THE SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL

L J. SIMMONS, Prop.

HARRISON, : : NEBRASKA.

Turkey will probably fall without kindling a great European war. The bear and the lion fear as much as they hate each other.

Somebody has invented a clotheswashing machine, and in order that it may not be entirely worthless has fixed it so that it may be used as a churn.

When Queen Victoria's chaplain, who has just preached his five thousandth sermon, looks at Albert Edward he must sometimes ask himself what's

Farmers throughout this section re-Joice in the rains. Crops are mainly out of harm's way, and the long-parched earth drinks in new value with every precious drop that falls.

Judging by the fact that Li Hung Chang's bill at the Waldorf Hotel in New York was only \$12,000, there must be some mistake in the statement that he stayed there three days.

Indications are that the fur seal will presently pass out of existence along with the buffalo. Hunters slay hundreds of females, thus destroying their owe livelihood, and exterminating the species.

A sea captain has arrived in New York who expresses his willingness to make affidavit that his ship ploughed through fifty miles of snakes off Borneo. The air or the whisky off Borneo must have a strange effect upon the human mind.

Some people fail to see why it isn't as virtuous an act for a Christian multimillionaire to pay his taxes without kicking as to give money to the endowment fund of a college. Can it be that the publicity of the latter form of expenditure makes the difference?

Brooklyn's water supply is so bad that a Brooklyn man says that he has to take five drops of nux vomica in every half-glass of water, and even then the water tastes vile. If he will increase the amount of nux a little the taste won't bother him any more.

A New York court has decided that a girl may keep an engagement ring after breaking off the engagement, by way of compensation for gas and coal used during the courtship, so young men had better see to it that the ring isn't worth more than the gas bill comes to.

How many people of this country would submit to the transfusion of African blood into their veins in order to be prepared to endure the African climate? But Stanley says be submitted to such an operation five times; and to this fact he attributes it that he is the sole survivor of the most dangerous of his African trips.

The runner is disgraced by being made the tool of gamblers; the trotters are temporarily unable to hold the public eye by putting forward any new champion of sensational ability. This is the year of the pacer. The people come out to see the battles of the kings of the side-wheel gait, and fashion in the East, at least, has set its seal of approval upon the pacer for road rriving. The long-despised has come into his kingdom.

At an auction sale in Charleston, just before the breaking out of the war. the auctioneer, after knocking down odd bits of dry goods and remnants, picked up an American flag and cast it down with the contemptuous remark that he would not ask a old for that useless rag. This was too much for one of the bystanders, a roughlooking man, and he called out: "I bid ten dollars!" At the word he elbowed his way through the crowd, took the flag, and bore it off.

The cheanness of lard, caused largely by cotton-seed oil substitutes, has taken off the advantage which the extra fat corn-fed hog had in the market. It no longer pays to grow such animals. A thrifty pig with plenty of lean mest, and little more than fat enough to cook it, makes better pork and what will bring the highest market price. It may not be cheaper for the farmer to produce this lean pork-we doubt if it isbut it certainly will be more healthful food for the pork consumer.

Fifty well-to-do ladies in a certain block in St. Louis, enraged at the continual neglect of the street department to clean the alley running between their houses, and afire with the spirit of the "new woman," took the natter in their own hands the other day, and with shovels, lices and brooms in a few minutes gathered all the dirt and filth in piles, which they hired the ash man to carry away; so that, at the close of their effort, their alley "clean as a kitchen floor." And now the city officials are scratching their heads and wondering if it wouldn't be policy for them to attend a little closer to their duties in order to bold on to their tobs.

