THE SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL.

L. J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

HARRISON, • NEBRASKA.

General Campos is said to be very proud of his bullet-pierced cloak. He is also proud of the fact that he was not in it at the time the double-headed affair took place.

It has always been known that the Lincoln monument at Springfield was cheaply constructed, and unworthy of a great State like Illinois; and it is to be hoped that a new structure of a substantial and creditable kind will be built to commemorate the foremost character in modern history.

M. Janssen, the French astronomer who still is remembered by many as having escaped from Paris by balloon during the seige of that city a quarter of a century ago, announces that he has obtained spectroscopic evidence of the existence of water vapor in the atmosphere of the planet Mars. He makes a statement to that effect to the French Academy of Sciences. This does not necessarily contradict the results arrived at by Prof. Campbell of the Lick Observatory, though it probably will be understood as doing so. Campbell's observations simply indicate that if there be any water on Mars it must be in very minute quantity. The problem now will be as to the relative quantity, which is a pretty knotty one to solve.

A sharp game is reported to have been played upon "Barnato" by an English clergyman. The latter wrote to Mr. B. stating that he was ruined by having purchased 400 shares in his bank at four pounds each, and a subsequent fall in the selling value of the shares to two pounds each. Barnato took pity on the "poor fellow" and wrote he would buy back the shares at the price the preacher had paid for them. Thereupon the latter sent an order to a broker to buy 400 shares at two and deliver them to Mr. Barnato, who would pay for them at the rate of four pounds. It would seem to be in order for some one to invent a new reading for the scripture statement that "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

Justice in Chicago courts seems to have been very effectually blocked by two of the street railway companies, so far as plaintiffs in damage suits are concerned. The two companies are reported to have but one attorney for all such cases, of which there are 515 now pending. Allowing ten days to a case it would take over thirty-four years of the attorney's life in which to try them all. By taking advantage of the rules of the court the able attorney keeps postponing scores of cases on the plea that he cannot be present in all the courts at once. These facts, if correctly presented, show about as great a travesty on justice as the wit of a lawyer could devise. The plaintiffs, in many instances poor men who have suffered at the hands of the companies, are being kept out of their rights or forced to make sacrificing settlements out of court.

The continued reports from Colorado tell of what cannot be regarded otherwise than as unhealthful speculation. It is true there have been actual developments in gold mining in the Cripple Creek region, just as there were in South Africa. There have been no such developments, however, as to warrant sudden and extended speculative excitement. This activity seems instead to be a sporadic outbreak of the Kaffir craze that has been raging in Europe. That, too, had its basis in really rich mines, but the business done on the mining exchanges was out of all proportion to the actual value of the properties on which the shares were issued. As an inevitable result many who were carried away by the excitement lost heavily, and business was for a time unsettled. The outcome will be the same in America if all classes go to speculating in mining shares. At the best, gold mining is generally a hazardous business, but the chances can be calculated by those with experience in such deals. But when inexperienced persons with small savings put their money into mining shares with the delusive hope of amassing sudden wealth the result can only be disastrous. Legitimate development of gold mines will be beneficial to the country, of course, but speculation must breed panic and disaster, limited only by the extent to which the inflation is carried.

It is reported that Austria is about to treat the drink habit as a disease. A bill to that effect has been prepared for introduction into the Reichsrath, recommended by high medical authority, and considered almost certain of passage. The bill proposes to treat the persistent drunkard as a person who is mentally incapable, and likely to inflict injury upon the community, not only by actual violence but by example. The theory is that the victim to alcohol is the subject of a disease, just as much as is the lunatic, and ought to be dealt with accordingly. The restraint it is proposed to put upon the drunkard may be voluntary or compulsory detention in specially appointed retreats. In the latter case there is to be a regular trial in which both lay and medical witnesses may be heard. The justification for detention will consist in such facts as repeated previous convictions of drunkenness, proof of danger to life, and other evidence tending to show that the alcoholic passion has become uncontrollable, so that the victim is a danger to himself or others. The period of detention is to be two years, subject to reduction or renewal, as the occasion may require, the intent of the measure being rather to protect the community and reform the individual than to inflict punishment, and it is proposed that no personal privileges shall be lost by the detention. No doubt if this measure be adopted the result will be watched with much interest by philanthropists in other countries, and this may lead to resort to similar treatment by the civilized nations of the world.

