

The Sioux County Journal

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HARRISON, - NEBRASKA.

It would appear that San Francisco has some fast messenger boys. They are now in jail for burglary.

Andrew Carnegie might possibly raise the wages of his workmen a few cents more yet without lessening to any great degree the danger he runs of dying rich.

A woman named Adams has been appointed garbage inspector in Chicago. Before she has been long in office she will doubtless need both the "d's" in her name and several big ones in addition.

A Chicago advertising company refused to take the business of an undertaker who wanted to put his card in the trolley cars. It was argued, probably, that the passengers would not have time to make an ante-mortem statement of their preferences in the matter of a funeral director.

The telegraph states that "KID" Thompson smiled faintly when sentence of death was passed upon him. This is certainly as much in the way of hilarity as could reasonably have been expected from Mr. Thompson. A look of actual displeasure even could have been excused.

One's surprise in the fact that no two persons' voices are perfectly alike ceases when one is informed by an authority that, though there are only nine perfect tones to the human voice, there are the astonishing number of 17,592,115,044,415 different sounds. Of these, 14 direct muscles produce 163,882 and 13 indirect muscles produce 173,741,823.

The oldest inhabited house within the limits of the United States is said to be that of Killian Van Rensselaer, which stands opposite Albany. It is of Holland brick, and the front wall still exhibits loopholes through which the first owner formerly shot at Indians and wild beasts. The house is still in good repair, after being in constant use for more than 250 years.

A Chicago paper wants ex-Presidents pensioned. The President gets a larger salary than he could command honestly in private life. He gets a good house and the Government pays the plumber. If the President wants to save money there is nothing to hinder, and if he doesn't there are naturally plenty of friends who will give him a lift. A pension would constitute him a pauper, and in this country the able-bodied pauper yet has a place to win in public esteem.

Another foolhardy navigator has set out to sail around the world in a toy boat. He has already set out from San Francisco and is unfortunately already beyond the jurisdiction of the California courts. Otherwise he ought certainly to be examined by a commission de lunaticis inquiring. These absurd ventures are not brave but foolhardy. They add nothing to useful knowledge, still less to the gaiety of nations. They ought to be suppressed.

The Immigration Restriction League proposes to present a bill to the next Congress providing that no foreigner between 14 and 90 years of age who cannot both read and write some language shall be received on any vessel as an emigrant to this country. It is a step in a right direction. It might be judged too severe to narrow this to the English language, yet where, outside of that and perhaps the German, can a foreigner get any notion of the principles of our institutions?

There seems room for the inventor to do something for the steam locomotive yet. One left standing on a side track in Arkansas a few days ago threw open its own throttle and "hit out" upon the road at top speed, totally wrecking a passenger train, for the passage of which it had been sidetracked. This is the report. But it occurs to one to ask if it was sidetracked for this purpose, how did it get out on the main line without derailing itself at the end of the sidetrack?

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has just rendered a decision in the Olympic Club matter, which, it is said, kills prize fighting in that State forever. It is also to be hoped that it buries it beyond prospect of resurrection. At the same time the Florida Senate is reported to have passed a bill which kills it in that State, and that the lower house is sure to concur. If this kind of thing goes on Corbett and Fitzsimmons and their imitators will soon have to resort to some civilized way of "making a living."

The money order clerks in the Philadelphia postoffice are not as sweet-tempered as usual, and one of them thus explains why: "During the last few days there have been nearly a hundred Normal School girls in here to buy money orders for a cent each. It seems their teachers put them up to it, so as to educate them in the way the money order business is transacted by the United States Government. So they come filling in upon us with requests for 1-cent money orders. Of course, it is just as much trouble to issue a money order for a penny as for \$100, and so you can imagine the annoyance it is to us."

Immigration into the South seems to be taking the form of colonies rather than individual arrivals. This is especially the case with immigration from the North and Northwest to Georgia

and one or two other States. One colony from Indiana and nearly by localities is said to number about forty thousand individuals of all ages, and to have bought some two hundred thousand acres of land in the southern part of Georgia. Another Georgia colony is to come from Pennsylvania, and is to locate on the Ocmulgee River, about twenty-five miles from Macon. From Redfield, S. D., another colony is to go to Hempstead County, Arkansas; there are said to be five thousand families in this Dakota colony, who are already the owners of more than fifty thousand acres of land.

