

Harrison Journal

GEO. D. CANON, Ed. and Prop.

HARRISON - NEBRASKA



TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm, buy the Fish Brand Slicker. It is for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

To whiten the kitchen table: Spread it all over with a thin paste of chloride lime and hot water; leave on all night, and in the morning wash off.



ASTHMA
POPPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC

Worth \$1.00, for 14 Cts. 50¢



FOR 14 CENTS

Worth \$1.00, for 14 Cts. 50¢

An Honest Man..

Can buy land cheap in Northern Nebraska and make a home for himself that will be a continual source of income sufficient to maintain his family and enable him to accumulate a surplus.

CAN HE DO IT ON A SALARY?

Farm Lands Grazing Lands

Nebraska raised in 1898:
300,000,000 bushels Corn.
6,000,000 bushels Wheat.
750,000 head of Cattle (Surplus)
2,000,000 head of Hogs (Surplus)

The Poultry and Poultry products amounted to over \$7,000,000.

The "NORTH-WESTERN LINE."
Was the Pioneer Railroad to North Nebraska, Central Wyoming and the Black Hills, Hot Springs and Deadwood.

God weigheth more with how much a man worketh than how much he doeth. He doeth much that loveth much.

Keep an eye to the future shape of the tree and timely remove all small, needless crossing and crooked limbs.

Give the house plants as much light as possible during the day and darkness with a lower temperature at night.

Old geraniums having a tendency to bloom profusely should be stripped of half their buds as soon as they appear.

If the roots of a tree are frozen and thawed out of the ground or are in contact with the air, the tree will be killed.

BACKACHE is a symptom.

Something makes the backache and that something requires attention or the backache can never be permanently stopped. "I suffered for years with a long list of troubles," writes Mrs. C. KLENK, of Wells, Minn. (Box 151), to Mrs. Pinkham, "and I want to thank you for my complete recovery. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine for women.

"I had severe female complaints causing terrible backache and nervous prostration; was dizzy most of the time, had headache and such a tired feeling. I now have taken seven bottles of your Compound and have also used the Sensitive Wash and feel like a new woman. I must say I never had anything help me so much. I have better health than I ever had in my life. I sleep well at night, and can work all day without feeling tired. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all the credit, for I know it has cured me of all my troubles. I would not do without your remedies for anything."

Mrs. E. FURTON, of Meade, Mich., writes: "Two years ago I was troubled with constant backache and headache and was very nervous. I resolved to try your medicine and took two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and on taking the third a tumor was expelled. I was a little frightened and sent for the doctor; and he said that it was fortunate for me that it came away. I got quite well after that and have your Compound alone to thank for my recovery."

Millions of women suffer constantly with backache. Other grateful testimonies have been relieved of it by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.

Every robber who holds a man up is described afterward as being a "very tall man." Of course he is. It is fear that makes him tall. Put a gun in the hands of a midget, and if he points it at you he is a tall, big man.

Peach and plum trees are less liable to disease when grown in the poultry yard. At the same time they afford shade for the fowls.

A tight sod around growing trees does not give them a chance to develop. Keep a small circle around the stem soft and mellow.

Quinces, grapes, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants are all readily propagated by cutting. Now is a good time for this work.

Wasted Corn in Harvesting.
It may seem one of the simplest of all farm operations to cut and put standing corn in stook. Yet in every field where five or six men are working together in cutting, a close observer will note that some rows of stooks show the corn cut low down, with very little breaking off of ears, and even the suckers well cleaned up around the hills, while other rows of stooks will show the reverse of these conditions. It is, therefore, really skilled labor that the expert in corn cutting shows, and we believe that the expert in this case, as in every other, is entitled to larger compensation for the skill with which the work has been done.—Ez.



SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

Is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

The incubator should take the place of the hen, if you intend to make the chicken business pay.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| St. Jacobs Oil cures | Rheumatism. |
| St. Jacobs Oil | " Neuralgia. |
| St. Jacobs Oil | " Lumbago. |
| St. Jacobs Oil | " Sciatica. |
| St. Jacobs Oil | " Sprains. |
| St. Jacobs Oil | " Bruises. |
| St. Jacobs Oil | " Soreness. |
| St. Jacobs Oil | " Stiffness. |
| St. Jacobs Oil | " Backache. |
| St. Jacobs Oil | " Muscular Aches. |

WEARINESS OF BACKACHE

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

An expedition has been organized in England for a new exploration of the Atlantic depths, with a view to settling the question whether life in the ocean is confined to belts near the surface and the bottom, or whether the intermediate zones are also inhabited. The steamship Oceana, fitted with new apparatus, including self-closing nets, is to carry the explorers.

The deepest shaft in Colorado is that of the Geyser Mine, at Silver Cliff, which penetrates the rock to a depth of 2,400 feet. But even that is a shallow puncture beside the one which goes down into the depths of the Comstock Lode, again active and productive. In that wonderful treasure house, from which more than five hundred millions in value have been taken out, the new explorations are expected to reach a depth of six thousand feet.

The wasp, like the bee, is ruled by a queen. She gathers the material for the beginning of a nest. With powerful jaws she chews up wood into pulp, and mixes it with a gummy substance secreted by herself; and thus the foundations of the house are laid. Then a few eggs are hatched out, the young are nurtured, the work of construction is carried on a little further until the queen mother's progeny—imperfectly developed females—are able to assist her in the undertaking.

Within the past year aluminum has been introduced in India for the manufacture of cooking utensils employed by the native inhabitants. The experiment was begun at Madras, and it is reported that the native metal-workers have readily substituted aluminum for copper and brass, while refusing to change the traditional shapes which for generations have been given to their utensils. They insist on genuine hand-work, and some of them have developed much skill in manipulating the new metal.

It appears that the new planet, DQ, as astronomers now call it, which at times comes so near the earth, made one of the closest possible approaches in 1894; it is "hard luck," and just a little surprising, that it was not discovered then, for it will not be again so favorably placed until 1924, when for some days it will be less than 14,000,000 miles distant from the earth. In December, 1900, it will come within about 30,000,000 miles, and in 1917 a little closer. One of our American astronomers suggests for it the name of Pluto, but whether the discoverer, who, according to accepted astronomical usage, has the right to name it, will accept the suggestion remains to be seen.

The Hartz Mountains in Germany are the center of the canary bird industry. The birds raised there have schools for the training of their voices. The best voices are carefully selected, and their owners set apart in a class by themselves. A canary with a faultless voice and long experience in singing is chosen for a teacher. When the time comes to train the young birds they are suffered to hear and imitate only the pure tones of the leader of the school. The St. Andrews gannets are reckoned the finest singers in the world. Singing schools for birds also exist in New York, where imported German bullfinches are trained with the aid of a flute, a reed organ and the human voice. The trainers are marvellously expert whistlers. Bullfinches can be taught to pipe the tunes of popular songs and operas.

Taking Baby to See Grandpa.

"John, are you sure you have the extra bottles?"
"Yes, my dear. You have the can of milk all right."
"Oh, yes. You didn't forget the extra wraps, did you?"
"No; here they are."
"Nor the extra linen?"
"No, indeed. You have the bag with the toilet things, haven't you?"
"Yes, dear. Oh, John, won't mother be pleased! You are positive you have the bottles?"
"Yes, yes, my dear. Also the wraps and linen."
"And I have the milk and toilet things?"
"Well, I guess we're all here, then. And here's our train. Hasn't the little darling been good? She hasn't given you a bit of trouble, has she?"
"What? Me? John, haven't you got her?"
"Why, no. I thought—"
"Oh! Oh! Oh! How could you forget her? Oh, my poor little baby! You unnatural father! And she's all alone in the house, and I'm sure it's burned up by this time! Oh, my baby, my baby, my baby!"
"Here, Mary, get in here quick. Cabby, drive like the devil home again."—Harper's Bazar.

Dialects of the Philippines.

