

The Sioux County Journal

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HARRISON, - NEBRASKA

A cablegram says that in Paris last year 63,462 wedding rings were pawned. It will surprise many to learn that such things ever are used in Paris.

A Boston girl 16 years old has run away from home "to join a ballet." Before doing that she ought to think the matter over very carefully for about forty-four years.

With Anthony Comstock charged with accepting bribes for the protection of crime, it would seem that the pillars of the church are indeed falling. Are there any honest men left in New York?

If Chief Johnson, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, knows what he is talking about the new silver certificates are going to be transcendental works of art. Almost any old kind of a \$10 bill, though, looks beautiful to us.

A woman preacher in a Boston Christian science church copyrights her sermons and warns all newspapers not to use them without her permission. We shall next hear of some Connecticut parson taking out letters patent on salvation.

Boston is trying to solve the question, "How long should a matrimonial engagement last?" Branch-of-promise authorities are practically agreed that matrimonial engagements should last until marriage. Variations from this rule are dangerous.

The relatives of General Clay, who at the age of 83 has married a girl 15 years old, may let their anger cool against the gentle groom. If that 15-year-old lass does not make the few remaining years of the General's life very sad and sorrowful, we don't know anything about the effect of a spring shower on a bank of snow.

The fate of Louis Piskulick, proprietor of the Slavjanska Sloga, at San Francisco, should prove a warning to some other "journalists." He engaged an editor, who took occasion to "roast" him in his own paper, calling him some very hard names. A humorous feature of the matter is that the proprietor has had the editor arrested for libel, and the pretty point of law will be raised: Can a man be libeled in his own paper? It may be well to note here that a journalist is a man who owns a paper, but can't write, and Mr. Piskulick is said to be that kind of a journalist.

Mechanical science will have to come to the aid of the costly plate glass show window. The latest device of the matrimonial burglar is to wait for the witching hour when inside watchers have gone home and policemen are nodding on their beats. Then with a little noise as possible he smashes show windows containing articles of value and gets away with at least some of the plunder, either with the help of the crowd that gathers or before any can gather. It has become the practice of shopkeepers in this country, as it has long been the custom in Paris and Brussels, to put a good part of a stock into the window and let it be seen by the glare of electric light all night. Now, unless the plate glass illuminated show window is not to be left filled with valuables, it will be necessary to provide an automatic iron curtain which, the moment the glass is shattered, will fly up or fall down, making noise enough to assure capture of the burglars before they have time to steal or to escape.

Massachusetts Ploughman: Is it best to pay children for work done on the farm? Yes, decidedly it is best. Unpaid drudgery is almost sure to drive the young people away from the farm. Nothing will put business into a boy like earning a little money. We have seen the plan tried in several families and nothing but good has resulted. Children should be paid by the job, never by the hour. Do not oblige them to save their money; they will soon learn to do so of their own accord. Offer them good interest as an encouragement to save. If they are paid at all liberally they should be expected to provide their own clothing and incidental expenses, but not until the sum earned is considerably more than sufficient for such purposes. The boy who is thus gradually taught to manage his own affairs and to provide for himself will probably stick to the farm, but if he doesn't, he will be a success at any business; and the girl who is thus trained will become the sort of a wife whose husband prefers to entrust her with the family pocketbook.

The record of the last year with reference to mercantile failures is worthy of emphasis. The total number of such failures in the United States was 12,721, against a total of 15,590 in 1903—a difference in number of 18 per cent. in favor of 1904. The number of mercantile failures in 1903 was a little more than double the number in 1902. The liabilities of the failed firms last year were in the aggregate 63 per cent. less than during 1903. There was a reduction of the number of firms and persons engaged in mercantile pursuits, as commercially reported, but nevertheless the proportion of failures to total number in business was much less than in 1903. The bank record is even more favorable than the mercantile record. During last year only 73 banks suspended, against 308 during 1903. Their total liabilities were only \$35,400,000, against \$170,000,000 during 1903. These records result from

reliable reports of the commercial agencies of recognized standing in the business world.