Every owner of spruce forests should be wide awake to the great importance of the wood pulp business. In many places to-day spruce logs are worth more for pulp than to manufacture into lumber. By and by we expect to hear of the shutting down of some mills because their supply of logs has been absorbed by the wood pulp men. This has already been the case in many sections, and is likely to increase rapidly year by year. It will be well for many of our lumbermen to estimate carefully, and see whether they can now get more for wood pulp logs than they can realize by manufacturing and shipping lumber to the markets. Many a man who dislikes to change the character of his business, to shut his mill down or discharge his crew, would, upon investigation, find that such action would be to his pecuniary benefit.

The magazine writer is again deploring the decay of the art of letter writing and shedding unnecessary tears. People who desire to write letters will probably to the end of time and mail facilities continue to do so. If they prefer the frankly open card the cost is 1 cent and the trouble slight. The average letter written from a sense of duty is a nuisance alike to sender and receiver, and lays perhaps upon a wholly innocent person the obligation of answering it. Then, some people will preserve letters, so that ultimately they find their way into the breach-of-promise case or the divorce court; or, possibly, the effusions penned to No. 1 fall into the unsympathetic hands of number No. 2, whose pleasure thereat is not intense. People who can write matter worth reading are doubly foolish to write in a fashion that does not command a space rate, for such letters are apt to be seized upon later by some meddlesome and annoying individual destitute of sense generally, but more particularly of the sense of honor, and given to the public. By that time the public does not want them. So altogether if the art of letter-writing is falling into decay the matter is rather one for congratulation than repining.

Joseph Jefferson delivered a series of lectures on dramatic art before the students of Yale College. Just think of it! An actor, a man who makes his living, albeit an epicurean one, by treading the boards behind the glaring footlights, exposing the unformed minds of the young men of the country to the pernicious and contaminating influences of the stage. And this in Puritan New England, where they were bell crowned hats and burnt witches and persecuted Hester Prynne not very many decades ago. The matter is still more remarkable when it is remembered that the great institution of learning is presided over by a doctor of divinity. It shows that the world is moving and that the absurd and bigoted prejudices against the stage, the stage in its highest development, are dying out from the minds of men. There are still institutions of learning or rather of ignorance, where it would be regarded as pollution for an actor to set his foot. It would matter not that the actor was the greatest living exponent of the drama in his line or that he was a welcome guest in the most exclusive social circles. The fact that he was an actor, that the smell of grease paint was upon him, would debar him. Yale has taken a step in advance and one which will be wisely followed by other educational institutions of similar rank. As Charlotte Cushman said, music and poetry were the preparatory acts of creation, but the drama was the peopling of the world with human beings. The drama concerns people, not merely some of them.

Scotch Humor. An artist is busy at his easel by the wayside. A rustic is looking over his shoulder in the free manner of the independent Scot. A brother rustic is in a field near by with his hands in his pockets. He is uncertain whether it is worth while to take the trouble to mount the dike for the uncertain pleasure of looking at the picture. "What is he doing, Jock?" asks he in the field of his better-situated mate. "Drawin' w' pent!" returns Jock, over his shoulder. "Is 't bonny?" again asks the son of toil in the field. "Och! but bonny!" comes back the prompt and de-fied answer of the critic. Of considerations for the artist's feelings there is not a trace. Yet both of these rustics will appreciatively relate the incident on coming in from the field and washing themselves, with this rider: "An' 'he didna look over wad pleased, I can tell ye! Did he, Jock?" - The Contemporary Review.

Interesting Relief. Andrew J. Cobb, of Atlanta, Ga., has in his possession one of the most interesting relics of the Confederacy. It is the pen used to sign the constitution of the Confederacy. It has never been disturbed since the hand of General Howell Cobb laid it in its case, and the ink used then can be seen now where it has dried upon the pen.

Uncle Sam's Books. Uncle Sam himself prints 1,000,000 books a year.

