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L J. SIMMONS, Pres.

MARRISON, : : NEBRASKA

As pictures are slid into a magic lantern, and then reflected upon a wall, so many people think God slides graces into the heart, and that the man's life only reflects them. But graces are not interjected pictures. Their forms and colors are the substance of the heart.

There is a woman in Georgia who owns a piece of land valued by the assessors at one dollar, on which the tax is one cent. If this one cent were not paid it would be necessary to sell the land. The expenses of the sale would be far more than one dollar. This is one of the incongruities under civilization at the present day.

To-morrow may never come to us: we do not live in to-morrow - we cannot find it in any of our title-deeds. The man who owns whole squares of real estate and great ships on the sea does not own a single minute of to-morrow. To-morrow! It is a mysterious possibility not yet born; it lies under the seal of midnight, behind the veil of glittering constellations.

If Spain does not succeed in crushing the Cuben rebellion within a short time she may as well relinquish all hope of ever regaining peaceful control of the mland. The constant accessions of Spanish troops to the already enormous army have added to the roster since March 8, 1895, the total of 165,551 men. and if this influx of new blood to the old army cannot suppress the insurrection the last chance seems to have disappeared.

A modern writer has well said: "There is a dignity in every attempt to provide for the future. It indicates self-denial, and imparts strength to the character. It produces a well-regulated mind. It fosters temperance. It is based on forethought. It makes prudence the dominating characteristic. It gives virtue the mastery over self-indulgence. Above all, it secures comfort, drives away care, and dispels vexations and anxieties which otherwise might prey with severity upon us."

M. Stokvis, in a communication to the International Colonial Institute, speaks strongly in favor of successful colonization by Europeans in the tropics. In this he is in accord with the best expert opinion. There are enormous regions in Africa, such as Rhodesia, the Shire uplands, Uganda, and parts of the Egyp : Soudan, where Europeans and Americans can live in health and comfort. The same is true of the fine uplands in the northern part of South America, including much of the territory in dispute be tween British Guiana and Venezuela.

The organization of a company, with substantial capital, which proposes to direct is emphatically a movement in the line of commercial progress. Too long has Europe been permitted to gain the lion's share of trade in South America. The merchants and manufacturers of the United States can find many a market for their goods and products in the republics to the south if direct steam communication is provided between their ports and those of our own country.

The London correspondent of the Episcopal Recorder of Philadelphia writes of the circumstances attending the publication of a new edition of the Rible by a Glasgow house in illustration of the care taken in printing the Scriptures. It may not be generally known, it says, that in Scotland anybody may print the Scriptures, but before publishing any edition a copy of it must be read by a government official and duly licensed. The edition issued by the Glasgow firm was so small that two or three copies will go into the wadstcoat pocket, and the reading of it no ordinary eyesight can manage without the aid of a magnifying glass. But this microscopic Bible had to be perused from beginning to end before the law allowed it to be licensed for publica-

Mr. Depew has experienced the first practical result of his advent into the theatrical world. A young woman of erpentine" fame, being annoyed by a railroad regulation which threatened to separate her from a large satchel she carried, applied in vain for relief to the various officials up to the chief, Chauncey Depew himself. He was explaining to her how impossible it would be to break the rule in question when she interrupted him with the tallsmanic words: "As a member of my own profession I appeal to you." of course the thing was done. It is apparent that the traditional glamour of the footlights still hovers about Depew, and even the rigid regulations that govern milroads must give way before attacks made in the name of or profession." If the little regulation requiring the payment of fare is to be temporarily set saide while this rose-colored tinge pervades the ew vision, a large number of the fesh" will be rescued from enforced pedestrianism.

"We your neighbors, congratulate se over your victory, and we assure of our high regard, because you s weman who knows how to take s of yourself." This was the text is of admiration sent to

this communication is wholesome, but the new woman in question does not appear to deserve such angualified praise. It would have been much more remarkable under the circumstances if she had not known how to take care of herself, for she confesses to 230 pounds, while the too ardent young man weighs only 110 and is a tailor. It seems, indeed, that instead of being flattered for her prowers this new whinan should be warned against encouraging the attentions of attenuated admirers if she has any expectation of answering the "question" under Marquis of Queensberry rules.

