The Sioux County Journal

L. S. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

HARRISON, - NEBRASKA.

ONE ungrateful man does an injury to all who stand in need of aid.

MURDER labeled as politics has had its day. Civilized mankind will have no more of it.

THEY have a good way of detecting Japanese spies in China. They behead all Japanese found in the country.

"HELLO, Bingley, how did the doctor succeed in breaking up your fever?" "Oh, easy enough: he presented his bill, and I had a chill in fifteen minutes."

A MAGAZINE editor complains of a scarcity of good poetry. There is a popular impression among readers that the average magazine editor doesn't know good poetry when he sees it.

THE new dam at Holyoke, Mass., will be a remarkable feat of hydraulic engineering. It will be of stone and built for all time. It will be 1,020 feet long and will cost a million dollars—nearly a thousand dollars per lineal foot.

A PHYSICIAN who died lately in Glasgow, Scotland, left his entire fortune to his wife who had endeared herself to him by leaving him three months after marriage "to a peaceful and quiet life." A peculiar and eminently Scotch manifestation of gratitude.

MANY of the self-made men have been uneducated, but all of the best of them would have been if they could. For a man to imagine that he will stand more chance of becoming great by neglecting his education is like seeking to be like Horace Greely by imitating that great man's wretched penmanship.

"THE Chicagoan, loud and loyal, God bless him!" rapturously exclaims Eugene Field in a mingled burst of pride and piety. While the Chicagoan certainly merits recognition, whether it be bestowed in the form of a blessing or the other thing is a question concerning which opposing views will naturally be taken.

SLEEPLESSNESS in people who work hard, and especially in brain workers, is often due to their working up to the last minute before bedtime. They may cure themselves by allowing at least an hour's interval of ease and repose, between sleep and ceasing to work. A little supper will often aid sleep, and a walk in the open air before bed is also a good receipt for inducing sleep and promoting health.

THIS is the kind of 16-year-old girls they have in St. Joe: Grace Dolan, only 16, has graduated in a school of embalming. She will go to St. Louis to take a position in an undertaking establishment. She is the youngest embalmer in the United States, and is in love with her profession. Think of a 16-year-old girl looking at you as if she was estimating how much embalming fluid you would hold without running over! Ugh!

AT the annual meeting of the Society of Inspectors of Weights and Measures of Great Britain, held in London recently, resolutions were adopted praying the government to consider the adoption of the metric system. It will be like vanquishing chaos or pulling eye teeth to bring about a reform. The greatest absurdities in measuring and weighing in the world are at present maintained in Great Britain, and certainly legislation was needed long ago.

ONE of the most promising settlements of Central Africa is Livingstonia, named after the famous Scotch explorer, and composed mainly of Scotch emigrants. Its leading station is Blantyre, which will be made the central point of the telegraph line from the Cape to Cairo. A large training and missionary institution will be erected there, mainly through the effort of Glasgow societies. It is gratifying to know that the name of Livingstone will be preserved on the map of Africa by a large and fertile territorial division.

LONDON DAILY NEWS: What may be the outcoming of the House of Lords as a political institution, it pulls its way. In the last financial year it earned over £2,000 in fees on private bills and judicial proceedings. There is also an item of £1 6 13 shillings being fees paid on the introduction of peers. Against this [illegible] of £32 10 shillings, [illegible] time-of-arms. It [illegible] before the [illegible] passing amounting to 18 shillings 11 pence was rigorously substracted.

THE ex-champion of the pugilistic world and bright particular star of the coterie of actors graduated from the ring continues at much too frequent intervals to fight a few rounds with that eminent shoulder-hitter, Mr. John Barleycorn, and to get neatly knocked out every time. It is said that certain Roman Emperors of old forbade their gladiators, under penalty of death, even to touch wine, as they held that men of strength and skill never should put themselves in a condition in which meaner foes might overcome them. Roman history would do you more good than Roman punch, John L. Take a course of it.

