

The Sioux County Journal

L. J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

A policeman's lot is not a happy one perhaps, but in New York it is apt to be worth considerable by the front foot.

New York policemen haven't even a pull on street cars any more. They must be bullied by the conductor, just like common mortals. This is the last drop.

We suspect that the editor of the Atlantic Monthly never spends more than ten minutes a day reading the newspapers. He says no one should do otherwise.

The medical service of the late Russian Czar during his fatal illness is said to have cost 600,000 rubles. A poor man in America can be sick and get well cheaper than that.

New York State officials have been getting \$500,000 worth of free passes annually from one railroad. It is idle to suppose that the railroad got nothing in return for all this.

A New York policeman who killed a mad dog with a single revolver shot the other day has been promoted. It would be interesting to know just what he was firing at when the dog was struck.

A New York professional cooking school teacher ran out to Passaic, N. J., the other night and showed twenty young wives how to make a salad which has kept the entire medical corps of Passaic busy ever since.

Anna Gould since the close of the summer campaign has been engaged to three princes, one count, one marquis, one judge, one railway man and one actor. Before closing the entries she ought to try one plain man.

Dean Hole lectured in Boston for the benefit of charity. The receipts were \$420 and the Dean pocketed \$400, leaving the "beneficiaries" in debt. In other words they were "put in a hole" and even the Hole left them.

The banditi of Southern Italy are made to appear respectable when compared with the train robbers, the bank looters, the cut-throats, and the desperadoes who make their raids from the Indian Territory and return to it as a place of safety.

The weather department does not lay claim to perfection, but a statistician figures out to his own satisfaction that \$36,000,000 worth of vessel property was saved during the two recent severe storms, by being warned to remain in gulf or ocean harbors.

When Fred Gebhard and Mrs. Langtry chanced to meet at Delmonico's the other night they both blushed and said nothing.—New York Press.

We don't believe it. Perhaps they may have said nothing, but it will take an affidavit or two to substantiate that blushing yarn.

Mrs. Kendal thinks the newspapers of San Francisco just horrid—so, there, now—because they criticised her judgment in impersonating a 16-year-old girl in one of her plays. Mrs. Kendal is right. Her attack on the press shows that she sometimes impersonates a 16-year-old girl off the stage; why shouldn't she behind the footlights?

Johann Strauss, the great composer, is at a loss to know what to do with the two giraffes presented to him on the occasion of the recent jubilee in his honor. Let him teach them to waltz. We can imagine no more interesting and instructive spectacle than that of two docile and well-trained giraffes gliding gracefully through the mazes of an intricate waltz.

It's a horrible tale that is told about the barbarities of "the unspeakable Turk" in Armenia. A very horrible tale. It has all the harrowing details of savage cruelty, licensed rapine and official barbarism that we have read so often in connection with Bulgarian uprisings, Montenegrin revolts and other incidents of life in the East. As the Armenians are Christians of the Greek rite it will be strange indeed if the story does not stir up the mighty head of the church, the new Czar Nicholas, to take extreme measures for the protection of his outraged children.

General William Booth, in Chicago on a tour of inspection, found the Salvation army strong in their faith and lusty in their works. Every Sunday West Madison street and its dark side-ways are alive with their praying bands, and we suppose many forlorn waifs are netted from the maelstrom of vice by their prayers and hymns. The Salvation army has never been as powerful in America as it is in England, and never as powerful in Chicago, perhaps, as it is in New York. But here it has won respect and even love. The very rowdies of the streets have been softened to amiability by these hearty, generous people, the gentlest folk the world ever saw. They could hardly be spared from the hard life of the city, in which, bating their drums and horns, they are constant examples of courtesy, patience and good will.

It is a remarkable but puzzling tale that comes from St. Joseph, Mo. According to it, "three highwaymen led by a man 6 feet 4 inches in height held up several people and took every thing from the pockets of the victims, even tobacco. All three robbers used navy revolvers and an abundance of profanity." This naturally brings

several questions to the mind of the reader. Which one of the men who were held up took the time to measure the tall highwayman? There is nothing uncertain, nothing approximate in the statement as to his height, and it is not to be supposed that he furnished the details himself? Then another question arises: Did the robbers use the navy revolvers or the profanity to the better advantage? Which was the more effective weapon? These questions really call for an answer before the item can be put in its proper class.