An artificer of Paris has constructed an artificial hen, which lays an artificial egg and cackles like the natural fowl. The egg presents a plausible appearance, but it is not pretended that it possesses any culinary or commercial qualities, so that the natural ben of the republic remains unvexed oy any such irregular and discouraging competition. She has been of more importance to France than all her kings, and her economic consequence moults no feather under changes of dynasty and government. Her respected place will not be invaded or usurped by the most ingenious ovipositorial and cackling automaton possible to the inventive genius of the republic. but the latter will, no doubt, make more noise and set on more spectators to wonder at the approaching world's show. It should be scheduled as the legitimate consort of the Gallie cock. also a fowl of artifice, not only with his lofty and shrill sounding throne awaking the god of day, but crowing all round the clock in all days and seasons, and it has continued to do since the Crusades, with a better prospect than ever of keeping it up now that the rugged Russian bear is its backer and ally.

The appointment of Bishop Temple, of London, to the See of Canterbury almost verges on the sensational and will be a startling surprise to all classes of English people. While he is probably the ablest bishop on the bench, he nearly 75 years of age, and that fact alone, it is supposed, would bar him out, for the duties of the primate are onerous enough to tax the strength of the most vigorous young man. Moreover, Dr. Temple is a Broad Churchman, who was vigorously denounced by churchmen many years ago as a dangerous heretic, while the present prime minister, Lord Salisbury, is a stiff High Churchman. Nor is that all; he is a Liberal in politics, and was appointed to the bishopric of Exeter by Mr. Gladstone because he supported Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church disestablishment bill. It is also said that his brusque manners have made him exceedingly unpopular with the clergy. Nevertheless, in spite of all these res sons why he should not be made primate, he has been chosen for that great office, probably because of his pre-emi nent executive ability, and because his liberal theological views commended him to the Queen, who insists on having a good deal to say about the choice of a establish a line of steamships between | primate. It can hardly be doubted that the appointment will many Anglican churchmen, and it will be interesting to see what the church papers will say about it.

> The narrow escape from probably fatal accident by an army fleutenant while experimenting with kites on Gov. ernor's Island, in New York bay, cor pled with a recent disaster to the inventor of a sort of airship, emphasizes the extraordinary dangers that attend all attempts of men to navigate the air. It accentuates, too, the curious fact that in these days men are reviving the efforts of the ancients to utilize kites as a means of ascending to commanding altitudes, if, indeed, there is any truth at the bottom of the stories told of some of the ancients. The kite is only a kind of anchored aeropiane and the present attempts to use it illustrate the almost total abandonment by recent experimenters of the use of gas as an ascending motor. This abandonment has always seemed strange. The partial success of seroplanic devices would seem to hint that if the two were combined-the lifting power of gas with the directing and propulsive use of greater promise of some useful degree of success than in either alone. If the means of propulsion or any practicable chemical devices could be made while in the air to recruit the wasting gas the problem would seem to be still nearer solution. The kite experiments are full of danger without compensating promise of good. They depend upon winds, while the exptive balloon, for military purposes, is independent of all winds, short of gales, which would also inhibit the kite.

A Deadly Poison. The question has been asked which he most powerful poison? So far as is known snake poison consists of a peptone which produces local ulceration, an unknown virusent aubstance, which causes infiltration of blood when in jected into the timues, and an albumer which is not apparently poisonous When snake venom is concentrated by removing the third substance and re taining the other two, what is left con stitutes the most powerful poison known to toxicology. It is forty times more powerful than the original snake venom. It has been reckoned that a single thimbleful of it suitably applied would be enough to kill 25,000 persons.

President in his sixty-fifth year, and so oo did John Adams, Thomas Jefferson. James Madison and James Monroe

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PU-PIL AND TEACHER.

Study of the Language Is the Key to Learning-Parente Should Seck to Kacourage the School Teacher Two Ways of Enforcing Discipline.

