THE SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL.

L. J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

HARRISON, - NEBRASKA.

A new map of the world printed in England marks Northern Greenland and nearly all the known land near the north pole as British possessions. Poor Nansen will return only to find that he has been Schomburgked.

Canada's militia is officially reported to have a strength of 35,782 men of all ranks. No doubt they are brave soldiers, but they should realize that their mission is not to reverse the Monroe doctrine nor to strengthen the hold of royalty upon the western world.

The street railways of Massachusetts, nearly all of which are operated by electricity, carried 260,000,000 passengers last year, of whom 1,507 were injured, twenty-five fatally. It does not appear that the trolley in that State is more dangerous than the former horse cars.

One of the largest individual bidders for the new Government loan offered 115.31 for a block of $4,500,000, which is so near the market price that he was several days in finding a purchaser for his option. Finally he closed out at a profit of $30,000, which is doing pretty well on an investment of 2 cents in a stamp.

It is hardly in order for the English to laugh at the idea of Edison turning his attention to war when they have just put an Ashantee army to flight by a night attack, in which Roman candles, skyrockets and a pandemonium of firecrackers were the leading features. Not a man was injured on either side, and as the Ashantee braves are still running, a new leaf has been added to the military art.

A New York inventor promises that electric light will be delivered through tubes instead of wires, the light issuing from an apparatus no larger than a teacup, and in its glow resembling daylight. It is to be produced by a light current passed through a vacuum without a filament, and is said to be due to the vibrations of the universal ether. This phrase sounds well, and shows what science is up to in these days of extraordinary inventions and discoveries.

It is to be hoped that William F. Mannix, the newspaper correspondent who offered his services to the Spanish Government as spy, is not "right in his mind." That was the opinion expressed by a Spanish official, who could not conceive of such treachery on the part of a sane man. Mannix made repeated offers to Spain's officials, stating that he was in favor with the insurgents and able to give valuable information. His overtures were all refused, which is fortunate not only for the cause of the insurgents, but for the trust which the majority of foreign correspondents are entitled to. It would have been a sad thing for the press if Mannix had kept up a course of villainy for a long time undiscovered. All these, however, are considerations secondary to the mere idea that an American has turned traitor and made himself a disgrace to the nation.

Few of the world's discoverers and inventors blow their trumpet very loudly before they have a sure thing. In this respect they differ entirely from those other men who roar at large about the discovery or the invention which they are going to make in short order, but which they never make. There are hundreds and thousands of these persons. They are going to fly, or to cross the ocean in two days, or to find a cure for the dumps, or to straighten out things on a new plan, or to make life sweet without soft sawder, or to communicate with the nobodies who live up in Mars, or to write a book that will make you stare, or to do something better than anybody else as soon as a patent can be procured. We hear of these boasters every day, and yet we don't believe that they are all mountebanks. They talk beforehand. They can't wait. They put the cart ahead of the horse. We wish, for example, that Zueberbuhler or that other flying-machine man who lives in Germany would rig up their wings and start off for the clouds. We wish that the man who is to cross the sea quick as lightning would do it, and that the other men would not mention their projects until carried out. Look at Roentgen, who did not go round for years telling about the job in which he was engaged. The first we heard of the cathodal ray was when he gave practical evidence of its existence and utility, to the astonishment of the whole scientific world. We have a liking for a surprise of that kind.

After years of patient endurance society has inaugurated a movement to rid itself of that pesky American product, the tramp. That immense half-caste body impolitic has brought this war upon itself. The public has withstood the imposition long after forbearance ceased to be a virtue. This lower strata of humanity who "do" only the unwary, who are leeches obtaining sustenance from the energies of others, have been a curse to the community. It is not a charity to lend to their support, but an encouragement to idleness and a great injustice to the deserving poor. And yet the tramp never starves, nor does he labor; but, on the other hand, crimes are committed in the name of mercy to end the sufferings of honest but poverty-stricken citizens. The contentment of a tramp, his happiness in jail or out, proves his total depravity. If the tramp must live let him be sentenced to citizenship and compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. The day is past when we can countenance vagabonds who toil not, neither do they spin. Public safety demands their removal. Public charity is pleading for it. The society for the removal of the tramp deserves all the help it can be given. The United States is large, but it has no place for the tramp. Bondage and vagabondage should have been swept out simultaneously.

