

MARCH OF METRIC SYSTEM

Illustration of the Modern Tendency to Save Work by Exercise of Intelligence.

That the year 1903 marks a distinct advance toward the universal adoption of the metric system of weights and measures is the editorial belief of the Electrical World and Engineer, which sees in this fact an illustration of the tendency of the times to introduce labor-saving machines and to save work in general by the exercise of intelligence. Says the writer:

"This country made a great step in advance when it adopted a decimal currency in 1785. Prior to that time there existed time-honored but cumbersome pound, shilling, and penny currency. There can be no doubt that a shilling, as a duodecimal thing, is theoretically superior to a dime, for it admits of division into sixpences, fourpences, threepences, twopences, pennies and halfpence; whereas the dime is only evenly divisible into five-cent pieces, two-cent parts and cents. Nevertheless, we do not know of anyone who considers that the old duodecimal system was superior to our dollar-and-cent system. Our dollar system is much simpler to learn, to think in, to compute, and to reduce.

"It was stated last year in evidence before the congressional committee on coinage, weights and measures by a specialist in national education, that one-twelfth of the average eight years of elementary school education in America, or about two-thirds of a year of study, could be saved if the metric system took the place of our multitudinous medley of customary weights and measures, and that the waste of money in teaching the present system to children, apart from the question of the value of the waste time to the children, was \$18,000,000 annually. This estimate seems a reasonable one. Manifestly, if the children could be put on the same level as the children of France, Germany and the other European countries in this respect, the assumed two-thirds of a year saved could be devoted to other things that cannot now be included in the elementary school curriculum. Our crude and unscientific system handicaps all our citizens, in education, in thinking, in application, and in computing. The very best system in the world should only be good enough for the American people to adopt.

"Great Britain has made greater visible progress than the States toward the metric system during the past year, mainly owing to the official actions of her colonies. Most of these have either singly or jointly petitioned the British government to adopt the metric system throughout the empire. We learn that Lord Belhaven has given notice of introducing into the house of lords early next session a bill for the compulsory adoption of the metric weights and measures throughout the United Kingdom, and that Lord Kelvin will second the motion. We wish the bill every success, and feel sure that any branch of the English-speaking people adopting the metric system will give the signal for all branches to follow forthwith."

TOOK CHADWICK'S ANCHOR

Shot Showed That Admiral Evans Knew What He Was Talking About.

In wardrooms and navy clubs this unpublished story is related of Admiral Evans, says the New York Herald. When he was given command of the battleship Indiana he discovered that vessel's steam anchor—a 1,500-pound piece of metal—lashed against the after-structure and in the "wake" of the after 13-inch guns when fired at extreme range ahead.

"Curious place to have that anchor!" was Evans' comment to the officer who was accompanying him on his round of inspection.

"Orders from the chief of bureau of equipment," was the reply.

Captain, now Rear Admiral, Chadwick was then chief of the bureau. Evans had occasion to go to Washington the following day, and there met Chadwick. "See here, Chadwick," he said, "that is a remarkable place you have picked out for stowing the Indiana's steam anchor."

"Proper place!" said Chadwick.

A few days later the Indiana went out to test all her guns at all angles and elevations. It came the turn of the after 13-inch guns, and the group of officers composing the board of inspection were on the bridge and with glasses trained on the target, some 3,000 yards away. The big ship quivered as one of the great guns went off, and through the acre of smoke something went hurtling to splash heavily in the water 500 feet or so away.

"That shell must have tumbled," said one of the inspection board, "but swash my turret if I ever saw—"

Just then a geyser leaped in the air a few yards from the target, and down the wind came the distant boom of the far flung shell.

The group looked blankly at the spot where the supposed shell had splashed into the water and then at Evans.

"Chadwick's anchor," he said, quietly. Which not only illustrates sententious speech, but the power of 13-inch rifles to "kick" anchors a long distance when these are lashed where they can be affected by the blast.

Ingenuity of Ants.

One summer a country house was so overrun by ants that the owner, after destroying a large anthill near the house and collecting the numerous pupae for poultry feed, laid sticky fly-paper before the door of the house in such a manner that the ants could not enter without crusting it. In the morning he found his poultry feed gone and the flypaper covered with it over which the ants had passed "dry-shod." The anthill had also been rebuilt during the night—Pittsburg Dispatch.



