

THE SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL

L. J. SIMMONS, Prop.

HARRISON, : : NEBRASKA

The Philadelphia Press wants to know if there are "no conservative Cubans." Beyond question there are a few; but they are all dead.

The cable says that Prince Ranjitsingh, the cricket player, has landed in Australia. He evidently has landed very heavily on the English alphabet.

An Iowa man has invaded Chicago with a new "voting machine." We fear it will not meet the exigencies of the situation completely unless it includes an arsenal.

Weyler's idea seems to be that the dead woman or child counts as much in the death list as a dead soldier. To a soldier who relies on his pen for victories only the figures are important.

A St. Louis woman caught a burglar in her room, locked the door, talked reformation to him for two hours, and then turned him over to a policeman. Do they propose to punish him further?

Another epidemic of crime is about due in Chicago and nightly hold-ups are worrying the police and the people. The best cure for this is perforation, applied where it will furnish instant relief.

In Windsor, Canada, the other day, a magistrate fined a prisoner \$4.13 for kissing a pretty French girl. The oddity of that fine indicates an expert knowledge on the part of the court as to the exact value of the stolen goods.

The London Lyceum Theater was closed the other night because Sir Henry Irving had sprained his leg; but Americans who are familiar with Sir Henry's famous walk will be surprised to learn that the sprain is of recent occurrence.

Boss Croker never drew a larger salary than the average clerk receives, and yet he is so rich that he regards losses of \$500,000 on the turf as inconsequential trifles. All of which goes to show that the New York reform gun is shot for rabbits.

The Detroit Tribune is receiving deities for a figure which shall be used to impersonate Michigan's metropolis. The design which seems to have met with the most general approval is that of a handsome young Indian brave, who, we are told, typifies the red man "before he became debased by coming into contact with the white man." This is a doubtful compliment to civilization, but the pity is that there is truth in it.

Clarence F. Foster, who was charged with bigamy in a New York court, felt pretty confident, as he expected only one wife would appear. But while the jury was being impaneled, he happened to glance behind him and saw a bench filled with young women whom he had married. There were five of them in a row, each armed with her marriage certificate. Foster wilted at once. "You needn't go on, judge," he said. "I'll plead guilty."

The Long Island railroad company has purchased a snow plow which is described as being as big as a four-story house. The recent blockade on the company's lines made it necessary to reinforce its appliances for clearing the tracks. There is a cupola on top of the plow where the conductor sits, while inside there is a room big enough to accommodate a number of laborers. The plow weighs 47,200 pounds, and the builders say that it will go through any snow-drift that ever buried a railroad track.

Italy, though groaning under foreign and domestic debt, has begun a system of subsidies which must largely increase the burden of the people. It will take the form of maritime bonuses to encourage ship-building. Every Italian who builds a wooden vessel is to receive \$2.50 a ton, and \$15.40 a ton will be paid to the builders of iron or steel ships, of which three-quarters of the material is Italian make. Extra bonuses will be given for the boiler work and engines if made in Italy. In addition 16 cents a ton gross will be paid for every 1,000 miles navigated for the first three years.

The "proof coins" of the mint are thus described in the Philadelphia Record: "They are made in gold, silver, nickel, and bronze, and a complete set of these 'proof coins' costs \$41. There are three sets of coins that can be bought at the mint for this purpose. The first is the gold, the silver, and the minor ones. Each coin is struck by hand on a screw press from a specially polished die, and only polished blanks are used. There is not a flaw in them. Every portion of the die is brought out, and when such a collection is nicely arranged in a frame no prettier sight can be imagined. The gold coins can be bought for \$38.50. They include the \$20, \$10, \$5, and \$2.50 pieces. The silver coins, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents, and 10 cents, are sold with the nickel 5 cents and the bronze cent for \$2.50, but if you only want the nickel and cent you can get them for 8 cents."