Although very little is being said about Dr. Cyrus Edson's recently announced discovery in medical science, experiments with the simply compounded fluid are going on with the most encouraging results. There is one noticeable peculiarity about the reception of the story of this newly found remedial agent, and that is that the medical profession very generally accepts the claims of the eminent physician for all they are alleged to be worth. He made no sweeping assertion that he had found a preparation that would surely destroy disease germs of any kind whatever. The essence of his entire assumption was that he had accomplished a combination of carbolic acid and some salt that was capable of assimilation in the blood by which it would be conveyed to all parts of the system. As carbolic acid was a disinfectant known to be destructive to certain disease germs, it was but natural to hope that it had thus become possible to successfully attack those living organisms wherever they might have lodgment in the human system. The experiment had been made in some two hundred cases with the most promising results. True to the instincts of humanity the discoverer imparted the knowledge he had gained to the world of medical practitioners in its minutest detail, and continued his own efforts to determine its true efficacy. It goes without saying that if his confidence in the outcome shall be verified by thorough application and the passage of time, the world will be benefited beyond measure. The discoverer reserves to himself nothing but the satisfaction of having contributed the boon to mankind, and there is an evident willingness on the part of those of his profession everywhere to aid him in the demonstration still wanting. The spirit with which his plain announcement has been received is highly creditable to the conservative and sometimes over-critical calling to which the New York doctor belongs. He has made no rash claim, and should disappointment follow further demonstration of the effects of the hoped-for cure, he will lose no cast with those who have given the subject such respectful and serious attention.

GREAT STUDENT IN STRIPES.

Best Shakspearean Scholar in Connecticut is a Life Prisoner.

The best Shakspearean scholar in Connecticut, and one of the best in the United States, is a life prisoner in the State prison at Wethersfield, near New Haven.

His name is John H. Davis. He became interested in Shakspearean matters in 1883, through a lecture on the poet by a Hartford preacher, delivered in the prison. Twice a year for the last twelve years he has read the entire works of Shakspeare, and every spare moment has been devoted to the study of books of every description that relate to the bard.

Students at Yale College and others about New Haven interested in the study of Shakspeare often go to Wethersfield to talk with Davis. Dr. Ambrose Young, now of this city, but formerly of Yale College, says Davis is an infallible authority upon Shakspeare as a result of his diligent study. Dr. Young says the prisoner can begin at any act or scene mentioned and quote the whole of it correctly.

During the fair given by the Connecticut State prisoners every Christmas, at which articles manufactured at odd times are sold, Davis entertains the patrons with recitations from the plays, and in this way he earns a few dollars, which he spends for luxuries during the year. He has considerable dramatic ability.

When Davis first entered the prison he could neither read nor write. The lecture on Shakspeare appeared to give him a thirst for learning, and he struggled heroically to gain it. In a short time he had mastered the alphabet, and was soon able to read. The first book he sought was Shakspeare, and he turned at once to the subject of the lecture, which was "Hamlet." After he had read this play he began at the beginning of the book and read it through. He has been reading it ever since.

Davis at one time was a keeper in the prison, where he is now confined. He ascribes his downfall to drink.

Beats Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce.

A law case which lasted 300 years has again come on for hearing in a Bavarian court. It is waged between the market community of Burginn, at Unterfranken, in Bavaria, and the lords of Thungen. The case was commenced on June 21, 1595, when the legal advisers of this community appeared before the legal tribunal which then held its sitting in Speier, against the lords of Thungen, for a sum of 2,000,000 marks, as owners of a forest of noble oaks and beech trees. Century by century death thinned the ranks on each side, but others took up the cause, and when the case came on for trial the other day matters seemed as fresh as ever. It is hoped, however, that June 21, 1896, will see the last of this venerable suit.