A dozen fortunes of from twelve to twenty millions each have been made by men who have managed the Pacific railroads. Cliques, combinations, inside rings and spoliators have diverted the earnings of the companies and filled their own pockets. Congressional corruption and lethargy have permitted this to be done, while the government has been robbed of the money which it has paid year after year as interest, and of the money which was not paid into a sinking fund for the redemption of its bonds. It is now \$135,000,000 "in the hole," with the first mortgage debt of \$65,000,000—more than the whole property is worth—cutting off its lien under the second mortgage. The Leland Stanford, Huntington and other fortunes absolutely accumulated by the manipulation of the roads for private gain, instead of for revenue to pay the debts, amount to enough to repay the government, and to leave a comfortable competence for the family of each of the millionaires included in the Pacific railroad rings. Ideal justice would vindicate schemes of confiscation in the case.

Claus Spreckels, a refined sugar gentleman, is now posing as an anti-monopolist. He declares that he wishes to free California from railroad domination by building a competing line, and he has offered to subscribe half a million toward this end. The occult milk of this philanthropic cocoon seems to be that the Southern Pacific, which has been charging Claus a freight rate of \$7 per ton on sugar to all Eastern points, intends, when his present contract expires, to charge \$10. What better way to call that raise down than to make a bluff at building a rival line could Mr. Spreckels find? And very likely he only means his grand offer for a bluff. But other California merchants who have suffered from the exactions of what is picturesquely termed "the railroad octopus" in that State are eager to turn this fencing play of money giants into a real duel. If they can succeed in so doing they will do well; for it is only when monopolists like C. S. and the S. P. fall out that smaller merchants have a chance to prosper, and the people get life's necessities at reasonable figures. An other railroad through the Sierras would be a boon indeed in more ways than one.

The appalling disaster to the steamship Elbe adds another to the list of ocean catastrophes due to a cause which modern science seems powerless to prevent. The Elbe with her freight of human lives was steaming along off Lowestoft in the dark of an early winter morning. According to the stories of those of the crew who were on deck and were saved the first intimation of peril came when the lights of another vessel showed suddenly immediately in front of the doomed vessel. There was no time for escape or for warning. An instant after the lights were seen the sharp prow of the stranger crashed into the Elbe. Twenty minutes later the vessel had gone down. It is believed that between 375 and 400 persons were aboard, and of these but nineteen were rescued. In some respect the catastrophe is unique in its horror. The sinking of the warship Victoria in 1893 was a tragedy of similar proportions, but the men on the Victoria were by profession commissioned to risk and meet death. The Elbe's passengers, traveling for business or for pleasure, were sent down without a forethought of impending disaster. In that one brief half-hour when the great vessel settled heavily into the water and her passengers awoke from sound sleep to the horror and confusion of a panic at sea the whole tragedy was completed. The reports of those rescued are necessarily confused, but there is enough of fact and enough of silence to indicate that the fate of the Elbe is to be another of the great stories of the annals of the sea—stories in which only the bare main facts are ever told. The collision at sea has come to be recognized as the one accident against which neither seamanship nor watertight compartments nor any other marine equipment can afford entire protection.

Cost of a Goat's Harness. Among the various things for which there is an increased demand in spring might be mentioned goat harness. You can buy a single goat harness at almost any price, from one dollar to fifteen. The harness for one dollar includes bridle and reins, breast collar and traces. It is of russet leather, the saddle bound with red. A single goat harness costing from ten to fifteen dollars has the same kind of a saddle as that of a light buggy harness, only smaller. It is made in russet, red or black leather, more finely stitched, and with trimmings of solid nickel, solid brass, or silver plated. Double goat harness ranges in price from ten to twenty-five dollars. It is made the same as a very light double road harness, and in black, red, or russet, with nickel, brass, or silver mountings.