The regret created by the announcement of the death of Alexandre Dumas is regret for the loss of a brilliant man of letters. During his remarkably active working career Dumas was extraordinarily prolific in evolving plots and stories for the stage and in writing dialogue of the most witty and pointed kind. There are comparatively few works in this mass of literary production which are not characterized by great talent. The personages in the plays, if not probable, are animated and entertaining. Often they have been lifelike. The conversation in these works has been with but few exceptions the most polished and wittily contrived of any in modern drama. Yet has there been something lacking, and those who ascribe Dumas' weakness to his lack of moral perception are not very far at fault. It is well enough to raise the shibboleth of "art for art's sake," and to say that art and morals do not have anything to do with one another. Technically they do not. It is an artist's business to tell a story or draw a character and abide by the result. But the success or failure of his work, even as art, will always depend upon the point of view from which he regards the material he handles. It is not on behalf of morals, but solely on behalf of art, that an artist should feel obliged to put his subject in true relation and perspective with the world in general, and where he deliberately declines to give the moral law a place in this perspective he fails as an artist. That law is one of the essential elements in the human economy. The writer who overlooks its abiding presence in all things human is looking at things with a distorted vision. Herein was Dumas' failing, and herein may be found the reason why a man with brilliant gifts could give the world such a distortion of human life as the immoral "Camille." He did the best by his lights, and much of his work is too distinguished and clever to die easily. But his point of view prevented the making of such robust and enduring work as some of that of the elder and greater Dumas.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT STRINGS

Their Manufacture Is Almost as Old as the Art of Music.

The manufacture of strings for musical instruments has been carried on from time immemorial in some of the small villages in the Abruzzi. The Neapolitan provinces maintain their superiority in the production of this article. They require the greatest care and dexterity on the party of the workmen. The treble strings are particularly difficult to make, and are made at Naples, probably because the Neapolitan sheep from their small size and leanness afford the best raw material. They are made from the small intestines, which must be very carefully scraped. The intestines are then steeped in alkaline leys, clarified with a little alum, for four or five days, until well bleached and swollen.

They are next drawn through an open brass thimble, and pressed against it with the nail in order to smooth and equal the surface, after which they are washed, spun or twisted and sulphurated during two hours. They are finally polished by friction and dried. Sometimes they are sulphured twice or thrice before being dried, and are polished between horse hair cords. The strings manufactured in Italy are noted for their strength, transparency, brilliancy and clearness of tone. Their manufacture was introduced into France by a Neapolitan nobleman in 1766, who established a manufactory at Lyons. This industry is carried on in various other towns in Italy—namely, Goblio, Foligno, Bologna, Venice, Verona, and Bassano.—Leisure Hour.

Britain Honors Old Glory.

Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, who spent a portion of the summer in Japan, has returned to Washington. He said that he witnessed in Yokohama on the Fourth of July the remarkable sight of a British fleet firing a salute in honor of the declaration of independence. Such a thing never occurred before in Yokohama. It had been the custom for the British fleet to have business up the coast on the Fourth of July when American war ships were anchored at Yokohama. They felt a disinclination to assist at services commemorative of their own funeral. Early last summer, however, Admiral Buller, of the British fleet, told Admiral Carpenter, of the American fleet, that he would celebrate the Fourth with him at Yokohama.

"If your fleet makes more noise than mine it will be because you have got better powder, for my guns are just as big," said the British admiral. And sure enough on the morning of the Fourth the British fleet was in the harbor burning its powder.

The Nut Was Rotten.

A Tory speaker in Berwickshire held a nut in his hand and said: "This represents the whole church question. This shell is the free church, good in its way, but not the best of things. Now crack this nut and you get the established church." He cracked it, and it was rotten, and he had to retire amid derisive cheers.

Think it over at the close of the day; haven't the things you have said during the day that cost you most regret been entirely original?

