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In the Same Boat.

Friends are better than foes. Wheelmen and horsemen are coming to a clearer realization of the fact that their interests are very nearly mutual and that the battle for better roads is their common cause.

The better the road is for the wheel the better for the horse and vice versa, hence the seeming evidences of enmity that occasionally crop out in the expressions of wheelmen or horsemen are as unwise as they are unpleasant.

In many localities owners of horses and the riders of wheels are uniting in their efforts to secure better streets and roads. This is the proper thing to do. The horse isn't likely to pass away. The wheel seems to be here for keeps. Provision should be made for the highest enjoyment of both.

The highways are broad enough for both. Because two otherwise sensible men choose different means for enjoying an outing is no reason why they must glare at each other and say mean things.

In union there is strength. Pull together.

Rails on Country Roads.

The latest scheme for good roads—that of laying tracks of broad steel rails along country roads and city streets for the wheels of vehicles to run on, thus greatly increasing the traction power of horses and the general comfort and convenience of driving and trucking—was suggested by Governor Werts, of New Jersey, in his last message. It apparently is an elaboration and improvement of a system of paving used in some foreign cities which has proved very satisfactory. Governor Werts' suggestion, which is really the proposition of Mr. Buell, commissioner of roads, is to lay double tracks of steel along the country roads, filling in the space between the rails with ordinary paving of macadam. He says a horse will draw on such a steel track twenty times as much as on macadam. The unanimity with which drivers of all manner of vehicles in city streets take to the cartrack clearly illustrates the idea.

Many of the streets along the line of docks in Liverpool, over which heavy loads of all kinds are drawn to and from the ships, have long slabs of granite, such as are used at crossings, laid end to end in four parallel rows all along the street, practically like cartracks. The rest of the street is paved with Belgian granite set in the ordinary manner. These wheel tracks of granite slabs afford a perfectly regular and smooth surface for the trucks to run on, while the granite sets give a good purchase for the horses. This style of paving has proved of great utility and convenience. It is much easier for the horses than where the wheels have to jolt over the small sets, and they can do much better work. It adds much to public comfort, too, because the trucking is almost noiseless. The slabs wear better than the small sets, because there is no irregular wear by jolting and scraping.

This system of paving is in use in some of the streets about the docks of London, in Antwerp and in many other cities in Great Britain and on the continent. Of course, steel rails would be a great improvement on the granite slabs in many respects. Perhaps the granite has an advantage over steel for use in crowded city streets in that it is not more slippery in wet weather than is the rest of the paving, while broad rails of steel might prove treacherous for horses where there is much crossing of teams. Governor Werts, however, only suggested the use of steel on country roads.

Many of the streets of Sheffield and other towns in the north of England are paved with blocks of stone 12 to 18 inches long 9 to 12 inches broad. These streets are practically as smooth as the sidewalks. The stone is rougher and softer than the granite. But while this pavement is excellent for cabs and other light vehicles, because of its smoothness and comfort, it is not so good for heavy trucking, especially in wet weather, as the horses are not able to get a good purchase on the broad blocks.

ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?

Look for Your Natal Month and See Yourself as Others See You.

An English authority is responsible for the assertion that a man's destiny depends upon the month of his birth.

A man born in January will be a hard worker, a lover of good wine, a fine singer, a manager of great enterprises. A woman born in that month

will be affable; will have domestic tastes and will be capable of great endurance.

A man born in February will love money much, but women more. He will be stingy at home, but prodigal abroad. The woman will be an affectionate wife and a good mother.

The man born in March will be handsome, honest and prudent. Yet he will die poor. The woman will be tall and stout and witty.

The man born in April will not necessarily be a fool even if his birthday is the next day after March 31. The woman will be a chatterbox and will have advanced ideas. She will be a leading member of the shrieking sisterhood.

The man born in May will be amiable and will make his life partner happy. The woman will equal him in amiability and the other above named desirable quality.

The man born in June will be of small stature and very fond of women and children. The woman will be flighty and a high liver, but will repent and sober down at 40.

The man born in July will be of military tastes, a trifle pompous, but a good fellow withal. The woman will have a sulky temper; she will be proud and handsome.

The man born in August will be ambitious and courageous. The woman will be what Americans call capable. She will be equal to running a farm or editing a newspaper.

The man born in September will be strong and wise; he will make few mistakes and live and die rich. The woman will be loved by her friends; have many suitors and die an old maid.

