# ITCHING
## Burning Scaly
# HUMORS
## Complete External and Internal Treatment
# Cuticura
## THE SET $1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel humor germs. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

### WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

As a sufferer for thirty years from the worst form of Psoriasis, finally cured by Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I wish to tell you my experience, that others may benefit by it. I was so grievously afflicted that the matter that exuded from my pores after the scales had peeled off, would cause my underclothing to actually gum to my body. After remaining in one position, sitting or lying down, for an hour or two, the flesh on my elbows and knees would split, so thick and hard would the crusty scales become. The humiliation I experienced, to say nothing of physical agony, was something frightful. The detached scales would fairly rain from my coat sleeves. I have read none of your testimonials that appear to represent a case so bad as mine. But as to the cure. I commenced bathing in hot Cuticura Soap suds night and morning, applied the Cuticura Ointment, and then wrapped myself in a sheet. In two weeks my skin was almost blood red in color, but smooth and without scales. Patches of natural colored skin began to appear, and in less than a month I was cured. I am now passed forty years of age and have skin as soft and smooth as a baby's. Hoping that others may benefit by my experience, and regretting that sensitiveness forbids me from disclosing my name, I am yours gratefully,

J. H. M., Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1900.

### Millions of People Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world. Sold by all druggists.


**Honors for Japanese Soldiers.**

Scribner's.

To the little brown soldiers of the Mikado such honors as this inglorious war has to bestow must, by common consent, fall. Unpleasantly surprising as it undoubtedly will be to Western nations, there is no gainsaying this. The Japanese have, of all the nationalities engaged in this business, shown to the best advantage. They came to the work intelligently equipped, in understanding of the situation, with its many requirements, and means to deal with it. They have consistently employed, from the beginning, both understanding and means. Because of these things their success has been conspicuous among nations which have heretofore arrogated to themselves, in invincible conceit, the crown of superiority.

Teacher—When Lot's wife looked back, what happened?
Bright Boy—She rubbered.

# THEORY IN FABLE READING

**PROF. A. J. SMITH DISCUSSES SUBJECT OF GENERAL SCHOOL INTEREST**

## RECENT USE OF FAIRY STORIES

**Impending Social Revolution Which Indicates That Women Are No Longer to Be Regarded as "the Weaker Sex."**

Special Correspondence of the Globe.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The divinity school of the University of Chicago has been holding a conference during the past week, and the good professors were "deeply grieved" over the discovery that skepticism was alarmingly prevalent among the young theologians. To an outsider, this result seems most natural since official and professional utterances and teachings have been decidedly heterodox in this school for a long time. When there was the usual statement, "let us pray," one student wished to know why it was at all necessary to pray, since the inexorable laws of evolution could be neither broken nor bent. This caused the professor "the deepest pain" and it must be allowed that the young man was exercising decidedly questionable manners, but he was probably sincere. Another asked "what God had to do with the Bible anyway?" to which the reply was given that there was "a great deal of good in the Bible, and that God was closely related to everything good: therefore he had much to do with the Bible." Various questions were asked about Christian Science, Dowieism, theosophy, miracles, etc., which tended to show great perplexity in the minds of the young ministers, and it is very doubtful if a better understanding existed after the conference that before. The only practical result was a meeting of the students for the purpose of discussing the old question, whether ministers should smoke and at which a resolution was passed prohibiting smoking in Divinity hall. This action is treated as a joke by the smokers, who say that many good men smoke, and that the Bible does not, in express language forbid it. These students have overlooked the historic fact that the Bible was written long before tobacco was discovered and therefore long before it had become "a necessary of life," but inasmuch as they have a great deal of outside work to do they must not be severely censured for lack of historical knowledge. However, lest it be assumed that they are somewhat indifferent to the usual proprieties, it must be mentioned to their credit that one of them refused to take a leading part in "As You Like It" because he thought "it would be unbecoming a minister to appear in green tights and a mantle."

