



# EDITORIALS



OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

## Indian Servant Girls.

**A** NEW solution of the servant girl problem is being discussed in the large cities of the West. Indian girls, from special training schools, are being employed as servant girls. It is said that the Indian girls who have been properly trained are found to be perfect embodiments of satisfactory domestic service. Five thousand or more Indian girls have been engaged from the various Indian schools of the Southwest to act as domestics in the homes of wealthy people in Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Denver. Most of these girls are from the Chillico and Haskell Indian schools. The Indian girls are physically strong. They are, as a rule, faithful, polite and unobtrusive. The idea of employing Indian girl domestics is now being seriously considered by some of the rich families of Eastern cities.—Buffalo Enquirer.

## The Necessity of Courage.

**W**HEN a man is depressed he may be sure that the indulgence in physical actions characteristic of depression, such as moaning and sighing, still more increase his depression, while his first attempt at more sensible conduct will prove that the deliberate and at first artificial assumption of cheerfulness and activity will, after a while, actually bring about a more cheerful frame of mind. Slow movements, slow speech, physical action of every kind deliberately rendered slow, is an antidote to the irritation of a man harassed and pressed with affairs, which good sense will suggest to him, although he may know nothing about the psychological theory of attaining a desired condition of mental quiet by, at first, imitating the bodily gesture of a calm mind. On the other hand, the giving way to quick, irritated bodily movements is sure to cause an accession of irritability.—New York Daily News.

## The Meat-Eater's Defence.

**T**HERE are certain esthetic persons who quail before a luscious blood red steak. These persons are hardly abreast of scientific thought or else they would also quail before the corpse of the gentle asparagus. The asparagus is undoubtedly a form of life and the distinction between the higher vegetables and the lower animals is hard to make. Bacteria, for instance, though usually supposed to fall in the field of zoology, are said to belong of rights to botany. The fact is that the vegetarian agitation served its purpose in emphasizing the good there is in eating a fair proportion of vegetables and the evil there is in eating an unfair proportion of meat. This purpose being accomplished, exclusive devotion to a vegetable diet is perhaps no longer necessary except during sickness. No one, of course, can object to an affection a la Plato for a bushy young potato or a not too French French bean in a comic opera, but an affection of the propagandist kind for fruits, cereals and vegetables as the antagonists of meats is happily no longer a desirable feature of modern life. We are now allowed by the highest authorities to enjoy the taste and stimulus of meat without compunction.—Chicago Tribune.

## The Value of Spelling.

**S**OMEbody with views of spelling more original than orthodox has written to a Chicago paper to protest against the prominence given to this study in college examination papers. He contends that no professor or set of professors can justly condemn a freshman for being a poor speller, so long as no stress was laid on this branch of education before the days of Samuel Johnson. In other words, if so great a man as Shakespeare had a right to spell his own name in six different ways, and George Washington was shaky on orthography, a mere college student should be forgiven for not being able to master the intricacies of twentieth century spelling.

This sound plausible, and, judging from the kind of work the pupils in American public schools turn out, there are many parents in this land who hold similar views. But the fallacy of the argument lies in the fact that the average high school graduate is not expected to be a Shakespeare or a George Washington, and that he is expected in most cases to be the clerk or bookkeeper of an ordinary business man.

His employer will not ask him if he can write immortal plays or lead an army. He will ask him to write a note to Mr. Smith at such and such a number, Broadway; and that note will look ridiculous if the name of the street is spelled phonetically. Of course there is no reason, logically, why the clerk should not introduce phonetic spelling in his office:

## AMUSEMENTS OF YALE MEN.

### Members of the Senior Class Take to Feeding Squirrels.

The establishment of a squirrel commons in the center of the Yale campus is the innovation that the present senior class has to its credit. Each class during its stay of four years on the campus plans to introduce some novel form of amusement which shall thrive after it leaves the university and which is always associated with its numerals.

In this year top-spinning, hoop-rolling, trap shooting and the several other amusements that have become part of the university undergraduate program have been introduced. The members of the class of 1903, however, have the honor of introducing the first amusement which has a tendency in the line of feeding the hungry and housing the homeless.

The Yale campus, with its beautiful elms, has always been an ideal home for the squirrels and the chipmunks and many years ago they, with their respective families, sought the peace supposed to be within the classic walls of Yale. But the introduction of the Boston terrier as a roomer there, as well as a frequent visitor, frightened away many of these lively little animals, until a couple of years ago the sight of a squirrel was most uncommon.

Then a reaction set in, the terrier was ostracized or at least was curtailed in his liberty, and the bright, busy little animals were encouraged to return to their abandoned farms by the Yale boys. Then plans were made to keep frisky chaps on the campus, with the result that what may very properly be termed a squirrel commons now exists.