A New Agreement. CHICAGO, Ill., June 12.—There was a large attendance at the meeting of general western passenger agents held yesterday in the office of the general passenger association pursuant to the orders of the superior officer to get together and form a strong and firm agreement if within the bonds of possibility. The preliminary talk was indicative of harmony and ultimate success, but nothing definite was accomplished except to appoint Chairman Caldwell, Sebastian of the Rock Island and Smith of the Burlington & Missouri river a committee with power to draft the details of an agreement which shall cover all roads east and west of the Missouri river and also Utah, some of the agents of the trunk lines are not sanguine of a permanent organization being effected, believing the obstacles will come from certain smaller roads who want to dictate terms, but an honest determined effort will be made by all, because they have strict orders to do something. The agents adjourned their conference until tomorrow.

Waiting Suit. MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 12.—Judge Jenkins will very soon order the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway to bring suit against Henry Villard for an accounting of an alleged shortage in finances turned over to the company by him while acting as its financial agent and in the capacity of a director several years ago. The alleged shortage, as has been published, is in the neighborhood of \$250,000. When attorneys for the receivers went before Judge Jenkins and asked to have a date fixed for argument and an application for permission to begin suit, the judge said he saw no use of any arguments, but would sign an order as soon as it was agreed upon by the attorneys. George P. Miller says an application will be made for an order within two or three days.

Attempted to Rob a Bank. BUTT, Mont., June 12.—A desperate, but unsuccessful attempt was made at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a lone robber to rob the Silver Bow National bank. The man, who refuses to give his name, walked into the bank when no one was in but a young clerk named Will Thomas, and ceiling him to the window leveled a revolver at him and demanded the cash. Thomas instantly stepped down behind the counter and grabbing a revolver began firing, and the robber ran out of the bank. The shots attracted the attention of Police Officer Ingram, who arrested the robber after a chase. The bank is situated on the principal thoroughfare of the town. For a time the bullets were flying thick and fast, but no one was hit.

Suicide Mania. ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 12.—Eight persons committed suicide and two others made unsuccessful attempts at self-destruction in this city during the first ten days of June. Of those who succeeded in ending their earthly existence six were men and two were women. In nearly every case the act was due to destitution and dependence. Physicians incline to the theory that the present hot wave is responsible for the increase in the rate of suicides. The hot wave continues in this city and at 2 p. m. the thermometer registered 96 in the shade. Several prostrations from heat have been reported yesterday, but no fatalities have occurred. Light showers at 4 p. m. relieved the heat's intensity.

Brewers Meet. MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 12.—Brewers from the east, south, and west have been arriving at the Pfister, Flankinton and Scholz hotels all day for the national association. The St. Louis delegation arrived yesterday morning and the big New York and eastern delegation on their special through train arrived at noon. The New York delegation included brewers from the metropolis, from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, Union Hill and Newark. The others on the special train were from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg. At Chicago the special train was increased by the addition of two cars containing delegates from Chicago and other western cities.

Crops in Good Condition. CHICAGO, June 12.—Reports as to the condition of crops throughout the country, and the general influence of weather on growth, cultivation and harvest, were made by the directors of the different state weather services yesterday. Upon the whole the week has been more favorable to agriculture than any week of the season since the period from the first of May to the 7th. Corn has made good growth during the week and is generally in good condition and a good crop is promised in Iowa. In Kansas and Minnesota it is growing well and has experienced improvement in Indiana. In Minnesota and the Dakotas warmer weather would prove beneficial to corn.

Drouth Broken. CHICAGO, Ill., June 12.—The long drouth in Illinois was broken last night by copious rains, which are reported falling throughout the state.

Army Men Active. LONDON, June 12.—The Chronicle today published a dispatch from Moscow stating that the twentieth division of the Caucasian army, the present headquarters of which is at Kautruqua have been ordered to Kara and other frontier stations. Contractors at Kara and Tiflis have received large orders for stores. This movement was unexpected and has caused much surprise. It is conjectured that it has some connection with the Armenian question.

