strong a popular oppositiou, says Harper's Weekly, it has seemed to the profanely disposed a little as though the Republicans, on a public-be-d——d platform, might dispute with the Democrats on a platform of wot t'ell.

Commissioner Peck says the $150,000 gold statue of Maud Adams is not artistic and cannot be exhibited at Paris. They say Maud is mad about it, and so is the designer, as well as the owners of the gold. Mr. Peck is a Chicago man.

Nearly all the British generals in South Africa have crossed the half century mark. Roberts is 68, White is 65, Clery 62, Buller 61, and French 60.

SMART SHORT STORIES.

A kind-hearted clergyman was lately compelled to dismiss a gardener, who used to purloin his fruit and vegetables. For the sake of his wife and family, he gave them a letter of recommendation, and this is how he worded it: "I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years, and that during that time he got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed."

* * *

John Lancaster, the comedian, was sight-seeing with a Tommy Atkins in Quebec one day, and they had as companion and guide an old soldier. When they reached the Wolfe monument, which is located on a historic spot, Tommy said: "Wot's this?" The guide replied: "'Ere's w'ere a great 'ero fell." "Did hit 'urt 'im?" asked Tommy. "'Urt 'im!" replied the guide; "w'y hit killed 'im!"

* * *

During a recent visit to Chicago, Dr. Robert Collyer told how his mother had heard him preach for the first time in her life at Leeds thirty-five years ago, and walked proudly away from the church on his arm. Looking fondly up at him, she said: "I'm not sure, lad, that I understood thy sermon this morning, and I'm not sure I would have believed it if I had, but make sure, lad, I believe in thee."

* * *

An autograph-hunter, who was very anxious to obtain the signature of the poet Campbell, adopted the familiar stratagem. Having come across a line in one of his poems, the meaning of which appeared to be obscure, he wrote a short note to the author, asking him to interpret the words in question. He received the following laconic reply: "Sir: In return to your note, I send you my autograph.—Thomas Campbell."

* * *

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was one day dining with Lord Thurlow, when his lordship produced some fine Constantia, which had been sent him from the Cape of Good Hope. Sheridan, who saw the bottle emptied with uncommon regret, set his wits to work to get another. Failing in his attempt, however, he turned toward a gentleman seated further down, and said, "Sir, pass me up that decanter; for I must return to Madeira, since I can not double the Cape."

* * *

During his last term as governor, "Bob" Taylor, of Tennessee, in the great kindness of his heart, had pardoned so many persons who had been imprisoned for larcenies that had been brought about by the poverty of the culprits that the partisan papers antagonistic to him were making his life miserable (says W. H. Visscher). One day an old negro mammy, who had known the governor from his childhood, came into his office and began at once to plead for the pardon of her husband, who was then in prison. "Laws bress yo' life, Marse Bob," she began, "I wisht you'd pahdon dat po' ole niggah Jim. He ain't no good nuffin' nowhar; he jest dat useless an' triflin', even at home, dat he carn do no mo' den corter scrape aroun' an' git a little sompen for we-all to eat, an' he sholy ain't no good down dar in dat pen." "I can't do it, Aunt Easter," the governor began; "I am being abused every day. What's Jim in there for?" he suddenly asked, seeing the little light that was left dying out of the old woman's dappled eyes. "W'y, Marse Bob, dey jes' put him dar for nuffin' 'pon earth 'cept takin' one po' little ole ham outen Mr. Smif's smoke-house. We was outen meat, an' de po' ole niggah didn" do nuffin' 'cep' tek de ham fur ter keep we-all fum starvin'." "Well, now, suppose I should pardon Jim, what good would that do you? He is so onery and trifling," the governor was saying, when the old woman broke in with this reply: "W'y bress you, Marse Bob, we is outen meat ag'in, an' we's jes' got to have anothah ham."

More Loot.

Freeborn County Standard.