ONE of the nuisances of living is being confronted every few hours with an agent of some kind who insists upon selling you something you do not want. As a rule, the agent will not take your statement that you are busy, and you are compelled to give so much time to getting rid of him. Most of these agents are amateurs who have answered advertisements offering $50 a day, and they waste their own time as well as yours, for not one in twenty makes a success of the agent business; they pay $2 for an outfit, and quit in disgust after bothering a good many people. The agent no doubt has a very hard time of it, too: we can think of nothing more dreadful than being snubbed and insulted all day by people who are tired of seeing agents. People should finally understand that there is very little money in the agency business, and that only a few can succeed at it.

IT is not always a pleasure to be embraced by a young woman, according to a dispatch in a morning paper. It all depends on the circumstances. She may be pretty, a charming conversationalist, and the possessor of a sweet voice, and yet positively annoy a man by embracing him at an inopportune moment. She may be earnest—even fervent—in her demonstration, and yet make a man positively dissatisfied with her embrace. We take it for granted that Marguerite Lange of New York, is pretty, although the dispatch does not definately say so. Heroines are always pretty, and Marguerite is something of a heroine. She embraced a young man in a room in her employer's house and sang into his ear. Yet he did not appreciate the luxury of it. Instead, he objected to the demonstration as untimely, and not without some reason from his point of view. The fact is Marguerite's song was heard by a policeman on the beat and he promptly locked the young man up. The charge against him is burglary.

MANY years ago, when "Indian summer" was a tolerably well defined season of the year, there were plenty of philosophers who scouted the idea that the haziness of the atmosphere could be due to prairie fires, even as Smoke Inspector Adams of Chicago, scouted the idea that the recent haziness could have been due to forest fires. They insisted that the fires could not produce smoke enough to cause the haziness. Rejecting the evidence of their noses as well as their eyes, they would have it that some mysterious and occult cause was at work. In process of time civilization put an end to prairie fires almost entirely and at the same time it put an end to Indian summer haze. So it will be when civilization puts an end to forest fires. It is a matter of common observation that when there are no fires there is no haze, and when there are extensive fires there is haze. If the eruption of a volcano can produce visible effects in the atmosphere on the opposite side of the globe great forest fires can produce such effects over very wide areas. Some minds can never be satisfied with the plain and obvious causes of things. They are too hazy.

Bore Fruit Over 250 Years.

There are numerous very old apple trees still bearing in Maine, but the historians tell us that Maine's first apple tree now reposes in Mr. Edward Young's barn in the ancient town of York, as dead as the city which was to have been built there. It is supposed to have been brought from England in a tub in 1625 and set in the soil of this historical borough, where it bore fruit for over 250 years.—Lewistown Journal.

Pauperism in England.

Pauperism has greatly declined in England since 1871. The proportion of child paupers has changed from [illegible] to 2.3 per cent, that of the able-bodied from 1.4 to 5 per cent and that of the old paupers above 60 from 21.5 to [illegible] per cent of the population of the several ages. Since 1871 the paupers who are not able-bodied have decreased not only relatively, but absolutely, by 50,000.—New York Sun.

AFTER a man's children are grown, nobody kisses him until he has grandchildren.

SENSATIONAL ACCUSATION.

W. T. Littlejohn of Chicago accuses Timber Pirates With Causing the Fire.

THE TERRIBLE DEED OF INCENDIARIES.

A Recommendation Made That Investigation by Officials of the Origin of Fires be Required by Law.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Northwestern fire underwriters' association was held here Wednesday, President Stuart of Des Moines presiding. After reading the annual report of Secretary-Treasurer Munn of Chicago, which showed the association to be in a flourishing condition, the annual address was delivered by W. T. Littlejohn of Chicago. Papers were also read by C. H. Stockwell of Atlanta and George Sanders of Des Moines.

