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**Bakers in Paris.**  
France contains a population of 28,000,000, of which 2,500,000 inhabit Paris, says the Bakers' Journal. As a general rule, French families do not make their own bread, hence the vastness of the trade. In Paris there are 1,820 master bakers, or 2,390 if its department, the Seine, be comprised. There are 8,000 journeymen bakers constantly employed, and from 25 to 30 per cent always on the lookout for work, due to hands having been paid off, but to the influx of young bakers from the provinces who come to seek engagements. It is in the provinces that apprentices serve their time, and only exceptionally so in the capital, as we shall see later on. Of the 1,820 master bakers about 1,200 work like their men; when not so engaged, as is the case in important establishments, they generally superintend in the shop, from 4 o'clock in the morning, the arrival of the bread from the ovens, control its delivery to the carriers of both sexes for customers, in addition to attending to sales to the general public. About 10 o'clock he is replaced by his wife, who remains in charge of the shop till 9:30 p. m., that closing hour being fixed by law, as well as the time for opening, 6 o'clock a. m.

It was in 1863 that the bakers' monopoly was abolished. Since then the number of bakers has tripled. This competition, naturally reduces profits all around, for the opening of a bakery necessitates a capital varying from \$5,000 to \$30,000. Then the shop fittings are rich, stylish and attractive. Bakers form almost a caste. Rarely a journeyman baker rises to become a master baker, and the latter, when not intermarrying, never go outside the circle of millers.

**To Settle an Odd Point.**  
A suit involving the rights of a labor organization to boycott a member is now before Judge McCarthy and a jury in New York City. Joseph Connell, a stonecutter, and a member of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of New York, New Jersey and vicinity, was discharged from a job June 5, 1895, in consequence of the other stonecutters being called off by a walking delegate.

Connell was treasurer of the union, and was requested to turn his books over to the union. He claimed that the books were his personal property, but that he would allow the committee to examine them in the presence of another committee of his selection. This was refused, and he declined to deliver up the books. So the union passed a resolution that unless he turned over the books no member of the organization should work with him. A couple of days later Walking Delegate Alexander Nelson notified the thirty or forty men working on the St. Luke's hospital extension, where Connell was employed, that as he had failed to deliver the books they would have to stop work, which they did. Before the other stonecutters would return to work the contractors were obliged to discharge Connell.

Connell then brought suit against George Peacock, as president of the union, for \$2,000 damages for conspiracy to deprive him of earning a living.

**Expenses in Johannesburg.**

It is impossible, unless possessed of considerable means, to live with comfort in a private house in Johannesburg. Rents are, in proportion to all other prices asked, enormous, says Temple Bar. It is difficult for white workmen engaged in the mines to obtain a single room in a tin shanty under a rental of £4 a month at the very least, while a small villa of five rooms, built of corrugated iron, will easily let at £12 to £14 a month, and £50, £60 and £100 a month is cheerfully paid for a furnished house, such as one could obtain in England for 3 guineas a week at the seaside. Servants' wages are also very high. A raw Kaffir girl will receive £4 a month, knowing absolutely nothing and speaking only Kaffir. A cape—that is, half colored—girl who can cook a little will easily command £6 or £7 a month, while a white girl, respectable and honest, can ask almost any price if she will come as a nurse or lady's maid, and will gladly be taught all her duties. Johannesburg is at the present time an "El Dorado" for domestic servants; the wonder is that more are not enterprising enough to emigrate, and, by contrast with the wages paid at home, step at once into comparative affluence.

**Forewoman of a Press-Room.**

The unique distinction of being about the only forewoman of a pressroom in the country is held by Miss Rena Chailender of Manistee, Mich., whose skill and value astonishes peripatetic printers happening to reach that neck of the woods. Miss Chailender was only 16 years old when she began her career at the case on the Luther Lance.

At one time, while the editor was away, she did the entire work of the office, editing, typesetting and presswork. After the consolidation of the paper with another she worked at typesetting for a year, and then was made "foreman" and intrusted with the management of the mechanical department. She was last year elected a member of Typographical Union No. 29. She is also a member of the Woman's Club of Michigan.

