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NATURE.

I muse on youder barren autumn field, Where west winds blow, birds sing, Rains fall, comes June, comes spring. Its secret many a year hath not revealed.

There many a dewy dawn bath writ in And white, and summer's feet Left many an imprint sweet, Yet something longed for hovers still un-

Ten thousand sunsets have not wakened to speech The western slopes, nor night's Pale flock of stars the heights;

The sea's kiss wine no answer from the beach.

Dead, eilent, nature stands before our We question her in vain, And bootless strive to gain

Her confidence; she vouchsafes no replies And yet, oftimes I think she yearns to

And comfort man with sheaves. To please him with her leaves-The wildest blast bath tones of tender-

And there are voices on the sea in storm Not of the water's strife; Faint tones, as though some life Amid the tumult struggled to take form.

There is an undertone in everything That comforts and uplifts, A light that never shifts Shines out of touch on the horison ring.

I know, behind you mountain's gloomy sides, There something waits for me

That I may never see— Some love-illumed face, some stretched hand hides.

Some spirit, something earth would half disclose, Half hide, invites the soul

Unto some hidden goal, Which may be death, or larger life-who -William Prescott Foster.

"THRIFT."

him Thrift. No one knew why she had given him the quaint name. Then when he was barely 2 years old she died. She left him with a great wealth of silent love, but that, like his name, sould not help him much—that is, not as far as one could judge things. The seighbors said it was a cough that had the cough had and under off. Probably but a starved-out life of lack of affectien and hard work had a good deal

The neighbors also thought that Mrs. Watson never had much spirit. It would seem as if they almost blamed ber for dying and leaving a husband had misgivings about the boy, and they were right. Thrift was deaf and dumb. His mother had struggled against the knowledge as long as she could. When she realized it she kept the knowledge to herself with a fierce love. But the cough came and settled all the problems of life for ber.

Thrift's father took her death as anathetically as he had taken all her life. Only Thrift seemed to realize that fate was still against him. He lay creeping for hours alone in the little cottage, strapped into his cot. The neighbors were kind to him. They took him in turn to their cottages, but the element of teasing children and rough handling was discordant to him. The women meant well, but it was a hard winter and money and tempers were short. Besides, Thrift's baby nature was hard to understand.

Brightness came into his life one day. It came in the guise of a little dressmaker, Jean Lawrence. She brought him a black frock. She had been busy, so she had put off the making till she had time. No one else had thought of the little mark of respect. It was a tribute to custom, but it was the one tribute of Mrs. Watson's life.

"Puir little lamb!" sald Jean Lawrence as she came in. Her eyes filled with quite unexpected tears as she saw the lonely baby.

Thrift could not hear her, but something sympathetic touched his understanding, for he held out his hands. "Puir little thing," said Jean Lawrence again, and she caught him up and covered him with kisses. Then she put Thrift back in his cot, and untied the little black frock. She turned to go, for she was in a hurry.

Thrift's mood changed. His blue eyes grew dark in the intensity of his passion. He kicked and screamed. His fully fair hair was ruffled; he looked the picture of a little demon.

"Pressirve us," said the little dress maker. It was the first time any exaggeration of feeling had ever come into her life. She was half fascinated and half terrified by this unexpected burst. "Presairve us!" she repeated more em phatically. She never could explain afterward what prompted her, but she stepped to the cot, wrapped a blanket around Thrift, and did not stop to think till she had deposited him safely in her own house. It was characteristic of Jean Lawrence that she never reasoned out why she had done this action. It ite as easy a matter to settle the sal of Thrift with his father. He was only too glad to be rid of the bur-

The first clashing of wills occurred to the same little black frock. The suggestefully refused to have anything

to do with it. Miss Lawrence was perplexed. It would never do to dress him in colors on Sunday. She compromised by making him a white frock, with a broad black sash. It set off the child's fairness, but still more it satisfied her sense of fitness.