The sensation of the meeting came early in the day. It was furnished by W. T. Littlejohn of this city, manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance company, who make the direct charge that the recent forest fires of the northwest, which brought death and disaster to the people in so many towns, are traceable to timber pirates, who started the fires to cover up their stealings. Mr. Littlejohn gave the annual address, and as his words partook of an official nature they created no little commotion. The accusation concerning the origin of the recent conflagrations has been bruited about in an inconsequential way, but the statements of Mr. Littlejohn will result, so some underwriters say, in considerably agitation over the subject and possibly in an investigation by some of the large companies. Following is part of Mr. Littlejohn's address concerning the subject of forest fires:

"The recent forest fires are traceable to incendiaries, timber pirates who have appropriated thousand of dollars' worth of timber belonging to the state, who in trying to cover up the stealings from the state officials have fired the pine toppings, underbrush and stumps, so as to make it impossible to obtain a correct measurement of the stumpage and thereby leave no basis for suits which the state might bring against them. That there is urgent need of some system of thorough investigation on the part of the state officials into the origin of and circumstances attending fires everyone must admit, but how to accomplish it is the question to be well considered. I would recommend that investigation by proper officials of the cause of all fires be required by law and provision be made for the prosecution of all criminal or fraudulent cases."

Disastrous Fire.

KAUKAUNA, Wis., Sept. 28.—Fire broke out in Charles Calwirt's livery stable on the island about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning and in a very short time the entire corner in the vicinity was a mass of flames. Nothing of importance was saved from any of the buildings. The losses are as follows: Fred Mindinger, brick block, $2,500, insurance $1,500; Nic Faus, piano dealer, on stock $300 insurance $800; Mrs. Chorin, boarding house, $3,000, insurance $1,400; Calwirt, livery barn $3,000, no insurance. Four horses were burned to death.

The Road Will be Redeemed.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 28.—One of the attorneys for the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway stockholders received a private telegram that the road will for sale under foreclosure proceedings in October and both the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific hive been laying wires to secure the property. The game is blocked by F. P. Olcott of New York, chairman of the stockholders, committee, who has arranged with those holding a majority of the improvements and equipment bonds to take them up. All of the $4,500,000 necessary has been raised in gold coin and will be handed to J. H. Ege, sheriff of Hennepin county. Thus ends the entanglement of the road, which began with the appointment of a receiver in 1888.

Fire at Fairetteville.

FAIETTEVILLE, Ark., Sept 28.—At 9 o'clock Tuesday night fire broke out in Beam's warehouse. The flames spread rapidly to other buildings and soon resulted in a loss of $75,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Harrison's three-story brick building caught fire, with a number of men on the roof fighting the flames. The south walls suddenly fell, carring down several men. Arthur Allen was killed outright, George Gee's head was mashed and he will die and William Hodge's jaw was broken and legs badly bruised. These three men were buried beneath the debris for an hour before they were extricated and were only saved from burning to death by water thrown on the wreck under which they were imprisoned.

Collide on The Lake.

DETOUR, Mich., 28.—The propeller "Ohio" and schooner "Ironton" collided in a gale off Presque island shortly after midnight Wednesday. The "Ohio" sank within half an hour, and the crew of sixteen took to boats and were picked up by the schooner "Moonlight." The "Ironton" sank in an hour. Two of her crew were picked up by the steamer "Charles Hebard." The remainder are unaccounted for.

A Counterfeiter Caught.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Sept. 27.—Another of the gang of counterfeiters who have made the northwestern part of Charles Mix county the scene of their operations has been run down and captured by Deputy United States Marshal Ryan. These dispatches have already told of the arrest of Levy Clark, who had in his possession, when captured, a complete outfit for the manufacture of silver coin of various denominations. After being held to appear before the next term of the United States court, and realizing that everything was very dark for him, Clarke weakend and made a confession to the officers, implicating another Charles Mix county farmer named George Wolcott, and now that he is also a prisoner the matter is made puplic. He was captured at Gayville, Yankton county, while attempting to get out of the country, and now lies in jail here.