All during the early fall the Yale men congregate in numbers on their respective fences, and with bags full of peanuts and walnuts, entice the

squirrels and chipmunks to come down to supper.

Another amusement, which is said to have originated up near the Sheffield scientific school, is pitching pennies. Pitching pennies has been one of the frolics of the Yale campus since the introduction of the first monkey into New Haven. But the occupants of the freshman dormitories have originated a feature which intensifies the fun to the Yale mind.

It took the Italian with the hurdy-gurdy less than twenty-four hours after his arrival in town to learn that the fertile field for his labors was in the region of the Yale campus. And he soon came to realize that the freshmen were his best customers. As a result, directly after dinner, during the fall evenings, there are lined up a dozen of these musical artists with their several instruments dispensing "Boo-Boo Yale," "We Won't Go Home Until Morning," "We Must Love Some One," and other Yale favorites in a distracting chorus.

At first, when there were comparatively few instruments in the city, there was fun enough in simply dancing to the music or in tossing pennies from the windows, but as competition grew keen and more Italians appeared the fun grew more furious.

One night, says the Boston Herald, an old favorite held up his hand for the accustomed coin, and when it landed it was hot. Instinctively he tossed it up to be caught by the next fellow, who in turn let it fly. The boys heated the pennies in the fireplaces of their rooms, and then dropped them down to the unsuspecting Neapolitans. Now there is more caution on the part of the players, but every night the boys rain the red-hot coins down, and the grasping musicians pitch each of them up in the air to cool, as they hesitate whether to risk a scorched hand or allow their neighbors to become richer on account of their timidity.

## CRABBING IN MARYLAND.

### An Ingenious Method by Which Many Are Caught for the Market.

Those who crab for market on the Choptank river, Maryland, have an ingenious method of catching crabs in quantity. A rope about the thickness of a clothesline, several hundred feet long, is kept coiled in a keg. The closer the cover the more pleasant the sail with the fisherman to the crabbing grounds, for at intervals of two feet along the entire length of the rope he has untwisted it and inserted between the strands short pieces of salted eels. The torsion of the strands holds them tightly in place. Each end of the rope has a keg buoy attached, together with a heavy stone.

Arriving at the favored place, usually on oyster beds, he throws a keg overboard and pays out his highly scented rope as he sails. When the other end is reached he anchors it with another stone and throws out another buoy.

After lowering his sail, he waits a few minutes, then takes his stand on the bow of his boat. Alongside of him is his landing net, with a handle six feet long. He raises the buoy and stone and, hand over hand, pulls his boat along the line. When a crab, clinging to its refreshment, comes in sight, he seizes his net, dashes it under the crab and flings it into the boat. The wary crab may loosen his hold and dive for the bottom, but such is the fisherman's dexterity that his net is swifter than the crab. One seldom gets away.

Several hundreds of crabs are often taken at each overhauling of the rope. When he has caught all he wants, says the writer in Country Life in America, he packs them in barrels and sells them to a local dealer, who ships them to market.

If a man has neither friends nor enemies he has lived in vain.

## LEADS AN IDEAL LIFE.

### Happy Domesticity of Mary Anderson, Former Queen of the Stage.

The home life in England of Mary Anderson, former queen of the stage, is an ideal one. Indeed her whole life seems like a romance. Born in poverty, she dreamed of success on the stage and achieved it in her youth. At the height of her fame she left the stage and settled down to the calm delights of private life, nor have tempting offers of additional fame and fortune been able to lead her back to the footlights.

To talk of Mary Anderson to-day brings no suggestion of the famous stage queen. She has the same vivacious manner, the same heartiness, the same enthusiasm, the same readiness of speech, the same merry laugh, but her past is but a memory with her. Not a portrait in her surroundings suggest her as an actress, and of all the hundreds of portraits taken in character she does not possess one. Nor has she a program of any of her performances. She is simply so happy in living to-day that her past is almost blotted out, and not a little of her happiness comes from the fact that she married the



MARY ANDERSON NAVARRO.

man and lives a life of true comradeship. They live where they please and go where they please and do as they please. They delight in outdoor exercise and take their walks and rides, rain or shine.

Her husband was her suitor for ten years before their marriage and has been her lover husband for that many more. He is her opposite—small in stature, dark, handsome and manly. He is a graduate of Columbia University, New York.

Society sees little of the Navarros. They care only for their intimate friends and relatives. They are fond of picture galleries, the gray old cathedrals of England and the places history has made famous. They have explored old London to the very core and know all the haunts of the great writers. They made a flying trip to America in the spring of 1900. They are both fond of the theater, but Mr. Navarro is more enthusiastic about it than his wife. Of late years she has been cultivating her rich contralto voice and has written "A Few Memories," a history of her stage career.