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The term "higher education of women" formerly meant an advance over that usually accorded women, but now it means higher than that obtained by men. This is recognized as a fact, not only in America, but in Germany and England as well, although it is not unqualifiedly indorsed in either country. Recently at Breslau the doctor's degree was for the first time, conferred upon a woman. Prof. Kauffmann, in conferring the degree indulged in no eulogy, nor offered any congratulations; on the contrary he "earnestly hoped that study among women would continue to be the exception, inasmuch as it was desirable that they should hold to their primary and noblest calling of wife and mother." But here and in other cities the fact is seized upon by women suffragists as a strong argument in favor of extending the ballot to woman, who is already a powerful factor in municipal and national matters. The number of laws secured by various organizations of ladies, both state and national, the work of clubs and civic leagues, the successful demand for the enforcement of laws in some cities, and the forcible violation in Kansas, Boston and elsewhere, should be taken, it is claimed, as evidence of woman's fitness for public duties. But the most serious feature is the probability that educated women must, in the future, be governed by ignorant men. One of these ladies vigorously exclaims: How long shall ignorance be continued in the power of office and ballot and the educated be disfranchised and kept in subjection, while liberty, represented by woman, stands holding her giant torch in New York harbor, boasting in silence of her enlightenment. After reciting the enormous increase in the number of women graduates in high schools and colleges, and the decrease in the number of men comparatively, she asks: "At this rate where shall we be in 1925, or 1950, or in the year 2000? What will be the proposition of educated women to educated men? In a hundred years from now shall the comparatively ignorant male population of the country dictate the government of the educated female portion of it? Of course, these are grave questions, and yet the answer will be withheld, no doubt. In the meantime many of the ladies express the opinion, that for the present they should abandon all attempts at getting more laws passed, and should compel the enforcement of those already on the statute books.

This class has been influenced by the work of Mrs. Nation, who has shown what a determined woman can do, and there are men that look forward with misgivings to the results likely to flow from this unexpected display of woman's power in politics. Suppose, for instance, that some St. Paul Mrs. Nation should join with the city treasurer in trying to compel the comptroller to obey the law, what frightful consequences might follow. I trust no one will try to make it appear that I have expressed an opinion on the above subjects or sought to do more than place before them facts tending to show that social revolution is impending, and that there are indications that women are no longer to be regarded as "the weaker sex." Everything points to her supremacy, especially since man has weakened his position by many inconsistencies. If I were, on my own account, to ask a question it would be something like the following: What economic or sociological advantage does the nation expect to derive from giving the highest educational advantages to women—advantages so great that only a few men can avail themselves of their benefits?" Having merely suggested this, I turn to the consideration of a question that I intended treating in my last letter, but which, as the editor sometimes says, "was unavoidably crowded out."

AGAIN THE FADS.

As to the application of Dr. White's criticism touching the evils of pagan fairy tales in Chicago schools, I have made considerable inquiry, but I do not find that there is greater unanimity upon this subject than upon others to which I have heretofore called attention. I have been told by publishers that there is far less demand for "story books" than there was a few years ago. I find also that there is an almost universal return to the use of a series of readers. Some time ago there was an attempt to displace readers by the use of leaflets, short stories and miscellaneous collections, and many held that there would never again be a demand for a series of books on any subject, but this has been proven a mistaken view. It is scarcely denied by anyone. I think now that a well planned, evenly graded system of instruction is best in school work. In all lands, among all peoples, fairy stories and myths have found favor, and it is only within the past decade that their use in school has been discussed at all. Why is it that so much attention has been drawn to them in recent years? Formerly these stories were told at home by the mother or grandmother to satisfy the wondering fancy of the child. Stories that had been handed down from generation to generation, affording pleasant memories to those who repeated them, as well as excitement to those who listened to them; they enlivened homes that otherwise would have been tedious in homes where books and periodicals were unknown. They have a place there today, and it would tend to bring parents and children into closer companionship if the old-time custom were observed.

In the past, too, they were told simply to please, to entertain, and not for the purpose of instructing the child. Like dolls and playthings, they were to be put away when the time came to study the great question of the individual's place in society. That these myths are allegorical and teach some truth commends them to those who have no better means of getting at truth, providing they can understand the allegory, but it is safe to say that nearly all the allegories have a meaning so subtle or so obscure that even scholars do not interpret them alike. Formerly their study was reserved for the high school and college, now they are introduced into the primary grades. So long as they were used simply to amuse the children there was no objection, provided they were wisely selected, but when it was claimed for them that they were, at that point, essential to proper mental growth, then the matter attracted public attention and reasons for their use were required. Among those given were—first, that they taught truths; second, that they led to an appreciation of the beautiful and the good; third, that their use was in accordance with the principles of scientific pedagogy. As to the first point it has been urged that the truth is not plainly taught and that it is out of proper relation, which later must be revised or wholly thrown aside. That touching the second point, in the beauty and glory of our present Christian civilization, we can find the means of leading children to an appreciation of the beautiful and the elevating, infinitely superior to those afforded by the rites, mysteries and beliefs of pagan life.