Elementary Study of Kaglish. If children learn nothing else school, they should learn how to use their own language. This is the key to the learning of the time, the instrumentality whereby all knowledge is shared and distributed among men. It is, moreover, the only branch of a school education all of which the pupils will find of positive practical use at all periods of their life. Beyond the merest elements, how much of the arithmetic learned in school is of real use to one pupil out of ten? How much of it is remembered by the very large class who have no occasion to employ it in later life? Beyond the great facts that could be taught in a few lessons, how much of the geography is remembered in after years by the vast majority who have learned it in school? In traveling in Europe, and even in parts of our own country, one has to learn the geography all over again. I have to go to the Gazetteer for hundreds of facts that I had to commit to memory in my school days; and if I want some of the same facts again six months later, the chances are that I shall have to go to the Gazetteer again. I do not care to lumber up my memory with such knowledge when I know where to find it if I have occasion to make some temporary use of it. So with the minutiae of history, which are memorized so laboriously in school and forgotten so easily afterwards. It is only teachers and critical students of history who remember them, or to whom they are of sufficient value or interest to justify any special effort to retain them; but all that we learn in the study of language, if it is taught aright, is of immediate and enduring value. Every new thing we come to know in literature is a joy forever. Your school boys and school girls, after they have become fathers and mothers will testify to the truth of this. I am old enough to speak on this point from my own experience. I began teaching forty years ago, and from the start I combined work in literature with that in language. I have met many of my pupils long after they had grown up and become settled in life, and I have found them enjoying good books and training their children to the same hab its and tastes. They tell me that of all the lessons they had in school these in English have been the most helpful, stimulating and inspiring ever since.

There are many heartsick school teachers in this city whose work would be lightened by a few words of appreclation from parents whose children have been the subjects of deep anxiety through the long term, and who have had the best care and training which Unfortunately there are few parents who ever give the matter sufficient thought to realize what they owe to the school teacher. One who leaves him self or berself open to censure is not long in getting it. In such cases the parents have a lively appreciation of their rights, and they are not slow in letting the dominie know what they think of him. It is pretty hard for him to swallow, but he takes his medicine quietly as a rule, and that is the best thing to do. But parents who are que .. to resent the exercise of undue authority by the teacher rarely, if ever think of the infinite patience and forbearance that is necessary in the training of children and as a result they do not as a rule make allowance for the human mane in the teacher. They expect him to be infallible. Parents who cannot train two or three children in their homes have only condemnation for a teache if he or she fails to manage sixty or seventy, and teach them the three R's whether they will or no. Another class of parents and they form the majority do not think of it. They would express their satisfaction if the teacher came to them, but it is too much trouble aeroplanic devices there would be to go to the teacher or write him a note. If parents but knew the encouragement the men and women who teach would derive from a frank acknowledgment of the value of their services a 1 an ex pression of gratitude for the patience exercised towards their children, thousands of them would hasten to thank hose who have been faithful to their duty. It would also inspire them to fresh exertions in behalf of those committed to their care.- Evening News. Toronto.

William J. Rolfe.

Encourage the School Teacher.

Discipline.

One way The boys are passing out for recess. They have a new teacher, and, of course, boy-like, are testing her mettle A peculiar restlessmens, "half daring, buil afraid," is expressing itself in their every movement. The teacher is ready (3). She quickly detects the familiar symptoms of mischief and braces herself for the neces sary treatment. Her lips are rigid and her eyes defiant, but withal she is not a little anxious, and unconsciously shows This is enough. From the corner of their eyes the boys rend the challenge and note the anxiety; they venture the risk. Down come their feet with and den, though, to be sure, not over confident, heaviness, 'Boys! Stand still! bonts the leacher with a house-a-fire look and tone of voice which is extreme ly pleasing (to the boys), "Now, so here, if you can't walk properly, you'll go without your recess! Pass! suppressed giggle goes the rounds, but the feet are passably quiet "until" the outside door is reached, then down they ne with unusual vehemency followod by exultant war whoops. Undoubtedly a sound fecture awaits their re-Another way-Teacher No. 2 has a