The discovery of the counterfeiters' den was made entirely by chance. Henry Henderson has a quarter section of land just over the Charles Mix county line in Douglass county. He had been absent from home some days, and upon returning one day last week found that someone had forced a way into the house and taken some of his things. He traced the thief to a house across the line in Charles Mix county—afterwards learned to be the den of the counterfeiters—and there found his things. While going through the house searching for the articles he unexpectedly ran across the outfit for making the spurious coin. Clark was not at home at the time of Pederson's visit. Pederson at once informed the authorities of his discovery and the arrests followed. In addition to the counterfeiting outfit, a large quantity of letters and circulars relating to the business were discovered in the house. The unearthing of this gang explains the reason for counterfeit money having been so plentiful in that section during the past few months. While the officers did not succeed in securing any of the spurious coin, there was sufficient evidence that the gang had recently been at work.

More Japanese News.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 27.—The steamer Empress of India arrived from the Orient, bringing the following advices:

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 14.—No one now doubts that the long delay in Japanese military movements is to allow time for the completion of a great plan of invasion. Any day may bring news of a battle in northern Corea and of the sailing of 50,000 troops for some point on the inner coast of the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, but as the decisive time approaches the Japanese authorities grow more and more deaf to appeals for information. They frankly declare that secrecy is one of their conditions of success. This belief is not agreeable to the newspaper correspondents who have recently arrived from San Francisco and who strongly desire to be admitted to the confidence of the government.

An impression has been conveyed by English newspapers in eastern Asia that abundant and trustworthy supplies of news can be obtained in China. An examination of the telegrams sent from Chinese ports to Europe and America does not sustain that belief, for their various accounts of the events since the fight at Asan, there is scarcely any foundation., while the Japanese, if silent, do not attempt to mislead on vital points. One error, and one only is laid to their charge. They are accused of circulating doutful reports to the effect that Admiral Freemantle exculpated Japan from technical blame in the matter of the sinking of the Kow Shing.

Sugar Refineries Close.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—President Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining company has issued orders for the closing down at once of one-half of the refineries under its control, and next week the rest of the refineries will be ordered shut down. This action is taken because of the large amount of refined sugar now on hand and also, it is said, because of the operation of the new tariff.

Henry O. Havemeyer said: "The operations of the new tariff law have already closed half the refineries in the country, throwing the men who worked in them out of employment, and it will probably close all the rest of them. This will mean putting at least 10,000 men out of work. The price of sugar is below the cost of production.

Shot by a Cowboy.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Sept. 27.—Ed Dickinson, the cook for the TL Cattle company, was shot by Jim Smith, a cowboy in the employ of the same company. The shooting occurred at Gillette, in Johnson county. Smith and Dickinson had some words about washing dishes, when the former drew his 41-caliber Colt's revolver and fired at Dickinson, the shot taking effect in his right breast and lodging under the right shoulder blade. Immediately after the shooting Smith mounted his horse and made his escape. Dickinson was brought to Sheridan where he received attention. He will recover.

Frank James Quits the Turf.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Frank James once noted desperado, has quit the turf and taken a place as door keeper at the Standard theatre. He says he proposes, for the sake of his young son, to keep away from the dangerous associations surrounding race tracks and endeavor to make a place for himself hereafter in connection with the business department of theatrical affairs but will not go on the stage.

News From Shanghai.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Shanghai says: Captain Tang, commander of the Chinese warship Chien Yuen, which was sunk in the engagement off the Yalu river, is among the saved.

The British steamer Irene, from Hamburg, loaded with large quantities of munitions of war is safely arrived at Taku and has landed her cargo.