**Necessity for Organization.**  
The recent uprising of the underpaid, ill-favored Russian workmen in the textile industries and the successful termination of the long strike of the shoemakers of Denmark, the unrest prevailing among the workers of all countries, even in Japan, is a sure indication that they are commencing to think, says George W. Perkins in the Cigar-makers Journal. When this vast army gets to think in sure enough earnestness the work of organization along the craft lines in trades unions will progress with wonderful rapidity. The necessity for organization is becoming more and more apparent each day. In former years skilled workmen were wont to rely on their skill and the scarcity of available men to take their places in lieu of a trade union to protect them. With the introduction of machinery this has all been changed, and the worker is commencing to learn that his only means of protection and salvation is in organization.

The workers can by uniting thoroughly and working to perfect union not only maintain, but increase their standard of life, even if all skilled trades should become supplanted by machinery. Machinery and the natural competition keeps down the cost of living, while there is possibly nothing to prevent the workers from uniting and increasing wages, shortening the hours of labor until extremes meet. Then and not until then will labor realize the full fruits of its toil.

The great trade union movement of the world is slowly but surely leading the wandering toilers in the right direction. Already the clouds of despair are parting and the guiding star of hope is plainly seen in the distance, ever beckoning us onward and upward. Nothing can stop the onward progress of the trade union movement. Its upward course is just as sure and as logical as the law of gravitation.

**General Labor Notes.**

Printers on the Winnipeg Tribune are on a strike.

Over 100 gold mines have been started in California within a year.

The three central bodies of Grand Rapids, Mich., will unite and join the A. F. of L.

Employees of the Big Four Road will ask an increase of wages the first of the year.

Hamilton, Ont., street car employees now get from 12½ cents to 13½ cents per hour.

The Trade and Labor Assembly of Columbus, Ohio, is leading a fight on convict labor.

It is estimated that \$10,000,000 worth of gold will be dug in Cripple Creek the coming year.

The anti-convict contract labor law goes into force in New York at the end of next month.

A great strike of miners both in Germany and England is apprehended by the mine owners.

Denver unionists are prosecuting a contractor for violating the eight-hour law of Colorado.

Kier Hardie, the British labor agitator, contemplates making another visit to this country in the near future.

At the close of the second quarter of the present year the co-operative distributing associations of Great Britain comprised a total membership of 1,028,210. The total sales for the quarter amounted to £7,301,132, the net profits being £1,971,281.

Iron and steel works are to be started in Japan at a cost of \$4,000,000. Native capitalists are behind the project.

Nail-making machinery, with a capacity for turning out 400 kegs a day, is soon to be shipped to Japan by a Cleveland house.

After passing the House of Representatives, an eight-hour bill has been rejected by the New Zealand House of Lords by a vote of 15 to 13.

Cleveland leads the United States in thirty industries and the world in six—carbons, wire nails, telescopes, large gears, cable machinery, chewing gum.

The strike of the London cabmen is spreading rapidly. There are now 1,500 cab drivers out and the number is fast increasing. The drivers struck against the operation of a system by which only privileged cabs are allowed to solicit passengers at the railway stations.

## HINTS ON HEADGEAR.

HATS ARE OF ALL SORTS, LARGE, SMALL AND MEDIUM.

Picture Hats of Black Velvet Are Very Popular—Trimmings of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes and Laces Are Used in Great Abundance.