According to a Spanish missionary, who resided eighteen years in the Philippines, there is no language that is common to all the islands, but each canton has a dialect peculiar to itself. All these dialects, however, have some affinity, somewhat like that which exists between the Italian dialects of Lombardy, Sicily and Tuscany. On the island of Luzon there are six dialects, some of which are current in the other islands. The most universal are the Tagala and Bisaya. The latter is very coarse, while the former is more polished and peculiar, and to such a degree that a Roman Catholic missionary who had a thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to the islands was accustomed to say that the Tagala language had the advantages of four

of the principal tongues of the world that it was mysterious, like the Hebrew; that it had the articles of the Greek, as well for appellations as for proper nouns; that it was as elegant and copious as Latin, and that it was as well adapted as Latin for compliments and negotiations.

The natives make use of but three vowels, and have but twelve consonants, which they express differently by placing a dot above or below them. They have learned from Europeans to write from left to right instead of from top to bottom as they formerly wrote.

Palm leaves were formerly used for paper, and an iron style for a pen. They use writing for correspondence only, as they have no books of science or history. The missionaries furnish the religious works printed in the various dialects of the islands.

The natives of the Moluccas have a very pleasing way of corresponding with their friends. They arrange flowers of different colors in a bouquet in such a way that the receiver understands by examining the varieties and their shades (which represent so many characters), what his friend intended to say to him.

QUER STORIES

The average amount of sickness in human life is nine days out of the year.

Leather money circulated in Russia so recently as the time of Peter the Great.

It costs over \$15 a minute to fire the Maxim gun at the rate of 750 shots a minute.

Five hundred trading vessels leave the Thames daily for all parts of the world.

A sign before the door of a New York dentist reads thus: "Teeth extracted while you wait."

The finest lemon orchards in the world are those in Sicily, where an acre of lemons is worth \$1,500.

The constant labor of four persons for an entire year is required to produce a cashmere shawl of the best quality.

The most extensive cemetery in Europe is that at Rome, in which over six million human beings have been interred.

A curious butterfly exists in India. The male has the left wing yellow and the right one red; the female has these colors reversed.

Russia stands fourth as a naval power, Japan sixth. The order is Great Britain, France, the United States, Russia, Germany, Japan.

One of the choicest delicacies in Jamaica is a huge white worm found in the heart of the cabbage palm. It tastes, when cooked, like almonds.

The oldest sailing craft in the world is the so-called Gokstad ship, a Viking vessel, discovered in a sepulchral mound on the shores of Christiania fjord. It is a thousand years old.

There are now about 350 public libraries in Great Britain, says Science. These libraries contain over five million volumes and issue about twenty-seven million books each year.

The annual attendance of readers is about sixty million. In comparison with these figures the following, recently published, will be interesting: There are 844 public libraries in Australia with 1,400,000 volumes; 298, with 330,000 volumes, in New Zealand; one hundred, with three hundred thousand volumes, in South Africa. In Canada the public libraries contain over 1,500,000 volumes. In 1896 the United States, according to government statistics, possessed 4,026 public and school libraries containing 33,051,872 volumes.

Ancient Symbolism of the Glove.

In the history of dress the position of the glove is unique. There was a time when the glove was an emblem of confidence. Forming a part of the regal habit, it became a badge of rank. In the Middle Ages the ceremony of investiture in conferring dignities or bestowing lands was consummated by the giving of a glove. Likewise, the deprivation of gloves was a ceremony of degradation. Then, too, it was the custom to give gloves in payment of rent, the gloves being accepted as a guarantee of a retainer's service, which was the chief condition of tenure. On the Scotch border the glove held a high place as a gage. Here a glove borne on the point of a lance proclaimed an act of perfidy. Biting the glove was a sign of hostile intent, and the usual prelude to a quarrel. Throughout the history of dress they are found symbolical of pledges,gages, gifts or favors. Gloves also form part of burial rites, and were carried in funeral processions until the middle of the eighteenth century. When a maiden died it was the custom to place in the center of the garland which was borne on her coffin a pair of white gloves—a symbol of virginity and innocence.—Woman's Home Companion.

Origin of Cemeteries.

In ancient times burials were always outside the walls of a city or town. Indeed, before the time of Christianity it was not lawful to bury the dead within the limits. About the end of the sixth century St. Augustine obtained of King Ethelbert a temple of idols—used by the king before his conversion—and made a burying place of it, and St. Cutbert afterward obtained leave of the Pope (A. D. 752) to have yards made to the churches suitable for the burial of the dead.

Good Ground for Divorce.