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OVERDOING PARTY LUNCHEONS

Evil Effects of Eating and Drinking When People Should Be in Bed Asleep.

For a number of friends to gather together in the evening for a pleasant, social time, to chat about the affairs of the day, to exchange pleasantries, laughing, talking, chattering—this is all a very wholesome thing—both physically and mentally.

The body relaxes and physical weariness is forgotten. The mind throws off its load of business or household perplexities and worries and gives itself up to the pleasures of the hour. The old channels of thought are broken up, and the body responds to the vivacity and cheerfulness of the mind.

Now, this is all right if it would stop right here, says Medical Talk for the Home. After an hour or two of social pleasure each one would go home refreshed and rejuvenated in mind and body. Their sleep would be sound and refreshing, and they would arise the next morning with invigorated bodies and keener intellect, renewed energy and brighter ambition.

But the trouble is the party does not stop here. About the time people should be going home, they are called to a lunch; they must eat something. Ice cream, candy, cakes, coffee, sandwiches, punch, beer—these are the things they must eat and drink. No matter if the stomach has gone to rest it must wake up and go to work on this indigestible lunch that is forced upon it.

About midnight the guests, with wearied bodies and fagged minds, go home and go to bed, but not to sleep the sound, refreshing sleep they so much need. Now, the stomach gets in its revenge. It keeps its foolish master awake, or troubles his sleep, and in the morning he rises with a dull, heavy feeling in his head, his body aching and still tired. With a spiritless outlook upon the world he begins the interminable day that he must somehow or other manage to drag through.

Isn't it foolish for any man or woman to stay up late at night and eat or drink and then suffer all the next day for it? Wouldn't you think that after they had had one such experience they would never repeat it? Many a dyspeptic, nervous woman, many a cross-grained, ill-natured man, many a disheartened suicide, could trace the beginning of their trouble to the party lunch.

Men and women regard themselves as intelligent human beings, far above what they term the brute creation. But the cattle of the field and the birds of the air, in their habits of life, show an intelligence much superior to that possessed by men and women. Whoever heard of a flock of birds chattering together in the treetops, or a herd of cattle frolicing in the fields until midnight, consuming all sorts of indigestible food and pernicious drinks, then getting up in the morning with heavy heads and tired bodies, or sleeping till noonday? No, the birds and animals leave all this sort of foolishness to a higher order of creation—to men and women who are supposed to be endowed with intelligence and common sense. Party lunches have no place in the animal creation—they belong strictly to the human class.

THE TEETH AND DIGESTION

Impairment of the Gastronomic Function Through Neglect and Decay.

The close connection between decayed teeth and diseases of the digestion is pointed out by a writer in Guy's Hospital Gazette.

The presence of free acids in the mouth is particularly harmful. This may come from various sources, but most commonly from the acid fermentation of the carbohydrate food lodged on or between the teeth at the gums, and due to the action of micro-organisms present in the mouth.

Normally the saliva is alkaline, and any acids produced in the crevices of the teeth are thus neutralized and decay prevented. There are two conditions under which the saliva is unable to neutralize the acids produced locally, namely: (1) when it is deficient in alkalinity, and (2) when it is deficient in quantity. As to the former, it is well known that the saliva becomes less alkaline or even acid in any condition of prolonged gastric digestion, a phenomenon which occurs in nearly all cases of dyspepsia. Moreover, the teeth when decayed further tend to keep up the state of chronic dyspepsia by rendering mastication imperfect. A vicious circle is thus established.

To obviate this form of dental disease the teeth should be washed frequently with a solution of which one of the ingredients is bicarbonate of soda. This may prevent one of the most disagreeable results of the disease—facial neuralgia.

Corn Omelet.
Score down center of grains and press out the pulp from four or five tender ears of corn; beat four eggs just enough to mix the yolks and whites, add the corn, sprinkle with pepper and pour in one tablespoonful melted butter; put another spoonful of butter in a frying-pan and, when hot, turn in the omelet and shake over a good fire until well set; when nearly done, dust with salt; when done but not solid in the center, begin to roll, and then turn out on a hot platter.—People's Home Journal.

Jellied Salad.
Soak one tablespoonful of gelatin in a little cold water, stir over the fire and add to it a grated cucumber seasoned with one tablespoonful of lemon juice and a little pepper. When this mixture is a little stiff add a cupful of chicken or any kind of meat, and when it is quite set put a little mayonnaise in the bottom of small molds and fill with the meat mixture. Let them remain on ice until they are stiffened.—Washington Star.

