The Harrison Press Journal.

C. C. BURKE, Proprietor.

HARRISON, - - NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

The Beatrice Baptist church was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Several dwellings near the church caught fire and were saved by heroic work of the citizens. The loss will aggregate several thousand.

At a meeting of the Pierce Catholic church members it was decided to let the contract for the building of their new church edifice to J. W. Sloan & Son of Pierce. The church will cost over $4,000. It will be erected on the lots south of the Congregational church.

The Wymore high school has been advanced one-half a point in its ratings at the state university. The rating last year was 27½ points. This year it is 28. The graduating class have also received their university credits, and as a class take high standing.

The Julian village board has refused to grant saloon licenses to two petitioners. The reason given for the refusal is that the requisite number of signers was not obtained. This ends a fight that has been going on for nearly a year and the anti-liquor men are jubilant.

The Knights of Pythias of Silver Creek are planning a big celebration. This will be the tenth anniversary of the local order. The Genoa Indian band has been secured for the occasion and a number of prominent speakers from over the state are on the program.

The Shelton cornet band, which was organized last fall with a membership of sixteen, and all new nickel instruments, has recently been uniformed with fine tailored suits. A band wagon is about complete and the organization will fill some prominent engagements.

A few days ago three boys living in the north part of Fremont hung a long snake on the door of a neighbor's house. A 7-year-old boy who was ill saw the snake and was thrown into spasms and for several days he was not expected to live and is still in a dangerous condition.

A traveling representative of the Nebraska Telephone company has been at Brainard perfecting arrangements for a direct telephone communication between Brainard and David City. This gives the Brainard patrons the same telephone service with Ware and Alverno as David City has.

The railroad company has commenced the erection of a dipping vat for cattle at the stock yards at Long Pine, which will be the largest and most complete in this part of the state. It will be thirty-six feet long by seven feet wide and will be a boon to the cattlemen in that vicinity.

Superintendent W. J. O'Brein and Assistant Chief Game Warden George Carter arrived at Sidney Sunday morning with a car of fish which they planted in the river there. They also secured a large supply of Japanese gold fish from the Oberfelder lake at Lodge Pole, which they took to the state hatcheries.

J. T. Mallalieu has tendered his resignation as superintendent of the Kearney reform school ot take effect June 15. Mr. Mallalieu states that he resigns to accept the position of manager of the Argus Mining company of Idaho Springs, Colo. Governor Savage will appoint a successor within the next two weeks.

Lewis Coryill, a young unmarried man from the eastern part of the county, was adjudged insane at St. Paul. He is a brother of the Mrs. Baird who lately committed suicide in the same neighborhood, which at the time greatly affected the young man and seemingly was the cause of his becoming mentally unbalanced.

Frank Babcock, dog catcher at Lincoln, narrowly escaped punishment at the hands of a mob while dragging a captive dog along the street. The crowd did not like Babcock's method of trapping the animal, and when he paid no heed to the protests there was a movement to put the wire around the dog catcher's neck instead of the dog.

Charles George and Miss Mena, Syrian wholesalers who supply merchandise to a number of Syrian peddlers in Nebraska, were arrested at Columbus Sunday on complaint of Mike Saba, a Genoa business man, charging them with fraud in securing possession of a stock of general merchandise valued at $1,500 and belonging to the complainant's wife, Anna Saba. The [illegible] was dismissed Monday afternoon, the defense declaring no jurisdiction, as the offense is alleged to have occurred in Nance county. Before the alleged swindlers could be re-arrested they had escaped. Tuesday they were captured at Scribner by [illegible], who took them to Fullerton for trial.

[illegible]

Mr. Wireweed's Persistency.

BY HATTIE WHITNEY.

(Copyright, 1901, by Authors' Syndicate.)

According to her established custom, Miss Selina Snowball went out upon her front porch to get a breath of air and see how things looked, before beginning her breakfast preparations.

It was a crystal morning in early June, and a brisk breeze, the trailed-off end of an over-night gale flapped Miss Selina's gingham gown, and would have tossed her tresses, had they not been wound up tightly in the shape of a good-sized biscuit, and spiked in place by several large hair-pins. Though spare of flesh, Miss Selina was not bony; furthermore, she was erect as a maple, and as neat and bright as new calico.