An entire locomotive-making plant will be taken soon to St. Petersburg from Philadelphia on the British steamship Laleham, which has been chartered for the purpose. The plant is to be erected at Nijni-Novgorod, the reisi metropolis of the interior Sensian Empire. Contracts for sechinery for the plant, amounting to ever \$500,000, were awarded to

American manufacturers, most of them Philadelphia firms. The plant is to be built for an extensive establishment engaged in manufacturing cars, steamboats, steam boilers, and employing 5,000 hands. The locomotive plant will have a capacity for building 200 engines a year, and will employ about 1,000 hands. All of the foremen and engineers will be Americans. The buildings have been completed and are now ready to receive the machinery. The company will be known as the Russian - American Manufacturing Company.

The troubles of the Sultan grow apace, and among all the embarrassments of an external kind the local question of an empty Treasury comes to the front again, and threatens to split the old hulk completely asunder. It is money, rather than patriotism, which keeps the Turkish soldiers in line. This may be one of the ingredients of the patriotism which moves an army in all countries, but it is, at any rate, a certain thing that the Turk needs a salary, and needs it often. Army and civil officials in Turkey have been in arrears of pay for a long time. They have gotten a little now and then, after strenuous efforts, either out of the public chest or from the Sultan's private purse, but there is no doubt that the financial troubles are among the most ominous which are now closing in upon Constantinople on all sides, and from every direction. In the meantime, public opinion in England is being deeply aroused again. as it has not been since the Armenian massacres were at their height, and the great Eastern drama seems to be coming nearer and nearer to its climax

Preparatory to the rush for Alaska. in the early springtime, many newspapers uttered warnings which, had they been heeded, would have averted untold suffering. The latest advices from our far northwest are most distressing. Hundreds of Americans whose desire for wealth overpowered their judgment are now stranded along the coast and praying that the Government transport them back to Portland or San Francisco, whence tramping will be possible Alaska's winter is near at hand. To those residents who have ample sup plies of the things necessary to make life possible it has no charms. To those who are in poverty-and there are many such-the future is as gloomy and horrible as it could possibly be. It is likely that the general government will practically be compelled to assist the unfortunates, although the individuals alone are responsible for the dis tressing situations in which they now find themselves. That the lesson taught by this misery will be heeded is not at all probable. Man, the most intelligent of all animals, rarely profits by the experience of his fellows.

One of the lesser lights of the Orient

accompanying L! Hung Chang revealed the astonishing fact that "only a small portion of the population of China is aware that there was a war with Japan and that the Chinese forces were defeated." The remark was brough out in a discussion of the immense revenue China must raise to pay much of this money by increasing the domestic taxes for fear the suspicions of the Chinese should be aroused as to this Japan war. If the statement had emanated from Li himself one would be induced to believe it another one of his manifestations of wit between snoozes. One would presume he meant that even the Chinese realized that the kind of fighting in which they indulged could hardly be dignified by the name of war, and that a rout so complete as the one they sustained could not be adequately described as a "defeat." But the titled Chinaman who gives the 'n formation cannot be suspected of sub tlety. He means exactly what he says that most of the Chinese do not know that a war was waged and ended to the discomfiture of the Chinese Emperor and Li Hung Chang's yellow jacket. This blissful ignorance is a matter of no concern to the people of the United States, except possibly to the students of ethnology. It has been the common belief that China is four centuries behind the front rank of civilized nation. but it is apparent that a thousand or so must be added to these four bundred. A nation so beautifully whipped as was China that has falled yet to learn of the little circumstance seems to be so hopelessly benighted as to discourage any attempts at enlightenment

The First Yacht Built in America. A number of wealthy gentlemen in New York city founded the New York Boat Club in 1830; and for them Mr. Francis built the first yacht ever constructed in America. He was able, you see, to turn his hand to almost anything which had to do with sailing on the sea. Some Canadian gentlemen wanted a racing rowboat to best the boat of some of their friends from England who were coming over from the motherland to give them battle at Que bec. Mr. Francis was called upon to build the boat. It was of mahogany. brass fastened, and it weighed only sixty pounds, a remarkably light racing boat for that day. It was four-oared and was thirty feet long. They called it the "Eagle," and it well deserved its name, for it won the race against the crack boats of the English. It was the first rowboat for racing purposes ever built in America.—St. Nicholas.