There are many parents who seem to suppose that their chief work in the training of a child is to be incessantly commanding or prohibiting; telling the child to do this or to do that, and not to do this, that, or the other. But this is a mistake. A child is not trained, a child is educated. It is destructive of all training on the part of his who is ad-

dicted to it. It is not the driver who is training a horse, but one who neither is trained nor can train, who is all the time "yanking" at the reins or "thumping" them up and down. Neither parent nor driver, in such a case, can do as much in the direction of training, by doing incessantly, as by letting alone judiciously.

France's Foreign Legion is the last refuge for adventurers of all nations. In one company there were serving recently a Roumanian prince, who was suspected of having murdered his brother; a German count, who had been a lieutenant of the Guards and on the emperor's staff; an Italian lieutenant colonel of cavalry, dismissed for cheating at cards; a Russian nihilist escaped from Siberia; a former captain in the English Rifle Brigade; and an ex-canon of Notre Dame, suspended for immorality. The Legion is always used for dangerous service in which the government does not wish to employ regular troops, as the men have no care for their lives.

The Boston Globe says: "It will surprise a good many people to know that a sugar belt runs through the heart of New York State—and it will surprise them still further to know that the opportunities which it offers have until now been almost wholly neglected. The cultivation of beet sugar near Rome, N. Y., is about to be undertaken on a large scale. It may be fairly assumed that the example set by the company, which is planning the establishment of the first beet sugar factory in the Empire State will find many eager emulators. There's money in beet sugar beyond a doubt, wherever conditions are propitious for the crop, and scientific methods are employed in its cultivation."

Is it true that when a person is thinking the words that pass through his mind are made up by letters? Prof. McGee, who read a paper before the Advancement of Science people last week, declared that such is the case. The statement is one calculated to excite a good deal of doubt, if not of incredulity, for not a little thinking has been done in the past by folks who couldn't have thought by means of words so constructed, for the simple and sufficient reason that they were not acquainted with any alphabet. It is impossible, or at least extremely difficult, to believe that, as regards method, the mental processes of a wholly uneducated person are different from those of his more fortunate brother. Amateur psychologists are more likely to doubt that words are used at all in thought than to admit that letters form a part of them. Amateurs are usually wrong, however, so perhaps Prof. McGee's theory is quite right.

The first white child born in the vast Northwestern Territory, now comprised in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa, is now an aged, bright-eyed, clear-headed old lady living in the city of Minneapolis. Mrs. Charlotte Oulsonson Van Crawford, a point at the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, seventy-eight years ago the 30th of next June. The second of her Christian names was the Indian name of the river near which she was born, now changed to "Wisconsin." Her father was a young army officer, en route to the post at the head of navigation on the Mississippi river, now known as Fort Snelling. As soon as the mother was strong enough the small family moved on to the fort, where the little girl grew to young womanhood amidst many thrilling and interesting scenes. She was married at the post headquarters, and her husband, who but recently died, Gen. H. P. Van Cleave, was closely identified with the civil and military life of the Northwest. Leslie's Weekly says she is still in excellent health, with a mind clear and unimpaired, and a keen appreciation of the affairs of the day.

New York Tribune: England ranks as a tolerably hard-drinking country, and has done so since it took its place in history, carrying its liquor, however, with a steadiness which one has to go to Holland or Kentucky to see paralleled. Still legislation for the control and regulation of its drinkers is constantly required, and invites frequent amplification and revision, leaving after all the statistics of intemperance much as they were. In the classification of the intemperate a certain proportion are recognized as insane drinkers, for whom special statutory restraints are provided, and these are again divided into subclasses: first, those who inherit the propensity; second, those who erince it as the chief manifestation of some form of cerebral disease; third, those who are afflicted with it as a result of injury to the head, severe fever or other wasting bodily ailment, mental shock, heavy grief, reverse of fortune, and indeed, causes similar to those attending some other insanities; and, fourth, those who acquire it through a vicious course of indulgence in stimulants. Cases of this kind require medical rather than punitive treatment, and in the opinion of the British Medical Association should be discriminated from those of the criminal drunkards who require the application of ordinary penal and reformatory agencies. The doctors ought to know more about this subject than anybody else, and it is discouraging that in the main they are obliged to admit the inadequacy of all expedients to the correction and remedy of the evil. Whatever form the disease or vice assumes, it is obstinate and refractory, and there, as here, the only thing that society can do is to battle constantly with all its manifestations, employing statutory, hortatory, educational and all other means against it without looking for its extirpation, and necessarily being content with a moderate measure of amelioration.

