

# Harrison Journal

GEO. D. CANON, Ed. and Prop.

HARRISON - - NEBRASKA

Love makes a man think of diamonds and marriage makes him think of clubs.

One touch of a poor relation is apt to make a rich man think the whole world kin.

A writer says speech was given man to conceal his thoughts. It was a needless precaution in many cases.

Spain has decided to sell all her remaining islands. This may be a wise provision against any future wars.

Concerning this claim that the grave of Romulus has been found in Rome much will depend on the ground they offer for the assertion.

England must depend on this country for its food supply. Consequently, this hunger for a close alliance may have its origin lower down than the heart.

It now appears that Honolulu is not pronounced Honolulu at all, but Honolulu. A gentleman can't possibly say that properly without fliriting a fan.

Consul Wildman at Hongkong says the Orient offers a great market for American wheels. It would be a good thing if the American sealer would follow the trade.

John Muir says in the Atlantic that it were better to make kindling wood of our pianos than food of our robins. And as to nine out of ten of the pianos, as need, we quite agree.

The last wild camel in the United States died the other day. While full particulars of the sad event are not at hand, it is probable death was caused by that last straw breaking his back.

There is always one sure way to tell whether a man is out of politics for good and all or not. If he is he causes it to be announced that he "will take up the practice of law in New York City."

We are constantly told that the cotton king, the railroad king, the mining king and all began life as a penniless farm hand or something. Come to think of it, if we figure back far enough, 99 per cent. of us began life with nothing.

That scheme for restraining drug clerks from working more than ten hours a day is inhuman. Think of the number of questions a drug clerk has to answer in his day's work and then imagine him crowding that into ten hours. Human nature couldn't stand it.

Our militia resources make the nation a slumbering giant in peaceful times, and the strength of the giant is in the militia, which should be made as effective as liberal appropriations can make it. Awake this giant to show his strength and there is not a European power which would not hesitate to measure strength with him.

The three gentlemen who have long enjoyed the deserved reputation of being the best after-dinner speakers in New York have all been translated under the present administration. They are Ambassador Porter, Ambassador Oberte and Senator Depew. Probably they do not owe their new honors to the distinction they have achieved around the festive mahogany, but it has contributed in no small measure to their deserved fame.

A girl in England recently drowned herself because some "professor of palmistry" had "read the lines of her hand," and had predicted trouble for her. She was scared into self-murder by his reckless prophecy. Then her father, deploring her "silly faith" in what he declared was idle folly, tried to find her body by throwing into the pond a loaf of bread ballasted with quicksilver, believing the loaf would "jump around" when it floated over the spot where she lay. Superstitions die hard. This was a case of the kettle calling the pot black. How is it with those who regard this unfortunate girl and her ignorant father with pitying scorn? How many of all the scoffers would object to sitting down with thirteen at the table?

Santiago, so lately the scene of war, is marked to-day not by war ravages but by all the modern improvements. This is the result of the American occupation according to the testimony of the Cuban General Castillo, which more than corroborates everything that was said by ex-President Maso. The entire Cuban population of the district has resolved itself into an admiration society, which never wears of singing the praises of General Leonard Wood. General Castillo declares that the City of Santiago has made greater progress since the surrender than it did during a period of fifty years before the war. An aqueduct has been constructed, a sewerage system perfected, and miles of concrete and asphalt pavement have been laid. The streets are kept cleaned for the first time in the history of the place, and the health of the community is excellent. Consequently upon all this general business has brightened up wonderfully, and the town is experimenting a boom.