The man born in October will write poetry when young; then he will dabble in politics and wind up as a reformer. The woman will be pretty and late in life an apostle of total abstinence.

The man born in November will have a fine face, great address, and if not careful, he will be a gay Lothario. The woman will be large, liberal-minded and fond of novelty and novels.

The man born in December will have a passionate temper, yet will be the first to forgive. The woman will be a Lady Bountiful to the deserving poor, but a terror to tramps and willfully unemployed.—Philadelphia Press.

Queer Bridal Customs.

A singular marriage custom prevails among the French-Canadians in Quebec. After the morning marriage service in the church the bride party, in caliche or cabriolet, make a tour of calls upon relatives and friends during the day, and then return again to the church for vesper.

Before the evening dance at the bride's new home comes the supper. When the company rise from the table the bride keeps her seat, and some one asks with great dignity: "Why does madame wait? Is she so soon in bad grace?"

She replies: "Some one has stolen my slipper; I cannot walk." Then they carry her, chair and all, into the middle of the room, while a loud knocking announces a grotesque ragged vendor of boots and shoes. He kneels before the slipperless bride and tries on a long succession of old boots and shoes of every variety and until at last he finds her missing shoe.

The groom redeems for it a good price, which is spent in treating the company. If the groom is not watchful they steal her hat and cloak, which he redeems in the same way; and they have been known to steal the bride, for which there must be liberal pay. The church forbids round dances. The event of the evening is a jig, in which the guest volunteers to outdance the bride. If successful, the visitor demands a prize from the groom.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

She Was Too Sharp for Them.

The other day a stylishly dressed woman stepped from a coach in front of a big dry-goods store in New York, and, proceeding to the fur department, selected a seal wrap worth \$300. In payment she tendered a check for \$1,000, which the saleswoman took to the office. A messenger was dispatched to the bank, and he was told that the check was good. Meantime the woman pretended to be indignant, demanded a return of the check, would accept no apologies and drove away. Presently she returned and said she had allowed her temper to overcome her and ordered the cloak wrapped up. She was given \$700 in change and disappeared. A second visit to the bank disclosed the fact that the woman had withdrawn the \$1,000 she had on deposit there and that the check was worthless.

When Permanent Teeth Come.

When a child has twenty teeth, ten in each jaw, all that are added belong to the permanent set, and should be carefully preserved. This precaution is very necessary, as decay in the first double teeth is often allowed to progress with the idea that they are transient and will be replaced. Children should be very early taught to use the tooth brush regularly, and the first indication of decay could receive prompt attention.

Bicycles.

The cycles in use in the French army are to be provided with an electric light which can be turned on and off at will.

VENEZUELAN CHOCOLATE.

Best in the World, but Adulterated for Foreign Use.

The people of Venezuela, writes W. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record, claim that their chocolate is the best in the world. The cocoa or chocolate bean is found to be a more profitable crop than coffee, and its price is almost as fixed as that of gold. In some portions of the country cocoa beans are still used as legal tender.

Coffee was introduced into Venezuela from Arabia by the Franciscan monks, but cocoa was indigenous to the soil and was used in large quantities by the Indians for food at the time of the discovery. It was not liked by the Spaniards at first, but was introduced in France by the Franciscans, who were always enterprising, and the French cooks at once adopted it into great favor. Cardinal Richelieu is said to have been the first chocolate drinker of any fame, and to have set the fashion of using it.

There are two kinds, the native cocoa, called el criollo, and an imported plant called el trinitario that was brought from Trinidad and other of the West India islands. The former is of greatly superior quality and is scarce. Not more than 5,000 or 6,000 bags are raised annually, and it is worth from \$32 to \$35 gold per bag of 110 pounds. Of the Trinidad variety about 100,000 bags are raised, and it sells for \$18 or \$20 a bag. The native plant requires peculiar soil and care and grows best in the hottest and most unhealthy regions, so that there is not much comfort in its cultivation.

The cocoa plantations are found all along the coast of Venezuela, and are more profitable than coffee on account of their requiring less attention, as well as because of the greater value of the crop.

While coffee can be successfully cultivated under a minimum temperature of 60 degrees F., the cocoa tree, for proper development and remunerative crops, requires a temperature of at least 80 degrees F.; hence the area of the cocoa belt is comparatively restricted. Besides the conditions of temperature, this crop needs a moist soil and humid atmosphere, and so the lands along the coast of the Caribbean Sea sloping from the mountain tops to the shore, bedewed by the exhalations from the sea and irrigated by the numerous rivulets that course down the valleys, are found to be in all respects well adapted to the profitable cultivation of cocoa.