From Alderman to Earl. The Saxon title of Alderman was, it s said, changed into the more modern title of Earl by William L shortly after

Diamonds costing less than \$100 are noticed only by people who own small diamonds themselves.



At Einsiedeln, Germany, paper floors are manufactured. In the form of a pasty mass the paper is spread upon the surface, to be covered and submitted to pressure. It behaves like plaster of Paris, and is said to be noiseless under the foot, and particularly effective in preserving a uniform temperature. Having no joints, it presents a perfectly smooth surface.

Microbes in Eggs

Doctor MacClintock, of the University of Michigan, has discovered that microbes exist in eggs. He took a perfectly healthy hen, washed her with disinfectants and placed her in a disinfected cage, where she laid her eggs. eggs and found that they contained be alarmed, however, because all miexist in the eggs of healthy fowls are sound of toll or traffic. injurious.

Size and Speed of Waves.

Many different answers have been given to the question: "How high are the greatest ocean waves?" Monsieur Dibos, a marine engineer, and laureate of the Institute of France, has lately made some personal observations on this subject. He describes waves encountered in the North Atlantic which had a height of at least forty-five feet. Driven before a heavy wind, waves may advance at the rate of from thirty-five to forty miles an hour, and such undulations of the ocean may travel more than 500 miles from the point where the wind created them, without being accompanied by any disturbance in the atmosphere.

Steel Diamonds.

Within a year or two the French chemist, Monsier Moissan, has succeeded in making minute diamonds by sat urating melted from with carbon, and then cooling the Iron under strong pressure. The carbon crystallizes into Flight of the Eagle." the form of diamonds as the metal cools. This experiment has been repeated many times. Recently it occurred to Monsieur Rossel that there must be diamonds in very hard steel, which is produced in a manner similar to the process of Mousieur Moissan. Accordingly be examined many specimens of such steel, and discovered that, in fact, it does contain microscopic diamonds, mere specks in size, but presenting the characteristic forms and properties of natural diamonds. At a recent meeting of the Academy of Scithe indemnity to Japan. It was not ences in Paris, Monsieur Rossel exhibited magnified photographs of several of these minutes gems from bits

A Beneficent Lake. According to Professor Forel, of Lausanne, the Lake of Geneva, lying in the deep valley between the Alps and the Jura Mountains, performs a remarkable work for the benefit of man. During the summer its waters store up a great quantity of heat, which is slowly radiated into the air in the course of the following autumn. Thus the freezing currents descending from the snow-topped mountains around are warmed and tempered, and the atmosphere along the shores of the lake is maintained at a moderate temperature. The excellence of the grapes which produce the celebrated white wines of this region is thought to be largely due to the influence of the lake upon the condition of the atmosphere. But the remote descendants of the present inhabitants will experience quite a different state of affairs, for Professor Forel says that in 64,000 years the river Rhope will have turned the lake into a broad plain, by means of the soil it is constantly carrying

The Youngest Metal.

down from the mountains.

Aluminum, the youngest of all metals, is rapidly coming into general use. It was discovered by Frederick Wohler. German professor, in 1827, but to St. Clair Deville, a Frenchman, belongs the honor of being the founder of the aluminum industry.

The first article made of this metal was in compliment to Louis Napoleon, who had helped Deville a baby rattle for the infant Prince Imperial.

In 1855, when the first aluminum company was formed, the cost of a pound of the metal was about \$200. In 1889 Charles M. Hall, of Oberlin, O., patented an electrolytic process. He, with a few of his friends, then started a small plant on the bank of the Allegheny river, eighteen miles above Pittsburg. The first year the company produced 75 pounds of aluminum a day. which was sold for \$4.50 a pound. In 1895 a company built a large plant at Niagara Falls, and this year it is building additional works. When these are completed they will have an output of 11,000 pounds daily. This will put the United States in front as the largest aluminum producing country in the

Aluminum weight is about a third that of iron, and only steel of the highest quality and the best aluminum bronse will give a greater strength for a given weight than aluminum. It stands high in the list of malleable bill collector fired.