Jean Lawrence always thought of that episode as an epoch in her life. The next epoch was the sudden resolve of Thrift's father to go to America Jean Lawrence lived in a state of tension till he had sailed. It seemed incredible to her that he could wish to leave his boy behind. She only saw the extreme desirability of Thrift in any manner and way. Thrift's father did not

It was soon after this that Jean Lawrence's old lover returned to his native village. This caused more thought in the village than Jean herself gave to it. It was ten years since John Forbes and she had been going to be married, and ten years is a long time in a woman's life. Since Thrift had entered her life she was uterly oblivious of anything excent her work. The more money she had the more she could do for Thrift. Jean Lawrence had always kept to

John Forbes had never married. Her old mother was alive then and everyone knew she would have liked the match. John Forbes had come back grayer and older than he had gone away, but he was richer and even more able to afford a wife.

herself and no one knew why she and

Time had not gone very well with Jean. She was thin and small always and she had had a hard life of work. Her sparse drab hair was beginning to be sprinkled with gray. She looked older than she really was. The village came to the conclusion that John Forbes "would go by her and seek a younger, bonnier woman." The two most concerned gave no cause for gos-

John Forbes would sometimes stop as he was passing the little cottage and say a few words. There never was any allusion to past times between them. They called each other Mr. Forbes and Mim Lawrence studiously. That was His mother had insisted upon calling the only clew either of them had that there was a mutual past between them.

On the Sundays that Jean went to church-her thoughts were always divided between the bairn at home and the pealms, to her great discomfiture-John Forbes would sometimes overtake her. They talked of the sermon, then of the crops and the weather. By degrees these subjects gained an easy familiarity and only varied with the sea-

No one was more surprised than Jean when John Forbes asked her one day to marry him. She stared at him in emotionless calm.

Ye must gie me time," she said. John Forbes agreed to this quite plahe saw in his first love in her faded and aged old-maidism. Possibly a tenacity of affection and the same instinct of faithfulness that brought him back to the little village-the little village with no pretensions to beauty or picturesqueness-kept him true to Jean. One was the home, the other the woman ne had loved. He saw no reason to change because he had seen many fairer homes and younger, prettler women.

Jean did not analyze her sentiments It was not her way. Besides, love never entered her head as far as it concerned John Forbes. She merely re viewed the advantages as they concerned Thrift. The rumor that a new and more modern dressmaker was going to set up finally settled it, and she said John yes.

The day was fixed for the second time in their lives. Jean had given up her house. She was waiting with tranquility for this new step in her life. the had quite come to the couclusion that she could not do better for Thrift. One evening John Forbes arrived Thrift lay contentedly on the hearth rug looking at him. The last time John had been at the cottage Thrift had been in one of his passionate fits.

This had set him pondering. After this there had been several well-meant efforts at kindness on the part of his friends. They happened to coincide with his own views. They advised him to send Thrift away. Jean, they said, would neglect everyone and everything for the boy. She would wear herself out for Thrift, but not bother with anything that did not coa-

cern him. How far he believed this or how far a man's dislike to scenes or a natural desire to have his wife's affection centered in himself had to do with his resolve he could not have told. He bestirred himself, and with infinite trouble and by some outlay he secured an admission for the child to a deaf and

dumb lustitution. It was this fact he had come to tell lean. He rather wished Thrift would help him to lead up to it by a scene. Thrift gave him no help. He lay smiling impenetrably.

Jean was not quick at reading signs. "Jean," he said at last helplessly, we'll be merrit Tuesday."

"Ay," assented Jean cheerfully. Her eyes fell naturally on Thrift and she miled at the boy.
"And Thrift?" John added, with a

"Ay, Thrift," she repeated.
"Ay, Thrift," said John. Then findng this even did not progress matters so said desporately, with a match of

spiciously clear note of interrogation

The old clock ticked through the room. The peats spluttered on the low hearth, in front of which on a curiously woven rug Thrift lay.

There was absolute silence for a bit. Then Jean's voice broke it. "Then, John Forbes, ye're no merry-

ing me. Again there was silence.

John said in a quiet voice: "I hae made a' the arrangements for him, Jean. He will gang to a schule fa they'll teach him to read and write, and understand talk of a kind." "Will they teach him to talk like ither

fowk?" Her tone was expressionless.