Just how far the women of Maryland will regard as a victory the equal rights law lately passed is a matter of some doubt. Equal rights, it appears, is a very equal responsibility. The enactment places the wife upon a com- mon footing with her husband. She

can never properly away without his consent and she can make contracts in her own name. These are the advantages. The disadvantages lie in the fact that, as she can contract separately, so she can be sued separately. Her husband is no longer responsible for any of her acts save those committed directly in his presence and presumably under his coercion. She can no longer run bills and have them charged to her lord and master. She must pay them herself, and the merchant is likely to exercise a rather severe scrutiny over accounts which have to be collected from married women, no matter how high the financial standing of their husbands. Moreover, as the wife enjoys a dower right in her husband's estate, so the new law gives the husband a similar right in the wife's estate. In short, it is a case of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." Whether the ladies will find the advantages outweighing the disadvantages remains to be seen. They have, however, got what they asked for. They can't very well repudiate their own proposition if it proves not all their fancy painted it.

The speech of society has grown more refined. Swearing is going out of vogue in all its ruder forms.—New York Sun. This must have been written by some contributor who does not go about very much. Very likely he is a gentleman who never goes anywhere unaccompanied by ladies. He may know all about "society." We regret to say he is not familiar with the American people. Swearing is going out of vogue; we wish it were. But anybody who goes much among the people of this country, and especially one who listens to the conversation of the young men in our streets, knows that profane swearing is exceedingly common. In fact there seem to be more youngsters than ever before who cannot utter three consecutive sentences without one or more oaths. It grieves us to say that this is not only true of the big cities, or of the cities of the West or South. It is true of every New England city and town. One cannot help knowing this who rides in smoking cars or on railroads or listens to the conversation of the sporty youths of the period, wherever two or three of them are gathered together. It is a melancholy fact that there are thousands of youngsters who are habitual and incessant swearers. Our observation is that there are a great many more than there were a quarter of a century ago. Profanity of speech by men in public places, accompanied by rude and boorish disregard of the feelings of strangers who may be unwilling and disgusted listeners to their vile conversation, has become a crying nuisance in this country. Is there any man or woman of refinement who is compelled to travel much in the United States who will not assent to this statement?

One of the very interesting bulletins of the Department of Agriculture, by Dr. C. F. Langworthy, treats the subject of fish as an article of diet exhaustively, and with good sense. We may, however, summarize the conclusions reached in a few words. Fish from the sea and from fresh water, is equally wholesome and nourishing. Weight for weight, fish contains rather less of the constituents of real food than meat. The difference is partly made up by the circumstance that fish costs less than meat per pound. One fact which it may be well to have widely known is that there is nothing whatever in the notion that fish-food is good for the brain, because it contains phosphorus. There is not more phosphorus in fish than in meat, and the brain does not require phosphorus. Probably the notion is too deeply rooted to be destroyed wholly. The amount of all kinds of fish taken from the sea, lakes and rivers by Americans is eight hundred and fifty thousand tons a year—a huge amount—and yet it is less than twenty-five pounds for each person of the population. Fish is much more expensive than it used to be. Prices of other things have gone down, but the value of the "finny tribe," as the fine writers call them, has advanced—that of the aristocratic salmon, and of the lowly cod, of the elegant trout and the ugly sturgeon, of the giant halibut and the tiny smelt—all are higher in price. The result is due largely to the modern system of quick transportation and cold storage. For Chicago can have codfish, if it wants it, almost as fresh as it goes to Boston tables; New York eats California salmon; and Boston epicures feast on Florida and Georgia pompano—all sold "green," that is, not frozen, and almost as fresh as if newly taken from the water.

**The Maiden's Aim.** He pelted her neatly from head to feet, With snowballs soft, and with snowballs feet, And seemed to think it no end of fun; While she was busy preparing one, Rolling and pounding it hard and sound, With snow scooped up from the seedy ground. Then aimed—she her missile fair and clear; But he did not dodge, for he did not fear, But calmly waited to see it fly And far from its target wildly shy. When, whack! on the side of his smiling face He caught it right in the very place. She had meant to paste it. By Jose and Mars, And Jupiter Ammon, but he saw stars! For her brother, a baseball pitcher tall, Had taught and trained her to throw a ball. And this gay young fellow, who laughed with glee, While bravely awaiting her onslaught, He waited sadly home and 'twas later when He fitted a smile to his mouth again.—Harlem Life.