Lectule, and can be drawn into wire | JUST TEN SCHOLARS 1-250 of an inch in thickness. It is an excellent conductor of electricity, and would, at 20 cents a pound, take the place of copper for all electrical pur-

In ship building, where lightness is demanded, aluminum meets every requirement. Corrosion and galvanic action are easily overcome by properly painting the part subject to the action of the water and by using aluminum rivets. France and Germany have several torpedo boats made of aluminum. and pleasure yachts every year are being constructed of this metal.-New York Sun.

A DEAD-AND-ALIVE CITY.

Cordova Hua Little of Its Old-Time Wealth and Power,

From the station we drove through a staring white suburb, past the well whitewashed walls of the bull-ring, to the Fonda de Oriente. It was still early in the afternoon, the sun fierce, the light blinding-the hour when all summer we had been sleeping and dreaming in the Albambra's balls and the Generalife's gradens. Remembering their loveliness, and hoping for new beauty like it, we could not stay in the dull hotel bedroom, though with its tiled floor it was fairly cool and clean, and we went out into the town. Silence hung over it like a pall. Every winding street in the labyrinth beyond the Paseo was empty; not a living creature The doctor at once broke the new-laid in sight, only once in a while a beggar, who rushed from some spot or shade bacterial germs. There is no reason to to assail us; all the low, white houses, with their iron-barred windows, were crobes are not enemies to man, and right shut; the place was abandoned it has not been shown that those which and desolate, its silence unbroken by

Was this really the Cordova of Musa and Abderrahman, the Cordova once called the Bagdad or Damascus of the West, whose streets were ever alive with the clang of arms, the pomp of processions, the clatter of students going to and from the schools, whose name was a synonym for wealth and power, for culture and industry-the world-famous town with its scientists and merchants and women doctors? It was as if a plague had fallen suddenly upon the town, and left not one man, woman or child to tell the tale,-Cen



Standish O'Grady's new book, to be expected in the autumn, is called "The

Maarten Maartens, who has just completed a short story of 20,000 words, is visiting friends in England.

Olive Schreiner's articles on South Africa in the London Fortmightly are to be published in volume form during the autumn.

Mr. Crockett's next novel, "Lochinvar." is half completed, and those who have read the completed chapters are enthusiastic in their praise of the work.

Harold Frederic has begun a new novel of equal length with "The Dam- kin monitors of like isolation are not nation of Theron Ware," but in this book he will for the first time deal exclusively with English people and subjects.

J. M. Barrie has finished a book on his mother entitled "Marget Ogilvy. to be published in this country. It is not a blography in the ordinary sense, and is said to be the most exquisite piece of work he has yet done.

An English lady of Brighton contributes a hitherto unrecorded anecdote of Christopher North. A lady admirer has just complimented Kit upon the size of his "noble head" when he rather staggered her by replying: "True, madam; in our village there was only one head bigger than mine, and that was the village idiot's."

Prof. Lombrose contributes a paper to the German review, Zukunft, in which he attempts to trace the relation between religion and crime, and makes out a bad case for the older creeds. He sums up: "The religions which serve as a check to crime are those whose controlling force is a passion for morality and those that are quite new; the ethical influence of the rest is not greater than that of athe-

Kipling's new novel of the Gloucester fishermen, "Captain Courageous," has finally been secured for serial publication by McClure's Magazine. The London Bookman says that Mr. Mc-Clure paid \$15,000 for the American serial rights, while Mr. Henley's New Review was the highest English bidder and secured the story for \$7,000. The conclusion as to the relative importance of Great Britain and the United States from the novelist's point of view emphasizes itself. Having kept the wolf from the door a little longer by this preliminary sale, Mr. Kipling has gone to Labrador for a month's fishing.