similar experience to start with. She also is ready. Her lips are firm, but warmly so; her eyes, so far from being defiant, are particularly trusting, and not the alightest hint of anxiety is allowed even to enter her soul. Most important of all, perhaps, is the direction of her gaze. It is not thinly and nerv ously spread out over the whole mass of children, making each feet that he is quite lost in the crowd and therefore shielded from detection; but she centers her attention on the two or three leaders, passing along with them, per haps making a remark or two regarding something she hopes they will enjoy on the playground. In the face of point, which gives a rocking motion to to stamp; mischief fades away from the consequently from most of the others. But from one supposedly unnoticed Does it run like wildfire through the that will do good work from the beginwhole line? No, indeed, the fuel has broken. Without changing her express and again and clear the point of the sion toward the "other" children, the plow, says a writer in Rural Life. There teacher quietly calls (or takes) the of- is no satisfaction in the use of such a fending member from the line and plow, and if the manufacturer has waits until all have passed out before failed to do his work in a proper mangiving full utterance to her righteous ner the point should be rounded by file indignation, which is not fun to bear or grindstone before the plow is used. alone. She has conquered. School Sometimes It may be necessary to take Education.

School Lunches. Have you ever seen a boy or girl ishamed to open their lunch basket or if too much work is not required. pail? The usual reason for this is hat the lunch is neither inviting nor bountiful. Have them attractive, by all means. If pankins mean too much extra washing, buy a bunch of paper ones; one hundred can be bought for 12% cents and upwards, but don't send your child to school without one of ome kind. It not only "looks" better, but will save his clothes, for the average child will wipe his hands upon something, and if no napkin is at hand s coat sleeve or an apron will be called into service. Bread, meat and cake will keep fresh many hours by wrapping with paraffin paper. This is inexpen-

sive, and can be used several times. Put plenty of bread and butter into the lunch basket, the buttered sides placed together, and cut into a nice square or oblong. Rich pies, cakes, tarts, pickles, etc., so dear to the hearts of children, can easily be given up when healthful dainties are provided. Sponge cake, graham wafers, cream gingerbread, oatmeal cookies, figs, apples, dates, oranges, etc., are nourish ing and appetizing. A smad cup of jelly is a pleasant addition occasionally. If one has no fruit jellies a good substitute can be had in apple rad sago jelly, or a baked sour apple, liberally sprinkled with sugar. A bit of smoked fish, halibut, salmon or herring, is a nice occasional lunch relish. Appetizing sandwiches may be made from t "left overs," either meat or fish, mineed fine and moistened with salad cream Grange Homes

He Admits His Guilt. A distinguished lady from the con-

tinent, visiting Chicago during the World's Fair, was asked to take a morning stroll down one of Chicago's fashionable avenues. The Americans have such fifthy hale

its." she said, turning up her eyes and closing them, deprecatingly, "that it is nauseating to walk their streets. If people must expectorate why do they not do it on the grass, or payement, and not on the sidewalk Nationalities are judged by their cleanly or uncleanly habits."

Last summer a party of ladies took passage on one of the steamers plying between Chicago and St. Joseph for a pleasant sail on the lake. To enjoy the full benefit of the breeze they sought the prow of the boat. Plump in the center of the deck sat a well-dressed middle-aged man engaged in the solar ing diversion of chewing tobacco. Refore the steamer had made the outer barbor the black liquid stood in pools about his feet. The ladies were rushing here and there for stools, but all gave him a wide berth. When the space had been pretty well filled the party aforesaid came upon the scene hunting for sents. The foremost lady suddenly halted, and with disgust pictured upon ber handsome face said:

What pig did that? Looking up, unabashed, the middleaged man replied: "I guess I'm the erlitter, marm."-Chicago Chronicle.

Not a Fisher of Men.

A lady in Cleveland, says the Plain Dealer, engaged a new coachman not long ago. He was new in a double sense, having but recently brought himself and his mixed dialect accent across the briny from Liverpool. One day it occurred to the good lady to find out something definite about John's family. "And your father, John, what was

"Thanky kindly, ma'am," said the conchman, "feyther'e was a seeker like. ma'am fer the 'errin'.

"He means a clergyman, of course thought the good dame. Then she said aloud:

"And was be ordained?" "I think 'e wor, ma'am," said the coachman, "though they didn't 'ave the smallpox much to speak of where he came from, and I don't know whether It took or not."