And while the lands in the interior, possessing facilities for irrigation, may be said to be equally as good for the purpose, yet the absence of roads and the consequently difficult transportation of produce on the backs of donkeys over rugged mountain paths materially reduces the profits of the crop before it reaches the market.

A cocoa plantation is set in quite the same manner as a coffee orchard, except that the young stocks may be transplanted from the nursery after two months' growth. No preparation of the soil is deemed necessary and no manures are applied. The young trees are planted about fifteen feet equidistant, which will accommodate 200 trees to the acre. Between the rows and at like spaces are planted rows of the bucare tree, that serve to shade the soil as well as to shield the young trees from the torrid sun. Small permanent trenches must be maintained from tree to tree throughout the entire length of the rows, so that, at least once in each week, the streams descending from the mountains may be turned into these little channels and bear useful moisture to trees and soil. At the age of five years the plantation begins to bear fruit, and annually yields two crops, that ripening in June being termed the crop of San Juan, and that maturing at Christmas being known as the crop of La Navidad. The average age to which trees attain under proper care may be estimated at forty years, during which period they will give fair to full crops of fruit; but of course it must be understood that, as in our fruit orchards, a new tree must be set from time to time to replace one that may be decayed or blighted. After careful inquiry it may be safely stated that the average crop of the cocoa plantation at ten years of age and under a proper state of cultivation will amount to 500 or 600 pounds an acre.

The fruit or seed of the cocoa, in form, size and color, is quite similar to the almond. These seeds, to the number of sixty or eighty, are incased in a pod that, except in color, is the counterpart of a young muskmelon, being elongated and ribbed in the same manner. Its color when green is like that of the egg plant, but on ripening it assumes a reddish hue. A peculiarity of the cocoa is that it bears fruit "from the ground up," the trunk of the tree yielding fruit as well as the branches. Upon ripening the pods are gathered from the trees and heaped in piles on the ground, where they are left for some days to ferment, after which they burst open, when the seed must be shelled out. After a light exposure to the sun, during which time great care must be taken to protect them from the rain, they are sacked and ready for the market.

The good people of Venezuela say that all the best cocoa goes to Europe, and not a pound of the el criollo to the United States. It is a fact that you

can get chocolate at the high-priced retail stores for about half the money that is charged at the Caracas factories. They sell the best for 80 cents a pound, and the retailers charge about \$1 for it. You can get a superior article for 60 and the ordinary for 50 cents a pound. None can be had for less than that, while in the United States it can be had for almost all the grocery stores for 25, 30 and 40 cents a pound. The Caraqueñans say that our manufacturers cannot possibly produce an honest cake of chocolate for that price, but adulterate it with pipe clay, flour and other foreign substances.

CANNIBALISM AT SEA.

Desire to Eat Human Beings Stronger on the Ocean than on Land.

Then it comes to pass, when the moment of keenest agony is reached, that the starving man begins to eye his companion with the wolf-glare of a beast of prey. His pangs become paroxysmal. During their greatest intensity there springs up within him a fierce impulse to slay his neighbor that he may feed on his flesh and slake his thirst with his blood. This terrible prompting to cannibalism, it may be noted, is, however, rare, save in cases of famine from shipwreck.

Although it is customary to regard it as a common feature of starvation, and to make thrilling statements of the frequency with which even mothers will, under the goad of hunger, kill and eat their children; and though startling assertions to this effect have been made by historians of great sieges, yet it ought to be said that, as a general rule, well-authenticated cases of cannibalism among civilized people will be found to occur only at sea. They are very rarely found on land. And what is more curious still, whenever famished, shipwrecked men set foot on shore, no matter how desolate and barren may be their rock of refuge, they seem as if by magic at once to banish from their minds the very idea of anthropophagy, or man-eating, and that, too, though they might have been resignedly contemplating it as an imperative necessity a few hours before.