Glycerine in Glue.

A little glycerine added to gum or glue is a great improvement, as it prevents either becoming brittle. It also prevents gummed labels from having a tendency to curl up when being written on.

Success does not mean happiness; it means an unusual number of enemies.

Want No Asiatics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 10.—(Correspondence of the United Press per steamer Mariposa, from Honolulu, April 2.)—On the morning of the 26th of March, after several preliminary meetings, nearly seven hundred Portuguese marched in a body to the government building and sent in a petition addressed to the president and legislature. Their demeanor was entirely peaceable and orderly. Copies of the petition were at once made and presented to the two houses of the legislature. The grievance of the Portuguese is that having been brought here by their government and having settled in the islands and now increased 13,000 souls, they find themselves subjected to an invasion of Chinese and Japanese immigrants, now over 40,000, which has reduced the wages of labor below the cost of subsistence to Europeans. They ask for measures to restrict Asiatic immigration, also for an equitable system of taxation.

While no anticipation of disorder was felt from the gathering of the Portuguese, it is considered a bad precedent for the legislature to be approached by a large assemblage and liable to have a menacing tendency, calculated to disturb and intimidate the legislature, especially if the Japanese should be induced to make a similiar demonstration. It may be thought best to prohibit by law the presenting of petitions in this manner.

A registration act has nearly completed its passage by the two houses with great unanimity. A similar act passed the legislature of 1892, but was lost on its way to the queen by some unknown means. This act compels every male above fifteen years of age to be registered, with full description and thumb marks, also to produce his certificate of registration whenever he removes to a new location. The object of this measure is to enable the government to identify and to control the great number of Asiatic immigrants in the country. It is estimated that $45,000 will be annually collected from Asiatics who have hitherto evaded taxation. While the whites generally favor this law, a few are opposed to it on sentimental grounds, as savoring of European despotism. Such a law is generally considered indispensable to any proper control of the Asiatic population, who are extremely difficult to identify.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 10.—The Rio's officers are reticent about the plague in Japan. In fact they say it does not exist there and that there is only a little cholera in the interior. Their reports also minimize the plague in China and say it was reported in Japan that there had been only one hundred and fifty deaths in Hong Kong and Canton in two months.

Traffic on the steamship line between Vladivostock and Yokohama has been suspended, and the quarantine regulation in all Japanese ports is rigorous.

The Old Story.

SALEM, Mass., April 10.—There was a double tragedy at the house, No. 122 Boston street, yesterday morning. At 4:20 people living upstairs smelled smoke, and going to a room occupied by Miss Josephine Manning, forced an entrance and found the bed on fire and the room full of smoke. Across the foot of the bed a man was lying, fully dressed, and just gasping for breath. He was taken out, but died before medical assistance arrived. In the bed Miss Manning lay dead, her head covered with blood from a wound.

The family upstairs reported that they heard three pistol shots an hour previous and an examination showed that the woman had two pistol wounds in her head.

The man, who was James F. Flynn, also had a bullet wound in his head. Flynn was a widower, about thirty-five years of age, and had been keeping company with the Manning woman, who was a dressmaker and about thirty-eight years of age. It is supposed that he killed the woman and then committed suicide. He was dressed in his working clothes and no one could tell when he went to the house, nor was anything known of the cause of the shooting. Both bodies were somewhat scorched, but only the bed in the room was burned.

Must Pay.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 10.—President Debs of the American railway union has issued an official circular. In it he states that at the end of the big strike of 1893 many members were admitted without the payment of the $1.00 membership fee and that this sum must be paid by all members this year. It further states that all telegraph operators, whether railroad or commercial, are eligible to membership; also female railroad employes and ex-railroad employes upon receiving a two-thirds vote of a union.

"Let peace and harmony, good will and brotherly love prevail everywhere. We must rise far above the dissentions, bickerings and petty jealousies of petty men and with a realizing sense of the responsibilities that rest upon us, the importance of the work there is before us and the gravity of the industrial situation that confronts us, we must press forward side by side in one solid phalanx to fulfill the noble mission of our order."