"JIM CROW" LAW COMEDIES

Funny Remarks of Colored Humorists About the Restrictions of Travel.

The "Jim Crow" law that went into effect down in Maryland this summer has been more amusing than serious. While some of the colored folks took exception to the new law and denounced it vigorously, there were others who found they had more room and comfort in the sections of the coach or steamer allotted to their use exclusively. Indeed, says the New York Times, on some of the big excursion steamers of the Chesapeake bay it is a common sight to see one or two colored men enjoying a roomy section of the deck, while beyond the "Jim Crow" boundary the white excursionists are packed together like the proverbial sardines. "Ah blebs de white fo'kes stepped on deh own toes when dey passed dis heah 'Jim Crow' bill," chuckled a colored minister, as he rested his feet on the steamer's guard rail. "We've got mo' room den we want en dey ain't got enuf."

"Dat's right, pahson," assented a member of his fold, "but Ah had a powhful queer dream last night. Ah dreamt Ah went to Paradise en Saint Peter met me at de gate."

"What did de good saint say, brud-dah?"

"He sed: 'Wah did yo' cum fum?' Ah sed: 'Marylan.' He sed: 'Praise de Jaspah walls! Did yo' cum on a 'Jim Crow' cah?'"

The laughter that followed impressed the hearer that the new law was a joke. Not long ago an old colored "mammy" approached a Baltimore policeman after midnight.

"Officer," she said, looming out of the shadows, "what kind ob a cyah am dat cummin' around' de curve?" The officer peered at the headlight approaching through the darkness.

"Why, auntie," he responded, pleasantly, "that's an 'owl' car."

The old woman held up her hands. "Bless de Lawd, Ah thought it was a 'crow' car. Dese here bird cars hes got me all mixed up. Is deh eny 'sparrow' cyahs en 'hawk' cyahs?"

An amusing incident occurred on the water front in the Maryland metropolis. A rather foppish young steamboat clerk was in the habit of having his shoes shined in one of the many Italian boot-black parlors. One evening the parlors were closed, and the clerk decided to patronize a colored bootblack for convenience. This humble knight of the box and brush did not relish such patronage, so he decided on a novel plan to get even. The clerk walked up to the rickety chair and was about to sit down when the bootblack shouted:

"Hold on, boss! Dat's a 'Jim Crow' chair."

"'Jim Crow?'" echoed the astonished dude.

"Yeas, sar. Ah've only got one chair, on one-half is reserved foh white people en de othah half foh colud fo'kes. If yo' sit down please jes' sit on one cornah en—"

But the prospective patron left without his shine. Then the sable bootblack turned to the clam seller with a grin. "Is yo' got eny 'Jim Crow' clams?"

"Sho," retorted the clam man, "de shells am foh sech es yo', en de juley heart am foh white fo'kes."

WHEN THE CLERK "KICKED."

Guest in High-Priced Hotel Appropriated Silver Pitcher as a Souvenir.

"What's that, another sugar bowl gone? That is the third reported this week. Keep a sharper look-out," said the hotel manager to the head waiter, relates the New York Times.

"During the summer months, when New York is full of strangers, we lose more tableware and other removable goods than at any other time of the year," continued the manager. "New Yorkers seldom steal from the restaurant table. A man who patronizes the hotel restaurant only is too much afraid of getting caught and disgraced if he tries to make off with a cream jug or a spoon with a pretty crest."

"It is the guests in the rooms we have trouble with. They take things to their rooms screened with newspapers, or hidden beneath a garment they carry over their arms. Ten chances to one the waiter will not notice it until it is too late to protest. If the guest is liberal with tips, he may not choose to notice it at all. Salt spoons, matchsafes, cream jugs and dainty little articles of cut glass are constantly taken away by visitors as souvenirs of a visit to New York. We lose from 200 to 400 towels a month; but that is not souvenir pilfering; it is downright robbery."

"Not long ago the chambermaid who went to a departing guest's apartments five minutes after he had left, called the office up by phone, reporting that a large silver ice pitcher which he had been using for several days was missing. It belonged in the ladies' reception room, but was sent to his apartment one afternoon when he had a committee meeting of some sort in his parlor. The man was just paying his bill when the girl phoned down, and the clerk asked him if he wished to pay for the silver pitcher. He was not a bit disturbed.