There is more or less demand for goat harness from all over the United States, but the greater number of fine goat harnesses are sold in the country and the suburban towns about New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Frederick Douglas dropped dead in the hallway of his residence on Anacostia heights last evening at 7 o'clock. He had been in the highest spirits and apparently in the best of health, despite his seventy-eight years, when death overtook him. In the morning he was driven to Washington, accompanied by his wife. She left him at the congressional library and he continued to Metzerott hall, where he attended the sessions of the women's council in the forenoon and in the afternoon returned to Cedar Hill, the name of his residence, between 5 and 6 o'clock. After dining he had a chat in the hallway with his wife about the doings of the council. He grew very enthusiastic in his explanation of one of the events of the day, when he fell upon his knees with hands clasped. Mrs. Douglas, thinking this part of his description, was not alarmed, but as she looked he sank lower and lower and finally lay stretched upon the floor, breathing his last. Realizing that he was ill, she raised his head and then understood that he was dying. She was alone in the house and rushed to the front door with cries for help. Some men who were near by quickly responded and attempted to restore the dying man. One of them called Dr. J. Stewart Harrison and while he was injecting a restorative into the patient's arm, Mr. Douglas passed away, seemingly without pain. Mr. Douglas had lived for some time at Cedar Hill with his wife and one servant. He has two sons and a daughter, the children of his first wife, living here. They are Louis H. and Charles Douglas and Mrs. Sprague. Mr. Douglas was to deliver a lecture that evening at Hilldale African church, near his home, and was waiting for a carriage when talking to his wife. The carriage arrived just as he died.

Mrs. Douglas said that her husband had apparently been in the best of health lately and had shown unusual vigor for one of his years. No arrangement, she said, had been made for his funeral until his children could be consulted.

Frederick Douglas, who has been for half a century assuredly in the foremost ranks of the orators of his race, had just completed his seventy-eighth year, and after his many vicissitudes died seemingly in excellent health not many miles distant from the county on the eastern shore of Maryland where he was born a slave in February, 1817. His early mastering of the ship carpenter's trade, in which he worked for the benefit of his owner, Colonel Lloyd, whose name the slave originally bore; his escape from slavery in 1835, assisted therein by William Lloyd Garrison and other noted abolitionists of that day, together with his stalwart crusade against slavery and his later lecturing tours in Europe and subsequent events before and since the emancipation of slaves, gave him an actual world wide prominence that few of his race have enjoyed.

These, which may be said to be a feature of the biographical history of the country, are of course widely known. The latter incidents of his life, including the official positions he has held as United States minister and afterward recorder of deeds of this district, his foreign missions to Hayti and San Domingo and his editorial labors in this city made him personally known to thousands of citizens of the district. In 1872 Frederick Douglas was elected presidential elector at large for the state of New York, where he was then residing, and was appointed to carry the vote of the state to Washington. Of recent years he has always been prominent in all movements having in view the social and permanent advancement of women, and no later than September was an attendant at the session of the women's national council where he was honored with a seat on the platform.

Douglas was married twice, his second wife being Miss Pitts, a white woman from New York state, who was a clerk in the records office while he held that position. This for a time lost him some caste among the people of his own race, but his personal standing overpowered intellectuality quickly dissipated the sentiment that some sought to originate to his discredit. He was one of the most distinguished looking men that appeared on the thoroughfares of the capital. He was kindly disposed to all, courteous and of gentle bearing and by all alike, white and black, of whatever creed, religion or race, the news of his death will be met with only genuine regret.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—George Gentry, who murdered the actress Miss York, made a statement yesterday that he was insanely jealous and when he met her in the room in Zeiss hotel she declined to say she was glad to see him. Then he asked the woman to kiss him, but she refused and he shot her. He had no intention of killing her when he left Boston.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The international Sunday observance league has started a crusade for the purpose of closing saloons on Sunday. For the first time in the history of this city a convict was secured under the Sunday closing law. John Koztzecki, a saloonkeeper at 119 West Madison street was fined \$25 and costs by Justice Hegland for keeping open Sunday. The evidence on which he was convicted was secured by an officer of the bureau.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 20.—The defense in the Hayward case is working the "third man" theory as hard as it can and is putting in testimony to show that it was some other man than Harry Hayward who planned the murder. Julia E. Walker of St. Paul testified yesterday afternoon to having seen Miss Ging several times in St. Paul with a middle-aged man who wore an iron-gay moustache. Here is the third man again. The description given by this witness does not tally with either that of Wilson or Grindall. The defense seems to expect to corroborate the testimony of George A. Grindall in every particular. Grindall testified that he saw a man enter the buggy in which Miss Ging was riding, after she had driven a block from the West hotel.