SENATE'S WORK

A Few Bills are Passed and Many More are Reported for Passage.

WORLD INVITED TO THE EXPOSITION

Senators Inquire Concerning Employees of State Institutions.—Public Printing Bill Comes Up.—Making More Offices to be Filled.

The senate put in a hard working day Wednesday, the leading features being the reception of the governor's message and the unusually large number of bills passed.

Mr. Johnson presented two petitions from the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Aurora, Hamilton county, one asking for an amendment to the present suffrage law giving women the right to vote at municipal elections, and the other asking that the law of decedents be amended so as to give the widow or widower her or his share in absolute title.

From the committee on revenue Mr. Beal reported favorably on senate file No. 200, a bill to amend the revenue laws relating to county boards of equalization; also senate file No. 225, to regulate salaries of county judges, county clerks, county treasurers and clerks of the district court and their deputies.

From the committee on education Mr. Canaday presented favorable reports on the following bills: Senate file No. 204, providing that graduates of the University of Nebraska for three years immediately following graduation without first having secured a certificate from the county superintendent; also senate file No. 209, providing that in school districts having four children of school age, or less, the annual levy shall not exceed \$400.

From the committee on library, Mr. Canaday reported favorably on senate file 231, providing that reports of the Nebraska supreme court shall be sold for \$1.25 per volume.

The consideration of senate file No. 132, introduced by Mr. Grothman by request, and providing for the appointment of a state printer and stationer, having been made a special order for 11 o'clock, and that hour having arrived, the senate went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Watson of Saline in the chair. The consideration of the bill was interrupted by the appearance of the governor's private secretary with a special message from the chief executive. After the message had been received, consideration of the public printer bill was resumed.

The bill provides that the governor shall appoint a state printer and stationer, who shall hold his office for the term of two years. He is to have general supervision over all state printing, binding and stationery and office supplies used by state officers and in state institutions, is authorized to advertise for bids and to let contracts.

Mr. Mutz offered an important amendment, which was agreed to, requiring the state printer to exercise the same supervision over all the printing for counties and county officers, and also directing the attorney general to prepare a set of forms to that all legal blanks used in the several counties shall be uniform. The noon hour having arrived, the committee rose, reported progress and was given leave to sit again.

After the noon recess the regular order was resumed. Several bills were introduced and read the first time.

Seven bills having been reported as having been correctly enrolled, they were read the third time and passed as follows:

Senate file No. 51, providing that "cities and villages are empowered and authorized to receive by gift or devise real estate within their corporate limits, or within five miles thereof, for purpose of parks or public grounds."

Senate file No. 74, introduced at the request of the charitable organizations of Omaha, providing a law defining cruelty to children, prescribing punishment therefor and for the guardianship of children in certain cases.

Senate file No. 76, providing that no child under the age of 12 years shall be employed in any store, office, shop, factory or mine in Nebraska to exceed three months in any one year.

Senate file No. 117, providing that all graduates of the University of Nebraska holding the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science shall be accredited a qualified teacher within the meaning of the school laws of this state; and all such graduates shall have equal privileges, upon equal conditions, with graduates from any and all other educational institutions within the state.

Senate file No. 167, requiring school district boards to provide on every school house site and keep in good repair and in clean and healthful condition at least two separate water closets.

Senate file No. 179, providing that all legal advertisements shall be set in solid nonpareil type.