Satolli's Reception.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—The feature of Cardinal Satolli's visit to this city this week was the reception tendered to him by the priests of the diocese at the Marquette club last night. Nearly three thousand prominent citizens of every denomination assembled at the club house between 8 and 10 o'clock and paid their respects to his eminence, who was assisted in receiving the guests by Archbishop Kain. The cardinal made no address and simply bowed his thanks.

Resolutions on the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The senate concurrent resolutions on the Cuban question was delivered to Private Secretary Thurber by Mr. Platt, one of the executive clerks of the senate. Later in the day they will be sent to the state department as the law requires that such resolutions shall be printed in the book of laws annually published by the department.

Secretary Olney called early at the White house and remained in close consultation with the president, undeterred by the notice that had been sent to the other members to the effect that there would be no cabinet meeting today. There is reason to believe that the meeting would have been postponed regardless of the appearance of the measles among the children at the White house, in order to afford the president an opportunity for private deliberation with the chief member of his cabinet, for there was a story current, and it is believed well founded, to the effect that the two were engaged in the preparation of a special message to congress. Of course this was immediately assumed to relate to the Cuban situation and to be an exposition by the president of the actual state of affairs on the island as revealed in the reports of the United States consular officers and other trusted sources of information. There is a resolution before the president, passed at the instance of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, calling for this information.

It is reasoned that the president in transmitting the information asked may feel it his duty, in view of the overwhelming majority by which the Cuban concurrent resolutions passed both branches of congress, to come out with a plain statement of the reasons that influence him in preserving unmoved the position he has assumed toward the insurrection in Cuba, showing from the best obtainable information that has reached him that regardless of the sympathy he may feel personally for the insurgents, he is absolutely bound by the facts as he sees them, by precedent and the dictates of international law, to persist in his attitude.

This view of the matter, of course, applies only so long as the president is left free to decide upon the course to be followed by the government, since it may be that he would take an entirely different view of the matter if congress should send him a joint resolution embodying the features of these concurrent resolutions and assumed by so doing the legislative branch had taken the direction of the matter out of his hands.

While it is thought likely the president may outline his views to congress in transmitting the Cuban information requested, it is not certain that this message will be more than a formal letter of transmittal. There are good reasons why the consular reports should be handled very guardedly, since our consuls have to continue resident in Cuba and the work on which the presidents is believed to be engaged may be in the nature of a statement of facts or summary of the main features of the confidential consular reports.

Quarantined at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—President Cleveland and Secretary Thurber are quarantined at the White house, Mrs. Cleveland and her children are quarantined at Woodley and Mrs. Thurber and her little ones are quarantined at their home on I street. All this, and a postponement of the cabinet meeting in addition, was the result of the discovery in the White house nursery between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning that little Esther Cleveland, the president's second daughter, who is two and a half years old, had the measles. Immediately there was excitement throughout the mansion. The president was informed and he sent messages to all cabinet officers in town that there would be no cabinet meeting today. Miss Bathmann, the teacher of the White house kindergarten, was sent poste haste to Woodley, the president's country place, and hurried preparations were made for taking Esther and her sisters there. Shortly afterward the sick child was sent to Woodley in a closed carriage, accompanied in that and another vehicle by her mother, nurses and sisters.

Private Secretary Thurber has been living at the White house for ten days since one of his children developed a case of measles. This morning young Tom Thurber and the cook at the Thurber house were taken with the disease. Esther Cleveland and the Thurber children are doing well. Little Esther's is said to be a mild case. It is likely that on her recovery the family will be joined at Woodley by the president and will remain there until they leave for Gray Gables at the beginning of summer.

Towed Into Harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The British ship Brablock, of Glasgow, Captain Kiddie, sixty-five days out from New Castle N. S. W., coal laden, was towed into port with her cargo on fire. The fire was discovered on Friday last. Early Tuesday morning the decks were badly wrecked by explosions of gas, and preparations had been made to abandon the vessel when a tug was sighted. The flames were pouring from the decks of the Barabloch when she was brought to anchorage.