The chairman of the meat and cattle section of the London Chamber of Commerce is credited with the making of two statements which contradict each other. He says Americans have sent meat to the English markets perfectly regardless of the price at which it was sold, and then claims the said Americans say the British salesman shall be deprived of the pound and a quarter allowance in every quarter of meat hitherto allowed to compensate for the loss by shrinkage in transit and cutting up, and that the salesman must not make such allowances to his customers. The Americans would seem to be insisting on the full price of the meat without regard to distinction, hence cannot be careless in regard to the amount of money they receive for the property. One would think the matter of deduction is a thing that will regulate itself, the buyer being unwilling to pay the same price per pound where no allowance is made for shrinkage. Surely the American beef men do not control the English markets for meat to such an extent as to render this impossible. Apparently the real trouble is that native grown beef is undersold by that which is imported from the United States, this fact being favored by cheap rates of transportation inland as well as across the Atlantic. Anyway it is absurd to insinuate that the American exporters of meat willingly arrange to have the stuff sold at a loss to themselves. They do not do business on that plan if they can help it.

JAPANESE PATRIOTISM.

Homely Incident Showing Love for Their Country.

A homely incident is related in one of the provincial journals of Japan which is not without a touch of pathos. Kuroiso is the name of one of the lesser stations on the northern route, the nearest village of any importance being known as Higashi Nasuno-mura, a little place of less than 500 inhabitants. As many trains have lately been bringing soldiers down from the northern provinces, and as these trains have invariably to stop awhile at Kuroiso, the people of the above-named village thought this an excellent opportunity to turn an honest penny by selling articles of food, tobacco, etc., to the soldiers en route.

There was an old woman, however, who had a bigger conception of her duty and what was owing to the defenders of her country than any of her fellow villagers. Parting with everything she could spare she spent all the result in buying a large quantity of chestnuts. These were then made into that kind of cake known as kachikuri. This done, the old woman carried the cakes to the trains whenever they bore soldiers southward and presented each man with some of the sweets she had sacrificed so much to procure.

She accompanied each little gift with a bow and the wish: "Conquer in battle and come back to Japan victorious and unscathed." The soldiers were touched by her simple words and artless demeanor and would have given her money, but she positively refused to receive anything in return for the loyal offerings.

"This," says our provincial contemporary, "is the old chivalrous spirit of Japan, not that mercantile and sordid disposition that has so largely usurped the place held by Yamatodamashi of yore."

Beautiful Sight.

In "Trans-Siberian Savages" the author gives a description of a beautiful and unique phenomenon which was witnessed off the shore of Sakhalin Island. The bright blue water was so clear that for a long distance from the shore he could see the bottom, and even the fishes, shoals of which were moving gently hither and thither.

Above the swimming fish was a strange phenomenon: the surface of the water was like dazzling snow. This brilliant white surface, which extended over an area of nearly a square mile, was not sea-foam, for with the exception of the ocean swell, the water was placid as a lake.

My friend, seeing my delight, motioned me to hand him one of the rifles. He took no aim, but simply fired.

Instantly the air was full of skimming snow-flakes, scintillating in the bright sunshine against the deep blue sky across the horizon, while the surface of the water ceased to be white, and became uniform in its blueness.

This is the most beautiful sight that this latitude has to offer, and most fortunate was I in getting it. Just at that season, millions upon millions of exquisitely white birds migrate to that spot. They are whiter than the whitest of gulls, and their plumage is much more brilliant, so as to be quite dazzling in the sunshine. What these birds are I had no opportunity of determining.

First Letter Carriers.

It is not clear that the letter carriers were regularly employed before 1753, when tradition tells us that Benjamin Franklin, the new Postmaster General, employed them in Philadelphia, and possibly in New York. The earliest evidence I have is of 1762, when the Philadelphia postmaster advertised that his "boy" had run away, and that patrons must call for their letters at the post-office. The Postal Journal of Hugh Finlay, a storehouse of sound information, tells us that Boston had no letter carrier in 1773. Of New York, he says that "soon after the arrival of the mail the letters are quickly delivered by a runner," which means messenger or letter carrier.—The Postal Record.