## WHERE INTEREST DIES.

### Man on the Lookout for Errors in Grammar.

We all know the critical person who is ever on the watch for small errors of speech. Not content with being grammatical himself, he must teach everyone else to be so.

"I want to tell you something funny that happened to me this morning," said Spatts, cheerfully.

"All right," said Watts. "Go on."

"I started down the street after my laundry, and—"

"You mean you went down after your washing, I suppose," Watts interrupted. "I imagine you do not really own a laundry."

"Of course, that's what I mean," said Spatts, a trifle less cheerily. "Well, I had went—"

Watts interrupted him again. "Perhaps you mean you 'had gone.'"

"Certainly. I had gone but a little ways when I—"

"I presume you mean a little way, not a little ways," said Watts.

"I presume so," said Spatts, but the cheerfulness had all gone out of his manner. "As I was going to say, I had gone but a little way when I happened. It tickled me so I thought I'd just have to lay down and die."

"Lie down and die, not lay down, is the correct form of the verb."

"Oh, yes, I know; but those kind of errors seem to come natural—"

"Not those kind of errors, my dear boy. Say that kind of error. But go on with your funny story. I'm getting interested."

"Are you? Well, I've lost my interest in it. I don't believe there was anything funny, after all. Good-day."

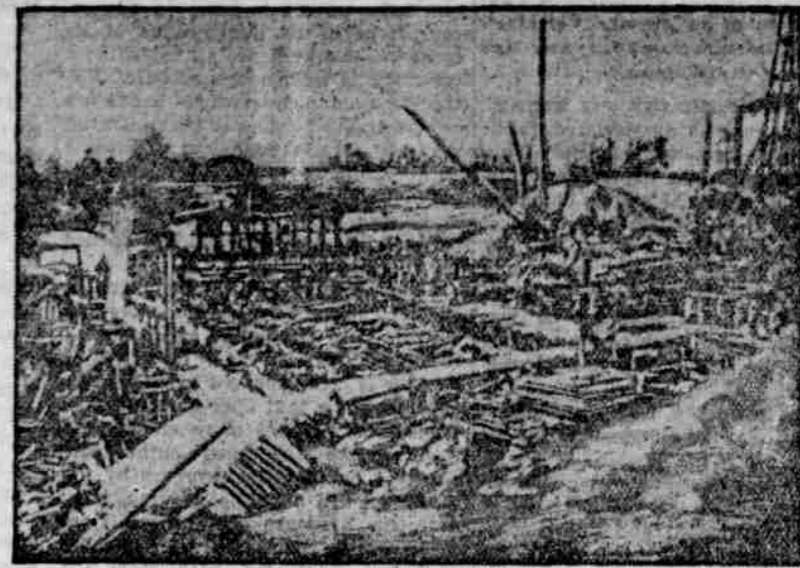
"Now, I wonder if I offended him?" Watts thought, as Spatts strode off.—Tit-Bits.

## Shoplifters Get the Birch.

London shopkeepers have pursued for years, according to Truth, the policy of giving every woman detected purloining articles the option of being summarily birched by the manageress or being prosecuted, and in all twenty English women have accepted the ordeal of the birch. In addition two young girls of foreign nationality, in consideration of their tender years, were treated to a milder form of chastisement. The manageress is a very muscular woman and her weapon is a formidable one.

No schoolboy ever had to write a good moral copy book text so often that he wrote it on the fence on the way home.

## GREAT DAM AT MISHAWAKA, IND.



The towns of South Bend, Elkhart, Goshen and Mishawaka, Ind., are soon to be supplied with more motive power from a big \$1,000,000 dam in course of construction on the St. Joseph River, about two miles above Mishawaka. The big engineering feat is to be completed early in the summer. It is a 10,000-horse power dam and will have a twenty-foot fall. The structure is to be built entirely of wood, and it is said something like 80,000,000 feet of lumber will be used in building the big concern. The river will be deflected from its channel through big sluices made of iron and concrete, while the dam is in actual course of construction.

Mishawaka already has one 5,000-horse power dam which furnishes power for several big manufacturing plants. The new dam will be built across the river where the banks are high, thus affording a fine fall. When the structure is completed it will back water up into Elkhart and increase the width of the river at that point considerably.

## MARITIME SHEEP RANCHES.

### Use to Which the Rocky Islands Off Maine Coast Are Put.

When an island off the Maine coast is good for nothing else it is turned into a maritime sheep ranch, and much money is made in that way, men from other States having invested large sums in the purchase of islands and stock. The sheep are turned loose and left to get a living as best they can. The islands appear barren, but the sheep get along very well, and are invariably fat when their owners come with boats to take them off for slaughter in the fall. On some of the islands there is no water whatever, but the sheep get what moisture they need from the heavy dews, and where grass is scrubby and scarce the animals cultivate a fondness for various kinds of seaweeds, which diet is said to give an excellent flavor to the mutton.