"Na, they canna dae that." "Then why should the bairn be bothered wi' learning that'll niver das him or onyone else ony gude? Tell me that John Forbes."

"It will give him employment, Jean, and besides " Here John Forbes, with a man's tactlessness, undid every bit of good his arguments might have effected. He added: "Fowk tell me ye just mak' an idol o' him, and that ye hae nae ither idea but him. A man could na be expeck'd to stan' that, and ither people kenning it."

Jean had been passing through a crisis and she was but a woman.

"And if fowk care to gossip over my affairs, John Forbes, and you care to heed them," she retorted vehemently. "If Thrift disna gang wi' me nae poo'rs will tak' me to your hooose." John was annoyed by her tone.

"And supposing I say I winns hae Thrift?"

They sat on in a strained silence. John was too angry to move or speak. Jean had no wish, either, to break the silence. "Ye ken this is the second time your

obstinacy has come in the wye," said John, finally. "I mind," said Jean, briefly. "But I didna mean ye to tak' it as ye did you

time," she added. "I didna ken," replied John. It struck neither of them that there was any pathos in the sentence a pathos of a ten years' mistaken stience! "Are ye sure ye mean it noo?" he

asked, getting up. "I certainly dae," said Jean, firmly. "Then guid-by, Jean."

"Guid-by." The instant the door was shut Jean almost strangled Thrift with kisses. Unfortunately the practical things could not be settled so summarily.

Jean had given up her house, and she found it was let to the new dressmaker. She was not accustomed to complications in her life. Alternatives seemed to crop up and they worried her. At the same time Thrift was her one object. Everything was directed to his aim. After some few weeks she half mile from the straggly village. It proved too far, or the "hang" of the new dressmaker's skirts proved too much for Jean's old customers. Work and pay became scant. The little dressmaker bore up proudly and bravely. She stinted and starved herself, but Thrift grew and flourished. There loomed before her always a fear of the "charity" where her boy might be taught-and no one knew at what expense of unkindness.

If the worst came to the worst she would ask John Forbes to get him in. and she would become a servant. One wintry evening the child was fretful and alling. A knock came to the door | ion and sustaining the plaintiff. " seem to notice the extreme poverty of see if these things were as bad as report said that he had come.

He took Thrift up on his knee and he talked occasionally to Jean. "Can I dae onything for ye?" he said,

suddenly. "For the boy, ye ken." A little flush came in Jean's cheeks.

She faltered her thanks.

In a rush of love for Thrift she began faintly to realize that she had not appreciated this man as he deserved. In the same moment she realized she had thrown her chance away.

No idea that she might work on her old lover's pity crossed her mind. She began timidly asking him if he could manage to send Thrift to the home he had mentioned.

"Why noo, when ye were so set against it?" asked John, with a severity that was not reassuring. "It's circumstances," said Jean brief-

She felt she would die rather than let John Forbes know there was noth-

ing in the house to eat and no money. She would have risked everything but the fear of Thrift falling ill. "Weel," said John slowly, "I'll see

aboot it. But hoo wull ye pay me, Jean? The little dressmaker drew berself

"There'll be no fear o' that, John Forbes.

"But ye hivna tell't me in fat wye. Jean. "In honest money, by honest work."

deep crimson on her cheek. "But I dinna want your money, and as for wark, suppose ye come and

wark for me."
"Na, na," said Jean involuntarily.
She has had her chance of being mistress at the farm. She could not see

"Weel, come wi'oot doing ony wark." Jean looked at him in utter bewilder-

"The difference atween us lay in Thrift. If he gaes awa' there's naething need hinder your coming to the farm."

"I dinns expec' ye'd think I meant you," said the little woman. She was thoroughly hurt. "I'll thank ye a' the days o' my life if ye'll dae for Thrift, but I am no seeking to be beholden to you for mysel'."

"Ye'll be gey lonely wi'cot Thrift." "Ay." Jean nearly smiled because she was so near to team at the thought.