INVITATION TO THE WORLD.
Joint resolution No. 7, introduced by Mr. Howell, and relating to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition was passed. It is as follows:

Whereas, The congress of the United States did, by an act approved by the president June 10, 1896, pledge the government to participate in a Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be held in Omaha, Neb., between June 1 and November 1, 1898, and did by said act grant to said exposition all the rights and privileges heretofore granted to international exhibitions; therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Nebraska, That his excellency, the governor of the

state of Nebraska, be and he is hereby authorized and requested to announce by proclamation that said exposition is to be held at the time and place aforesaid, and to extend to the people of the several states and territories of the United States, through the respective governors of such states and territories, a cordial invitation on the part of the state of Nebraska to participate in said exposition; and be it further

Resolved, That his excellency, the governor of the state of Nebraska, be and he is hereby requested to issue and deliver to the secretary of state of the United States invitations to the foreign nations and governments having representatives accredited to them in Washington, inviting and requesting such foreign nations and governments to participate in said Trans-mississippi Exposition, with a request to the secretary of state that he deliver such invitations to such representatives of foreign nations and governments represented at Washington.

The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 26 to 6.

INQUIRY CONCERNING EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Dundas of Nemaha offered the following:

Whereas, It is currently reported that there are on the pay rolls at the State house and in many of our state institutions employees whose services could be dispensed with without violence to good government, or to the management of the state institutions, which said report has been measurably confirmed by recent reports of state auditors; therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee on finance, ways and means be instructed by the senate to ascertain and report the facts in the matter, at some time before the senate shall be called on to vote on measures appropriating money for salaries and employees' wages.

Mr. Ransom objected to the present consideration and the resolution went over.

Mr. Ransom offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, By the senate, the house concurring, That the State Printing Board be and is hereby instructed not to contract for or pay for printing in the journals of the senate and house, or biographical sketches of members, or the constitution of the state; and also that said board be further instructed not to contract for or pay for printing the constitution in connection with the publication of the session laws.

The House.

When the house convened Hull of Harlan moved that the trans-Mississippi exposition bill, house roll No. 93, be advanced to the head of the list of bills on general file. Mr. Hull made a few remarks on his motion, during which he said no member need commit himself for an appropriation by voting to advance the bill.

Pollard of Cass favored the motion. Wooster of Merrick failed to understand why the bill should be advanced out of its regular position. He said the friends of the measure were afraid to let the bill come up in its regular order because of the recent disclosures in the treasury. He charged them with desiring to take snap judgment on the house before the condition of the treasury was fully known. He said that upwards of \$500,000 of refunding bonds would come due and an appropriation for them would have to be made at this session. He thought it was monstrous for anyone to come and ask a cent for any exposition in view of this condition.

Pollard of Cass raised the point of order that Mr. Wooster was not talking to the question. The point was sustained. Winslow of Gosper moved to amend the motion by deferring action till the state institutions were provided for. He thought that in view of the fact that \$500,000 of deficiency claims were before the committee on claims, it would be injurious to make a large appropriation. Horner of Dawson thought it was a fair proposition to advance the bill. Clark of Richardson favored it. He contended that the promoters of the exposition should no longer be left on the anxious seat and that the success of the exposition depended largely upon early action by the house.

Gaylord of Buffalo spoke against advancing the bill. He said that the parties who had been circulating a petition at his home at Kearney in favor of a large appropriation were not taxpayers. Some of the business men who had signed the petition had told him that they did not know what they had been signing. He favored making the state appropriations first.

Fouke of Gospe wanted to take up the bill at the earliest possible date. Jenkins of Jefferson opposed advancing the bill in view of the recent disclosures in the state treasury.

STEBBINS HEARD FROM.

Stebbins of Lincoln said that from the speeches of the morning he believed the state was about bankrupt. That, he said, had long been his private opinion, but he wanted to say that the populist party was not responsible for it. He favored considering the bill at once and thought it was a courtesy that should be extended to the friends of the measure.

Hull of Harlan said that postponing the bill till the appropriations were made would in effect be equal to killing it. Eager of Seward moved the previous question and it was ordered. The amendment was then lost by a vote of 26 yeas to 7 nays.

More interesting events occurred in the house. In addition to a special committee appointed to investigate state offices, and particularly the treasury, was submitted.

The house was not in a mood to take positive action when the report of the special investigating committee had been read. The governor's message and the report of the committee had been made special order for the same time, and both were considered together. The committee recommended that another committee be appointed to investigate more fully, but the majority element desired to hold a caucus on the matter and so the whole matter was referred to a committee temporarily till a conference could be held.