It is understood the governor of Manchuria is concentrating all the troops raised in that province upon Mukden and that on the route to Wiju extensive earthquakes are being raised. The levies are composed of hardy north Chinamen and are excellent material, but they were badly armed, only about 4,000 of them having good military rifles. Further supplies, however, are being hurried up from the southern arsenals. The Chinese force on the Yalu river is estimated at 2,800. Many of these are raw levies and also are badly armed. The loss of field guns, rifles and ammunition at Ping-Yang has greatly embarrassed the Chinese war department. It is recognized a battle must be fought on the Yalu and the Chinese are straining every nerve to retrieve the disaster at Ping-Yang. European officers here doubt whether Mukden is really the immediate objective point of the Japanese. It is considered more probable that if they attack Wiju the Japanese will make a descent from the sea upon Ned Chwang with an expedition. If this move should be successfully made, the Japanese would cut the Chinese main line of communication and could attack the Palu army in the rear. Neu Chwang in the possession of the Japanese would form a basis for a movement upon Mukden, or upon Pekin itself, and the forces landed there could cooperate with the army advancing from Corea. This is the plan credited by experts to Field Marshal Yamagata.

The island of Yaltan, in Corea bay, has been made a coaling store and station from which the Japanese can keep constant watch upon the mouth of the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, nine Japanese gunboats being stationed there.

The emperor of China holds a war council every afternoon at 4 o'clock. He is completely under the influence of his former tutor and aged adviser.

The Associated press correspondent had an interview with M. Miabara, a Japanese naval constructor, who is here supervising the building of two first-class men-of-war for Japan. Each of the vessels is to be of 12,300 tons and is to be completed in four months. With regard to the campaign, he thought everthing pointed in the direction of a Japanese march toward Pekin. Beyond that he was not inclined to say much. Personally he believed the war would terminate before long. "You may depend upon it," he said, "that Japan will force matters to a finish before November, when the gulfs of Pe-Chi-Li and Liau-Tong are frozen over. You will probably soon hear of another great battle on the Yalu. The Japanese are great marchers, and therefore within ten days of the date of the Ping-Yang fight we may expect something important."

Demanding the Release of Prisoners.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Advices received here from Tangier say that Kaffirs in Morocco are growing worse. The Jews' while on their way to the markets, are continually plundered and stripped of their clothing, and on the principal roads an imperial tax of £5 is demanded for free passage.

The Ercoamua tribe is demanding the immediate release of Muley Mohammed, the oldest son of the Sultan Muley Hassan. Muley Mohammed was proclaimed sultan early in September in spite of the fact that his brother Abdul Assiz had previously been proclaimed sultan and recognized as such at Fezt the seat of the present government of Morocco. Muley Mohammed, however, had previously been imprisoned at Narakosh by order of his brother, the sultan, and was compelled to sign an act of adhesion to Abdul Assiz. The position of the latter had been secured by his being recognized as sultan by the powerful sheriff of Wazah In addition to demanding the release of Muley Mohammed, the Ercham na tribe is demanding the immediate release of all the other political prisoners now in confinement at Morocco City. If their demands are not granted, the tribesmen mentioned threaten to attack and plunder Morocco City.

Found Manacles Skeletons.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—A number of skeletons, with manacles attached to the arms and leg bones, have been found buried close to the surface of court yard of the custom house here. A similiar discovery was made a few years ago at almost the same place, but upon the former occasion instruments of torture were also discovered with the skeletons. It is stated that a secret chancellory of the tyrannical regene Bieren, the favorite of Empress Ann, was situated where the remains were found. Ann ruled from 1730 to 1736. It is stated that 20,000 victims perished during these six years.

Honored With a Title.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—In behalf of Pope Leo Archbishop Satolli conferred an appointment as a prelate of the holy see with the title of monsignor on Rev. Father James McMahon of the Catholic university. The honor was given in recognition of Father McMahon's gift to the university of the McMahon hall of philosophy, which will cost between $350,000 and $400,000. Father McMahon is eighty years old and has been a priest nearly half a century.