Taylor Will Return. SOUTH FALLS, S. D., June 13.—Hon. Taylor, the defaulting ex-treasurer and his bondsmen, together with H. M. Benedict, Taylor's brother-in-law, are in the city. They authorize the statement that Taylor will return in charge of friends inside of ten days; that they consider further flight useless, and further, that the uncertain fate of Taylor is killing his parents, who are aged. Attorney-General Crawford is also here and says that friends of Taylor have asked for a compromise, but he will not grant it. He says that the settlement of property held by Taylor shows that the state will get about all the money back without selling the property of bondsmen, which has been attached by the state. His friends were given a warrant for Taylor to avoid trouble from reward snarks, who are liable to arrest him while en route home. The story of Taylor's travels is quite interesting and the earlier reports concerning them have been accurate. He went from Florida to Havana, then to Central America, thence to Dutch Guiana, thence to Kingston. From Kingston he went to Para and from there came north and is now in a section of the continent where the weather is more endurable than under the tropics.

The Situation in Turkey. BOSTON, June 13.—A reliable American resident in Turkey in a letter about the situation in eastern Turkey received here, says: "The question now pending holds within it the life or death of oriental christianity. Are those wicked and godless fanatics to be permitted to dip their swords further in the blood of innocent Christians, not only in general massacre, but on highway, in their own homes, in the fields, and even worse than all in the prisons by the hands of the government itself? Day after day the pitiful story is told over and over again of pillage, burning, torture, murder, violence, rape, abduction, confiscation, desecration of churches, etc. Mere human aid is entirely insufficient; the intricacies of the political question involved put the solution of the problem far beyond our reach."

May Cause a Rate War. SALT LAKE CITY, May 13.—The action of the Union Pacific railroad in making such a radical cut in rates from the Missouri river to Utah common points is likely to precipitate a rate of no small proportions. The determination of the Union Pacific to make the cut a secret until it was impossible for the Rio Grande Western to hear of it in time for them to come out in a similar announcement Tuesday. The Rio Grande people are angry at the Union Pacific and declare that the latter has violated all pledges and agreements and also courtesy by the cut and particularly by the sudden way in which it was sprung. The Western says the purpose of it was to make the Union Pacific appear in the light of a benefactor and savior of Utah. Traffic Manager Babcock of the Rio Grande Western left for Denver last night to consult about meeting the Union Pacific cut and says that his road will make the rate both east and west instead of one way if he is sustained in his view by the Western officials and he can get the support of another line.

To Marry the Lady of His Choice. NEW YORK, June 13.—Carl Henry Wraga, twenty-three years old, has received notice from an administrator of an aunt's estate in Hamburg, Germany that he had been made sole heir to her fortune of \$1,000,000. The administrator had just arrived from Germany. He is a prominent member of the Y. M. C. A. and secretary of a soap company. He came to this city poor and friendless a year ago. He received the news of his good fortune as if an ordinary matter. "I will simply keep on attending to business," he said. "The first thing I am going to do is to marry the lady of my choice."

Frances Willard to Wed. LONDON, June 13.—The Mascot says it is rumored that Frances E. Willard, president of the Women's Christian Temperance union, who is now in England, is about to be married to an English gentleman of wealth and position and of prominence in reform work. This is a revival of a rumor which was in circulation about a month ago.

Wages Increased. CHICAGO, June 13.—The Crane company of this city, the largest manufacturers of pipe fittings and brass goods in the world, yesterday announced to its 2,000 employes that their wages would be increased 10 per cent, being a restoration of the rate which prevailed early in 1893.

Test Struck by Lightning. MUSKOGEE, Mich., June 13.—Lightning last evening struck one of the tents of the Methodist campmeeting at Javenna, instantly killing Mrs. Burgeson of Wayland. Her sister, Mrs. Hillard of the same town was terribly shocked and cannot live. Mrs. Hillard's son was also struck and terribly burned about the hips. He may recover. Sixteen others in the tent were knocked down and more or less injured. The tent was torn into pieces.

