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L J. SIMMONS, Prop.

MARRISON, : : NEBRASKA.

"Salt is good for army worms," says bad for them?

Philadelphia has decided not to filter He city drinking water. If it can't be improved by filtration it should be run through a gravel screen.

as the new woman deficient in nerve, after all? Statistics prove that weddings in this leap year are no more numerous than they have been hitherto.

Learning is either good or bad according to him that has it-an excellent weapon, if well used; otherwise, Like a sharp razor in the hand of a

ceed to the arctic regions. But we posicount in midsummer.

Nothing equals travel as a means of destroying local prejudice and communo other way can a man at once learn much and enjoy much.

If Commander Frederick St. George de la Tour Booth-Tucker really wants to become an American citizen be should first run his name through the condenser and uncouple the hyphen.

say and do. And these others have also their spheres of influence. So that a single act of mine may spread in widcuing circles through a nation of humanity.

A London journal refers to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a "lurid attack upon the iniquities of slavery in New England." But this is much nearer the mark than the average English paper usually gets.

Lillian Russell's contract for next year contains a forfeiture clause by which she is to pay \$50,000 if she marries within the year. This is a pretty severe handicap on Cupid, but Lillian never did treat the little fellow right.

We can be thankful to a friend for a few acres or a little money; and yet for the freedom and command of the whole earth, and for the great benefits of our being, our life, health, and reason, we look upon ourselves as under no obligation.

From infancy to old age humanity must have appreciative words from time to time. They as pholesome and stimulating; but to depend upon praise and flattery for one's happiness, to sink into gloom without them, to allow one's important presence-this is simply de epicable.

When we see a man deficient in the special virtue which we hold essential. we cannot believe, or, at least we do not realize that he may be excellent in many other respects. We have a single type of character in our own minds which we wish to approach ourselves, and which we think every one else ought to prize equally. But we forget that this ideal is only one of many, and that those who hold another may far excel us in certain qualities which we undervalue, but which to them are allimportant.

Of all the recuperators of intellectual energy and freshness, there is one which is chief and has no second. That recuperator is rest. Let him who questions the superlative value of rest try to do without rest or sleep for a single week. Rest, to produce its full result. must be absolute-not merely the cesastion from work, but the abandonment of care, the laying aside of responsibility also, as of a coat which is not to be worn for a period. The man whose brain is very tired must give his body rest as well as his intellect. A weary brain will not supply the muscles with energy for long walks or fatiguing tolls.

When a building is begun which is to rice nearly 400 feet in the air on one of the busiest streets of New York one may well ask where this sort of thing is to end. This is a great hight, even for a church spire or a monument: but the worst of it is that there is no telling by how much the next big structure will exceed it in altitude. Of course diding like this is supposed to be se absolutely fireproof. No stream of water from the most powerful of our es could be thrown to the upper tes, and if flames should start anyshove the first three or for the occupants would be beyord ch of scaling or other ladders. It the interest of the owners, naturto make such a structure as this safe but this does not excuse lic authorities from relaxing for at their vigilance. The concion of these high building should extend carefully, not only until are completed, but afterward as

the roots. The bemlock has a shallow root system, and suffers severely when the soil is dried by exposure to the sun and wind. The same facts explain part of the injury which could be avoided under forest management. It has been supposed that these is a kind of affinity between pine and bemlock, by which one needs the companionship of the the New York Tribune. Now, what is other in order to a full growth and maturity. But the explanation here given seems to do away with that idea as a pleasant fiction. It seems that hemlock, in the instances referred to needs the protection of other dense forest growth in order to conserve the moisture of the roots.