If loot is the main business of the Hanna officeholders in Havana, what may we expect is going on at Manila and in Porto Rico.

Budweiser ON THE School Question.

I haf bin reading in der Glope vot id says yet aboudt abbointing a new shule suberindendent. Der ladest reports seem to indicadion dot ve haf nopody vot knows somedings in St. Paul and ve must go oudtsite uf St. Paul, maype to Minneabolis, Vinona, Oshkosh, Brown's Valley or anny oldt blace yust so she is fon der oudtside. Vy is it, der reason yet dot our insphector chenerals uf der shule boardt should diddid it? Yust maype pecause dey haf always diddid id und are afraidt dot dey vould establishment a precedences did dey take some uf der blenty schmardt men, vot ve haf blenty uf ad home. Ve haf bin oxberimending for nine odder ten years yet und vot haf ve got to show for it? Efery new suberindendent has some ideas vich he dirks shouldt bin introductioned mit our shule houses und insteadt uf teaching der leedle childrens A B C und how to read und mage wridings after dey got oudt uf der kindergarten, vot do dey did? Dey chase dem oudt in der creen fieldts to ketchet botato buks, budder flyers, beedles and bick vild flowers, vater cresses, spinnaches and dings like dot to obserf nature, und den ven dey ged dem back in der shule room, dey gif dem exambles vich dey pring home ad nide und rack deir veary leedle prains, vich go like dis, "Uf a man can puy dree horses for feefty tollars each von, how many cows can he puy for von hundred tollars ven milk iss ten cents a kevart" or "How many shinkles vill id dake to shinkle a house vich she is 16 feet high and 18 feet skevare" or "If der drifer uf der ice vagon veighs 200 pounds vot does der man in der back pard uf der vagon veigh?" Dese are yust sambles uf vot habbens efery tay.

Each new suberindendent musdt haf new books. Der oldt books are nod goot enuff, and der parents uf der childrens musdt tear ub dere coin and puy new vons all aroundt efery year or two. I haf me a suspiciousness dot dere is a leedle rake off some vere vich I am nod breparadioned to say yust vere she is. Annoder administrations vich ve all haf rememperings uf is der scandalousness mit vich id hat ids surroundings, und vich blayed so many favorites und threadtened to demoralization der whole bitzness. Howefer who geds der vorst of it? Vy der childrens efery time. You can bick dem ub, von by von und id is tollars to centses dot dey candt say dere muldiplicadion tables midoudt looging id ub, bud dey couldt dell you ven Naboleon dit not lick der Chermans, ven King Chorge uf Inkland vos growned or actress you in von of dose deadt lankvidges so useful in efery day life, nit nod, or dell you how many feets on a pumble bee, or crass hobber. Vonce in a vile you vill run across der poy vot kin say der muldiblication table midoudt sthobbing, tell you how many inches in a feet, or vat ve haf der Fourdt of Chuly celebradings for. Vich von of dose poys vill mage his own vay besdt drough dis vorld midoudt his Fotter to helb him along or his vife dak in vashing?

Efery new suberindendent has his own ideas vich are yust packvards uf der man vot hat der chob in frondt uf him. Now ve shouldt kevit dis yuseless oxberimenting und expecially mit oudtsite men. Dose men always haf droubles of dere own in some odder cidy vere de beoples drop on to dem und are fickuring to hend dem der Mikado's choice vich uf I rememper right, ves polling oil or der meadt axes, und der nexdt ding ve hear uf dey haf a goot chob as suberindendent of schools in St. Paul.