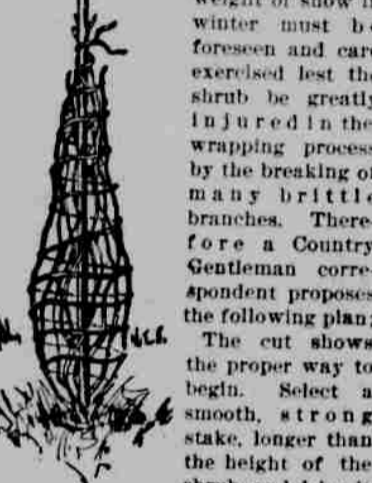
A woman never gets the water so hot for boiling potatoes as she does for soaking her husband's feet when he has a cold.



## FARMERS' CORNER

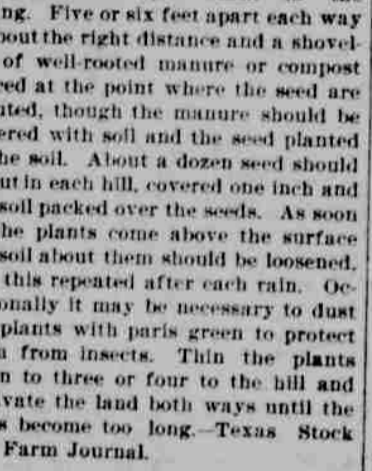
**Waste of Soil by Plowing.** It is always a loss to leave soil naked through the winter, especially if the surface soil is friable. Unless snow comes as a covering, much of it will be blown into adjoining fields. Often when snow comes it will be wind swept into banks behind fences on its leeward side, and so soon as the banks are formed the snow will be darkened by clouds of fine dust, which is deposited on its surface. This wind-blown soil is always extremely rich, as is shown by the quicker growth and darker green of the grass that grows up after the bank has melted in spring. Always the land on the lee side of fields that have been much and long plowed is richer near the fence on the leeward side than it is nearer the center of the field. For this reason, when plowing, turn the furrows as much as possible from the fences towards the center of the field. Doubtless there is much blowing of surface dirt in summer showers, though it is not so plain to the sight as it is when the dark rim lies on top of a white bank of snow.

**Protecting Shrubs.** Winter protection for shrubs is a matter that requires considerable skill. Cold is one of the things to be guarded against, the weight of snow in winter must be foreseen and care exercised lest the shrub be greatly injured in the wrapping process by the breaking of many brittle branches. Therefore a Country Gentleman correspondent proposes the following plan: The cut shows the proper way to begin. Select a smooth, strong stake, longer than the height of the shrub, and drive it well down in the center of the bush. Now draw the branches all carefully together and tie them to the stake with a soft bit of cord, as shown. A layer of straw can now be wrapped about the shrub, bringing the bottom of the straw well out upon the ground, to protect the roots as much as possible. The whole can now be covered with burlap and tied or sewed tightly. The top is then a point, on which snow cannot lodge, while the stake supports the bush when the winds blow.



**Cucumbers.** Cucumbers generally do well, even if conditions are only moderately favorable, though it is better to plant them in a deep, rich and somewhat retentive loam, the planting to be done as soon as the ground becomes warm in the spring. Five or six feet apart each way is about the right distance and a shovelful of well-rooted manure or compost placed at the point where the seed are planted, though the manure should be covered with soil and the seed planted in the soil. About a dozen seeds should be put in each hill, covered one inch and the soil packed over the seeds. As soon as the plants come above the surface the soil about them should be loosened, and this repeated after each rain. Occasionally it may be necessary to dust the plants with Paris green to protect them from insects. Thin the plants down to three or four to the hill and cultivate the land both ways until the vines become too long.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