There is a very old and authoritative saying as to what shall be the fate of them that live by the sword. This saying doubtless appears peculiarly significant to the Messrs. Moore, who are suffering under an accumulation of the fates which they have been meting out to the lesser warriors of the bourse at their leisure during the last five months. The collapse of their huge The Peary expedition is reported to speculation in the shares of the Diabe locked in the ice and unable to pro- mond Match Company and the New York Biscuit Company is a business tively refuse to feel sorry on that ac-disaster of such widespreading poten tinlities that they must expect to take blame. Their game in its failure involves loss and trial to scores, perhaps n'eating knowledge of the world. In to hundreds, and a shock to the local monetary fabric, which many innocent persons will feel the stress of. The only possible justification of a speculation on any grounds resides in its success. While the Messrs, Moore were doughttiy-if very foolishly-making a local speculative market in defiance of the general financial situation and were showering golden benefits on the brok-Others are affected by what I am and ers and smaller gamblers who salled in their triumphant wake they were accounted benefactors of their kind an l were figuratively crowned with conquerors' bays. Of course all this is sadly changed to-day. The program encountered a fatal accident and the Messrs. Moore have been suddenly transposed from the top to the bottom of the pack. Their attitude and express on are no longer typical of victory but of defeat. They that live by the sword shall die by the sword-and the prudent man will not get himself in the way of the retributive stroke.

> There will be general relief that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Grace Wilson are married at last, and the young people themselves must be glad to escape from the glare of publicity with which they have been surrounded for several months. The annoyances which have beset them are the penalties of wealth and social position. If young Vanderbilt had been a clerk on a small salary and Miss Wilson the daughter of a corner grocer or a street car confuctor their troubles would have attracted no attention except from the'r immediate friends and relatives. It was the millions rather than the people involved that focused all eyes upon them. Aside from this fact, the woes of the newly wedded pair were of the for reasons which never did and probabty never will appeal to the ardent lever. He thought Cornelius was too young to marry, and emphasized his opinion with the threat of disinheritance, which, of course, only strengthened the prospective bridegroom in his getermination to commit matrimony. As for the young woman, she seems to have borne herself with proper dignity and reserve under rather trying circum stances. She neither hastened nor retarded the wedding, and fully answered the insinuations of fortune hunting by marrying Cornelius in the face of his father's declaration that pone of the Vanderbilt millions should go to keeping up the new establishment. As the father of the bride is himself a mulionaire, it is not likely that the young couple will suffer for the necessaries of life, but in any event Vanderbilt, Jr., will have the sympathy of all lovers, young and old, in his refusal to give up the woman of his choice under a threat of pecuniary disadvantage. He has, at least, married an American, and in this he will not suffer by compasson with other members of the Vanderbilt family who have exchanged their money for worn-out titles, earning only contempt on both sides of the

Antiquity of Burnt-Wood Decoration It would be impossible to state posicively when this art was first practreed. Burnt panels have been found in various parts of Europe, set into ancient furniture, chimney pieces, and walnscoting. In the museums of Eutope there are marriage chests, coffers, and panels, dating from the fifteenth century or thereabouts, upon which a species of low relief woodwork, not unlike the so-called "fret-saw" work of to-day, has been applied or chiseled out. he flat surface being richly ornamented with fine traceries unmistakably burnd with heated points. Some years ago a New York artist, while wandering through the seashore villages of Wales found in a peasant's hut a rare panel of burnt wood work of the Italian Renais sance (about the fifteenth century). The fisherman had found it on the each, where it had drifted from some wreck. In the sucristy of the little octagonal church of Sant' Ercolano at Percenta are some ancient chests which were quaintly decorated with hot irons ne four hundred years ago.-Cen-

lly. Use the juice of half a lemon a it, and allow a quarter of an hour onger for the baking. Cheap water penge is generally tough unless it has smon juice added to it, and it should CHILDREN IN FRANCE.

The European Republic Alarmed by Its Declining Birth Rate.

A very remarkable campaign has been started in France, the object being to increase the population. The organhere are Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chief of the bureau of statistics, of Paris; M. Charles Richet, professor of the faculty of medicine in the same city, and Dr. Javal, member of the Academy of Medicine. For years these men have noticed with regret that the population of France was not increasing proportionately with the population of other countries, and now they come forward with what they believe to be an infallible remedy for this evil.