**Millinery Modes.**  
New York correspondence:

A woman commences the consideration of new hats she'll be likely to end by deciding that the matter of selection is difficult because there are this year so many pretty ones. She'll find attractive models of all sorts, big hats and small, tailor-

made, quaint, picture, conventional, enormous, little and medium. Adorable small hats are mere bunches of flowers, or a wing or so caught into a fringe of lace, velvet, satin or fur. The ever-becoming "tan" is so modified that all the friskiness is out of it and all the jauntness remains. A costume otherwise perfectly demure may take a touch as unexpected and as striking as the flash in an opal by the addition of a saucy hat that is, perhaps, the only bit of color in the rig. If you have clever fingers you can risk making one of these dainty affairs "out of a corner left over from a collar," but you need clever fingers because all the hats of



WOMAN'S BEAVER SHAPE.

the season, including the many different kinds of small ones, seem to be put together with a purpose for all their apparent carelessness. The first hat of the five shown to-day had that deceptive look of being thrown together, hit or miss, when really it was very carefully planned. It had a closely braided crown of wired chenille and shot taffeta, the latter being cut into strips with unhemmed edges and twisted in and out of the chenille. The brim was covered with a puffed drapery of green velvet that formed loops in back, and two large birds completed the trimming.

Almost all crowns narrow a little toward the top, and those that have high crowns often narrow a great deal. The one conspicuous exception to this rule is the type shown in the second picture, and it is one that is seen very often on the promenade. It is the season's variation of the English walking hat, and is so great a one that the original is hardly recognizable. Its crown suggests the old-time bell shape, and the sides are wide and much rolled. In this example Nile green satin was disposed in pretty puffs on the brim and formed a bunch garniture at the left. Black ostrich plumes and a big white algrette rose from the center. The hat itself was black felt, and had a narrow border of black velvet. If your hat be a really fine



CHENILLE TOPPED BY PARADISE FEATHERS.

and thick light weight felt, you will leave its edges unbound, so that its quality may show; that is a whim of this season. But whenever binding is used, it is almost always black, no matter what the color of the hat, and is either velvet or moire.

Picture hats run rather more to the fantastic than they have done of recent seasons, and are just so much less suitable for wear with costumes that are not elaborately dressy. But while there are many of these, there are many more reasonable hats that are picturesque enough for the ordinary woman's needs. Ribbon wings, short feathers, plumes, flowers, lace and fur are all mixed on hats, even those which do not profess to be "picture" affairs, and it seems to be understood that



THE HIGH CROWN THAT NARROWS.

while a hat may harmonize with a severe street gown, the general rule is that the hat may follow its own course of color. That course may take it pretty well through the rainbow. Chenille hats are moderately dressy, and if made to carry some late wrinkle of the milliner's ingenuity, will do excellent service. The artist sketched one of these desirable hats in the next illustration. It was of wired chenille with a low, flat crown and wide brim, in such a manner that the upper part stood up, and the lower lay flat. At the left side this arrangement was re-enforced with more ruffles and a bunch of heliotrope flowers and velvet held up the brim. On the right was a full twist of velvet with a paradise algrette.

Black and white appears with fresh effect in millinery, and there is a sudden craze for black velvet hats weighted with white plumes. Such hats are bound about with wide white ribbon half hidden by another binding of black, the two ribbons making a pair of stiff upright bows. As a finishing touch, necks are catch plus of contrasting color. These hats are too showy for the best dresses that most of us have, but we can do the black hat without the white safely enough. The shape our black hat's crown will take is shown in the fourth sketch. This hat was trimmed with a puffing of heliotrope around the crown, loops and flowers of the same shade being put in here and there among the tiny ostrich tips that lay around the brim. Heliotrope flowers held up the brim



WHERE WIDE, FLAT EFFECTS PREVAIL.

behind, and two black wings were put in back. Rules are hard to trace in the small hats, as was indicated by a foregoing remark to the effect that many tiny hats look as if thrown together, but nevertheless many of the wee bits of headwear are very attractive. Here is one. In the concluding illustration, having a black velvet crown and a fancy brim of black and lettuce green chenille. The trimming consisted of black silk roses, knots and bows of moss green velvet and black paradise algrettes. One rule that has rather general application in small hats is that the wide and flat effect prevails, but always relieved by an uplift of feather, quills or wings. While the ever-popular round hat with the closely rolled and mathematical brim is still offered, the toques that attract by novelty are irregular in shape. Many tiny hats with a bit of narrow brim have a ruffle of velvet set under the brim, the result being an effect of velvet rather than of the unbroken round of that hat's own brim. Copyright, 1896.