"I'll be lonely at the farm." "Ye can mairry," said Jean. She suddenly felt she had cut herself off from every possibility by her sugges-tion. She had done it for Thrift all along; she would have married him for Thrift's sake, she gave him up for Thrift's sake. Now Thrift by her own act was to go away from her. And John Forbes was nothing to her. The unexpected touch of kindness had brought a rush of sympathy to her heart. She did not know it, but it had broken down the barrier that her love for Thrift had built up round her woman's heart.

"Ay," answered John Forbes slowly "But ye maun ask me this time,

"Oh, I couldna," faltered Jean. She felt confused and trembling. She looked down.

"And I winns, use a third time." "I'm no fit to be a leddy noo," she murmured.

Then she looked up. John saw in pointing or jet, the under one plain. The her eyes a look he had not seen for top cape should reach the elbows, the more than the ten years.

"Jean!" "John!"

That was all the love-making that passed between them, but they under- have the yoke of rich lace, embroidery

But she knew that for the first time since he had come into her life he had only the second place. She thought she hid the fact in her immost heart, but John Forbes guessed it. He had the tact to hide his knowledge from his wife. For the tact that love brings is often the highest wisdom.-All the Year Round.

SNAKES ARE TOOLS OF TRADE.

A Recent Federal Decision in New York So Settled a Case. Snakes are "implements and tools of

trade," under certain conditions. This important fact has just been settled with due judicial solemnity in the suit of Miss Jeannie Magnon against the Magnon is a snake charmer. She came to this country on the steamship Bohe mian on March 80, 1894, and brought twenty-eight trained snakes with ber, which she intended to use during ber engagement at Hagenbeck's exhibi tion. The Collector of Customs decid ed that the twenty-eight snakes were subject to duty as animals, and Miss Magnon appealed to the Board of Appraisers, which sustained the decision of the Collector. Miss Magnon appealed to the courts, and Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, handed down a decision reversing the Board of Appraisers' optuand John Forbes entered. He did not importer in this case," says the Judge, "is a snake charmer and imported the cottage, nor the miserable attempt | twenty-eight snakes in her actual posat the fire. This fact brought a rush of session and used by her in exhibitions gratitude to Jean's heart. It was to of her skill in that profession and to know that she can wear her peltry as which are not for sale. A duty was assessed upon them as animals. She longs beyond ordinary limits the time claimed that they were free under paragraph 686 of the tariff act of 1800. which exempts implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment These snakes are clearly instruments within the meaning of the law. They are instruments with which she practices her profession, and are her professional instruments. As such she seems to have been entitled to have muff matching them. - The garment them come with her duty free."

The Uses of Hot Water.

The best methods of using hot water are as follows: For sprains of the ankle and wrist or any joint the part should be thoroughly soaked for half an hour at a time, night and morning, in very hot water. Any one suffering from a severe sprain will not require more than the first soaking to convince them of the advantages of hot over cold water. A fiannel bandage should be applied firmly after each treatment. For bruises very much the same method should be followed, although the application need not be continued for so long a time. For wounds and sores the best method is to drip or pour for a few minutes. For styes and inflamed eyelids, and even for sore eyes, use water as hot as can be borne, by sopping. To stop bleeding, very hot water applied to the raw surface will be found efficacious. For many forms of dyspepsis and billiousness, particu-The pink flush had deepened into a larly of catarrhal condition of stomach, s goblet of hot water, drunk after the night's fasting, will give rulef. For continued application, in the form of s poultice, as in catarra of the breast pleuriny, pneumonia, etc., a jacket of setten batting wrung out in very hot water by means of a towel, and cover-

NEW COATS AND CAPES

SWAGGER STUFF SHOWN IN THEIR MAKEUP.

Some of the Handsome Styles that Are Out for Early Spring-Check Velvet Will Be Much Worn-Fur Is Golass to Last.

Talk of the Fashions.



O possess a cont of seal in one of the new cuts, is to advertise the fact as clearly as if you yelled it out as you went along, that you are wearing a good two hundred dollars' worth on your extravagant back. The cheaper seals are not made up into coats at all, but appear only in capes. The stuff that is to be the

wagger thing for spring capes is check velvet, and it is used both for lining and for the outside. Some handsome examples are made reversible, the check velvet being very brilliant, the other side of dull woolen stuff. Other velvet capes offered for the days that announce winter's end are made donble, the upper being handsomely embellished with applique of heavy lace and under one the hips. The fashion of mounting capes on yokes is a little gone by, but as it affords a method of elaboration it has still admirers. These stood each other then.