That some drastic remedy is needed they insist, as otherwise France must soon sink to the rank of second-rate, or even a third-rate, nation. A hundred years ago the great countries in other words, the great powers of Europe-contained 98,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 26,000,000, or 27 per cent., were residents of France. To-day these same countries contain 300,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 38,000,000, or only 12 per cent. live in France. These figures speak for themselves, and the obvious conclusion, according to Dr. Bertillon and his colleagues, is that if the births a large share of public and individual continue to decrease at the same ominous rate, France, which was once one of the most powerful countries it Europe, will soon be one of the weakest.

These gentlemen have begun their novel campaign by founding a society. which is styled "The National Alliance for the Relief of the French Population." The defensive measures which they propose to adopt are numerous, but for the immediate present they will confine their attention to three points. 1. They will try to get the laws relating to inheritance greatly modified; 2, they will try to get all direct taxes removed from those families which have more than three children; and, 3, they will try to have the laws relating to succession duties thoroughly reformed. As it is manifest that the nation's treasury would be seriously affected by the removal of taxes in the case of all families which have more than three children, it is proposed to place a tax of one-fifth of 1 per cent, on all families which are childless or have only one or two children.

There are said to be excellent reasons for these proposed reforms. The larger a man's family in France, we are told, the more he is taxed, both directly and indirectly, the result being that thrifty parents do not care to have many children. Moreover, the parents' property must be divided among the children, and if the children are numerous and the property small, the disastrous results can easily be foreseen. In other countries the law of entail it's natural as regards younger children, it rehearsal of one of his concerts. certainly seems to act in some degrees

as a preventive of depopulation.
"Remove will burdensome taxes from fruitful families," say the members of from a member of the or festra, and in the National Alliance, "and let French- stead of playing as usual, simply kept women and Frenchmen know that. even from a monetary point of view, world seems to be unaware of one's most ordinary character. The father it will be fortunate for them to have up to Mr. Cooke, the musical director, treasury must be supported, let us tax those parents who have few or no children. Parents who have no children or only one or two children may reasonably be required to contribute a goodly quota toward the support of the sate, whereas it is improper and unjust to expect any support from those parents who have to provide for numerous children. Do this, and France will soon become, as she was in the past, one of the greatest powers in Europe; fail to do this and France will soon sink to the level of Denmark, Belgium

or Holland." The members of the alliance intend to hold several public meetings and to publish several pamphlets setting forth their views. They offer membership to all who care to assist them, irrespective of creed or political opinions. Many persons throughout France have already announced their adhesion to the program of the alliance, and it is confidently expected that in the near future the necessary bills in regard to succession duties and the abolition of taxes will be presented to the French Legislature.

Others, however, who know nothing about statistics, but who profess to know a good deal about human nature, maintain that this crusdae will produce little result for the reason that the opposing forces are not mainly economical, but are the result of old-time habits and ways of thinking, against which it will be impossible to successfully combat. Taxes and succession duties, say these critics, have nothing to do with the question. French fam-Sies are small, because such has long been the custom in France, and this custom no laws or regulations can do away with. They point out many moral and other reasons for this custom. on which it is not necessary here to lay stress. One ingenious critic maintains that French women become so intoxicated with love and admiration for the first child that they never care to have any more. He writes with some bitteron the subject, and even goes so far as to say that a French woman, as soon as she becomes a mother, gradually loses her leve for her husband, and

omes a slave to the child. Under these circumstances, accordng to him, the husband and wife tacitly agree to live separate lives, the inevitable result being that the family tie is sundered. However this may be, all thinking men in France agree that the evil exists, and, while some of them are satisfied that it cannot be eradicated, there is not one who is not estisfied that the National Alliance is a step in the right direction,-London

Humor of a Humoriet. Harper's Magazine contains a person-l sheeth of Mark Twain, embellished Not long since, goes the tale, a big, goodnatured countryman called upon him and asked, after a few minutes' chat:

"Now tell me for a fact, are you the one that wrote all them books?"

"Truly I am," was the reply. "Of course you are! of course you are!" agreed the honest fellow, "but, by George! I shouldn't think it from your

looks!" In anticipation of Mr. Clemens' marriage, his prospective father-in-law bought and furnished a house in Buffalo, as a wedding gift for the young couple The whole project was kept a was brilliantly lighted and filled with to do this. friends and kinsfolk.