Facial Resemblances,

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who was the temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention, bears a striking facial resemblance to the late Edwin Booth, the actor. The lithographs of Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, would serve for pictures of Willam J. Bryan, though the back part of Bryan's head very closely resembles that of Wilson Barrett, the English actor.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Expert Shot,

Mr. Smyser, of Summerville, Ga., although nearly 97 years old, is still a crack shot. At a recent practice he put seven bullets out of ten into a target at sixty feet.

It is not the walking that makes a

HAS THIS QUEER SCHOOL ON AN ISLAND

Request for a Teacher Comes to the San Francisco School Board from the Strangest School District in All America.

Out in the Pacific. tion, on paper as white as the wing of school district. There have been ser-A few weeks ago a little, modest petia scabird or the wandering foam, drift- eral off there. The last two were young ed in before the San Francisco Board ladies who taught awhile and then of School Directors. In brief, its mes- sought once more the more numerous sage was, "Send us a school-teacher for attractions of the shore. A gentleman our little children, and we will pay the taught there for a while and he found salary and furnish board." The pathos his little charges attentive, bright and in this little petition could not be understood without knowledge of the en- says the San Francisco Call, for anyvironments of the petitioners and of one who can appreciate the ever abidthe children for whose welfare they are ing majesty of the ocean and who solicitous.

Surrounded by the deep Pacific and reflect, Ocean lies the South Farallon Island, the largest of the Farallon group. Its shores rise abruptly and form an etern- the same time that it induces them is al barrier of stone against the waves beyond the power of metaphysician to which thunder against adamantine reveal. But that it does flavor them, ramparts. Devold nearly of vegeta- we well know. There is a subtle chemtion, and swept ceaselessly by the istry that works silently but forcefully like a stern and frowning outpost es have not yet been discovered by some tablished for the safety of the white- of the elements that enter into this magle orously past when the fog, wraithlike, back and forth between teacher and a mantle more dreadful than night, preciation of difficulty and of need on Cut off from the California mainland by the part of one that awakes latent good a broad belt of heaving sea, its nearest and stimulates slumbering activity in lows to the charge,

Once every quarter the United States Government, through the lighthouse tending-steamer, comes plowing ita way proudly to the island with a load of supplies. Then there is a holiday, for the children come in contact with the wonders of that outer world in a faint way, which is ordinarily only a mysterious but magnificent and huge something, replete with the joys and terrors of real life, the visible outer boundary of which is only a shore line, piled with breakers and whitened with foam.

A teacher is wanted in this queer covets a quiet place in which to read

In what way motive flavors acts at winds from north, south and west, it is between mind and mind whose laws winged and majestic ships that sweep play of forces are easily palapable. One by it proudly in sunshine and creep tim- of these elements in motive that plays hovers over or settles down and hides pupil in the business of education is its buried and threatening rocks under sympathy-that keen and loving apwestern neighbors are the Hawaiian another. Where learning and logic and Islands, 800 lengues distant. Here the shrewdness stand strengthless, the look tempests of winter wreak their full of sympathy can touch the heart and force, and old Neptune, with the trump- move the will. Who would teach the ets of the storm winds, calls the bil- child must reach him, and would reach him must feel with childhood. He must



THE STRANGE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND ALL THERE IS OF IT,

upon a clear night, other cyclones leer | youth.-Midland Schools. at the sea and at the ships which sail or which trail long banners of smoke athwart the sky line. In the fog these Farallon. No. the whole world seems vapor, and while the sturdy men who tend the light and keep the siren going are busied at their lonely posts their families, their little children, beleagued by all the sea, sleep far away from city joys and diversions and companionships. Through the darkness, above the sound of the breaking waves, booms the fog siren, answered by its boarse neighbor at Point Reyes, and its blasts fall upon the ears of the beleaguered listeners with the regularity of the tolling of a bell that might be rung by implacable fate, dolling out life