There was a terrific row over the attempts of Mr. Erwin to draw from this witness a description of the abuse to which he had been subjected by a detective named Hoy and by police-officers in the pay of the city. Mr. Nye made an objection every time a question was asked as to Grindall's being persecuted. The court sustained every objection to testimony of this kind, but Mr. Erwin persisted in an effort to get the evidence on record. Judge Smith reported the attorney for the defense, remarking that Mr. Erwin knew very well such questions were not proper.

Grindall swore that an effort had been made to corrupt his testimony by an attorney, Charles Ebert. Ebert, he says, had been representing himself as one of Erwin's men. The witness said he did not find out until last Saturday that Ebert was working for the state's side of the case. Several other witnesses testified concerning the shooting, but while their testimony may have some bearing upon the case later in the proceedings, it did not appear material at the present time.

The defense wanted to recall Liveryman Wilson, who was so positive that he saw Miss Ging and Harry Hayward riding together on the night of the murder, but found he had taken a hasty trip to Missouri.

It is a Mania for Eloping. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—An action was brought in the supreme court yesterday by Mrs. Nanette Hines, who alleges that her husband, William H. Hines, has a passion for eloping, which he has gratified no less than three times during the period of their marriage. Mrs. Hines is only twenty-one years old and was married three years ago, against the wishes of her parents. They went to St. Paul, Minn., to live. Hines, it is alleged, eloped with Miss Lillian Burlington, an actress, in 1893 and went to Cincinnati. Miss Burlington and Hines did not agree and she left him to go back to the stage. Mrs. Hines received her husband back again but in a few months he eloped with a Mrs. Rudolph of St. Paul and went to Portland, Ore. Mrs. Hines and Mr. Rudolph followed the eloping couple and found them registered as Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery at the Portland house. All parties finally became reconciled and returned to St. Paul. In February, 1894, business called Hines to Superior City, Wis., and there he met Miss Blanche King, whom he made love to and persuaded to leave her family and go to Chicago.

He deserted her there. Mrs. Hines became tired of her husband's freaks and returned to her home in Salamanca, N. Y., and began proceedings for divorce. Justice Ward yesterday made an order to be served on Hines, as his whereabouts are at present unknown.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 20.—A race war is imminent in Waverly Hall district, in Harris county. The negroes of that section have recently aroused the suspicion of the white people by secret gatherings late at night and later by making open threats. Tuesday Governor Atkinson received a letter from T. H. Kimbrough, chairman of the executive committee of the Fourth congressional district. This letter states that the only thing which has seemed to deter the negroes so far has been the fear of the military companies of Harris, the Gordon troop. The preconceived arrangement was made to destroy the effectiveness of this military company. Mr. Kimbrough says, as evinced by the fact that during the early morning hours of February 14, the house of Capt. J. S. Clark, the commander of the Gordon troop, the place where the arms, sabres and ammunition of this company were stored, was set on fire and together with its entire contents were destroyed. To bring the incendiaries to justice the governor is appealed to offer rewards for their capture.