In the Hoop of War. Cannon-balls made of mud instead of iron, and painted, appear to be particularly responsible for the Chinese defeats.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 1.—Yes

terday afternoon's proceedings at the trial of Harry Hayward for the murder of Catharine Ging were brought to an abrupt termination by the fainting of one of the jurors, S. H. Dyer of Excelsior. The doctor who examined him expressed the opinion that he was overcome by the foul atmosphere of the court room, but later they expressed a fear that he might die.

New details were brought out at the trial of Hayward concerning his knowledge of the crime before anyone suspected that a murder had been committed. Policeman Moore heard Hayward declare that Miss Ging was murdered for her money. It was brought out very plainly that Hayward made this charge of murder before the police were aware that the affair had been other than accidental, and his minute description of the young woman's clothing on the fatal night when he had, according to his own statements, no means of knowing what she would wear, made a strong impression on everyone who heard the evidence. When the officers insisted that Miss Ging had most likely met with an accident Hayward replied excitedly: "It was no accident. They were not after any she had with her; it was for money outside of that."

Hayward was indifferent. Harry Gossman's testimony was of a rather startling character. It showed, if nothing else, the utter indifference of Hayward to Miss Ging's fate, and the intense solitude he felt as to the validity of the insurance he held on her life. Gossman testified that Miss Ging had cautioned him to say nothing to Hayward about going out that night, and when he did tell Hayward the latter's conduct suggested the idea that he was jealous of Miss Ging and suspected her of preferring the company of a man unknown to him. The defense very evidently intends to make this theory count for all it is worth. It will attempt to show that Hayward's fear of being supplanted in Miss Ging's confidence was sincere; that he loved the woman and was insanely jealous of her.

It is entirely possible that the depositions and witnesses to be secured by the defense from Illinois and Indiana will testify that there had been insanity in Hayward's family. The defense practically admits that it will charge his brother Adrey of being of unsound mind, and the demeanor of the witness as he described his relations with Harry will, in the opinion of the defense, corroborate this theory. During the recital of history Adrey Hayward becomes much excited and it is said that his entire demeanor when referring to the crime is terror-stricken.

Have to Face a New Trouble.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—If the Union Pacific road is humored in its request to have the Puget sound rate shown in the trans-Missouri rate sheets, it will probably sign the agreement of the new western passenger trunk line committee at tomorrow's meeting. This will complete the list of western and trans-continental lines, but it is feared that if the Union Pacific's Puget sound rates are shown in the trans-Missouri sheet the Northern Pacific will resign from the association, which it joined on the express stipulation that this should not be done. There is a chance, however, that this difficulty may be compromised and in that case the Union Pacific would once more open its Denver and Ogden gateways and the boycott which has been in effect against it so long by other California lines would be lifted. A local agreement for California business has been completed by the sub-committee appointed by the western trunk line committee for that purpose. The local association will be called the San Francisco and Oakland local passenger association and will have but limited privileges. Its agents will not be permitted to meet competition and all disputes which come within its territory will be referred to the general association for settlement. The payment of commissions is strictly forbidden.

Charged With Negligence.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 1.—The coroner's investigation into the terrible explosion of January 15, by which fifty-eight men were killed, was concluded this evening and the verdict fixes the responsibility on the Kenyon-Connel Hardware company, in whose warehouses the explosions occurred. The members of the companies are charged with criminal negligence in storing large quantities of powder within the city limits contrary to law.

Struck Oil in Wisconsin.

PALMYRA, Wis., Feb. 1.—Oil was struck at a depth of about 200 feet by men boring an artesian well on the Weis dairy farm. The flow is large, with a mixture of water. Though the quantity of oil seems to be large, there can be little hope that it will last long enough to be of any commercial value.

A Great Deal of Mail Lost.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Captain Brooks, superintendent of the foreign mail service, received a cablegram from the director-general of the German postoffice department stating that 230 sacks of mail matter destined for the United States were lost in the disaster and that nothing had been heard of the missing mail clerk.

Making a Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mexico and Guatemala, according to the impression of state department officials, are proceeding satisfactorily toward an amicable settlement of their difficulties as a result of the conference between Ministers Romero and Arimago, brought about by Secretary Graham and his suggestions of mutual concessions. It is understood that Guatemala has publicly conceded the main portion of the boundary line as laid down by Mexico.