Id is nod ride. Der beobles should chump ub or town, elder von, und demandt dot ve recognition some up der combetent men vot ve haf ride here in our own cidy. Ve haf a numper of goot men in der brofession right here who I could menchion, bud for fear dot some von vould dink I hat an axes to grindt I vill nod complication meinselluf. Ve haf der material, men dot know deir bitzness und exbecially how to run a school house bitzness, und our honoraple poardt of school insphector chenerals should gif von of dem a chance. Uf he is unaple to delifer der geots, sthop his pay und dry von of der onder poys. Id iss cerdainly nod a supeckeht for St. Paul to congratulation herself aboudt, besides it reflections on our bresent staff of brincipals und teachers. Dere are seferal odder tings vot is der matter mit our schools vich id is nod for me to say much aboudt, as id is not use, so long as I am only maging sugchestnuts, and vich our local men know all aboudt und could remedy id. Let efery man vot dinks he has any influence mit der school boardt go ub und rechister mit emphatics vy id should be dot dey should nod mage little uf deir own town by saying ve haf nopody vot knows somedings here in St. Paul. Ve must go outsite for a man dot does. Id iss a shamefulness dot dey should diddid it.

—Budveiser,
Per E. Weisenburger.

Medical Notes.

Dr. Stuver believes that with increased civilization there is increased degeneration, and claims that ere long we shall repeat the history of Greece and Rome, and civilized nations will fall into ruin and decay. He refers to the excessive population, herded together in large cities, surrounded by poor sanitary environment and breathing impure and vitiated air, making a pretense of living upon insufficient or excessive amounts of improper kinds of food, keeping late hours and indulging in excesses of various kinds, viciously spurred on by the high pressure of modern living and the struggle for wealth, and says that each of these lower health and diminish vital resistance of the larger part of the population. This is still further influenced by the use of stimulants and narcotics, and by fatal diseases, such as tuberculosis and cancer, so that it would seem that progress in sanitation and hygiene and the precautions taken against contagious and infectious diseases have been offset by lowered general vitality. Within the last twenty or thirty years the percentage of insane people has enormously increased, proving that mental health is waning, this being due to vicious methods of education, which cultivate the intellectual faculties at the expense of the moral and physical, the result being an irregular and one-sided development, producing social degenerates.

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Dr. Hillis, in a continuation of his remarks upon the value of alcohol, makes a statement which goes far to place his somewhat radical opinions in a better light. While alcohol may be of value in exhausting diseases by favoring the production of fat, on the other hand, in a state of health, when the body is sufficiently nourished, alcohol exhausts the liver and kidneys in the efforts to eliminate it from the body. As a stimulant alcohol is of benefit in tiding a patient over a crisis, as in pneumonia, and as a rapid and true tonic and food in depressed states of the system, as in typhoid fever, especially when the stomach rejects other foods and stimulants. He recommends old whisky in tablespoonful doses, with a little cracked ice or a small quantity of water, every four or five minutes, according to the strength of the patient to endure it. By thus giving it frequently in small doses as much as four ounces may be given in an hour's time, and can then be followed and its action maintained by bouillion at longer intervals. It should never be given when it irritates the stomach, nor should it be taken before any severe exertion or after eating. He comes to the conclusion that at certain times alcohol may be of the greatest value, and at other times a serious poison. Above all, he does not think it capable of stimulating the brain to increased mental activity.

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So-called health resorts are often eventually death breeders because there is such a flock of invalids congregated in them that the very air and soil become pestilential. The history of Mentone forcibly illustrates this. Forty years ago Mentone was a healthy village in France, where the happy peasantry contentedly cultivated their farms. By accident it became known that the climate of this region was most beneficial for consumptives, and it became the Mecca of these unfortunates. The peasants neglected their farming to cater to the wants of the strangers. Healthy women forsook their dairies and became washerwomen. No preventive precautions were taken, and today, as a result of this, the place is bacillus ridden, a pest hole, death itself, and the once sturdy inhabitants, pictures of health, are an emaciated, coughing, bleeding people, saturated with the germs of consumption. The lesson is a forcible one, for thousands of health resorts today will become like ill-fated Mentone if proper precautions are not taken to destroy all germs.