"What a wind!" she protested, as her apron sailed up like a kite; "it must have showered in the night, too; everything's dripping—and if there ain't my sweet honeysuckle vine blown as flat as a flounder."

Miss Selina bunched up her skirt in one hand, and skipped nimbly down her front steps, mincing gingerly on the tips of her neat toes through the wet grass, to where the vine had been torn loose from its trellis, and lay trailing on the ground.

Nothing but a flimsy little picket fence separated Miss Selina's front yard from her neighbor's, and on the other side of it her neighbor was standing, basking in the sunshine that came tumbling over the wet world, making all the shrubs and grass tips where the rain beads hung look as if they had been powdered with little diamond stars.

Miss Selina half whirled about towards her steps, then spun back again, with an air of standing by her guns, let the worst come. If Miss Selina always felt an impulse to run, whenever she encountered her neighbbor, Mr. Wirewood, she considered that she had just cause for so doing, for Mr. Wirewood obstinately and relentlessly persisted in besetting her to marry him, and in utterly refusing to understand what No meant.

The poor man was quite hard of hearing, and while this was one great barrier to a union of hearts and front yards, it was also an obstacle in the way of impressing the fact upon his understanding. Miss Selina had considered the matter very thoroughly.

"He ain't a bad man," she conceded, honestly, "as men go; he goes to church, and he isn't stingy, and he wouldn't kick the cat. He don't drink and ain't afraid of burglars. If I was going to marry any man, I would rather it would be him—only I'd have to spend my days shouting and screaming to make him hear. I haven't got the voice, if I had the patience. If I wanted to get sugar, he'd think I said tacks, as likely as any way, and I'd split my throat and get soured. If his deafness was uniform, I might get used to it, but sometimes he seems to hear tolerably well, and others you couldn't make him understand anything if you shrieked your collar button out."

Mr. Wirewood, on this merry June morning, looked so brisk, blithe and cherry, and so pleased at seeing her, that Miss Selina's heart smote her somewhat for her obduracy. She might as well at least be civil, she admitted inwardly, and nodded him a pleasant 'Good-morning."

"Must have been quite a storm," she called out in a clear, high voice.

"'Tis getting a little warm," replied Mr. Wirewood, placidly.

"Storm, I said," yelled Miss Snowbell, "it rained in the night."

"Oh," said Mr. Wirewood, sympathetically, "yes, the storm—did it give you a fright? Now, that's too bad. But ladies have no business trying to get along by themselves without a masculine brute to take care of 'em. Now, you'd better—"

"I'll have to run in," shrieked Miss Selina, "and get my breakfast over."

Mr. Wirewood smiled approvingly.

"That's right; think it over—think it over," he said, cheerfully: "I'm sure you'll come to the right conclusion by and by."

"Oh," groaned Miss Selina, as she ran into the house, "that man! If I stood there bawling until all the neighbors heard I couldn't make him understand. It's a great pity such a really nice man should be so obstinate—and so deaf."

Miss Snowbell felt vaguely upset and uncomfortable during breakfast, and when her aunt, who always washed up the dishes, began to clatter the breakfast things, she took down her sunbonnet and went and hunted up her garden hoe.

"I've got a fidgetty streak," she declared, starting brickly out to her little vegetable garden. "I'll go and hoe it off."

It was queer, but she soon discovered that Mr. Wirewood was hoeing in his vegetable garden.

"You're at it early, Miss Selina," he hailed, joyously.

"Yes," she answered, briefly.

"'Did you think it over?'" he asked, coming close to the dividing garden fence, where she was hoeing a beet.

"No,' she yelled, "you shouldn't keep up that subject, Mr. Wirewood."

"Couldn't what?" he asked, with his hand to his ear.

"You must drop the matter," she shrieked, "I came out here to hoe."

Mr. Wirewood smiled delightedly.

"Of course you didn't say No, but you didn't say Yes, either, and—"

"I've said No 50 times," screamed Miss Selina, who was as red as a poppy. "I don't like to be rude, but I can't help it."

"Well, that's encouraging. I know you liked me a little, and I'm glad you can't help it; but I want you to like me a great deal. [illegible] I'm going to take it [illegible] through, and we can sit on [illegible] and talk it over comfortably."

"My land," murmured Miss Selina despairingly. "I believe in my heart I'll have to marry him [illegible] of him."