Moire effects in silk, wool and velvet are decidedly the thing this season, and all the new flowered silks have a moire ground. Faille in old-time patterns with stripes and broche pompadour bouquets is very much worn, and brocade silks woven with a metallic thread are revived, for evening cloaks especially.

## SOLDIERS' STORIES.

ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Graphic Account of Stirring Scene Witnessed on the Battlefield and in Camp—Veterans of the Rebellion Recite Experiences of Thrilling Nature.

**Fifth Minnesota at Corinth.**  
The St. Paul Press of Saturday, Nov. 2, 1862, prints a letter dated Corinth, Miss., Oct. 23, 1862. It is signed "J. Ireland, Chaplain," and gives an account of the part the Fifth Minnesota took in the battle of Corinth. The following are extracts:

"You have already learnt that the Fifth took a large part in the late fight wherein victory shone so brilliantly on the illustrious 'Stars and Stripes.' You have learnt it. Minnesota has rejoiced that her sons were called upon to wield the sword and shed freely their blood in defense of the priceless institution bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and well may Minnesota rejoice. What is pleasing to state is that not only our regiment took an active part in this important engagement, but that it took a special part which no other regiment did take, and that of the Fifth it may be said, without any exaggeration whatever, they gained the day.

"On the night of the 3d we quietly took our rest in one of the central squares of Corinth on a line parallel with the Mobile and Columbus railroad. There we remained while the shells were hursting over our heads before daybreak on the morning of the 4th. From there we were at full liberty to contemplate the fight going on in our center and on the extreme part of our right, there being but an extensive abatis between us and these portions of our lines.

"We were all in ecstasy, seeing the rebels charging on Fort Robinette, hurrying through the woods at the right, following up with a firm step the road leading from the edge of the wood toward the fort and then under the galling fire of our infantry which outflanked them, in spite of all the terrible discharges of canister and grape which thinned their ranks to a frightful extent, leaping over the parapets or trying to turn around to find the entrances to the fort. There we were breathless, fearing lest they might triumph. Some-what encouraged on seeing the Eleventh Missouri rushing to the rescue, unmindful of the bloody fight going on in the center of our right, which was concealed from our sight by numerous buildings—when suddenly a strange commotion arises behind us. We turn around, and great is our surprise. At the lower end of the square the artillery are skedaddling with an astounding rapidity; the infantry rush in through every inlet; the citizens and all idle gazers disappear in a second; the Butternut emerge from the streets leading into the square. It was a solemn moment; then indeed, as one of our generals remarks, the fate of the day hung in the balance, and little time was left for reflection. What were we able to do? Were we to join in, allow ourselves to be carried off by the torrent and turn ingloriously our backs to the enemy? For any not prodigal of their blood in the performance of their duty, such was the course to be taken. But far from the minds of our brave boys was the thought of assuring their safety in flight. Our men instinctively rush to their arms. Col. Hubbard, with the most remarkable presence of mind, at one glance sees all the danger. Immediately his voice is heard amid all the bustle and confusion; he gives his orders to move and to take up a position at right angles with his former one, and it is then that an aide-de-camp of Gen. Stanley rode by and shouted out, 'Support the battery at the right.' Perplexing order, for at that moment of the two batteries that were stationed to the right one was abandoned and the other was being driven from the field. Our colonel, not in the least dismayed, fronts his men towards where he perceives the enemy rushing into the town. Oh, what an admirable spectacle to gaze then on our brave boys. With what unanimity and with what rapidity, what visible coolness and unflinching courage, they poured in volley after volley into the ranks of their opponents. The latter, who doubtless a few moments before, elated by their previous success, had thought that Corinth was once more theirs, and had emitted a contemptuous smile when a handful of men proposed to contest their passage, staggered, broke ranks and turned. And holy were they pursued through a narrow street until they reached the limits of the town and concealed themselves in the woods. Our men then halted and wondered at what they had accomplished. Had we not encountered the rebels the town was in their hands, and they might have destroyed it, together with all our stores, or taken our other forces in the rear, placing them between two fires and triumphed—and by whom was Corinth saved but by the Fifth Minnesota alone, by six companies, Company A having been sent out skirmishing in another direction.