In the case of Ensign Prentiss, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, and his companions, who were wrecked on the barren island of Cape Breton in 1780, the difference between famine on shore and on sea is curiously exemplified. Prentiss records that they were able to endure the most fearful pangs of hunger without ever so much as a thought of resorting to cannibalism for relief, so long, however, and only so long as they kept on land. But when they took to their boats—and it was not once merely that they experienced this—in order to escape from their rock-bound prison, though they were not a whit worse off for food than they were on land, yet the moment they put to sea with one accord they began to think of killing and eating one of their number. On the other hand, when they found their attempt to escape futile, and put back to shore, whenever they landed the horrible idea of cannibalism seemed to vanish.—Science for All.

New Device of Thieves.

This is the latest fad among house thieves—you would better look out for the fraternity!

The door bell rings, and Molly, the maid, responds trippingly. A man stands in the vestibule.

"Is Miss Howlett in?" he asks.

Molly may say "yes," or "no." If she hesitates he continues, hurriedly: "She ordered some goods from— and the clerk made a mistake in the bill in our favor. We find that Mrs. Howlett paid us \$245 too much. I have come to return the money. Will you kindly tell her?"

He fumbles in his wallet, and Molly, leaving the door wide open, rushes to inform her mistress. Mr. Honest Man slips into the house, helps himself and departs. The next day we have a story of another robbery.—New York Press.

Moon Dogs in Canada.

Persons who were abroad at an early hour in Toronto recently witnessed a beautiful lunar phenomenon. The moon herself was the center of a brilliant white cross, while on either side, at a distance of about sixteen degrees, were what might not inaccurately be called great prismatic parunions, or moon dogs. Beyond the radius of these and at the opposite points of the lunar cross there were rainbow-colored crescents with their convex sides toward the moon, while all about the sky was "hazed" with ever-shifting swarms of ice particles shimmering in the moon rays.

White and Red.

A white object of any size may be seen in sunlight at a distance of 17,250 times its diameter; that is to say, if it is a white ball a foot in diameter it can be perceived at a distance of 17,250 feet. A red object is not nearly so visible at a distance as one of white. A red globe a foot in diameter can be perceived clearly only at a distance of 8,000 feet, and a blue globe a little further.

New York's Irish Population.

New York has an Irish population of 190,418, the largest of any city in the United States.

Never tell your best friend anything that wouldn't look well in big-sized type in a newspaper.



WIFE OF OHIO'S GOVERNOR.

HALF a dozen years before the civil war broke out Dr. John Ludlow kept the best known drug store in Springfield, Ohio. He had a daughter, Ellen, an exceptionally pretty girl, who combined with her beauty a charming personality, much intelligence and that irresistible feminine trait, a ready wit. In short, she was a Springfield belle, in every meaning of the word. Dr. Ludlow at the same time employed as a clerk Asa Bushnell, then about 20 years old. The clerk was not slow to see and appreciate the beauty, wit and lovely character of his employer's daughter. She in turn liked the young man who drew soda water and sold herbs and medicines. Love's course did not run smooth for them at first. Dr. Ludlow was an F. P. O. and young Bushnell was a stranger from York State, about whom little was known, and worse than that, whose prospects were not what is called flattering. The apothecary didn't show much of an inclination to im-



MRS. ASA BUSHNELL.

prove what prospects his clerk had by becoming his son-in-law. But the clerk and Miss Ellen Ludlow had Cupid on their side, "and," as the novelist would say, "so they were married." History is reticent as to how much young Mr. Bushnell's salary, which was ludicrously small, was raised after the wedding, but it does tell how he grew to be a partner of his father-in-law in the drug business, and that now he is a wealthy man and honored by his adopted State in being made the gubernatorial successor of William McKinley. The Bushnell residence, in Main street, Springfield, is a massive structure of blue limestone, with a beautiful lawn, and it is furnished with an artist's eye as to beauty and comfort. In the evenings at all times of the year the house is socially animated, for Mrs. Bushnell is a hostess by nature, who loves to gather round her friends that she may give them an evening of pleasure. Her admirable domestic qualities and pleasing manners have endeared her to a large circle of acquaintances. Mrs. Bushnell takes great interest in church work. She also has pronounced ideas upon woman's suffrage and thinks the right should be extended to her own sex beyond a voice in school elections. Her two daughters, Mrs. J. T. McGrew and Mrs. H. C. Dimond, live in Springfield, near her. Mrs. McGrew is the wife of an attorney, and Mrs. Dimond's husband is a physician. Mrs. Bushnell's only son, John Ludlow Bushnell, is now 23 years old, and a recent graduate from Princeton. Four children call Mrs. Bushnell grandamma. They are Asa Bushnell and Douglas Marquand Dimond and Misses Ella Ludlow and Fanny McGrew.