The republicans took a firm stand for immediate action. Clark of Lancaster moved that the house appoint a committee of five with full authority to act, which should confer with a like committee from the senate to go to work at once. This was voted down as the majority freely said, because they wanted to caucus. The sentiment was strong for investigation on both sides but the populists said they would get the blame, if there was any, and they did not desire to go too fast.

FARM FIT FOR A KING.

Secretary Morton Admires Vanderbilt's Estate at Biltmore.

Wm. E. Curtis writes as follows to the Chicago Record: Secretary Morton recently spent a week at Biltmore, N. C., investigating the famous estate of George Vanderbilt, and he told his colleagues at the Cabinet meeting the other day that there was nothing in the world owned by sovereign or subject that will compare with it either as a residence or an object lesson in the agricultural arts.

"It is the grandest idea," said Mr. Morton, "that young Mr. Vanderbilt is trying to carry out. It is unique, and none but a man of enormous wealth could undertake it. Few kings have either funds or the good of their people at heart sufficient to conceive and carry out what Mr. Vanderbilt has successfully demonstrated. I do not know how much money he has spent there, nor how much more he intends to invest, but it is one of the grandest undertakings that individual enterprise ever attempted, and I understand that it is the owner's intention to leave it as a legacy to the public when he can no longer enjoy it himself."

"There are 95,000 acres in the estate, and every inch of it may be said to be under scientific cultivation, embracing every branch of the vegetable kingdom. Combined with this he has the most perfect system of roadways that I have ever seen, and you can drive 100 miles over macadamized pavement without going off his estate. As an exhibition of landscape gardening it is without equal. Fred Law Olmstead has had charge of that branch of the work, and the late Mr. Hunt was the architect of all the buildings, which for their several uses surpass any that exist on earth. There is no palace in Europe that can equal Mr. Vanderbilt's villa for elegance, comfort and convenience, and he is gathering there a collection of works of art that would make it famous if it had no other attraction. His stables, his barns, his dairies, his propagating houses, his henneries and other features of his establishment are all on the same grand scale. He has undertaken to furnish the highest possible example of the science of food culture in every one of his branches. He has employed the best men he can find to take charge of his experiments and pays them salaries that are commensurate with their services. There are Germans and Frenchmen, Italians and Englishmen, as well as Americans, employed. The foreigners are usually men of high professional reputations who are attached to universities in the old world and spend their vacations three, four or six months on Mr. Vanderbilt's estate looking after their respective departments. While the work has not yet been carried far enough to show results, the possibilities of usefulness are offered by Mr. Vanderbilt's enterprise."

"I consider his work there just as important to the agricultural interests of this country as the Department of Agriculture at Washington. He employs more men than I have under my charge, and I think he is spending more money every year than Congress appropriates for this department, although I do not know his figures. He has nearly a thousand names on his pay roll and we have about 700. His men are promoted for efficiency according to the most practical civil service rules. If a man who is employed at a dollar a day to shovel dirt shows that he is capable of something better his work and his wages are both advanced, and the same rule applies to everybody on the estate."

"If there were nothing else to be accomplished, Mr. Vanderbilt is at least building up an educational institution that will furnish scientific farmers and teachers for the instruction of the rest of mankind, and I feel like thanking old Commodore Vanderbilt for having given us a grandson who has the brains and the benevolence to devote his wealth to afford the public such valuable object lessons in art, architecture, agriculture, forestry, viticulture, dairy, roadmaking and other useful sciences."

"The people down there talk about the enormous amount of money that Mr. Vanderbilt is investing to gratify his taste and pride, to provide luxuries for his appetite and magnificent displays to flatter his vanity, but the poor creatures do not comprehend the first letter in the alphabet of his ambition. Their vision is not broad enough to grasp a single fragment of the idea he is developing, and while they imagine that it is all due to selfishness he is a great benefactor working for them. They talk about the land being worn out down there in North Carolina. It's the people. The land is all right. It's brains and energy were applied to its cultivation."