Plead Guilty.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 8.—On Friday last B. M. Hubbard, an employe on one of the Swan cattle ranches, stole a saddle and $20 in money from a fellow employe. Hubbard was captured Saturday by Sheriff Fredendall and was brought before District Judge Scott. He pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years's imprisonment in the state penitentiary. He will be placed in the penitentiary tomorrow.

Can California Raise Coffee?

An attempt is to be made to cultivate the coffee plant in the beautiful San Joaquin Valley, in California. The result cannot be known, it is said, within less than six years. The chief anticipated difficulty arises from the lack of a proper quantity and distribution of rain.

Pictured Rocks.

On the base of a cliff of granite and marble, running for about two miles along the shore of Lake Massanog, in Canada, and rising in places to a height of three hundred feet, an interesting series of pictographs has recently been discovered. These picture-writings extend at intervals along the entire length of the wall of cliffs, but are nowhere more than six feet above the water of the lake. They probably represent highly interesting events in the career of the people whose artist-historians placed them there.

Magnets Put to Work.

This seems to be emphatically the age of work. Elephants have been set to pulling stumps and rolling logs, and now electro-magnets have been pressed into service in England for the lifting of heavy masses of iron and steel. The magnets are attached to cranes, and are operated by a current from an electric power circuit. When the current is on they grip their load with a lifting strength equal to two tons, but when the current is turned off they instantly let go. An instance of the application of such a magnet is cited where work which formerly occupied six men for ninety minutes can now be done by three men and the magnet in fifteen minutes.

Burning Gas from Ice.

A correspondent of Science describes an interesting scene recently witnessed on a skating lake near Baltimore. White spots resembling air-bubbles were noticed in the ice, and one of the skaters bored a hole into such a bubble and applied a match to it, whereupon a flame burst out at the surface. Further experiments showed that when a small hole was bored down to the bubble a long, thin jet of flame could be obtained which would last for a considerable time. The bubbles were due to accumulations of marsh gas, formed by the decomposition of vegetable matter at the bottom of the lake. The correspondent suggests that such supplies of marsh gas might be utilized for the illumination of skating ponds at night.

Useful Mechanical Principle.

Trial has recently been made in building operations of a mechanical device known as Pease's tubular construction. It is based upon the simple fact that three tubes, each having an open slit along one side, may be interlocked in the manner shown in the accompanying cut. Of course the number of tubes that can thus be connected is indefinite. By adding a sufficient number on each side of the three, for instance, a flat expanse like a roof would be formed. In fact, this construction has been used for the roofs, walls and floorings of buildings, in place of corrugated iron. Sometimes to obtain greater rigidity the tubes, after being interlocked, are filled with concrete. No bolts or rivets are needed. By making the tubes of different diameters, and in other ways, a great variety is introduced in the application of the principle.

Photographing Hidden Things.

Professor Roentgen, of the University of Wuertzburg, Bavaria, has recently succeeded in photographing the bones of the hand of a living person through their covering of flesh, while the flesh is invisible in the photograph. He has also made photographs of objects concealed behind screens of wood and other substances, and some of his experiments have been repeated, both in this country and England. In experimenting with a "Crookes tube," which is a glass tube, or bulb, from which the air has been as far as possible exhausted, and through which an electric current is passed, Professor Roentgen found, unexpectedly, that the rays issuing from the tube were not only able to penetrate certain opaque substances—a fact previously known—but also to impress upon a photographic plate images of objects situated between the concealed tube and the plate. When the hand, for instance, was thus placed, with the electricity excited Crookes' tube on one side and the photographic plate on the other, the rays from the tube passed through the flesh, but not through the bones, and the outlines of the bones were photographed upon the plate. Extraordinary suggestions have been made as to the possibility of so perfecting this discovery as to enable physicians to photograph bullets, calcareous deposits and other extraneous and injurious substances, or formations, in the human body. Too much should not be expected, however, until more facts are known. It may be remarked that the rays which act so mysteriously are not light rays, and perhaps not electric rays; just what they are remains to be determined.