"No," he answered, "let the porter unpack the trunk and take it out, if you want it. But I shouldn't think you'd kick over a trifle like that, when I have been paying \$20 a day for my apartments for ten days."

Russian Court Balls.
The emperer and empress of Russia usually give five court balls during the season. The first embraces all who have any title to recognition, and counts about 3,000 guests. The second includes something under 2,000, and the number is reduced with each successive ball, until the fifth is 400, or possibly 500.

Church Directories.

Presbyterian Church.
James McFarland,
Bible School at 9:30 every Lord's Day.
Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.
Prayer Service Thursday evening at 8 p. m.
Preaching every Lord's Day at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Woodville every Sabbath at 3 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend the above services.

Christian Church.
Frank McCaillon, Pastor.
Bible school every Lord's Day 9:30 a. m. F. L. Zeller, superintendent.
Y. P. S. C. E. every Lord's Day 7:00 p. m.
Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m.
Preaching every Lord's Day, morning and evening, at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.
Meeting of official board every first Lord's Day. All cordially invited to attend all meetings of the church.

M. E. Church.
A. J. Brock, Pastor.
Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. F. S. Morgan, Supt.
Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League Junior every Sabbath 3 p. m., and senior one hour before preaching every Sabbath evening.

Business meeting of the official board the first Monday of each month, at 4:30 p. m. J. A. Kreek, secretary of the board.
W. F. M. Society meets the first Friday of each month, 2:30 p. m.

Evangelical Church.
H. E. Bower, Pastor.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.
Services every Sunday, morning and evening.
Regular preaching services the first and third Sundays at 11 a. m., and the second and fourth Sundays at 8 p. m.
Preaching at Nickell's Grove on the first and third Sundays at 9 p. m., and the second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m.
All are cordially invited to attend.

German M. E. Church.
H. A. Sackmann, Pastor.
Sunday school, 10 a. m.
Preaching every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.
Sunday school at Nodaway church at 1:30 pm
Preaching every Sunday at the Nodaway church at 3:30 p. m.
Everybody cordially invited to attend above services.

M. E. Church, Forest City.
Rev. Thorpe, Pastor.
Preaching on the second and fourth Sunday in each month, 11 a. m., and evening.
Preaching on the first and third Sunday evening.
Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
Junior League at 2:30 p. m., and Senior League at 7 p. m. J. A. Lease, Pres.
Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening 8 p. m.
Ladies' Aid society every Friday at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. E. A. Scott, Pres.

Preaching at Kinsey school house on the first and third Sunday mornings.
Sunday school at 10 a. m. James Lease Supt.
All are cordially invited to attend.

Christian Church, New Point.
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Preaching on the first and third Sundays in each month, 11 a. m., and evening.
Y. P. S. C. E. every Sunday evening, 8:30 p. m.
All are cordially invited to attend.

Curzon Christian Church, Bluff City.
W. H. Hardman, Pastor.
Preaching on the second and fourth Lord's Day at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Bible school each Lord's Day at 10 a. m.

Methodist Protestant.
J. L. Wallace, Pastor.
Preaching at Highland on the first and third Sundays of each month. Morning, at 11 o'clock. Evening, at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 o'clock every Sunday morning. Preaching services at Oak Grove school house every first and third Sunday afternoon, following Sunday school. Sunday school at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon.

Oregon Protective Association.
Meets the first Saturday afternoon in each month at 1:30 p. m. at the office of H. C. Benton, S. M. Stout, Secy.

Christian Science.
Services: Sun-Tue 11 a. m., Wednesday 8 p. m. over C. O. Proud's drug store.
Reading room at same place open Wednesday 2 to 4 p. m.
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ABSCESSES.
W. H. Harrison, Cleveland, Miss, writes Aug. 15, 1902: "I want to say a word of praise for Ballard's Snow Liniment. I stepped on a nail, which caused the cords in my leg to contract and an abscess to rise in my knee, and the doctor told me that I would have a stiff leg, so one day I went to J. F. Lord's drug store (who is now in Denver, Colo.) He recommended a bottle of Snow Liniment; I got a 50c size, and it cured my leg. It is the best liniment in the world. Abscesses, with few exceptions, are indicative of constipation or debility. They may, however, result from blows or from foreign bodies, introduced into the skin or flesh, such as splinters, thorns, etc. Sold by Hinde Drug Co.

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