Hung while Protesting Innocence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Theodore Lambert, colored, was hanged in the Camden, N. J., county jail yesterday. He arose early and after carefully arranging his toilet ate a hearty breakfast and had his hair cut. He carefully tied several curls in paper and asked to have them sent to friends. When Lambert reached the steps leading to the scaffold he faltered and had to be assisted by the sheriff. He declared his innocence to the last.

Lambert's crime was the murder of William G. Kairer, a wealthy Camden banker, on December 4, 1893. Kairer resided with a married son. Early on the morning of the murder young Kairer was awakened by someone trying to open his bedroom door. He rose and upon opening the door came face to face with a colored man in the hallway. The latter retreated and started downstairs, young Kairer following. The elder Kairer was awakened by the noise and came out into the hallway as the two men were rushing down the stairs. He followed his son down, but the burglar escaped. The father and son did not pursue him, but locked the door and looked around to see if anything had been stolen. Finding everything intact, they were about to return to their beds, when the Venetian blinds in the parlor were pushed to one side and three shots were fired. Mr. Kairer and his son were standing in the dining room, which is immediately in the rear of the parlor and seperated from that room, by heavy curtains. As the last of the three shots was fired Mr. Kairer fell back into his son's arms and died without uttering a word. One of the bullets had passed through his heart.

Lambert's lawyers made a game fight for their client, and three times secured a stay of execution.

American Loyalty Displayed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The discussion in the senate yesterday on the house bills appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the proposed Venezuelan commission was marked by a unanimity of sentiment in favor of the position taken by the president in his message and was singularly free from passion and excitement. The debate proceeded by unanimous consent, as there was really no question before the senate, objection having been made to the second reading of the bill yesterday, and that objection carrying the bill over till today.

The debate was opened by Morgan of Alabama, who favored the passage of the bill just as it came from the house, and would vote for its reference to the committee on foreign relations only on condition that it would be reported back and acted on tomorrow. The only other senator who favored immediate action on the bill without its being considered by the committee was Voorhees of Indiana, and his was the only speech which breathed war and defiance. He declared emphatically that Great Britain could not go to war with the United States as long as Canada was a hostage on our northern border. Speeches were made, moderate in tone, and against hasty action, by Senators Sherman, Lodge, Hawley and Teller.

Had the Goods With Them.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 20.—Will Grasham and George Dice, two of the notorious band of counterfeiters whom the United States secret service men have been chasing all over the country have been arrested. George Dice, who is one of the ringleaders, was arrested at the Victoria hotel in this city. He was brought before United States Commissioner Perry and will be arraigned. Will Graham was arrested at Paola, Kas. He was arraigned before the United States commissioner in this city and in default of $2,500 bond was committed to the county jail. His hearing was set for December 24. Both arrests were made by United States Secret Service Officers Murphy and Burns, with headquarters at Washington and St. Louis, respectively. Afterwards $15,000 in counterfeit money was found in their possession.

Suing for Possession.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The suit of the administrators of the estate of J. Mervin Donahue, late president of the San Francisco & North Pacific railroad, against the Seligmans of New York is on trial in this city. Five thousand shares of stock in the railroad valued at $125,000, was delivered to the Seligmans as collateral security for an agreement which the administrators say has been carried out, and they want the stock delivered up so that they can sell it to A. W. Foster and Sidney Smith, the owners of a majority of the stock, who have agreed to take it.

To Raise Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20—A local paper says transcontinental freight rates will be advanced by the Panama Railroad company and all of the overland roads at a meeting to be called in Chicago or New York early in January The advance, it is said, will be the result of the new contract recently made by the Panama railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship company, by which the former is given the right to fix rates on westbound shipments.

Stuck on a Ledge.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Lloyd's agent at Totland bay, Isle of Wight, telegraphed that the German steamship Spree, Captain Willigerode, from New York, December 10, for Bremen, was stranded on Warden ledge. The steamer was in charge of a pilot when she struck. Tugs are now landing her passengers and mails, and it is likely that a portion of her cargo will have to be moved The weather is quiet and the sea calm.

THE STRIKERS MORE QUIET

An Ugly Spirit Visible in the Crowds on the Streets.