A Terrible Disaster at Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, bound from Bremen for New York, was sunk in a collision with a small steamer fifty miles off Lowestoft early in the morning. She carried 380 souls. But twenty-one survivors have been landed but a few others may still be afloat in one of the ship's small boats.

At 10 o'clock yesterday evening the number of lives lost was given out as 350. The survivors of the wreck were landed at Lowestoft by the fishing smack Wildflower at 5:40 yesterday evening.

NEBRASKANS AMONG THE LOST.—Hoffman Lager, Schigel and Viversa of Cleveland O., were saloon passengers and both the and Miss Buecker, steersage passengers. Hoffman's home is in Grand Island, Neb. His wife and boy went down with the ship. All of the rescued were in a pitiable condition. The passengers were but half clothed. Their garments were frozen stiff, their hair coated with ice, and anxiety and efforts had exhausted them so completely that they had to be helped ashore.

The officers and sailors were fully dressed, but their clothes had been drenched and frozen.

TORRE A HOLE IN HER SIDE.—The Elbe was hit about her engine room. When the small steamer wrenched away an enormous hole was left in the Elbe's side. The water poured through and down into the engine room in a cataract. The room filled almost instantly. The engines were still and the big bulk began to settle. The passengers were in bed. The bitter cold and rough sea had prevented any early rising, and none except the officers and crew on duty were on deck when the ship was struck. The shock and crash roused everybody. The steersage was in a panic in a moment and men, women and children, half dressed or in their night clothes, came crowding up the companion ways. They had heard the sound of rushing water as the other steamer backed off and had felt the Elbe lurch and settle.

MANY BOATS MISSING.

One boat carrying twenty-one persons who were landed at Lowestoft put off in such haste from the sinking steamer that nobody in it noticed what became of the other boats. The survivors believe, however, that they got away safely. They say that they tossed about in the heavy seas for several hours before they sighted the Wildflower. The little smack bore down on them at once and took them aboard. They were exhausted from excitement and exposure. Several of them were in a state of collapse and had to be carried or dragged from one boat to the other. Miss Anna Buecker, the only woman in the party, was prostrated as soon as they got clear of the Elbe. She lay in the bottom of the boat for five hours, with the seas breaking over her, and the water that had been shipped half covered her body. Although her physical strength was gone she showed true pluck, however, and did not utter a word of complaint, and repeatedly urged her companions not to mind her, but look after themselves. Hoffman's leg was hurt severely while he was chasing boats. The survivors cannot say too much in praise of the Wildflower's crew, who gave them every possible attention.

The Cars are Running.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Every trolley in the city was in operation Wednesday morning except one. That was on the Third Avenue line to Ft. Hamilton. The strikers cut the wires of that line at Bay Ridge during the night and cars could not run until linemen made repairs. Wires were cut in nine places in all last night.

The 6,000 men who went out in a body are still holding out. They were prepared for a long siege and say they have plenty of money coming in daily in contributions, aside from what they had laid away from their wages. One reason why the strikers hold together so well is that one whole system, the Atlantic Avenue, President Norton, has positively refused to give work to any men who struck, and on the other lines other applicants are given the preference.

The lines now have enough men to operate all cars which are in condition to run, but about one-third of the cars have broken windows, disabled motors, or are otherwise incapacitated by the scurrilities they have been through during the last sixteen days. The strikers are now directing all their attention to court proceedings.

The second brigade of nearly three thousand men is still on the scene. The six hundred special policemen are retained and some degree of peace and quiet is restored.

Eighty-Seven Weds Seventy-Seven.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 31.—The Rev. Frank Robbins, pastor of the Norwalk Baptist church, received a visit from Harvey L. Brewer and Mrs. Martin S. Straw, who asked him to marry them. Mr. Robbins was surprised, as Mrs. Shaw's husband died but four months ago, but complied with the request. Mr. Brewer is 57 years old and this is his third matrimonial venture. Mrs. Straw is 77, has outlived four husbands and says she will outlive this one.