It is on the third point probably that the principal defense rests, and I must begin a reference to it by apologizing for turning once more to the scientific side of the question. No one honors the work of scientists more than I do, and no one would or could accord a more earnest appreciation of the great work they have accomplished for the benefit of mankind, but much is claimed in the name of science that scientists will not honor. I am of the opinion that a vast deal of misunderstanding has arisen from the use of the term scientific pedagogy, because those who have sought to expound it have failed to make clear that science teaches nothing of the ultimate nature of thought and that beyond determining the relations of a fact it should not seeek to go. However, the very plausible nature of physiological psychology, which is nothing more than a branch of the science, has led many to believe that the psychological interpretation of physiological data is firmly established, and so unquestionably physiology has been substituted for psychology by many who have contented themselves with a limited view. Another branch, genetic psychology, most imperfectly understood, has also entered into scientific pedagogy, and led at least some into grave difficulties. It do not disparage either of these branches, but the errors into which they have caused many to fall are to be deplored.

The effort to prove theories led among other things to an attempt at psychrometric study which would give us, if everything was granted that is claimed fr it, but an uncertain estimate of the intensity of a psychic fact, but nothing at all as to its nature, though a person is yet justified in the opinion that the reaction of a sensation is infinitely small and incapable of measurement, and the genetic method, not satisfied with taking birth as the starting point, insisted that it was necessary to go all the way back to the annelid worm for a proper understanding of scientific pedagogy. Following this line of investigation it was discovered that the child was born into the world upon the plane of lowest savage existence, and that passing through successive circles of savage life it finally emerged into civilization at adolescence. The nature of the child being wholly different from and at variance with its civilized surroundings, intellectual food proper for its state is essential, and certain myths and fables are therefore necessary. I have not tried to exaggerate this view at all. I think it will be admitted that myths and fables are used because those using them believe that the nature of the child requires them, and that their influence upon the child promotes a healthy normal growth, mentally and physically.

THE REAL QUESTION.

It is therefore necessary in either case—approval or disapproval—to settle upon the nature of the child—what is it? Not until recently has it been positively asserted as a tenet of scientific pedagogy that the child is a savage. If this be true then all history shows that allegory and myth are the necessary means of teaching or improving the primitive mind, but whether even in that event these stories would answer that purpose would be a matter of proof. This belief is not held by a majority of the best and ablest teachers, nor is it shared, or even understood, by parents. For that reason parents have gravely wondered "what was going on."

It has been noticeable for a long time that children, although they do not work as hard or remain in the schoolroom so long as their parents did, are inclined to be nervous and unhappy in their school relations; and that although teachers do not spend as many hours at their desks as formerly, they are also often worn and anxious. Notwithstanding this, parents assert that such learning as the child acquires is unsatisfactory, fragmentary and superficial. What is the cause of it? Is it because the child has been taken out of his proper state, and under the assumption that he is something unnatural, prehistoric, quite out of place, has been treated to unwholesome diet? The question is important, and I have made scientific references simply to give credit to the research and learning back of this demand for an early acquaintance with gods and heroes. My own views are well known. I believe the first and most urgent need of the child is to know his place, and to live and move and have his being in it without friction. I believe in the steady, persevering effort to gain such knowledge as will make him a useful member of society, and I do not believe that such work will impair his health. The weariness of the child at school is due to the vague, uncertain routine of his study. He is hurried over so much, he has so slight a hold upon the subject under consideration that his mind grows weary because it cannot fix itself definitely upon anything. Of course, I am speaking only of those schools where the condition is such as I have described, but in all of our schools lack of certainty and of definiteness works some injury and weariness.

The child upon entering school is ready for the most humane and civilizing influences. Its nature is largely free from vicious inclinations, and its attitude receptive. The duty of the teacher is to assist the growth of the mind, the development of the faculties, and this should be done in accordance with its environment and without much reference to origins and prehistoric destinies. Above all, the inculcation of sterling integrity should go on unconsciously by association with good people, reverencing right in action and in word. And more than mere learning on the part of the teacher, a vivid and lovable personality should radiate as a power in the school room. —A. J. Smith.