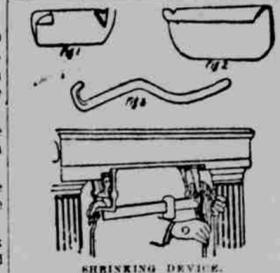
Mrs. Green—I hear that Sarah Jones is going to get a divorce from her husband.

Mrs. Brown—Yes; and I don't blame her one mite. He's a monster. Would you believe it, he actually used one of her golf sticks for a poker the other morning!—Boston Transcript.

FARMERS' CORNER

Cheating in Weight.

The latest fraud to fleece farmers is the scale shrinker, which has been sold in vast numbers throughout the West. The appliance is made of hardened steel. The end introduced has a raised portion or lug on one side, which has a tendency when introduced to lengthen the beam so as to cause it to weigh less than it should. Careful tests with the device have produced the following results: (1) Scale balanced properly at 1,000 pounds with shrinker attached, 800 pounds; (2) four hogs weighed 1,270, an average shrinkage of ten pounds to each hog; (3) twelve hogs weighed 4,545 pounds and with shrinker 4,405, an average shrinkage of 11% pounds to each hog. In the illustration Fig. 1 shows the appliance, which is

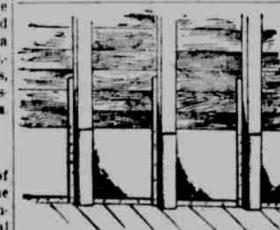


SHRINKING DEVICE.

V-shape and made of hardened steel; the end introduced has a raised portion, or, in other words, a lug on one side, which has a tendency when introduced to lengthen the beam so as to cause it to weigh less than it should weigh. Fig. 2 shows another section of the shrinker. Fig. 3 is a handle made so as to fit over the top of the scale beam, and is used to tip the scale beam so that one hand pressed on the rod connected with the lever on the scale raises the loop connected with the beam so as to allow a space to insert the shrinker in the diamond-shaped knife, or bearing, on each side of the scale holding the rod. Fig. 4 shows the handle in place, with the hand pressing on the rod in order to raise the ring, which fits on the diamond-shaped lug on the scale beam, showing the shrinker as being put into the aperture.

Making Buildings Warm.

Thousands of farm buildings are cold in winter, for the want of some such protection as that suggested in the illustration, which is from the Orange Judd Farmer. Along the inside wall, curving out around the studding, is stretched strong, resin-sized building paper. It is snugly fastened to the walls with laths, as shown, the second course of paper lapping over the first, and the edges held by horizontal strips of lath, as at the bottom. Such a method of making old walls tight is very inexpensive, and the result is altogether excellent. One cannot put paper under old shingles and clapboards, but he can sheath the inside in this manner, and



METHOD OF FASTENING PAPER.

can do it so easily as to make the further inlet of cold air perfectly inexcusable.

Clover and Timothy Seed.

Clover and timothy seed should be sown early. Sow on a light snow, or when the ground is slightly frozen, about the middle of the month. Sow fifteen pounds, or one peck, of cloverseed to the acre. Thick seeding will prevent weed growth. On barren hillsides and on fields that have had little animal manure cloverseed will fall to germinate, owing to a lack of plant food. Spread a thin coat of stable manure over the land after the seed is sown. If manure cannot be had, spread a thin coat of straw, and sow 250 pounds of kainit and 200 pounds of bone phosphate to the acre. The chemical manures will furnish the plant food, and the straw will afford a covering for the young seed.

Planning an Income.

At the commencement of each season every farmer should calculate and plan to make his farm yield him a certain and definite income. There is something almost magical in having an object in view. Estimate the yield from the wheat, corn and hay, and the returns from the cows, sheep, hogs and poultry; then put down opposite to these the taxes, the insurance, wages, feed and repair bills; by knowing exactly what sum is needed each month, a pretty fair estimate may be had and the income can be planned accordingly.

Owning vs. Renting Land.