MILES CITY, Mont, Feb. 20.—Reports here from different portions of the state indicate that the loss of live stock because of the excessively cold weather has been very large. The number of sheep that have died will reach 5,000. A dispatch from Livingston says the severe weather that has prevailed throughout this part of Montana has caused much uneasiness among stock men who feared it would result in heavy loss to range cattle.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 20.—The fire in West Bear Ridge colliery, where yesterday's explosion occurred, is still burning, though there are no fears of its spreading or doing any great amount of damage. The manway is being driven, and water is still being poured on the place where the fire is supposed to be located. Anthony Meyers, one of the victims who was reported dead, is still living. He and three others are at the mine's hospital and their injuries are serious.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Five men were arrested in Ardenkirk street, near the river, at 4:30 p.m. yesterday and were not until 7:30 that it was under control. A number of men and girls employed in the mills had narrow escapes. Half a dozen sustained bruises and injuries from jumping, but there was no loss of life. The fire started in the largest of the three buildings occupied by the fire. It was an eight-story building and about on the river. The fire was discovered by foreman Wallace on the seventh floor. He immediately gave the alarm and all the workmen on that floor made a hasty exit, warning those on the lower floors as they passed out. Nearly 100 girls were employed in the building and there were 250 people, all told, in the structure when the fire began. The flames shot off the retreat of eight men who were at work on the eighth floor. The ladders were put up, but would only reach to the seventh floor. Six of the men who were on the eighth floor procured a rope, down which they slid to the top of the ladder and then made their way to the ground. The other two men ran to the roof, and finding all other means of escape cut off jumped down two stories to the roof of an adjoining building. They were Josh Smith and D. B. Carr. Both men fractured bones in the ankles. They were taken to the street by firemen and sent to the city hospital. Foreman Wallace, who gave the alarm was badly burned about the face and hands. None of the girls were at work on the upper floors. About half of them got out the front way into the street, while about forty escaped at the rear and were driven to the end of the dock by the heat and flying embers. They were terror-stricken when they found themselves penned in by the flames. Finally a steam lighter came to their rescue and they were taken to a near dock from which they reached the street.

The height of the buildings made it hard work for the firemen to put out the fire and the three upper floors of the eight-story building were burned out before the fire was under control. During the progress of the fire several big cylinders used for roasting coffee exploded. The other buildings occupied by the firm are six and four story structures, used mainly for storage. The contents was considerably damaged by water.

Superintendent Kell stated that the loss, in his opinion, would be about \$300,000.

W. W. Hayward on the Stand. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 22.—W. W. Hayward, father of the defendant, was recalled to the stand yesterday morning. The state asked several questions with reference to conversations held with Elder Stewart, but objections were entered and sustained. He had kept the dollar bills in his safe for charge. Some immaterial testimony was introduced about the rail.

William Yale, a gunsmith, was then placed on the stand and the revolver and box of cartridges produced. Bixt testified that the bullet was a 38-long and the cartridge in evidence was a 38-short. Witness confessed he did not know the effect of bullets on a skull. In the absence of other expert Mr. Erwin called Harry Hayward, the defendant, to the stand. After the usual preliminary questions, Mr. Erwin said:

SAID HIS BROTHER LIEB. "Mr. Bixt and Adry Hayward have both testified against you. Have they testified truthfully?" "They have not."

"Has the testimony of Adry been false or true?" "Almost wholly false."

Questions relative to trouble between the brothers was objected to and sustained. Hayward testified that Adry had seen Miss Ging. They were in a buggy together one night with another young lady. Another row occurred between Judge Smith and Mr. Erwin over the admission of certain testimony. Hayward then proceeded to tell of his relations with Miss Ging.

He denied that any improper relations existed between them. His attentions were those that existed between any man and woman. He admitted playing faro and roulette in every city of any size in this country. Miss Ging had given him money with which to gamble. She used to dissuade him from gambling, but she persuaded in his taking her money to pay. Letters were read bearing out this statement.

WERE PARTNERS IN GAMBLING. Hayward's whole story consisted of a history of his acquaintance with Miss Ging. He also told of attending the theatre with Miss Bartleson. Court then adjourned until Monday, when the examination will be continued.

Ranchman Kills Himself. ST. JOHN, Kan., Feb. 22.—Otto Ihl, a ranchman, committed suicide at his ranch, nine miles north of St. John, by blowing one side of his head off with a shotgun. He was formerly a banker in St. John, having come out here from Chicago, where he has been for years connected with a large toy and notion concern. Despondency was probably the cause.

Held up a Freight Train. CHILlicothe, O., Feb. 22.—About midnight Wednesday night a freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio Southern railroad was held up near Vigo, twelve miles east of Chillicothe, by three masked men armed with shot-guns and the trainmen were relieved of all their valuables. It is the general opinion that the bandits mistook the freight for the "turkey" train, a fast freight train about that time, and which carried turkeys.