**Another Saw Jack.** The saw jack shown in the accompanying illustration is so easily constructed that description is unnecessary. The material used in building



LABOR-SAVING SAW JACK.

can be of any convenient size and of almost any material, although hard wood is preferred, so that the weight will hold it firmly in place.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Muriate of Potash.** Where potash only is required it is much cheaper to purchase it in the form of muriate, which will yield 50 per cent. of potash, than in the kainit or German potash salts, which have only from 10 to 15 per cent. of this mineral. Wood ashes contain potash in varying degree, that from fruit trees in bearing sometimes having as much potash as 6 or 8 per cent. But the wood ashes also contain some lime and some phosphate, which makes them more on all-around manure than the potash taken from natural deposits can be.

**Parasitic for Cows.** There is no better root for cows than the parsnip. It has the advantage that part of the crop may, if need be, be wintered in the ground where it has grown. The parsnip, unlike the beet, makes a rich milk. It is equal to the carrot in this respect, and undoubtedly, like that root, helps to color winter-made butter. Parsnips are a favorite

winter feed of Jersey and Guernsey farmers, who by its use have been able to breed cows whose high butter color has become hereditary in these breeds. No doubt the parsnip feeding is in part responsible for the color of Jersey butter.

**Horse-Radish.** It is usually said that horse-radish will grow anywhere, and it would almost seem that this is true, so difficult is it to fully exterminate the roots once they are firmly established. But it is not true that horse-radish will grow as well without care and fertilizer as with it. In starting a new bed the crowns of old plants may be set, but the newer method is to use small root-lets about as large around as an ordinary penholder. In planting these be very careful to set them the right end up. Bury these rootlets about two inches deep in good, mellow soil. In the autumn, when housekeepers are preparing pickles, there is a good demand for both roots and leaves. It is but little work to prepare the root for market, as it can be run through a meat chopper. Much of the horse-radish put on the market has some white turnip ground with it, and, indeed, many prefer this to the clear root, as the preparation is not so strong. White wine vinegar should be used.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Sweet Potatoes from Cuttings.** A Texas market gardener claims that sweet potatoes grown from vine cuttings are smoother and nicer than those grown from slips or sprouts. His method of securing early sweet potatoes is to gather the vines before frost has injured them and hang them on a pole, the ends of which rest in crochets or forks some two feet above the ground. Cover the ends of the vines with moist earth and throw straw, leaves or corn stalks over the whole and protect from the rain by a good shed, with the north side boarded up. As cold weather approaches he, for better protection, throws more soil upon the base of the heap and more straw on the upper portion, leaving the south end, or better still, the top, partly open during warm spells for ventilation. This plan (which is similar to banking the tubers) will keep vines alive all winter and ready for early planting in the spring.—Farmers' Magazine.

**To Keep Hams.** These directions, carefully followed, are said to keep hams from molding, as well as from insect harm. "I have tried various ways," said an expert, "and there are several that will keep hams sweet and sound, not only through the year, but for two years. I have packed them in clean casks, first thoroughly sprinkling every ham with hickory wood ashes; put them in strong muslin bags, sewed them up and hung them to spikes in the attic, well ventilated, and they kept well. I have left them in the smokehouse, as dark as Erebus, locked the doors and kept the key, and never knew an insect to trouble them, and they were always in fine condition. I have also put them in bags, as before, imbedded in sweet cut hay, and they came out whenever wanted in the very best condition. In all cases they should be hung up in a dry, cool place."—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Economy of Hornless Cows.** When it comes to putting up cows for winter, the cow that has no horns will be found to take much less room than her neighbor, who is tempted to and generally does hook and fight all those near her. In the stable, of course, each stall will accommodate its cow, horns or no horns. Horned cattle are often kept in stables on bright, pleasant wintry days, to keep them from hooking one another, when they would be much healthier if allowed to run in a small yard. Most barn yards are made much larger than would be necessary if all horns were removed. This wastes manure, as more surface is exposed to rains, and the droppings in a large yard are often so scattered that they are never gathered into heaps and carried where they are needed.—American Cultivator.