Family Burned to Death.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Jan. 31.—Peter Olson, his wife and three children, living two miles from Sterling, Burleigh county, were burned to death at an early hour Wednesday morning. Their nearest neighbors live two miles away and the fire was not noticed until too late to assist. The body of Olson's hired man, Theodore Bathley, has not been found, but it is supposed to be in the ruins. The bodies are all burned unrecognizably.

James Fair's Will Settled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 30.—The will of the late ex-Senator James G. Fair has been settled from the office of the county clerk of this city, a lot of worthless papers being substituted. No trace of the missing testament has been discovered. The affair has caused a great sensation, over \$3,000,000 being at stake.

The discovery of the theft was made about half an hour before the usual time for closing the office. Some one had come in and asked permission to see the document. A will filed for probate is a public document and like all papers in civil actions and probate proceedings is supposed to be open for the inspection of any one who is interested in the case and desires to see it. The clerk who was asked to produce the will went to the pigeon hole where it had been placed. He took the bulky envelope on which was inscribed "Last will and testament of James G. Fair," and carried it to the desk where the visitor was waiting.

When he opened it he was staggered at the contents. The precious document was not there. In its place was a lot of worthless paper, which had been carefully folded and inserted in the envelope in an attempt to delay the discovery as long as possible. A thorough search of the entire office, so far as practicable, was made but proved fruitless. The will was gone, but the investigation was not given up until long after clerk's office is supposed to be deserted.

When the chief deputy and the other clerks who had been apprised of the theft left the clerk's office last evening there was not the shadow of doubt in their minds but that the will had been stolen. The disappearance of such a will is a far more serious matter than would be the disappearance of a will in any ordinary case. The great length and peculiar verbiage of the document render it almost impossible to prove the exact language, which is important even should there be no contest.

Copies are in possession of the attorneys, but if there is to be a contest the accuracy of copies would be at once questioned. What is more, the signature of the dead millionaire is gone. It cannot be produced for the scrutiny of experts or for identification by the attesting witnesses whose testimony is to be offered in support of the will on the hearing of the executor's petition for the admission of the testament to probate.

Up to yesterday the abstracted document has not been recovered and its whereabouts is a mystery.

In the Hands of Receiver.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 30.—A grand coup was sprung by Joseph Greenhut and his friends, and the big organization known as the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' company is in the hands of two receivers appointed by Peter S. Grosscup, judge of the United States district court. Yesterday afternoon the receivers, E. F. Lawrence, a director of the First National bank of Chicago, and Joseph B. Greenhut of Peoria, filed their bonds for \$20,000 each before the court and were duly qualified to act. On Mr. Greenhut's bond are Messrs. Lynch and Rothschild of the National bank of the Republic of Chicago.

So secretly was the bill filed and the argument made that the exact time and place is not known, but it is supposed to have been heard in the judge's private chambers at 8 o'clock at night. Messrs. John S. Rannels and William Burry represented a large block of stock in the whisky trust. Among the foremost names which appear in the bill are those of Wormser & Olmsted, John Stevens of Peoria, the regular attorney of the whisky trust, was present at the time of the argument, and Levi Mayer was on hand for the occasion. The argument was brief and resulted in the filing of the bill and the appointment of the two receivers.

A Long Litigation.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Manitoba school case, which was ruled upon by the privy council has involved long litigation and fostered much religious animosity. The first legislature of Manitoba passed a law providing for protestant and Catholic schools. In 1890 the government, under the Greenway administration, passed a law requiring the application of all school taxes to the support of a common system. The Roman Catholics refused to pay the tax and sought to test the constitutionality of the act in the courts. The courts decided against them and supreme court was upset by the imperial privy council, which upheld the provincial government. This virtually wiped out parochial schools in Manitoba. The Catholics petitioned for remedial legislation, but the government refused to consider the petition. They then appealed to the privy council whose judgment, rendered, permits the case to be re-opened.

Smallpox at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—There are several cases of smallpox at the city hospital and three at quarantine. All are traced to the Madison, Ill., race track. Free vaccination is done by all the city physicians.

Arrested for Fighting.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Jack Fogarty, who officiated as referee at the Leeds McKeever bout on Saturday night, and was arrested on the charge of participating in an "unlawful fight with gloves," was given a hearing before Magistrate Polo. He was held in \$500 bail for a further hearing on Thursday, when other participants will be arraigned. Mayor Stuart refused to renew the theatrical license of the winter circus building where the fight took place.