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

John Nelson of Cass county has been adjudged insane.

Fire at Seneca damaged the store of S. Wilcox, causing a loss of about \$500.

The Nebraska City Press will be printed from new type in about two weeks.

Burglars at Genoa broke into the residence of J. M. Hutchinson and secured \$65 in cash.

The revival meetings that have been in progress for five weeks at Genoa have closed. Many conversions have resulted.

Footpads near Norfolk held up Farmer J. M. Stachmiller and robbed him of his pocketbook after rendering him unconscious.

The Bancroft creamery is now making nearly 1000 pounds of first class butter each week, which brings the top price in the New York market, where it is shipped.

Will Noh of Colfax county had his left hand drawn into a state theater and before the machine could be stopped nothing was left of that member but the thumb.

Perkins county has no county judge. W. S. Hampton, who was appointed to act during the absence of Judge Littlefield, has removed to Ozamania and left the office vacant.

A Young Men's Christian association has been organized at Norfolk and a free reading room will be opened if a sufficient amount of money can be raised to keep the enterprise going.

A. B. Fuller, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Burt county died at his home in Decatur yesterday. Mr. Fuller came to Burt county when Decatur and Omaha were rival towns.

The commissioners of Red Willow county met to consider the question of calling an election to vote bonds for seed and feed. The petition lacked two votes of the legal requirement and no election could be called.

A young woman, daughter of Ben Ayers, of Norfolk opened a letter in the postoffice containing money. On going home she was followed and when near the Creighton depot was seized and the money, a \$2 bill, was taken from her.

Chief of Police Wanzer of Hastings captured a sneak thief who was trying to dispose of a suit of clothes taken from the room of W. A. McKey in the Dutton block and next to the police judge's office. The fellow came from Grand Island and had a big bunch of skeleton keys.

William Green, a prominent citizen of Diller and formerly a county commissioner of Jefferson county, is lying at the point of death as the result of a runaway accident. He was just recovering from injuries received in a runaway when the same team ran away with him a second time and caused the injuries which may prove fatal.

Fire was discovered in the store of R. J. Dwyer, one of Greeley's leading merchants. It was evidently the work of an incendiary who had gained an entrance into the store from the rear door. Fortunately but little damage was done owing to the early discovery of the fire by the sheriff, who happened to be passing the building and discovered it.

Sheriff Parker returned from Omaha with Attorney J. M. Miller, who is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. At the preliminary hearing Miller waived examination and was bound over to the district court under \$50 bonds. Mr. Miller was formerly a young attorney of Valentine but since last July he has been located in Omaha.

A serious stabbing affray took place at a school house about four miles northwest of Ashland between two boys, Patrick Dalton and Fred Calvert who are about 14 years of age. Dalton received a cut about two inches long and the full depth of the blade in his left arm. It severed an artery and came near costing Dalton his life from loss of blood. The trouble had been of long standing and was on account of a girl.

Fire was discovered about 1 o'clock in the morning in the middle room of Charles H. Johnson's furniture establishment at Norfolk. Many of the goods were burned or ruined by the heat, smoke and water. There was over \$7,000 in stock besides tools, fixtures and a job printing outfit. The stock was insured for \$5,000 and other insurances would carry the amount to \$7,000. It is not known how the fire originated.

At a special election at Batte held on the 19th inst. for the purpose of voting bonds in the amount of \$20,000, the proposition carried by a two-third vote. The voting of bonds was made necessary by the condition of the county's finance, but what opposition there was, was very bitter. Some weeks ago a county office received an anonymous letter telling him to cease his efforts to have the bonds voted or he would meet the same fate as did Barrett Scott of Holt county.

The sheriff of Cass county is deluged with applications for tickets from those who have a morbid curiosity to see a fellow mortal strangled to death.

The question of voting county bonds to exchange for seed and feed is met with strong opposition in many of the counties that need assistance.

Three Indian boys, runaways from the government Indian schools at Genoa, were captured near Tarnoy and put on the train there for return Monday.