And now the good hely takes great delight in telling her acquaintances that her new coachman is the son of an English dissenting clergyman, Some day she will rudely awaken to the face that the "errin" are not sinners, but

Dr. W. G. Grace, in a recent cricket match between Gloucestershire and Spaces, made 301 runs, the largest score of the year and the third 300 that he has made in first-class matches in his long cricketing career.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

How Plow Points Should Be Ground -Only Large Siles Are Profitable-Oll-Foaked Cobs Make Good Kindling-General Form Matters.

About Plow Points. Nearly all plows, whether riding or walking, are now made with large, almost square cut, points on the shear, and in consequence when the plow is new, roots adhere and double over the such personal sympathy it is impossible the plow and makes good work impossible. It is claimed that the point wears two or three faces in question, and very fast, and that it soon becomes sufficiently rounded to allow everything of the kind to pass off, and while this corner there comes a sudden stamp, is true i much prefer having a plow ning, than to wait for several weeks, been dampened. Mob strength is and in plowing have to stop every now the plow to the blacksmith shop and have the point made bot and cut, but the file or grind-stone is to be preferred

> Only Large Silos Are Profitable. The silo depends on entire exclusion of air for the preservation of its contents. It is filled with vegetable matter and carbonic acid gas, which, being heavier than air, excludes its entrance from above. But if there is any leak below through which the smallest particle of air can reach the ensilage, it will rot so far as the air extends. There is always more or less rot around the edges of silos and at the top. But this top loss is prevented by covering with some worthless material, which will rot and preserve the enslinge below. It is not practical generally to make a silo for less than four or five cows, as the waste of feed in the small silo will be too great proportionally.

Oil-Soaked Cobe for Kindling. Much of the danger of using kerose oil for kindling fires would be avoided if corn cobs were handy to be dipped into the oil and used for kindling. The cobs will hold more oil than will wood, and if dry sticks are piled over the soaked cobs they will quickly make a blaze, which is always needed on cold mornings to lift the volume of cold air that is always found in pipes and chimneys after the fire goes down. It is not best to dip more than one or two cobs into the oil. If all the kindling, especially that on top, is wet with oil, the fire will sometimes quickly burn off the oil, and then, without lifting the cold air, a dense volume of carbonic-acid gas will settle down into the stove, making the starting of a fire worse than it was in the beginning.

We once knew a farmer who would

not keep hogs. He was prejudiced against pork as unhealthful and against the hog as being an especially uncleanly animal. It is true, as he used often to say, that no other farm stock will eat hay or other fodder that a hog has nosed over or has trampled upon. But that is itself no good reason for discarding the bog. One of his best uses is to keep in the barnyard, or rather in that part of it which has the manure pile. Of course, no other farm stock would be fed here. If cattle are fed grain of any kind, or If borses are fed whole oats, the hog will get much of his living from the grain passed whole in their excrement. In doing this he will add his own droppings both liquid and solid, to the pile, and thus convert it into much more effective manure than the farmer can get without the labor of turning over and composting the manure pile. - Exchange.

Spraying Grape Vines.

The advantage of spraying grape vines is not alone in preserving fruit from mildew and rot. Even when these are not present on vines unsprayed, a close examination of the leaves will show patches of brown, beginning early in the summer, and gradually spreading during the season. The ripening both of fruit and of this year's growth of wood depends on the vigor and bealthfulness of the leaves during the growing season. Whatever injures the leaves must by so much delay the ripening of fruit and injure its quality. Now that the Bordeaux mixture applied early in the season is known to secure healthful foliage, there should be no neglect in applying it.

Keep an Account. It is to be regretted that there are not more farmers who imitate the example of a farmer in Vermont who kept a close account of what it costs him to manufacture and sell butter. After considerable bookkeeping with respect to his dairy herd, he found that he made butter at a cost of 131/4 cents a pound. How many farmers are there who have been making butter for years, who know with anything like reasonable accuracy what it costs to make it, or whether the manufacture has been any profit to them?

Late Fall Seeding with Timothy. Wherever it is desired to permanent ly seed land for mendow or pasture timothy and, in fact, all the grasses will succeed better if sown in fall, even though late, rather than in spring; we have sown timothy seed up to the time the ground freezes up, and have had a better catch than could be got by spring seeding. There is some growth of timothy whenever an open spell of warm weather comes during the winter. If the ground is covered with deep anow the dimothy roots will make some growth under it. wheat sown late may winterkill, but the grass will not, even when exposed to frequent freezing and thawing. No doubt the tiny plant is thrown out to the surface, but it catches hold of the loose, wet soil again and grows as rapidly as ever when suitable weather comes. On the other hand, the springsown grass seed barely gets rooted before it is liable to be pinched by droughts, and that, too, before it bas got deep enough root to withstand injury from this cause.