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

Norfolk has a man named Barnacle. Harrington has donated handsomely to the western relief fund.

The Madison county fair will be held September 17 to 20, inclusive.

Two Swedish lady missionaries are doing revival work at Oakland.

The assess valuation of Red Willow county for last year was \$1,300,185.

The Boone county farmers' institute will be held at Albion February 7 and 8. Kearney county will endeavor to care for its own poor without calling for outside aid.

Real estate transfers to the amount of over \$2,000 took place in Nance county last week.

The diphtheria scourge at Minden is rapidly abating and the little folks now ill are getting better.

The western Nebraska educational association will meet at Sidney, Neb., April 26 and 27, 1905.

John Gray of Blair has nursed the most of his family through a severe siege of typhoid fever.

North Bend is rushing right along in its work of raising a large enough bonus to secure a sugar factory.

The people of Harrington are determined to have a state normal school. If the legislature has one to give out.

The Harrisburg News congratulates itself that it has pined through three years of tough times without running in debt.

The Eustis Record is very much afraid the present legislature is bent on robbing the state of the last dollar and then some.

The weather in Holt county is rather sultry for an editor by the name of Kaulzman. He talks too much with his mouth.

John Zehner aged eighty-three years, died Wednesday at Cedar Bluffs. He had resided in Saunders county twenty eight years.

R. K. Weston of Dorchester died very suddenly of angina pectoris. He was sixty years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

John Wolf of Minden died from the effects of having a tooth extracted some months ago. The wound developed into a cancer.

Mrs. Marthinson of Knox county, a young and apparently vigorous woman fell dead from apoplexy while attending her household duties.

Ed A. Fry of the Nobrara Pioneer is very active in the relief work going on in that part of the state. Ed has a heart that was built for an elephant.

The man, says the Stuart Ledger, whose name is recorded in the advertising columns is the man who holds a first mortgage on the tidal wave of prosperity.

While William Schoemack, living near Scribner, lay sick of typhoid fever some ungenerous cuss stole a trick of hay from him, and the News thinks the man ought to be hung.

It is the same old story. A stranger secured a team at the livery barn of Charley Cole in Arlington to ride out in the country a few miles to see a friend. "And he never came back."

Mrs. Bygren of Mercertown underwent an operation for dropsy of the pericardium (heart case) and three quarts of fluid were removed. She is resting easier, but permanent relief in such cases is very rare.

The supervisors of Nance county decided to let the printing to the paper making the lowest bid, but the shrewd pop chairman secured an adjournment before the matter was settled and the organ of the party will harvest perquisites under the old contract till the roses bloom in the glad month of June.

A stock company is being organized at De Witt that proposes to build a \$5,000 opera house, with a stage that will accommodate the best shows on the road. It is proposed to open a local brick yard and have part of the material for its construction manufactured at home. Good for De Witt!

Milton Bubkin, the young man employed as news gatherer on the Columbus Telegram is very versatile. He sets type, gathers news, collects bills, writes good poetry and occasionally accepts a call to preach a sermon. A Baptist by faith, he believes a person must be soured in all over to be baptized at all.

When O. D. Crane left Arcadia for Oregon on account of tough times, his paper, the Courier, was left in charge of his faithful wife, who had also the duty of caring for their five little children and could not be expected to get out a perfect paper with all her other cares. A preacher of the town named Thing noticed a few grammatical errors in a late issue of the Courier and took occasion in church to hold the lady and her work up to public ridicule, and the people are justly indignant that such a thing as Thing should do such a thing and there is strong talk of inviting him to inflict his presence upon a more forbearing community. His ought to go without waiting for an invitation.

From his artificial lake, which has been filled up with pure water, I. N. Clark of Sutton put up 500 tons of pure ice for the home market next summer. He also furnished fifty tons to the creamery company and some smaller lots to other parties.

The Naligh Leader asserts that for the past few days a large number of counterfeit coins, mostly nickels have been put in circulation in this city. Apparently they are fresh from a private mint, and the inference is that they are made in that vicinity.