The Penalty of Publicity.

The true woman, the true man, with a soul sensitive to the delicate influence of that higher soul within the soul, shrinks from publicity. The personality is more sacred than the person; both would be shielded from the public gaze. When woman chooses a public career, in whatsoever capacity, she is too often compelled to lay bare her very soul to the idle, curious eyes of a jeering mob, to cast her finest sensibilities to the earth for the rabble to trample. It may be her duty to make this sacrifice, but it is none the less a sacrifice; and though there is a compensation in added strength there is a loss for which no amount of strength can make amends. Woman must always pay a penalty for

publicity. Man has paid the penalty so often and for so long a time that society has ceased to regard it a penalty, and only when we find one of those rare, sweet souls, born out of time, that seems like a violet transplanted into snow, do we realize what man has lost. But we seldom fail to see the effects of the penalty in the life of any public woman.—Womankind.

Grains of Gold for the Housewife.

Prick a nutmeg with a pin, and if it is fresh and good oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

A little saltpeter added to the water in which cut flowers are put will keep the flowers fresh for a long time.

To ascertain if an egg is fresh put it in a pail of water. If good it will sink immediately; if it floats it is doubtful.

Silver spoons that have become discolored by eggs may be cleaned readily by rubbing with a soft cloth and a little dry salt.

To extract the juice from an onion cut the onion in half and press it against and move it slowly over a grater. The juice will run off the point of the grater.

Fresh meat should not be allowed to remain rolled in paper, for the paper will absorb the juices. Remove the paper and lay the meat on an earthen plate.

To bronze a plaster of Paris figure cover it with a thick coating of shellac varnish. When this is dry mix some bronze powder with the varnish and apply to the figure, then cover with another coat of clear varnish.

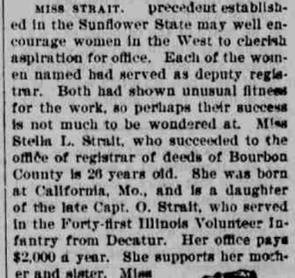
An excellent cure for hoarseness is to roast a lemon until it is soft all through; do not allow it to burst. While still hot cut a piece from the end and fill the lemon with as much granulated sugar as it will hold. Then eat it while hot.

Oranges and Lemons.

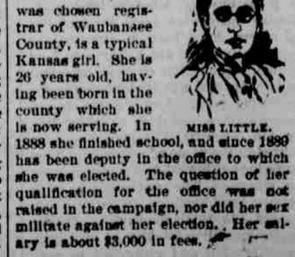
Lemons, with their powerful acid, are most helpful, frequently, in relieving a bilious condition. A whole lemon's juice passed into a glass of hot or cold water, with or without sugar, and taken before one or two meals or at bedtime, will often work wonders for a torpid liver. Such may be the treatment the first day or two in a marked attack of this nature; then, for a few days, a half lemon in water will be enough at one time. Thereafter, one or two oranges each day will have the milder effect desired. In midwinter, nice little oranges may be had at from fifteen to twenty cents a dozen, which are especially adapted for such use, as the juice may be easily pressed from these oranges into the mouth, the useless pulp remaining within the rind.

Crowding Out the Men.

Bourbon and Waubesaee Counties, Kansas, chose female registrars of deeds at the last election. Miss Stella L. Strait and Miss Emma Little being the respective winners. The salaries attached to these positions are nearly as high as those paid to any other officers in the counties named, and the precedent established in the Sunflower State may well encourage women in the West to cherish aspiration for office. Each of the women named had served as deputy registrar. Both had shown unusual fitness for the work, so perhaps their success is not much to be wondered at. Miss Stella L. Strait, who succeeded to the office of registrar of deeds of Bourbon County is 29 years old. She was born at California, Mo., and is a daughter of the late Capt. O. Strait, who served in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry from Decatur. Her office pays \$2,000 a year. She supports her mother and sister. Miss Emma Little, who was chosen registrar of Waubesaee County, is a typical Kansas girl. She is 26 years old, having been born in the county which she is now serving. In 1888 she finished school, and since 1890 has been deputy in the office to which she was elected. The question of her qualification for the office was not raised in the campaign, nor did her sex militate against her election. Her salary is about \$3,000 in fees.



MISS STRAIT.



MISS LITTLE.

The shortest way to glory is to be guided by conscience.—Home.