A great many farmers, when age obliges them to retire from the active management of their farms, dislike very much to sell the place where so many years of their life have been spent. To this cause we attribute their attempts to rent their farms, thinking that they can thus have something to say about how the farm should be managed. But all these rented farms

soon run down, and though the owner may get his rent it is at the expense of a constant depreciation of property. Selling the farm outright, and taking a mortgage on it for security, is much safer. Few men own a farm will be satisfied to see it depreciate. Besides, the mortgage on farm property bears a higher rate of interest than the farmer could make by any other way of investing his money.—American Cultivator.

What the Farm Garden Should Be.

The garden should never contain less than half an acre, and better be two acres. A garden of this size can easily be worked with a horse, saving much hand labor, which is required in smaller plots. If more is grown than required for home use it can usually be disposed of at some near-by market, or to some neighbor who will not have a garden. Or the area can be devoted to potatoes, or roots for stock can be increased. Being near the house, it is of easy access, and the farmer can spend many half hours working his garden, when he would not think of going to the field for that length of time.

The garden should contain all the small fruits, such as berries, currants, etc. Plant these in single rows, and far enough apart so that they can be easily cultivated. The space between can be devoted to some vegetable, which will compel working around the shrub. If the market gardener, upon lands ranging in price from \$300 to \$1,000 per acre, can upon half a dozen acres sell more dollars' worth of produce than are sold off many large farms, why may not the farmer grow in his own garden articles for food that will take the place of much of the more expensive commodities bought in town? The garden can not be had without labor, but with less, considering the amount produced, than is required for general farm crops. Two and sometimes three crops can be grown upon the same ground in one season. With the addition of a few hotbeds such the garden can be made to produce fresh vegetables for the table all the year round.

Barb-Wire Cuts.

The following is said to have been proved an excellent treatment for barb-wire cuts: Wash the cut thoroughly with castile soap, using tepid water; after washing, spray the wound well with a weak solution of carbolic acid, and then dust over it all the fresh, air-slaked lime that will adhere. This treatment should be given every day. No wrapping or covering is needed. The same treatment would doubtless be good in cases where horses get their pasterns burned or cut with a stake rope.

A Shovel for Bedding.

Where leaves, chaff and sawdust are used for bedding, a very large, light shovel is needed for handling them expeditiously and neatly. Such an implement is shown in the accompanying illustration. It can easily be made in the home workshop, using half-inch pine boards for the sides and bottom and 1 1/2-inch spruce for the back, into which the handle is fitted. Bedding for several animals can then be taken up at one shovelful.

Green Bone for Hens.

The feed of sliced bone for hens is much more than so much grit in the gizzard to enable them to digest their food. It is itself food of the very best sort to make eggs, furnishing the gelatine for the egg and lime for the shell. Dried, cooked or burned bones are not nearly so good, as the gelatine has been expelled from the bone, and its lime is also in less soluble condition than while it is in the green state. But a hen's gizzard is equal to the task of grinding up almost anything. A diet of green bone and whole wheat is probably the best of all for egg production.

The Summer's Firewood.

Firewood for the summer should be hauled to the woodshed and piled up under cover. When the days are wet and too disagreeable for outside work the wood can be sawed, split and piled, ready for summer use. The brush from trimming the trees in the orchard and the corncribs, if dry, make excellent kindling wood, and these should always be gathered and placed handy for the kitchen fire.

Keep Horses' Mangers Clean.

Much dust and soiled feed is apt to accumulate in the horse's manger, and as he is all the time breathing over it the manger quickly becomes so offensive that much food is wasted. Much of this feed will, however, be eaten by cattle, as they will eat freely after horses. The horse has a more delicate taste than any other farm animal except a sheep.

Early Pigs and Lambs.

Unless a farmer has a warm basement barn it is not worth while for him to have either lambs or pigs much before the last of March. Even with sufficient warmth there is not enough sunlight before March for young pigs. They will almost inevitably be kept back in their growth, and probably will not be any heavier at hog-killing time than pigs farrowed a month later.

Potato Feedings.

In almost all farmhouses after potatoes are peeled for cooking the usual but wasteful way is to throw them in the swill barrel for the pigs. They are very little good for pigs, but if cooked and mixed with wheat bran or fine middlings they make an excellent feed for hens.

It is under contemplation to attach a phonograph department to the British museum, in which would be stored in cylinder form the voices of great people. In the event of this scheme being realized the Queen would be asked to speak into the instrument.