When John went out, Jean seized ders and a little deeper front and back.

Thrift and kissed him as she had done



and stands straight out over the arm in epaulette fashion. The other seems to fall straight from the yoke to the hips. This variation of the line of the under and over cape is what is not liked.

Where the yoke is lace covered each cape has corresponding elaboration. Fur is going to last very late into the spring season. Of that there can be no question, but whether it is to have the all-the-year-round vogue that dealers are now promising for it, is doubtful. It is a comfort to the be-furred woman long as it is comfortable, and it profor considering fur-trimmed garments. In the garments there is one result evident, and that is that stuffs of comparatively light weight are liberally trimmed with fur. In the initial picture, for instance, there is shown a tight fitting jacket of black velours. lined with thin silk, but set off with a handsome fur collarette and cuffs, a hooks under a double boxpleat in front and is ornamented at waist and throat with buttons of oxidyzed silver.

Fur edgings will, of course, be worn much later than collarettes, and though, like the latter, they may now match the muff carried, they will be quite ac-



way in camphor. Late as it is, novel of applying them are often

some of them will strike women's fancy so strongly as to ensure their being carried over into warm weather. A striking use of them is portrayed in the second picture, in trimming a gown of brown cloth and velvet. Its foundation skirt has a wide velvet panel, the cloth being drawn away from it to imitate an overskirt, and is edged with fur at the sides and hem. At the hips there are velvet puffs that show through slashes in the cloth. The bodice is made entirely of velvet and is finished by a separate collar of brown cloth, edged with fur and also slashed to show a velvet puffing.

Some spring jackets assert their new ness and deny the possibility of having



AS IF FROM A CLOUD OF BUTTERFLIES. served in winter by being open down the entire front and fastening only at the throat. Such run to much eccentricity in revers, which are about the only possible point for displaying novelty, as the garments are otherwise simply made. An example of this style is shown, sketched in dark-blue cloth. Made with fitted back and sides, its loose reefer fronts turn back in large double revers edged with bias folds of the cloth. The standing collar and cuffs are also thus banded. The garment is lined with rose-pink surah.

brocaded with white flowers. The combination of jet and chiffon in the ornamentation bodices is, of course, very far from a new idea, but some entirely novel expressions of it . are current. The fourth Bustrail here depicts one such, light pink chiffon being draped over a fitted white satin foundation. The large revers are of black velvet, edged with jet and inclosing a big and brilliant jet butterfly. Smaller ones drape the sleeves very prettily. Below this there is an empire vet points, which hang from a plain black velvet belt and are bordered with large jet beads, besides being weighted with fringes and a fancy gilt and jew-

eled butterfly. Though designers hint of plainer styles in bodices, the theater bodice is still bent on being a joy forever, and all sorts of eccentric ornamentations are seen on it. One is shown herewith that is gotten up very daintily, and it can be carried out in any favored combination



A SHOWY BODICE FOR THE PLAYHOUSE.

of colors. It is made of cloth and fastens at the side, as it is alike in back and front, having an embroidered velvet yoke with collar and epaulettes to match. The plain belt and the corners of the yoke are garnished with velvet ribbon bows that perkily go straight up and down like a sheep's foreleg.

Among the semi-experimental models now shown there is one new design that is pretty sure to find favor, because of its novelty and beauty. It is a silk bodice that fits tightly all about except high in front, where a full boxpleat falls blouse-like, dropping stiffly over the belt. This pleat is finished in shirtfront fashion and down its center is worn a set of stude, diamond solitaires, pearls or any favored gem. This is something entirely new, and already gems are being set on short pins with a catch to apply on the under side of the silk. Stud holes should not be made. and the bodice may better be worn with no stude unless one can boast a

White dressed-kid gloves with broad, black stitching and four black buttons are correct wear for dressy occasions.