He was conducted up and down through the rooms, while he grew every length his wife could bear the situation no longer, and broke forth:

"It is our house, yours and mine; a present from father."

All the friends gathered about Mr. Clemens to hear what he might say. He choked and the tears came into his eyes, but finally be managed to stammer. two or three words at a time:

Buffalo, if it's twice a year, come right | ing it. up here and bring your bag with you. You may stay overnight if you want to. It shan't cost you a cent"

It was while he lived in this house that he chanced, one morning, to look and of the exactness of landords, etc., across the way; there he saw something but the landlord complains loudly also which caused him to cross the street quickly, and deliver this speech to a group of people on the veranda:

"My name is Clemens. My wife and and make your acquaintance. We owe you an apology for not doing it before now. I beg your parden for intruding on you in this informal manner, and at this time of day, but your house is afire!"

The meeting suddenly adjourned He is surely gifted with the capacity for saying a serious thing humorously. One Sunday when he had specially liked the sermon, he detained the minister at the church door, and said:

"I mean no offence, but I feel obliged to tell you that the preaching this morning has been of a kind that I can spare. I go to church to pursue my own trains of thought; but to-day I couldn't do it. You have interfered with me. You have forced me to attend to you, and nove lost me a whole half hour, I beg right. Needless to say, that it is in that it may not occur again."

Wonderful Power.

The power of imagination is amusingiv illustrated in the story told of an old lady who had never heard the celebratmaintained pretty rigidly at I though ed violinist, Paganini, play, and one its operation seems hardly equitable or day obtained permission to attend a

> teke his violin with aim to hearsal that day, but borrowed he up a kind of pizzicato accompaniment. After the rehearsal the old lady went dear! Mr. Cooke, what a wonderful man he is! I declare I never knew what music was capable of till this

morning." "Indeed, madam, he is truly a marvelous man," assented Mr. Cooke, with a smile; "but this morning you are indebted rather to your imagination than to your ears for the delight you have and, for Paganini has not really played at all. He has not even touched a

"Well," said the old lady, after a moment's astounded shence, recovering berself, "then all I can say is, he's even more remarkable than I thought he was! For if he can affect me in such s manner without playing what should I do, how should I feel, when he really did play!"

One Little Wor .

The little word "again" has apparently nothing humorous about it, but it once threw a large assembly into fits of

It was at a public meeting in New York. One of the speakers, the Rev. area of soil adapted to the production Mr. R., had the misfortune, when he tried to take a seat, to miss the chair and come down at full length on the platform. The accident accasioned a little subdued mirth, especially as the seemed to cover the whole platform in his fractic efforts to rise.

When at last it came his turn to speak, the presiding officer introduced him in these words: "The Rev. Mr. R. will again take the

floor." Clapping, stamping and laughter reigned for several minutes. The reverend gentleman had never before met with so enthusiastic a reception.

Weeds as Manure. A European exchange has the follow ing: Put into a ditch alternate layers of weeds and lime, and after a year has peased it will be found that the ditch contains a blackish mixed matter possessed of good fertilizing powers. In Switzerland they use as a manure for the meadows a kind of vegetable juice prepared as follows from weeds: Make large heap of from 375 to 575 pounds leave it to ferment, stir it every eight days. When the weeds have turned yellow they are removed to a ditch. where they are watered and mixed with the following solution: Two and a quarter pounds of sulphuric acid, two and a quarter pounds of hydrochloric acid and 132 gallons of water. The bulk is turned about three or four times week and at the end of a month there obtained a vegetable juice rich in

If a boy consents to wear shoes in summer, it is to tramp on the feet of the boys who go bare foot.

nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARM-ER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Points for the Man Who Rents a Farm -Growth of the Swine Industry-Cheap Machinery Is Often the Dearest-Save Seed Corn Early.

A Point for the Renter.