AN ADJUSTMENT ASSENTED TO

Fighting Blood Aroused. 200 Strikers Parade the Streets But are Met by a Squad of Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec., 19.—The second day of the great railway strike was comparatively quiet in contrast to the violent outbursts of the day before but never the less there were many violent scenes enacted, and the Union Traction company only succeeded in running a few cars on the various lines at long intervals under a heavy guard of policemen. Before dusk the company withdrew what few cars it had out and again last night they were not turning a wheel, and thousands of people were again put to the inconvenience of walking miles to their homes. The police authorities claim to be fully able to cope with the strike, but nevertheless every preparation has been made to call out the militia in the event of the mob getting beyond the control of the city authorities.

While the rioting was not so extensive as yesterday, there was an ugly spirit visible in the crowds on the streets, and it was noticeable there were more men collected than boys. There are rumors that the traction company will consent to some adjustment of the strike, but these cannot be verified, and probably are incorrect. President Walsh of the company could not be found, but a director of the company stated in unequivocal terms that no compromise with the strikers would be made.

The saloons closed at the request of the mayor, and as no cars were running, the streets were generally quiet, the only point where there seemed to be a likelihood of disturbance being at the car sheds at Kensington avenue and Cumberland street, where a threatening crowd gathered for a while.

Despite the display of force, cars were not run oftenter than an hour apart on any of the lines, and in some cases only a single car went over the route.

In Kensington the crowds gave evidence of an ugly temper. The tracks were blocked with all kinds of obstructions, and frequently when the police would leave the car to remove these obstructions the mob would make an assault upon the car and break the windows and beat the conductor and motorman. The police had orders to show no mercy to the mob, and they clubbed them with a free hand whenever they came in conflict with them. The same scenes were repeated in the northwestern section of the city and the southern section.

At Fifth and Monroe streets the mob was especially active. From a building near by belgian blocks were secured and the tracks for one solid block were piled two feet high with these stones. An ice wagon happening along, the crowd set upon it and added its load as a further obstruction to the stones.

One of the most exciting incidents of the day occurred on Market street. About 3:30 in the afternoon a car was crawling slowly westward. Eight policemen were on the car and a detail of mounted officers rode ahead and behind. The drivers of the numerous drays and heavy wagons on Market street are heartily in sympathy with the strikers, and they did everything in their power by getting on the track to impede the progress of the car.

This gave time for the crowd to collect. At Ninth street the mob surged out into the street and surrounded the car. The officers opened up a passage with their horses as well as they could. It was slow work, however, and finally one of the crowd, bolder that the rest, cast a stone. It went through the window of the car and was followed by a shower of stones and clubs. The officers charged into the mob and drove them back, riding upon the pavement and forcing hundreds of women and spectators to take refuge in stores.

FIGHTING BLOOD AROUSED.

The fighting blood of the crowd was aroused, however and it clung tenaciously behind the car. At Twelfth street it closed in again and pressed so heavily upon the policemen that two of them drew their revolvers and fired into the air. This frightened the crowd and it fell back. But it soon recovered its courage and from Twelfth to Sixteenth streets up around the public building was a running fight between the police and the mob. At Sixteenth street the crowd grew weary of the chase and fell away.

The strikers attempted to intiugate a parade, and about 200 of them marched down from Eighth and Callowhill streets, where their headquarters are located, to Market street and out that street. Just opposite the public buildings they met a squad of mounted officers, who charged into their midst and dispersed them. As soon as the mayor heard of this parading he issued an order prohibiting such demonstrations, and the strike leaders promised that no more parade should take place.

The Last Meeting

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The executive council of the American federation of labor met in the Ashland house. The meeting lasted two hours, and at its conclusion Mr. McBride announced that the various little details that had remained over since the convention adjourned had been attended to. A good many of the western delegates left the city yesterday morning for their homes and the remainder left yesterday evening.

On a Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 18.—The strike of the employes of the Union Traction company, which was ordered last night by the executive committee of the Philadelphia branch of the amalgamated association of street railway employes and which action was subsequently ratified at a mass meeting of the men, went into effect at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. While the strike seriously affects every line controlled by the Union Traction company, cars are being run on some of the divisions at intervals of half an hour or more.