"I am proud of the Fifth Regiment,

and everyone here feels proud of it. Great is our renown in the army. The other regiments fully appreciate our valor; our praise is on every tongue. Privates and officers are of the same sentiment when the Fifth Minnesota is mentioned."

"Gen. Stanley, in his official report, speaking of our regiment says: 'I am happy to bear testimony to the gallant fight of this little regiment. Few regiments on the field did more effectual killing than they.' The morning after the battle he rode by the Fifth, accompanied by another officer. The latter, having remarked that it is a small regiment, Stanley, with a smiling countenance, answered to my own hearing: 'They may be small in numbers, but they gained the day.' And on another occasion, pointing us out to Gen. Rosecranz, he said: 'Here is the regiment that did the most killing.'"

**Monument at Antietam.**

The monument that is to be erected on the battleground of Antietam will be a strikingly handsome tribute to the memory of the dead soldiers who fell upon that famous field. It will occupy the spot where fought the Massachusetts men, and the designs after which it is to be constructed have been approved by the Governor of Massachusetts. It is to be built of granite mined in the Bay State. The monument itself is to be twenty-one feet long and fifteen feet high and will adorn the top of a mound standing eight feet above the surrounding grounds. Numbers of the regiments that were engaged in the fight will be placed upon bronze tablets



to the right and left. On the rear of the centerpiece will be traced a map of the battlefield, with the location of each regiment plainly marked. The coat of arms of Massachusetts will be worked into the center of the monument. The design is very pretty and will appeal to all lovers of art. Contracts for the work will soon be let by the commission and it is expected that it will be ready for unveiling some time next year. The site is aptly chosen. It is at the fork of the two government roads near the Nicodemus house and the old Dunker church. The land secured for the purpose is very near the main line of battle. The mound on which the monument will rest will be surrounded by a brass railing.

**A Story of Bravery.**

An application has been made for a medal of honor for Orlando P. Boss, of Fitchburg, late a corporal of Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. This is the regiment first commanded by Colonel Edwin Upton, of Fitchburg, and then by General Josiah Pickett, of Worcester. Corporal Boss was but 18 years old when he enlisted, and was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. Boss was with the regiment, participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, where the brave act on the strength of which this application is made was performed. During the battle Boss, with Privates Asahel Aldrich and William E. Bartles of Company F were in a rifle pit half way between his brigade and the enemy. The Union troops were behind a breastwork from which the enemy had been driven, and the enemy from less than 100 yards away kept up a tremendous fire. A number had been shot endeavoring to return over the breastwork to get back into the lines. The call of a wounded man attracted the attention of the party in the rifle pit, and they discovered Lieutenant W. F. Daley of Company E of the Twenty-fifth badly wounded. He was lying on the ground some fifteen paces in front of the breastwork and directly in line of fire. Boss crawled back and threw his canteen to the wounded man, who was crying for water, and then taking Aldrich, who was wounded, on his shoulders, crept through the enemy's fire and over the breastwork. He was determined to rescue the unfortunate lieutenant if possible, and with Privates W. D. Blanchard, A. F. Bartlett and W. O. Wilder—now Councilman Wilder of Worcester—prepared to make the attempt. While the others began to undermine the breastwork from within, Boss and Blanchard crept back over the works and up to where Lieutenant Daley lay. The enemy observed their motions and directed their fire upon the daring men, but by lying low and digging a small trench they escaped injury. They got Daley upon a blanket and dragged him back to the breastwork. There they also began to dig and finally met their friends from within, and bore their wounded officer through the hole to the lines. He was mortally wounded, however, and subsequently died in the hospital. It was at the same battle that the regimental colors were nearly lost through the death of the color-bearer. They were rescued by David Casey of Company C, now of Whitesville.—Worcester Gazette.

About six hundred thousand trees are annually planted by the Swedish school children, under the guidance of their teachers.