If any man should be a good farmer, that man should be the one who rents

most profit out of the acres of a farm, the farm the cost of division fences is minute more and more mystified. At that there be some system observed often as great as that of the buildings, "Mr. Langden, whenever you are in the land and of the man who is work-

According to the Nebraska Farmer, connection is this: Farmers everywhere complain, often justly, of high rents make you so.-American Agriculturist. of tax collectors, and of small returns upon his investment, and all this sort of thing; and now here is the point for the renter of lands-farm fewer acres, have been intending to call on you half the number if you please, and double the yield.

If you can pay cash rent and are a good farmer, pay it, and get the full benefit of your superior methods, but if you cannot pay eash, farm fewer acres any way and make the yield large and your landlord will beg you to stay. As suggested at the outset, the renter should be the best farmer in his neighborhood. There is scarcely such a thing as a limit to the possibilities of production within the reach of the man who gives his whole time and skill to a reasonable number of acres.

The average corn yield for, say, consecutive years, is about 30 bushels per acre. But 50 or 60 bushels is not an uncommon yield, and 100 bushels is within easy reach where conditions are these larger yields that the profit-mak-

Growth of the "wine Industry,

The statistical tables of the Government reports tell a story of marvelous as of place is a very good thing. progress of the swine industry of this country, especially in the period sides the close of the civil war. Note the It so happened that Paganini did not following figures giving the number and

value of bogs	in the years	named:
Years	Number.	A Value.
186# A	24,317,258	\$110,766
1870	26,751,400	187,191,502
1875	28,062,200	149,869,234
1880	34,034,100	145,781;515
1885	45,142,657	226,401,683
1890	51,602,780	253,418,336
1892	52,398,019	241,031,415
1893	46,094,807	295,462,492
1895	44,165,716	*********

It will be seen that the high water mark was reached in 1802, the number of hogs being 52,398,000, an increase of over 28,000,000 in twenty-four years Since that high figure was reached there has been an average decrease of about 2,000,000 per year, resulting from the depression of business, the exclusion of American pork from some foreign markets, losses from hog cholera, decline of prices, etc. The maximum of value was reached Jan. 1, 1893, at which time it amounted to the great sum of \$295,000,000. The tendency of Western farmers to engage extensivety to dairving and in a greater diversity of crops is likely to prevent an overproduction of hogs in future years.

The swine of the United States comprise about one-half the number and piore than one-half the value of the principal stock producing countries of the world. And this country will easily meintain the lead because of its vast of corn.

The number of hogs raised in the seven States comprising the corn belt furpishes a striking illustration of the valuation of the swine industry to corn unfortunate divine was very tall, and production. Following are the figures showing the number of hogs in these States in 1892, the year following the great corn crop of 1891:

Iowa 7.105,320 Kansas 3,175,787

From this it will be seen that a little more than 53 per cent of the hogs of the country were raised in the seven States of the corn belt, which produced over 63 per cent of the total corn crop in the United States in the year 1891. lows raised over 7,000,000 hogs and produced 350,000,000 bushels of corn.-Colman's Rural World.

Cheap Machinery In Dear. Cheap machinery on the farm is not the kind to use. The strongest competitor the farmer has is his neighbor who uses pure-bred stock and the latcat improved machinery. A few cents difference per bushel in the cost of prodiction is the turning point between profit and loss, and the farmer who is well fortified with all the labor-saving appliances can afford to accept prices on which his neighbor would suffer a

Saving Seed Corn.

ilegin saving seed corn early. Go into the field and mark in some manner the best stalks which contain the best ed for 100 pounds of gain.

with the sort of anecdoter which seem. THE FARM AND HOME ears. Prolificacy, early maturity, depth most fitted to the life of a humerist. THE FARM AND HOME of grains, size of ears and vigor can be noticed from now to maturity. All of the most popular varieties of corn were produced in that manner, and every farmer has it in his power to improve on that which he has. It is better than procuring some variety from elsewhere, that may not be adapted to the farm. By careful selection every year a marked improvement in the corn will be effeeted in a few years.

Trees for Waste Places.