Read "The Golden Idol," on Page 18.

## TALL CORN

doesn't come by accident. A fertile soil and careful cultivation are necessary to produce the towering stems and heavy ears.

Yet the farmer who understands that he can't have a healthy corn crop without feeding and weeding, seems to think that he can have a healthy body without either care or culture. But the body is built up just as the corn is, by the assimilation of the several chemical elements on which vitality depends. And what weeds are to the corn, diseases of the stomach and nutritive systems are to the body; they divert the necessary food supply from the proper channels, and the body becomes lean, sickly and ill-nourished.

The proper digestion and assimilation of food is a primary essential of health. By healing diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery increases the digestive and assimilative powers, stimulates the action of the blood making glands, and sends to every organ of the body the rich red-corpuscled blood on which physical vigor and vitality depend.

"I took two bottles of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for stomach trouble," writes Clarence Carnes, Esq., of Taylorstown, Loudoun Co., Va. "It did me so much good that I didn't take any more. I can eat most anything now. I am so well pleased with it I hardly know how to thank you for your kind information. I tried a whole lot of things before I wrote to you. There was a gentleman told me about your medicine, how it had cured his wife. I thought I would try a bottle of it. Am now glad that I did, for I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels and cure constipation.



# CAUGHT BY THE GRIP.
# RELEASED BY PERUNA.

STOP AND THINK!
Over 100,000 Grip Patients Cured by Peruna Last Winter.

Congressman M. W. Howard of Alabama Used Peruna for La Grippe.

Congressman Geo. H. White of North Carolina Finds Peruna an Excellent Remedy for La Grippe.

La Grippe is Epidemic Catarrh—It Spares No Class or Nationality.

The Cultured and the Ignorant, the Aristocrat and the Pauper,

The Masses and the Classes, are Alike Subject to La Grippe.

None are Exempt—All are Liable,

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful GRIP had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

**Peruna for Grip.**

Mrs. Dr. C. D. Powell, President of Epworth League, also President of Loyal Temperance Legion, writes from Chehalis, Wash.:

"I have used several remedies in cases of severe colds and la grippe, but none I consider of more value than Peruna. I have found it to give satisfaction in cases if indigestion, complications of liver and kidney troubles, and it is one of the finest tonics I know of for a wornout system. I am glad to recommend Peruna to my friends as a reliable, safe, and successful specific."—Mrs. Dr. C. D. Powell.

**After-Effects of La Grippe.**

Miss Emma Jouris, President Golden Rod Sewing Circle, writes from 40 Burling street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"This spring I suffered severely from the after-effects of la grippe. As the doctors did not seem to help me I bought a bottle of Peruna. I had certainly no idea that any medicine could help any one as that did. Day after day I felt better, and in a little over two weeks I was as strong and well as ever. We keep it in the home constantly, and if any of the family feels badly a few doses strengthens them."—Miss Emma Jouris.

**Congressman Howard's Letter.**

Fort Payne, Ala.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers."—M. W. Howard, Member of Congress.

**La Grippe Leaves the System in a Deplorable Condition.**

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barbers' Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over. I suffered with a severe backache, indigestion, and numerous ills, so I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottle, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

**Grip Causes Deafness.**

Mrs. M. A. Sharick, chaplain G. A. R. Woman's Relief Corps, writes from Fremont, Wash.:

"When la grippe was the prevailing illness in this Western country I was not one of the few who escaped its terrible results, but after being laid up the whole winter I partially lost my hearing, and had a very bad case of catarrh of the head and throat.

"I thought time would restore my usual good health, but found I was wrong. I read some testimonials of Peruna, tried it and was well repaid, for not only is my hearing restored, but there is no trace of catarrh. I cannot speak too well of Peruna."—Mrs. M. A. Sharick.

**Congressman White's Letter.**

Tarboro, N. C.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."—Geo. H. White, Member of Congress.

**La Grippe Cured in Its First Stage.**

Lieutenant Clarice Hunt, of the Salt Lake City Barracks of the Salvation Army, writes from Ogden, Utah:

"I am very pleased with the experience I had with Peruna. Two months ago I was suffering with so severe a cold that I could hardly speak. My whole body was affected with what seemed like catarrh of the whole system.