**More Productive than Clover.** In the localities where it succeeds, which are mainly in the arid regions of the West, alfalfa is much more productive than clover. It has also the advantage that once the ground is seeded with it the plant will live for years. The chief drawback is that it takes longer to get a start, the plant not making much growth until late in the first season. It is very impatient of wet, and cannot be grown where the ground during spring and late in winter is flooded. After the first year three crops of hay may be cut in a year, and as the plant has the power of disintegrating air in the soil by the nodules grown on its roots, the soil increases in nitrogenous fertility. But of course mineral fertilizers must be supplied when they are needed, as no disintegration of the air can furnish any of these.

**Double Seeding of Clover.** The earliest seeding of clover generally grows the largest size by the time the grain around it is cut. But sometimes it starts too early, and is nipped by frost just when its leaves start and it has very little root. At this time, as the clover leaf is very tender, the young plant is easily killed. We know farmers who divide their seedling, sowing some early in March, and delaying the latest seeding until April. In this way they claim that a more even seeding of all the ground is secured than if all were sown at once. The second seeding is always sown crosswise of the first.

One of the most treasured possessions of the Duke of Pife is a little photograph-frame made by the Princess Louise out of a piece of her first court train. The story goes that this pretty present was secretly bestowed upon the duke some three years before their official engagement was announced.

**\$8,000 for a New Corn.** That's what this new corn cost. Yields 313 bushels per acre. Big Four Oats 250 bushels—Salzer's Rape to pasture sheep and cattle at 25c per acre yields 50 tons; potatoes \$1.20 per bbl. Bromus Inermis, the greatest grass on earth; Beardless Barley 90 bushels per acre; 10 kinds grasses and clovers, etc. Send this notice to JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., 1218 CROSS ST., WIS., with 10c stamps and receive free great Catalogue; \$3,000 Corn and 10 Farm Seed Samples. (c. o.)

**The Tobacco Workers' National Union** is now located in Louisville, having removed from St. Louis.

**Tender Flesh.** The more tender the flesh, the blacker the bruise. The sooner you use St. Jacobs Oil, the quicker will be the cure of any bruise, and any bruise will disappear promptly under the treatment of the great remedy.

Twelve average tea-plants produce one pound of tea.

**There is No Telling.** Be sure not to let rheumatism stay in the system longer than you can get a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil to cure it. There is no telling what part it may strike or how much misery it may give.

The Sandoval Company at Carlyle, Ill., agrees to pay the prevailing rate of wages for coal mining.

## "Spring Unlocks The Flowers"

To Paint the Laughing Soil." And not even Nature would allow the flowers to grow and blossom to perfection without good soil. Now Nature and people are much alike; the former must have sunshine, latter must have pure blood in order to have perfect health.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** cures blood troubles of all sorts. It is to the human system what sunshine is to Nature—the destroyer of disease germs. It never disappoints.

**Poor Blood.** The doctor said there were not seven drops of good blood in my body. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and made me strong and well." SUZIE E. BROWN, 16 Astor Hill, Lynn, Mass.

**Dyspepsia, etc.** "A complication of troubles, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh and inflammation of the stomach, rheumatism, etc., made me miserable. Had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acted like magic. I am thoroughly cured." N. B. SULLY, 1874 W. 14th St., Denver, Col.

**Rheumatism.** "My husband was obliged to give up work on account of rheumatism. So remedy helped until he used Hood's Sarsaparilla, which permanently cured him. It cured my daughter of catarrh. I give it to the children with good results." Mrs. J. S. McMath, Stamford, Ct.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**The Painters' Union of Denver** asked for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$3 per day of eight hours.

Fifteen girls in Bryan's confectionery establishment at Wichita, Kan., walked out recently because they could not get an increase in wages. They received 50 cents a day and worked eleven hours.