The various depots of the Union Traction company are guarded by squads of policemen, while the strikers congregate in the vicinity and watch the efforts of the company's officials to move the cars.

The only line in Philadelphia that is not controlled by the Union Traction company is the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Railway company, which operates electric cars on Arch, Race and Vine streets. The cars of this company were crowded this morning, the traffic being so great that summer cars were pressed into service.

At a late hour yesterday morning it was estimated that 70 per cent of the Union Traction company were tied up, and an estimate number of men on strike is about 4,500—the total number of employes aggregating 6,100.

At 11 o'clock trouble was reported at Manayunk, a suburb of this city. It was reported that the trolley wires were being cut by the strikers

Thousands of persons walked to their places of employment yesterday morning, some because of the lack of street car facilities and many through sympathy with the strikers and for the purpose of emphasizing their feeling against the corporation. The popular grievance is increased fares, a protest against which was made at a town mass meeting at the Academy of Music a week ago.

The attempt of the Union Traction company to run cars has led to extensive rioting of a mild character. Along the principal streets in the heart of the retail business sections there are many stalled cars that have been attacked by mobs of boys. Every window in the cars is broken and the conductors and motormen have deserted their posts. The police seem powerless.

Troops at Every Pass.

SOLOMONVILLE, Ariz., Dec. 18.—Colonel Sumner, commander at Fort Grant, has arrived here. He has troops now at every pass where the bands of renegades are likely to pass. The troops from Fort Grant are stationed at Duncan. One arrived at Fort Thomas yesterday and a troop left Fort Apache for Hampson's ranch on Eagle creek.

Captain McCormick, with troops and scouts, have trailed two renegades from Whitlock mountains to Gila river, near Guthrie, between Clifton and Duncan. Their trail was lost there in the rough country, but will be taken up again and followed on foot if necessary. Colonel Sumner says his order are to keep troops out and that he will spare no pains to capture the renegades. There is semblance of trouble or an outbreak of Indians on the White mountain reservation. The renegade Indians have been off the reservation six years.

On the Witness Stand.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Dec. 18.—Court opened in the Hearne trail with Mrs. R. H. Stillwell on the witness stand. She testified that although Mrs. Amos Stillwell claimed to be sick a great deal for some time before the murder, that she was always apparently well when Dr. Hearne was absent. When the doctor came in she would immediately go into a spell and everybody would leave the room except she and Dr. Hearne.

Witness again recited the gown incident, saying that the gown Mrs. Stillwell wore on the morning of the murder had the appearance of never having been worn in bed, and that it was not the character of the gown Mrs. Amos Stillwell usually wore. She also stated that although Mrs. Stillwell claimed to be in a stupor on the morning of the murder, she told witness afterward that she was conscious of everything that went on.

Reviewed the Garrison.

HAMBURG, Dec. 18.—Emperor William reviewed the garrison at Altona, Harburg and Wandsbeck. Afterwards an inspection was made of the wharves. Later the emperor took luncheon with General Count von Waldersee. His majesty left Altona at 4 o'clock. Prior to his departure he telegraphed to Prince Bismarck. At Friedrichsruhe, station Prince Bismarck was waiting to receive the emperor. After greetings had been exchanged the old ex-chancellor thanked the empoeror for unexpected honor he had conferred upon him. They went to the prince's residence, where the emperor remained until 7 o'clock, when, after warmly bidding farwell, his majesty started on his return to Potsdam.

Death of Major Payne.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18—Maj. John Scott Payne, member of the board of pension appeals, died at his residence aged fifty-one years.

A Remarkable Document.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Daily News, will say:

"The president's communication is a remarkable document, through its consequences are not likely to be serious. Neither Mr. Olney nor the president seems to realize that the Monroe doctrine cannot be quoted as authoritative in negotiations with a foreign power. Both of them are certainly as far as possible from suspecting that the real author of the doctrine was Canning, not Monroe.

LITERARY LITTLEBITS

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton boldly christens her new novel "The Dooms Woman."

Zola is said to be planning a search for material for his new novel, "God and Mammon," in American cities.