The Housewife's Song.
Over the washtub bending,
Arms to the elbow bare,
Of clothes to wash, no ending,
For must have things to wear!

Cannot go unclad-like;
Cannot go half-way clean,
But 'tis sort of sad-like,
That dirt's so easy seen!

Have to raise a pan of bread,
Have to brew the yeast,
Have to see the pot is fed,
Before the boil has ceased.

Seems as if 'twas all at once,
Things must have attention,
Can't sit down and be a dunce,
Unless some new invention!

Something so folks needn't cook,
Needn't haste and hurry,
Just sit down before a book—
Drop all care and worry!

If it must be the washtub,
Why, better laugh than sigh—
Soap 'em, rinse 'em, wring and rub,
And hang 'em up to dry!

The Dige-tion of Staple Edibles.
Boiled rice will digest in one hour; if boiled in milk, however, it requires two hours; if eaten with unboiled milk two hours and fifteen minutes. Raw egg will digest in about one hour and a half; fried, three hours and a half; soft-boiled, three hours; hard-boiled, three hours and a half. The white and yellow should be served together as one assists in the digestion of the other. Salt beef requires four hours and fifteen minutes. Beefsteak, broiled, three hours. Stewed oysters, three hours and a half. Oysters require a longer time to digest than broiled meat. Roast veal requires five hours for perfect digestion. Pork the same. Suet pudding is supposed to take five hours and a half.—Ladies Home Journal.

Hard Soap.
A simple way to make a small amount of hard soap is to buy a can of prepared potash and dissolve it in one quart of cold water. The potash will cause the water to boil like lime when the mixture cools, and just before it is cold stir in five pounds of melted grease. Stir the soap for ten minutes over the fire and then pour it into an old dripping pan or some similar square-cornered dish. An old wooden box if the joints are tight is the best thing to put it in to harden. Where there are stationary washtubs these may be utilized to cool the soap. When it is soft cut it into suitable sized bars and let it become hard. It can be used twenty-four hours after it is made, but it is better for ripening a month.—Rural World.

Waldorf Salad.
Pare, core and cut into dice four large tart apples, add to them a quart of celery, cut into half-inch pieces. Dust over a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of paprika and then two tablespoonfuls of tarragon vinegar. Mix all together, and then stir in a cup and a half of good stiff mayonnaise dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves, or just as it is, garnished with celery tops.—Ladies Home Journal.

Brief Hints.
It is positively ascertained that to drink a half pint of hot milk or hot water will have the effect of producing sleep in eight cases out of ten.

In making green apple sauce, pit a few dates, cut them into quarters, and add them to the sauce just before removing from the fire. This will be a great improvement to the sauce.

Until it is time for the new nuts to be brought into the markets, last year's crop is all that is available. Almonds and English walnuts may be much improved and freshened by soaking them in luke-warm water for a few hours.

In camping, or where one does not wish to take extra bedding along, a warm covering may be made by basting together three thicknesses of newspaper and putting it under the spread. It is very warm and light, and may be thrown away when not needed.

It would be much more economical if the supply of laundry soap for the coming winter is purchased now, the bars cut into short lengths and piled upon the storeroom or high pantry shelves, leaving a space between each pile. The soap will then harden so that when used it will not waste as quickly.

The average maid needs to be taught that the washing of china and glass is more of an art than she realizes. The dishes should be cleaned with a piece of bread crust instead of the usual knife, which will scratch fine dishes. Neatly pile them together before preparing the water, and then the work does not appear to be a burden.

To keep a jacket in good shape it should be kept on a hanger when not in use. If it is hung by a loop at the back of the neck, it will soon give the garment a dragged appearance. If loops are used they should be at the armhole, and the two ends of the loops fastened together, not having a two-inch space, as is a common custom. Then hang the jackets upon two hooks.

A medium-sized paper pad with a lead pen attached hung over a kitchen table will be found of great convenience. If articles needed are written down upon this pad they will not be overlooked. When the housewife starts for market the outside slip can be pulled off and taken with her instead of her trifling to her memory, with the danger of forgetting some simple but most important article.