Alfred Merritt Won the Suit. DULUTH, Minn., June 14.—Early yesterday evening the jury in the million and a quarter dollar suit of Alfred Merritt vs. John D. Rockefeller, the standard oil king, after having been out five hours, returned a verdict of \$940,000 for the plaintiff. The case is probably one of the most important and hard fought ever tried in the north-west, and has caused general rejoicing. The suit was based on the ground that Rockefeller, both by his personal representations to an interview with a brother of the plaintiff at his office in New York city about a year ago and also through the fraudulent representations of his agent, Rev. F. T. Gates, a former Baptist preacher, and Charles W. Wetmore, a New York capitalist and lawyer, had induced the defendant, together with his brothers, to place in a consolidation of iron mining companies their properties. The jury decided that the evidence showed that the representations of Rockefeller and his agent as to the solvency of the Gate and Cuban mines, which were put in by them and their friends, were false and made with intent to defraud the Merritts. The case was fought for ten days and experts from Cuba to California and from Duluth to Alabama testified. Rockefeller himself refused to come and his only evidence was by deposition.

There is a large family of the Merritts, most of whom were induced to enter the consolidation and in a short time suits aggregating \$2,000,000 more will be brought on the same basis.

Shrouded in Mystery. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—Information reached Washington that the steamer George W. Childs, which it is said left Philadelphia a fortnight ago in the interest of the Cuban rebels, touched at Jamaica and sailed for Santo-Domingo. The vessel's movements are shrouded in considerable mystery. When she left Philadelphia she dropped down the river to Greenwich, where she is understood to have taken on board a consignment of arms for the revolutionists. Some days later she put in an appearance at the Florida Keys. Here she is said to have received the filibustering party under command of four leaders, R. Joff, Sanchez Garcia and Castillo, as was stated in the press dispatches on Tuesday last. It was originally announced that this party numbered 2,000 all told, but it has since been known that the entire outfit did not exceed fifty persons. Nothing further has been heard from the vessel since these people were taken on board until the information came that she had sailed from Jamaica last night. It is believed that the steamer was not allowed to remain any length of time in Jamaican waters.

A Torpedo Boat Foundered. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 14.—A letter from Seaman Lawrence of the cruiser Charleston, received by the steamer Peru and addressed to friends on the receiving ship Independence at Mare Island, reports the foundering at sea during a severe gale on the morning of May 10 of torpedo boat No. 16, Captain Oesko of the Japanese navy, off Pang-Hui island, in the Pescadores. All the vessel's crew, excepting one man, were drowned. Among the lost were two English and two American seamen. The latter's names are reported to be Alfred Lawson, formerly of Hartford, Conn., and James B. Benson, a Californian. The ill-fated vessel at the time was half a mile from shore. While the sailors were clinging to the torpedo boat which had been capsized a number of Japanese rowers and foreign handsmen were rushing about among the Chinese fishermen offering large rewards for the rescue of the men but no Chinaman would respond, and the fifteen men perished like drowning rats.

Indians Held Them at Bay. SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 14.—The unique spectacle was presented in this city yesterday of the whole police force of Sioux City being held at bay by a lot of drunken Indians. Yesterday over 100 of the Winnebago Indians from the reservation near Pender came over to sell gooseberries. On the proceeds of the sale of the berries the whole outfit became very drunk. They are encamped near the city and have become a nuisance to the neighborhood. Accordingly warrants were issued for the arrest of the whole tribe, but the Indians refused to be arrested and refused to leave the city when ordered to do so by the police. The officers are afraid to tackle the whole crowd and so they are permitted to enjoy their drunk in peace.

Transferred to Denver. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—Among the orders issued from the war department was one transferring Maj. Elijah Haiford of the pay department from Omaha, Neb., to Denver, Colo. Major Haiford has been stationed at Omaha since his appointment as paymaster at the close of his service as private secretary to President Harrison. The promotion of General Stanton to be paymaster-general necessitated a reassignment of office of which this is one.

Struck by Lightning. OTTAWA, Ont., June 14.—MacKenzie tower of the parliament building was struck by lightning yesterday. The tower room in the fourth story was badly wrecked. Five clerks were at work in the centre of the room, but all escaped with a severe shock. F. Breton, clerk of the works, who was in the basement of the building under the tower, was knocked insensible. He will probably recover, although his nervous system has received a severe shock.

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

A young man employed on the farm of John McMechan, three miles south of Nebraska City fell from a ladder and broke his collar bone.