Changing from Green to Dry Foed. All farmers recognize that sudden change in spring to green feed for stock, after being used to dry feed all winter, is unwise. But when the change is the reverse, the effect, though perhaps more injurious, is apt to pass unnoticed until loss of health compels attention. A rough, staring hide always shows that the animal is, or has been, constipated. It is not necessary to dose with physic to remedy this evil. That will purge the system violently, and be followed by equally violent reaction. Whenever green food is superseded by dry the change should be gradual. Cornstalks do this very nicely. When put up in the fall they are always more or less damp from their natural juices, which only slowly dry out during winter. The worst constination is from timothy or other meadow grass hay. Clover is rather laxative than constinating. All animals fed mainly on meadow hav should have a small amount of linseed meal or boiled whole flaxseed fed daily with a few outs. These will keep the bowels in good condition, and also give the animal a sleek, shining coat, which is the natural result of good health and good digestion.

Care of Farm Roadsides.

Much of the attractiveness of coun try scenery, and with it the farms and country places it includes, depends on having well-cared-for road-sides. This subject is getting more thought from farmers than it used to do. Because the roadsides do not have to be tilled it is often thought they are the fair receptacle of whatever stumps, stones or other material is unwelcome elsewhere. Whenever a farm has to be sold whose owner takes this view of things be is apt to discover his mistake. A row of maple trees far enough from the roadside fence to allow a path for walking or bicycling is a paying investment for any farmer to make. If he lives ten or fifteen years these trees may be tapped, and having plenty of sunlight they will yield more and better sap than he can get from trees of equal size in the woods

What Grain Chaff Is For.

In its wild state the chaff of grain served a very important purpose in shielding it from too early sprouting, which with all kinds of grain would insure its destruction by the ensuing winter. If a head of wheat, rve or barley or of Indian corn is exposed to the weather all winter some of its grains will survive till spring or of the winter grains will fall out in time for the best seeding in fail. It is thus that these grains were perpetuated in the ages before man learned to cultivate and care for them. Even now heavily bearded grains are less likely to be injured by rotting in mow or stack if the straw and grain are wet. Often in threshing the straw will be rotted around the band, while the grain protected by its chaff is uninjured

Home-Grown Beef. Since the monopoly of the beef-ship-

ping business by Chicago millionaires, it has been almost impossible for farmers to find home butchers willing to purchase their home-grown beef product. Yet steer or beifer beef fattened at home is better than beef brought by rail many miles, and kept for weeks, perhaps, on ice before it goes into the hands of the ment retaller

Color Blindness Increasing. "Color blindness is on the increase,

says a New York optical expert, "The causes of this defect in vision that may be otherwise perfect are not very well understood. It would seem that the use of tobacco had a good deal to do with it. I have examined a great many for color blindness, having on several occasions been employed by rallroad companies to do so, and in every instance where the man examned was found to be color blind he was a user of tobacco. Women are seldom afflicted in this way, hence it must be caused by something that men do which women do not. What cases exist among women will be found to be inherited from male ancestors. I have never known a woman to be color blind whose father was free from the defect. I am a smoker, and my, perceptions of color are unusually good, so that it is not impossible that a man may use tobacco without such an effect, but I believe a large proportion of the cases are caused by tobacco."

She Was a Heroine.

Among a party of young men and women who were taking an evening's ramble the other day near the village of Clandy, in County Derry, was a young man from Belfast who had come to marry a Derry girl, one of the party, In crossing the River Faughan by a wooden bridge he missed his footing and fell into twenty feet of water. In vain the distracted girl besought the men around her to rescue him, but po one was willing to court an almost certain death. As he rose to the surface for the third and last time she leaped into the river herself, and, clutching her now exhausted lover with one hand, swam with great difficulty to the river side, where willing hands received them both.

There should be more work, or less money, in office-holding.