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Change of scene is a favorite remedy among the laity, and often recommended by physicians without regard to conditions. In cases of nervous exhaustion, for example, often forerunning insanity, change of scene may do good, but it cannot be recommended off hand and without provisions. A constant change of scene, with its fatigue, vexations and trials, may do much harm and may in fact cause the insanity which it is recommended to prevent. In such cases, when the change of scene is recommended, it should be remembered that the nervously exhausted patient is like a child needing constant watching and advice. For this reason such a patient should never be sent away to seek change and rest alone, but should always have a companion to make provision for care and protection, and who should provide for a proper combination of fatigue and rest, change and repose.

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Red pepper, aside from its value as a condiment, is of value in certain irritable states of the stomach. In seasickness, for example, broths, free from fat and liberally seasoned with red pepper, will often relieve nausea and allow of other food being taken. Tincture of capsicum is also of value as a counter irritant, in place of mustard, a few drops being sprinkled on a cloth wrung out in hot water and applied over the painful part. In rheumatism, stiff neck and in black eye a mixture of equal parts of tincture of capsicum and mucilage of gum arabic, with a few drops of glycerine, is of value. The painful or bruised surface is painted with this mixture, which is allowed to dry on, the painting being repeated a second or third time if necessary.

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Recreations are needful, amusements are good, society, travel, music, the drama, wit, humor, laughter and fun are all excellent things in themselves, but to extract their excellence for our use and enjoyment we must know where to leave off. Their purpose is to refresh tired energies, to stimulate dormant powers, to recreate and give new vitality to the whole man. Pursued too long they pall and become wearisome, and instead of kindling new life they dampen what there is. No better test of how far to carry the recreations of life can be had than in the freshness and vigor with which we return to our labors. Play, as well as work, when taken in excess, exhausts the nature, but when due proportions are observed it animates and strengthens it.

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Eat all cold food slowly. Digestion will not begin till the temperature of the food has been raised by the heat of the stomach to 98 degrees. Hence the more heat that can be imparted to it by slow mastication the better. The precipitation of a large quantity of cold food into the stomach by fast eating may, and often does, cause discomfort and indigestion, and every occasion of this kind results in a measurable injury to the digestive function. Cold water drunk with cold food of course increases the mischief. Hot drinks—hot water, weak tea, coffee, chocolate, etc.—will on the contrary help to prevent it. But eat slowly at any rate.

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It is a good thing to have a room well ventilated, but ventilation is not all that is to be desired. The tired feeling in the morning may be due to an overweight of bed covering; it may be due to malarial poison, or to over-exertion during the day. At this season it is well to be very moderate in the use of heavy food, particularly in the evening, and to eat a great deal of sound fruit. Hard, dry rubbing with a large Turkish towel just before retiring to bed has an excellent effect.

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One often reads pathetic stories about pet birds that die simultaneously or shortly after their child owners. It sounds pretty, but the simple prose of the matter often is that the owners infected the birds. Canaries and other songsters will catch scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, or almost any other human disease, and if left in the sick room they are almost sure to be infected. Pet cats and small dogs, too, are often sacrificed in the same way, and in their case there is also a risk that they will go out and become the unwitting instruments of disseminating disease.

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Persons who suffer from sore feet after an unusually long walk experience great relief from soaking the feet in half a pailful of water, to which a piece of saltpetre of the size of a small walnut has been added.

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All movements for improvement are liable to be carried to excess as a suggestion made in London shows. Believers in a higher education proposed to require butchers and fishmongers to pass a compulsory examination in the use of the microscope, the idea being that these experts could detect dangerous microbes in the food sold by them. Some day perhaps our food may be endorsed "microscopically examined," and if that ever comes to pass there will be a good field for unsuccessful physicians who may turn to microscopical butchers or fish dealers.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

In cases of general debility, following disease or occurring in old people, the following is an excelent formula, once celebrated as the Baume de Vie or Elixir of Life. Powdered Socotrine aloes, 1 ounce; powdered zedcary, gentian, rhubarb root and white agaric, of each, 1 drachm; brandy,