In the district court Wednesday Moses Robertson was convicted of biting off the ear of Charles Swineford while they were fighting at Rulo this spring. Arrangements have been made with the Elkhorn and Union Pacific roads to run excursion trains to and from Fremont on the Fourth and the men of the city are preparing the greatest celebration in the history of the city.

Another good rain fell at Gettysburg Sunday. Crops are in splendid condition now and growing nicely. There is not a very large acreage of small grain sown in this vicinity, but it now promises from half to three-fourths of a crop.

Mr. Hartzman of the Oxnard company at Grand Island, was in Table Rock examining fields of sugar beets. He pronounced them the finest looking of any he had seen in the state. Some of the fields are nearly covered already by the plants.

The river has been cutting badly below Nebraska City and Tuesday afternoon it was necessary to take up about a mile of track between Peru and Brownville in order to save it. The Lincoln train ran down to Peru Tuesday evening and transferred the passengers.

The Beatrice wheel has completed arrangements for a race meeting open to the state to be held at the driving park June 25. Good prizes will be offered for the seven events and an invitation to enter extended riders of the state, who can secure entry blanks of F. E. Wheeler, secretary.

The Security Mutual Life Insurance company, organized under the law passed at the last legislative session, is about ready to begin business. The men at the head of the company are the leading business and professional men of Fremont. The officers are in the Fremont National bank building.

The commencement exercises of the institute for the blind was held at Nebraska City Wednesday evening. A choice literary and musical program was rendered. President Wilson of the board of trustees presented diplomas to the following graduates: Harry Benter, Alice Hersh, Paul Hagler, Henry Schroder and Lena M. Truesdale.

Conductor Bergantyle of the Burlington, running between Nebraska City and Red Oak, Ia., was accidentally shot at Red Oak Monday evening. In taking his coat from a peg in the car a revolver dropped to the floor and was discharged, the bullet striking him just above the ankle, ranging upward and coming out at the groin. The wound is a dangerous one.

Steps were taken Tuesday at Big Springs organizing an irrigation district by Deuel and Keith county citizens. The ditch will be about twenty-five miles long and it includes about 5,000 acres of Deuel county land. The preliminary survey will be made at once and the work is to be prosecuted as vigorously as possible. There will be no opposition to voting the bonds.

The banks of the Gettysburg Canal and irrigation company's canal gave way Sunday night, flooding the country west of town and damaging the railway track so that several passengers and other trains were held here for about ten hours. A construction train and gangs are rapidly repairing the railway dikes. The canal is also being repaired and the water confined to its proper course.

Mrs. James Ish of Omaha is in Fremont visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Reger. Neither Mrs. Ish nor her father will talk about the famous shooting case. A newspaper reporter visited the Reger home, but was refused admission. Mrs. Ish has many warm friends in Fremont who will stand by her in her great trouble. That has been her home since fancy and only words of sympathy are heard for her.

A corporation called the South American Light Power and Traction company has been organized in Beatrice with a capital stock of \$1,600,000. The incorporators are ex-Senator A. S. Paddock, his son Frank A. Paddock, Frank Murphy of Omaha, Marcus Stone of New York city, R. S. Forbs of Washington and Edwin W. Delon of South Carolina. The principal office will be in the city. The purchase and operation of street railways, it is understood is to be their principal business.

The Knights of Pythias owned Nebraska City Monday night the occasion being the annual district convention of that order. Grand Chancellor Shuman presided and ex-pledited the work. After an initiation ceremony had been performed the Knights to feed in line, and headed by the Nebraska City coronet band, marched to the Watson house, where an elegant banquet awaited them. Speeches were made by Chancellor Shuman, Will L. Setson, H. H. Fass, Dr. Hingrate, and others. It was a complete affair and will long remain a pleasant memory.

Pen, Chisel and Brush. Henry Harland, author of "The Yoke of the Thorax," was at one time a clerk in the surrogate court of New York. William Watson, the poet, has been granted a pension of \$500 a year. The Gladstone government had already given him one of \$1,000. The first etching done by Whistler was a series of maps for the United States coast survey. They were not published, as the artist and authorities differed as to how a tree ought to be represented in a map.