**Detroit Journal.** Your name will be a hissing and a byword exclaimed the betrayed lover, with a terrible look.

**Teas of the DeTuberville** trembled violently.

No, she protested, everybody doesn't put such quantities of whiskers on his nose as you do.

For while she detested him as a man, she could deny his dramatic art. Hotel chambermaids are unknown in Mexico. Men make the beds and keep the rooms in order.

Ignorance or perhaps neglect. The mother suffered and she thinks her daughter must suffer also. This is true only to a limited extent. No excessive pain is healthy. Every mother should inform herself for her own sake and especially for the sake of her daughter. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice about all matters concerning the ills of the feminine organs.

Many a young girl's beauty is wasted by unnecessary pain at time of menstruation, and many indulgent mothers with mistaken kindness permit their daughters to grow careless about physical health.

MISS CARRIE M. LAMB, Big Beaver, Mich., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—A year ago I suffered from profuse and irregular menstruation and leucorrhœa. My appetite was variable, stomach sour and bowels were not regular, and was subject to pains like colic during menstruation. I wrote you and began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used two packages of Sanative Wash. You can't imagine my relief. My courses are natural and general health improved." MRS. NANNIE ADKINS, La Due, Mo., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to tell you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done my daughter. She suffered untold agony at time of menstruation before taking your medicine; but the Compound has relieved the pain, given her a better color, and she feels stronger, and has improved every way. I am very grateful to you for the benefit she has received. It is a great medicine for young girls."

## A BRAVE COLONEL

Recommends Pe-ru-na as a Family Medicine.

A Scientific Spring Medicine.

Colonel Arthur L. Hamilton, of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, 269 Goodale street, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "Beside having the merits of Pe-ru-na as

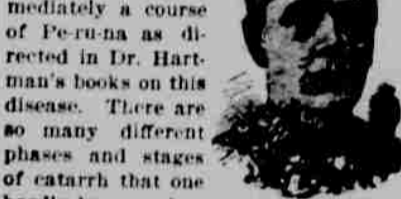


COLONEL HAMILTON, OF COLUMBUS, O.

fully demonstrated in my family, I have a number of friends who have taken it for catarrh and stomach trouble, and all unite in praising it. As a remedy for catarrh I can fully recommend it." Mrs. Hamilton, wife of the gallant Colonel, is an ardent friend of Pe-ru-na also. In a letter on the subject, she writes: "I have been taking Pe-ru-na for some time, and I am enjoying better health now than I have for years. I attribute the change in my health to Pe-ru-na, and recommend this excellent catarrh remedy to every woman, believing it to be especially beneficial to them."

The spring time is the most favorable time of the year to treat catarrh. There is so much less liability to take fresh cold that the treatment is unimpeded. All old cases of chronic catarrh should begin immediately a course of Pe-ru-na as directed in Dr. Hartman's books on this disease. There are so many different phases and stages of catarrh that one hardly knows when he has it. A great many people think they are suffering from something else and have tried many medicines in vain, when if they could realize that it is catarrh and take Pe-ru-na for it they would improve promptly and soon recover entirely. There are no substitutes. Let no one persuade you there are other catarrh remedies just as good.

"Winter Catarrh" is a book written by Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio. Sent free to any address.



MRS. COL. HAMILTON.

From the stalk of the cotton plant can be produced a fiber which is just the thing for cotton bagging. The stalks yield 15 per cent. of their weight in fiber, much more than enough for bagging the crop. The Scientific American predicts that the new industry will soon take on great proportions.

"I want to ask one more question," said little Frank, as he was being put to bed. "Well," acquiesced the tired mamma, "when holes come in stockings, what becomes of the piece of stocking that was there before the hole came?"

**Justified by Necessity.** "Do you think a woman is ever justified in asking a man to kiss her?" "My dear child, you will find out some day that after a woman is married she has to."

## INDULGENT MOTHERS