A few years ago much complaint was made by well meaning but poorly informed persons of the supposed cruelty of leaving sheep to take care of themselves, without shelter, on these barren, wind-swept isles, but it has been demonstrated that the sheep suffer no hardship whatever or they would not thrive as they do. It is related by one man who had several hundreds of sheep on Metinic island that he built, at considerable expense, a warm shelter for them, because his wife was constantly expressing the fear that the poor sheep would freeze to death on cold nights. The kindly sheep breeder found that not a single one of the animals had taken advantage of the shelter provided in one of the coldest winters that ever blew on the coast of Maine. Sheep will huddle together where they like and cannot be induced to go into the sheds built for them on several of the islands.

In the fall, says the New York Tribune, the island ranchers go off in dozens and bring some of the fattest of the sheep ashore to market, tying their legs together and tossing them into the boats like so many bundles, and at the same time new stock is carried to the islands. In the spring a trip is made to get the lambs and the stock is again replenished. The expense of sheep raising on the islands is small and the profits are correspondingly large.

Diphtheria.—The following precautions are necessary in any case of this disease: The patient must be kept in a room alone and no one admitted unless needed to give medicines or attend in other ways. No other person should under any circumstances occupy the same bed. Doors communicating with other rooms which are occupied should be kept closed. It is an excellent plan to hang over the door a sheet moistened with a disinfectant solution. The person who acts as nurse should not go near any well children, if such approach can be prevented, but if such contact is necessary she should put on clean clothing after washing hands, face and hair with a disinfecting solution.

Opium Poisoning.—It is not generally known that death may be caused in giving paregoric to children. Paregoric is made up of one-sixth per cent of opium, the other ingredients being anise, glycerine, camphor and alcohol. A dose of this drug for an infant ranges from three to five drops and for an adult twenty drops. It is a common remedy for cholera infantum. Children bear opium badly, and some are very much more susceptible than others to its influence. It is a common thing for physicians to give it, however. There are about two grains of opium to an ounce of paregoric, and not more than one drop ought to be given an infant for cholera infantum.

## HOUSE IN WHICH ADMIRAL NELSON WAS BORN.

The humble residence at Burnham Thorpe in which was born Horatio Nelson, destined to live in history as the "hero of Trafalgar," is the pride of Norfolk, England. It is a remarkable fact that when a man prominent in British politics was recently asked who in his opinion was the greatest popular idol of his country, he replied, "Lord Nelson." When asked who came next in the popular fancy, he again replied,



WHERE NELSON WAS BORN.

"Lord Nelson," and then added: "This may seem strange to an American, but it is a fact that there is really but one Englishman not now living concerning whose doings the average citizen of this country, from whatever section he may come, is prepared at all times to wax enthusiastic. And that man is Nelson, the most emotional character perhaps in history, and yet a man of action out and out." At the recent celebration of the anniversary of his death every schoolhouse in England was decorated with portraits of the great admiral.

## A Cure for Insomnia.

Peppermint water is said to be an efficient remedy for sleeplessness. The theory of its action is believed to be founded on its effect in withdrawing blood from the brain by attracting a full flow to the stomach.

One enemy may do more damage than a hundred friends can repair.



THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Hiccough.—The good remedies applicable to different cases of persistent hiccough are: Capsicum in hot infusion, ten drops of the fluid extract of boneset in a tablespoonful of hot water every thirty minutes and frequent doses of ignatia amara.

Bad Wounds.—Smoke with burned flannel on which has been placed a small quantity of sugar. Sprinkle a little sulphur over the wound, bandage, and it will heal immediately. A very dangerous wound, made by a sewing machine needle, where the needle fragments were found to have been bent almost double against the bone, was cured in this manner. The danger of lockjaw and extreme pain is thus averted.

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Measles.—Disinfection means the destruction of the disease germ and consequent stay in spreading it. The best way to disinfect articles is to destroy them by fire. Things which it is desired to preserve are usually rendered harmless by thorough soaking for an hour in either of the following solutions: Corrosive sublimate one dram, hydrochloric acid one ounce, and water one gallon, or carbolic acid four ounces and water one gallon. Label each poison. Solution No. 1 may be used to wash the walls and furniture, but metals in contact with it are injured. A basin of ordinary soap and water and one of these solutions, half strength, should be constantly near for the nurse to wash her hands. Any article infected by a patient should be placed in one of these solutions until it can be burned. In fumigating by sulphur pains should be taken to make the room as air-tight as possible that the fumes may not escape. Clothes, bedding, etc., to be exposed should be spread out so as to allow the fumes to reach every part of them. The amount of sulphur burned is of great importance. It should equal at least three pounds for a room ten feet square, and the amount should be increased in proportion for larger rooms.