If this weather lasts two days longer, the first birds of spring will appear, wearing shirt waists.

Nebraska Notes

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S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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Col. H. N. Parks of the Columbus Telegram is having a hard siege of ill health.

The wife of J. N. Beebe of Polk county died after a very brief illness of puerperal fever.

In Banner county the new grass is almost long enough to afford plenty of feed for stock.

A Modern Woodman camp has been organized at Alma with twenty-five charter members.

The farmers are being roped in to subscribe for stock in the new daily paper at North Platte.

The people of Platt precinct in Dodge county are considering the advisability of building a town hall.

The Wayne Republican estimates that the acreage of wheat in that section will be 25 per cent greater this year than last.

In alighting from a buggy Mrs. George Reckard of Norfolk, caught her foot on the step and fell heavily to the ground, breaking an arm.

The ill feeling between the citizens of Hemingford and Alliance is dying out since the county seat matter has been set at rest for a time.

Several boot-leggers at Emerson are breeding serious trouble for themselves by selling whisky to untutored savages of the adjacent reservation.

Michael Matthews was standing on the platform of a coach as the train pulled into Bradish, Boone county, when a strong gust of wind blew him "overboard." He landed on the wrong end and broke an arm.

Rev. T. Lemon, assisted by Evangelist Byron Beall, closed a revival at Liberty by receiving fourteen new members into the Presbyterian church. More than that number confessed their sins and have started out to lead Christian lives.

Matt Daugherty has been appointed organizer and canvasser for the Sixth district by the executive committee of the Nebraska club. This organization is doing good work in "standing up for Nebraska" and inducing desirable settlers to locate within our borders.

Chadron folks cling to the hope of a sugar beet factory in the far distant future. They are trying to encourage the farmers to raise beets this year in order to fully demonstrate that beets can be had if a factory should come, and are shaping things for another big effort in 1897.

About one hundred Sioux Indians from Pine Ridge left Rushville by special train in charge of W. O. Snyder, to be added to the wild west aggregation at Philadelphia. Over one thousand Indians came to see their friends off. A big feast and an Omaha dance were features of the day.

Gus King, a farmer boy living near Union, cracked a whip around the legs of Elmer Smith, telling him to dance. He danced out a pocket knife and slashed King to the thigh bone, and now King is laid up for repairs, and Smith resting under a charge of assault with intent to do great bodily injury.

C. J. Anderson, a prominent and well fixed farmer living about ten miles southwest of Minden, hung himself in a cattle shed on his farm. No cause can be assigned for it, as he is one of the wealthiest farmers in the county and his domestic relations have always been the most pleasant. He leaves a wife and one son.

John O'Donnell, who lives near Goodwin, Dixon county, was badly injured by being attacked by a fierce bull. The bull bunted him, throwing him about ten feet. The blow crushed one of his shoulders, and he was otherwise considerably bruised. Assistance came to him before the infuriated animal had time to repeat the attack and trample upon him.

A man and his wife of average stature and of ordinary appearance were on the B. & M. train, says the Plattsmouth News, bound for their home at Beaver City. They had been in Canada for the past four years and were returning to Nebraska. There was nothing strange about this fact, but they had with them a baby twenty months old that was just beginning to talk, and remarkable as it may seem, the infant prodigy weighed ninety pounds, and was indeed a sight worth seeing. The mother said the babe weighed nine pounds at birth, but when it was a week old it began to take on flesh at a wonderful rate and had continued to grow. It was well proportioned, but was awfully fat and in perfect health, with a good appetite.

The Commercial hotel at Ogallala caught fire from a defective flue at 11 o'clock and at noon it was a mass of ruins. The Delmont was in great danger for a while, but the fire was kept back by the hard fighting of citizens. The loss is $5,000; insurance $3,000. A few hours later the residence of John Jollenstein caught fire from a prairie fire, but it was soon extinguished without loss.

Riley and Patterson, charged with burglary at Hebron were discharged.