"Our captain advised my to try Peruna, and procured a bottle for me, and truly it worked wonders. Within two weeks I was entirely well, and had not used quite two bottles. I would not be without Peruna in case of emergency, and I consider it a splendid, reliable remedy."—Lieut. Clarice Hunt.

**Remained in Feeble Health After Cured of La Grippe.**

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Independent Order of Good Templars, of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctor called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned.

"I also suffered with dyspepsia, and had either to starve or suffer from what I was eating. A neighbor who was using Peruna praised it so highly that she induced me to try it, and I soon found this was what I really needed.

"I could soon eat my regular meals with relish, my system was built up, my health returned, and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for a year."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., for a free book on catarrh.


**American Forestry Association.**

"The increase of membership of the American Forestry association has more than doubled its rate during the last year, and the membership list is more than 50 per cent larger than in 1899. In December, 1898, the association had 82 members; last year the number had increased to 1,025; and now it is 1,559. Of these new members, 26 are members for life. The association has no deficit this year."

## STATE PRESS COMMENT.

**Should Cultivate Reese et Al.**

Perham Enterprise.

It seems to an outsider that the Republican leaders of Otter Tail county are not doing their duty. They should at least insist upon Gov. Van Sant doing as well by Otter Tail as Gov. Lind did; or do those leaders simply take care of themselves and let their followers do likewise.

**St. Paul Needs the Plums.**

Fairmont News.

People are wondering what caused Gov. Van Sant to distribute his pie in the way he has. It is not in proportion to the vote or the geography of the state. For instance, St. Paul gave a large majority for Lind, and as a reward has been given oil inspector, insurance commissioner, adjutant general and a host of smaller places. This congressional district gave Van Sant a large majority, in fact made him governor, and has been rewarded by having one of Lind's officeholders made dairy and food commissioner against the protest of an influential portion of the Republicans of his own county. Why is it thus?

**Jealous of Ramsey.**

Carver County Journal.

It appears that Gov. Van Sant thinks the world of St. Paul. He has given the most and best political plums to citizens of that city, although the last election returns show that Lind ran ahead of Van Sant in that city by about 1,900 votes. Other counties which generally give a Democratic majority, but at the last election reversed the result, are wholly ignored. His acts are not without discretion; he appears to lend a willing ear to flattery and consequently he is surrounded by a gang of adulators, whose aim is to feed and fatten on the public crib. Lately the governor got his foot in it by pardoning a shoplifter, and he frankly states that he was deceived in the house of his friends. The Minneapolis Times regretfully remarks: "If Gov. Van Sant learns the lesson so unpleasantly given, drops the gang of adulators with their disreputable coadjutors, refusing to them further influence—if he will withdraw from these self-seeking, plausible, blatant and dangerous politicians of the pot-house variety, he will be doing himself and the state a service.

**Stamp Tax a Nuisance.**

Olmsted County Democrat.

It does not require a close observer to tell that congress would earn the everlasting thanks of the general public by speedily repealing the revenue act imposing a stamp tax. Nearly three years have passed since congress authorized the raising of revenue by the small stamp tax, which the every day citizen must bear at a loss of time and constant irritation. Then, again, the revenue raised by the total stamp, in comparison with the total government receipts, is not enough to justify the continual annoyance it occasions. And what is more it is not needed. There is now a surplus in the United States treasury of over $80,000,000.

**St. Paul's Pardoning Bureau.**

Isanti County Press.

It would appear that the Warner-Schiffmann-Vandiver political syndicate of St. Paul has started a pardoning bureau on the side. A certain professional woman shoplifter from Chicago was sentenced by Judge Hine, of the municipal court of St. Paul, to ninety days in the workhouse, and a petition for her pardon was passed around by the political push of the city, and the governor was induced to sign the pardon under misrepresentations, and is much wrought up over the trick, which certainly has a very bad odor to it. The politicians now excuse themselves for signing the petition on the ground that they supposed that it was a regular political petition to help some poor devil get an appointment, which petitions they all signed, good, bad and indifferent, to be relieved of their pressing obligations. So much for petitions.

Read "The Golden Idol," on Page 18.