There are eight rosy little children

on the South Farallon and two older ones. They are there because their parents are earning a living for themselves and their families in the government service maintaining the light and the siren. It was in their behalf that their parents have asked for a teacher. Ten children are all the pupils there are in this strangest "school district" in all the earth. They have one room fitted up for school purposes in which there are little desks, benches and blackboards and a supply of schoolbooks, a globe, which represents the round earth of which they occupy so small a portion, and that time-honored institution, the teacher's desk. From the windows of the schoolroom and hard by is the engine-house and siren-house, one furnishing the voice which comes from the other, punctuating the wash of the waters and the voices of the children and their teacher-when they have one. During a certain season of about three months' duration hundreds of thousands of sea birds, in great flights, circle about the schoolhouse, with their discordant cries, and settle upon the barren rocks,

where they make their nests. As the children study their thoughts are led to wander by the occasional sight of a passing ocean steamer laden with many passengers who seem to be free to come and go, and the steamer and its freedom stimulates their imagination before and after it sinks into oblivion below the far horizon line where the sky and ocean meet. As they bend over their tasks they know that there will no parades, processions, circuses, theaters, concerts or They occupy a world of their own, edoutsiders very seldom intrude. Weeks may pass without a daily newspaper coming to them. Tugboats visit them very seldom, if ever. There are about

High upon a peak, 300 feet above the know its sources of joy, its hills of diffilevel of the all-encircling ocean, is culty, its miry paths-he must have the superimposed a tall lighthouse, whose boy alive inside of him. Who has so far eye of fire, like a cyclops, glares angri- withdrawn from his own childhood and ly through the thickness and blackness satisfaction in its enjoyments that the of night upon watery wastes that, look- boy or girl within has long ago been ing to the north, west and south, seem solemnly buried has lost the key-flower shoreless. To the east and southeast, that admits to the treasure house of

The Bishop Is Right.

Said Bishop Spaulding before the N. E. A.: "I have noticed that we are en by the dwellers on the South proud of our school buildings. I do not care about that. I want to know whelmed in a universe of impenetrable what kind of life is fostered there. I say that many of these factory-like structures thwart the cause of education. I say the little country schoolhouse, discolored, and not larger than a dry goods box, is a better place for education than the barracks of our city school life. The nearer we get to nature the closer we get to truth. City life is decadent, and it would die out if it were not constantly augmented from the country. I tell you how to educate city children is a serious problem. We wear out the teachers and make a herd rather than an aggregation of individuals." And again: "We shall never get the best schools until we get the best talent, and we shall never get the best talent until we can offer better inducements. It is wise to turn our attention to the profesional improvement of the teachers. But let us also work for better inducements and more independence." And the Bishop is right.-Popular Educator.

A Day When All Goes Wrong. Do you ever have a day in school when everything goes wrong? When the children do everything they should not do and leave undone everything they ought to do? When by 4 o'clock you feel as if your nerves were bare and the evening's work seems like a mountain before you? We all have such days. Let me tell you how to avoid a recurrence of such an experience on the morrow. First temporize with your conscience and let part of that mountain of evening work go. Be sure to go to bed early that night if you never do again. In the morning put on your prettiest gown and do your hair up the most becoming way, and I promise you that instead of the day of war you are expecting you will find your pupils like little angels.-A. B. C., in School Education.

Sign of the Times,

The students in a Scotch university have the power of impeaching a professor before the university court, and of forcing his dismissal if they can prove that he has neglected his duty to the Institution. A curious case of this sort has just been brought to public notice. "Abrideen undergraduates," says the Loudon correspondent of the New York Times, "have just succeedcrowds to divert them later in the day. ed in a suit of this sort, and secured the dismissal of the professor of Bibneational and workaday, into which lical criticism on the quaint ground that he is too orthodox, and hence failed to initiate them into the higher forms of modern criticism. That such a complaint should be regarded as valfour great days in the year when ex- id in Aberdeen, of all places on earth, ritement runs high among the little strikes Englishmen as a remarkable schoolchildren.