Valleys, ravines, steep declivities or rocky and broken surfaces might often lands upon which to make his home be given over to the growth of trees, secret from Mr. Clemens, and it was and grow crops. He does not like to and serve an esthetic as well as an only on the evening of his marriage day move from place to place any oftener economic purpose. If land has been rethat he was taken to the house, which than is necessary. It is not profitable duced to barrenness, or the soil badly washed, the fertility is best and most Every intelligent farmer understands easily restored by a covering of trees, how necessary it is in order to get the which restore a vegetable oil. Upon throughout a series of years in the mat- and the annual cost of repairs is greatter of crop rotation, hauling out ma- er; moreover, their life is not half so nures, keeping up farm repairs, and a long. All this is an argument for movhundred olds and ends that go unlook- able fences, that we may shift them at ed after when the renter expects to will, and often divide our fields as we stay on the place but one year. As the wish, which we cannot do with those country grows older it is likely that this which are permanent. If your surbetter policy will hold in these matters | roundings are not all they should be in the interest alike of the owner of upon the farm, do your best to improve them. If you are not quite as forehanded as you would like to be, try to make your neighbors think so by keeping evthe point uppermost in mind in this erything trim and shipshape. This effort, if rightly directed, will do much to

> That the original Shorthorns were derived from the same source as the first Herefords seems to admit of little

Origin of the Shorthorn.

doubt. It is equally clear that for centaries they were not so intelligently seveloped. So when, late in the eighteenth century, the Durham breeders awakened to the importance of improvement, it is not surprising that they had recourse to the "white-faces." which had been so long esteemed the "first breed of cattle in the island." It is undeniable that a good many of the early Durhams were white-facel; Mr. Bates describes the noted Shorthorn called Jacob Smith's bull as of cellow red, white face, white on back and white legs to knees." This bull was the sire of the dam of the celebrated cow, Lady Maynard, that influenced so favorably the upbuilding of the Collings herd, and thereby the advancement of the entire Shorthora

The Shepherd. Mix lamp black with strong vinegar to mark the sheep on the wool.

Sheep love a change as well as the sucpherds, and a change of feed as well

Sheep are improved in every way by a little pine far taken internally. Stira tarred stick in the water trough occasionally.

therehers in the large centers want et. Feeders should eater to the demand of the market, thereby making more money for themselves and satislying the consumers.

The wool clip of Montana at 6,000,000 pounds this year. As yet but little of the wool has been sold or consigned, and growers have stored their product for prices better than light and one-half cents, which is of-

There is not a single farmer but who may make 50 per cent every year out of a flock of such a size as to be kept easily on the farm. Many a good farmor thinks that the manure stone of a well-fed flock is sufficient to pay the cost of keeping.

Form Notes. Salt will not destroy insects in the soil unless used in quantities which may do other damage. Some insects will not be affected by it at all, and it also lowers the freezing point in winter when it may not be desirable,

Barnyard manure increases the wood growth of nearly all fruit trees, while, potash tends to increase the fruit growth. The former cannot be allowed to suffer at the expense of the vitality of the tree. Without a new yearly wood growth the prospect of fruit would be greatly reduced.

Horses are no lower in price than other stock. Food is cheaper than ever pefore and stock is consequently cheap. It is believed that bottom prices for horses have passed and that in two or three years there will be a deficit in them. Better horses have resulted from low prices, and in the future the quality will be superior to that of the

The farmer who "holds for a rise" does not always get it. He loses a double interest, for the farmer who has money in hand can save twice the legal interest by buying all his needed winter supplies in bulk and by paying cash for them. After stock is ready for market there is a probability that the added cost of feeding will offset any increase in value.

Farmers should be thoroughly organzed in every community, and each individual should take an active interest. In no other manner can they resist insect attacks. It is almost useless for one or two farmers in a community attempting to prevent the ravages of the army worm, cuculio, chinch bug and other foes on their own farms as long as their neighbors are not interested in the work also.

Corn and cob meal shows up well in the experiments at the stations. At the Kansas station they tried it to find how much it would take to make 100 pounds of pork. The result showed that when the corn and cob were ground together it required 650 pounds of the mixture to make a hundred pounds of gain. When the pure corn-meal was fed 670 pounds were requir-