—that it cannot be a fiction. How much truth there is behind this narrative Mr. Flinn has declined to say, preferring to let the public judge for itself.

A disgusted critic exhausts himself in adjectival pyrotchnics over Percy White's "Corruption." He calls it "a paean pubescent"—the story of a "peccant pair"—of a "brilliant, specious and utterly conscienceless" man, and a "beautiful" girl with a "prurient" soul—an "immund study of stercoraceous souls!"

Hall Caine's bump of imagination is so large as to give him a top-heavy effect. He is appropriately set in his generation, according to himself. "Depend upon it," he said, in an address the other day, "the nineteenth century is the most romantic period in the history of the world. It is the romance of our age, and not its prosaic utilitarianism, that is the most amazing fact of it."

"The Elements of the Higher Criticism" is a treatise by Professor Andrew C. Zenos, of the McCormick Seminary, Chicago. A definition of the term higher criticism fixes all opinion which is based upon internal phenomena under that head, in distinction to criticism relying on external evidence, that being known as the lower. The Century Dictionary distinction is given space, in a spirit of fairness; but the author prefers prevalent usage, as lower criticism.

Since the last operation was performed on his eyes Mr. Gladstone has written for the Youth's Companion some very interesting recollections of his life long friend and physician, Sir Andrew Clark. The manuscript, which reached the Companion a few weeks ago, is written from beginning to end in his own hand, and, despite the infirmity of his eyesight, it is remarkably legible. This is the third article which the distinguished statesman has contributed to the Youth's Companion within the past few years.

John J. Flinn is a new star in the literary firmament. One of his most notable productions is "The Mysterious Disappearance of Helen St. Vincent," and he daringly chose the World's Fair at Chicago as the field of the story. It was published in serial form in the Chicago Times-Herald, and the attention accorded it gave assurance that in book form it would have a large sale. Accordingly, it will shortly be issued from the press of George K. Hazlitt & Co., Chicago. Mr. Flinn's romance has been pronounced by competent critics "A Dream of the Fair." The story is so told as to leave the impression in the mind of the reader that it must be true

Lawyers Were Hard Fighters.

Clients love a hard fighter, and the onlookers are impressed with his zeal. In my own experience I have had cases where I advised my clients not to sue because I was sure they had no chance, and, although they followed my advice, instead of employing other counsel, they refused to pay a reasonable fee, and in one case left me to pay the court costs. And I have seldom advised a client to compromise or submit to arbitration that I did not displease him. It requires moral courage to advise one against his inclinations, but it is sometimes a lawyer's sacred duty. Whatever may be said as to its morality or true wisdom, yet I must say I regard this aggressive and partisan spirit more conducive to modern success than profound judgment, for I have seen lawyers succeed chiefly by reason of it in whom the logical faculty was not at all conspicuous. In speaking of success, it will be observed that I do not mean the eminence of such men as Erskine, Wirt, Webster, William Pinckney, Rufus Choate and Charles O'Conor, but such success as is attained by the leading members of the bar in every town or city of the United States, who have a good practice, sometimes very lucrative, though they are unknown to fame and forgotten outside their neighborhood when they are gone.—Southern Magazine.

Equal to the Emergency.

A tobacco salesman recently attempted to get up a flirtation with a dining-room girl at the Morton House. She paid no attention to him until he called her to his side and said:

"You remind me of my sister."

"Yes?" said she. "Now, isn't it funny? You seem to remind me so much of my brother."

"Indeed?" said the young man and winked at the other salesmen around the table. "In what way?"

"Why, he never could mind his own business."—Michigan Tradesman.

All Were Frightened.

A hunter riding through the woods near Gray's River, Wash., the other day came to a big fallen tree in his path. The ground seemed clear on the other side and he leaped his horse over the trunk. The horse landed squarely on the back of a bear, which evidently had been asleep there. The bear, was as much startled as the horse, and quickly made off, while the hunter was thrown to the ground, the horse pitching him out of the saddle sideways in its frightened leap away from the bear.

Whenever you hear a fellow begin the conversation by saying, "There is no use talking," prepare yourself for a flood.