To Be Paid to the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Sept 26.—There is now in the treasury nearly $2,000,000 to the credit of the interior department to be paid out to the Indians under treaties and agreements made with them. The sum of $119,000 is due the Pottawatomies of Indiana and Michigan, but there is no Indian agent available to make the payments, and it will be some months before this money is paid out. About the middle of November the Yankton Sioux of South Dakota will begin to receive installments of the $121,000 which the government owes them. For this sum of money these Indians ceded to the United States all their right and title to the unalloted lands within the reservation set apart for them. In a short while $20,000 will be paid out to the Yakima nation of Indians in Washington in consideration of their having ceded to the United States certain rights within the domain of Yakima reservation.

The Cœur d'Alene Indians of Idaho have $12,000 due them in return for a concession of a strip of land on which the town of Harrison and numerous settlers are located. The Siletz Indians of Oregon have ceded certain lands and in consideration thereof in about a month's time the government will begin to pay out the $42,000 which is due them. Nearly $700,000 is to be paid to the Nez Perces Indians of Idaho for land concessions. The government does not consider it good policy to put out this large sum of money to the Indians at one time, partial payments will begin very soon. The "old settler" Cherokees have more than $900,000 coming to them, but out of this they will have to pay 35 per cent for attorney fees.

Nine hundred and forty-four settlers who went upon the Crow creek and Winnebago Indian reservations in South Dakota, and who were removed there from by the government, are to be reimbursed to the extent of $119,000. The payment of $80,000 has already began to the White Earth Indians.

Not Pleased With the Orders.

TUCSON, Ariz., Sept 25.—The action of the War department in ordering the removal of troops from the San Carlos reservation is not well received by the people of Arizona. Mass meetings have been held for the past week in Tombstone, Tucson and other places for the purpose of protecting against the action of the government. At all of these meetings resolutions were adopted and telegraphed to this city protesting against the removal of the San Carlos troops, and pointing out the results sure to follow the carrying out of the order.

There are about 3,400 Indians on the reservation, and Fort Apache and Fort Grant, the nearest military posts, are San Carlos. Outbreaks in Arizona have frequently occurred, being the result of drunken quarrels among the Indians themselves, and the presence of troops at San Carlos is considered absolutely necessary to perform police duty in the breaking up of the Indian liquor camps in order to remove the cause of the outbreaks. These Indians have no means of making a living to supply the troops and raising barley and corn for the same purpose. All that has kept the redskins on the San Carlos from going out on the warpath on several occasions since the removal of the murderous Geronimo and his followers, and causing another reign of terror among the settlers, has been the presence of troops, and for this reason it is that Arizonians view with apprehension and alarm their proposed removal.

Fear Foul Play.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 25.—United States Marshal Bohl came up from Cincinnati in search of information concerning Deputy Marshal Alexander Campbell and Albert Heed, defaulting postmaster, of Idaho, who was arrested in St. Clairsville, Ohio, about four weeks ago. A week ago last Thursday Campbell left Columbus for Arlington, Idaho, with the prisoner, and as neither has been heard from since, Marshal Bohl is apprehensive for the safety of his deputy and the defaulter. The trip takes only about four or five days, and not a word has been heard of either the deputy or the prisoner since their departure. Heed is a man 72 years old, and was once prominent in Idaho, he having been a United States Judge and district attorney. He defaulted in the sum of about $2,000, soon after being appointed postmaster, and was followed through Chicago to Ohio and captured by one of the inspectors. Mr. Campbell has the reputation of being a careful officer, and his friends here fear that he was met with foul play at the hands of some of Heed's supporters. Numerous telegrams asking for information have been sent, but the replies fail to throw any light on the whereabout of the missing officers and his prisoner.

Heavy Blow at Glasco.

GLASCO, Kan., Sept. 25.—A heavy storm at this place blew down several buildings and did some other damage. No one was seriously injured.

An Attack Expected.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Chemulpo, Corea, dated September 16, says that thirty-two Japanese transports conveyed by a fleet of the warships of Japan have arrived at that port bringing reinforcements. The latter, the dispatch says, consists of 7,000 soldiers and 3,000 coolies with 2,000 pack horses, several pontoon bridges and batteries of mountain gun. It is said an attack upon the part of the Chinese is expected.