"Of course you will," said Mr. Wirewood, [illegible]

[illegible]

dearly?

Thank you, kind sir, I hear very clearly.'"

he chanted.

"John Augustus Wirewood," said Miss Selina, indignantly "I believe you've been hearing a lot more than you pretended to."

"'Tis love" said Mr. Wirewood; "love wouldn't let me hear discouraging things, but helped me to hear the right thing."

"Guess you can hear most as good as anybody," said Miss Selina, grimly.

"Not quite," said Mr. Wirewood, "there's a lot of variation in it; this happened to be one of my good days."

"And on your bad days I'll have to spit my throat screeching," protested Miss Selina.

"No," said Mr. Wirewood, "you won't need to say anything, then. I'll know by intuition what you want to say—or ought to want to say."

"Oh! And you'll never hear anything you don't want to, I suppose."

"Of course not; but you won't, either, for you know I'll never say anything mean to you, Selina, dear."

He slid up close to Miss Selina and shipped his arm around her neat gingham waist, and she knew she was engaged to Mr. Wirewood.

THE ROCHAMBEAU STATUE.

France to be Well Represented at the Unveiling in New York City.

Washington Post: France will be well represented at the unveiling in this city, May 24, of the monument to Count de Rochambeau. Count de Rochambeau, great grandson of the French marshal who rendered such noble services to the colonies during the revolutionary war, has accepted the invitation of the United States government to attend the unveiling. Invitations have also been extended to the family of General Lafayette. Although no acceptance has been received, it is likely that Marquis de Chambrun, Count de Lasteyrie and representatives of the other two branches of the Lafayette family will visit America at that time. An officer of the military household will personally represent the president of France at the unveiling. The war and navy departments and the department of foreign affairs will be represented by high officials, and it is probable that a man-of-war will be sent to Baltimore, and that French Marines and sailors may come to Washington and join with American troops in the ceremonies, which will precede the unveiling of the monument to the man who was so intimately associated with the American army in colonial days. Commander Raymond Rogers of the United States navy; Colonel T. A. Bingham and Mr. Herbert H. D. Pierce, assistant to the secretary of state, will welcome the visitors and have charge of the ceremonies.

The monument will be erected at the southwest corner of Lafayette square and will be exactly the same size as the monument to Lafayette, which stands at the southeast corner of the square. On the front of the base of the monument is a figure of the Goddess of Liberty stepping out of a boat. In her left hand she holds a flagstaff, on which the Stars and Stripes and the French flag are interwinded. In her right hand is a sword, with which she is defending an American eagle, which stands above a shield, bearing thirteen stars, symbolical of the original colonies. The sides of the base of the monument will bear the coats of arms of France and of the Rochambeau family. The back of the base will bear the name of Count de Rochambeau. A bronze statue of Rochambeau standing with his right hand up-raised, surmounts the stone base.

May 24 was chosen as the day for the unveiling of the statue, as it is the anniversary of Count de Rochambeau's entrance into the French army. In 1742, when only 17 years old, the count entered the army as a cornet. He was educated for the priestrood, but the death of his elder brother made him heir to the title and estate of his father, and he followed the traditions of the family and entered the army. In 1747 he was made a colonel, and in 1791 he was made a field marshal. He served with distinction as the commander-in-chief of the French forces in America during the war of independence and was called the father of the French army by Emperor Napoleon, who held him in high esteem.

America's Largest Family.

Washington Times: Prairie du Chein, Wis., boasts of a family which is believed to be the largest in the United States. It consists of 188 members, and until a few weeks ago, when Mrs. Peter Fernett died, there had been no sickness or death in the family for nearly half a century.

Peter Fernett, Sr., the head of the family, is nearly 90 years of age, and is in splendid health. With him to mourn the loss of a faithful wife and mother are eight children, 126 grandchildren, 61 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. The family now consists of the following members:

Peter Fernett, husband; Mrs. Anthony La Bonne, Mrs. Louise La Bonne, Mrs. Frank Porrier, Mrs. Frank Cota, Mrs. Hubert Obin, Paul Fernett and Peter Fernett, Jr.

There were four other children born, but three of these died when they were quite young and the other when he was under 20 years of age.

These eight children are the parents of 126 children. Eighteen of these grandchildren of old Mr. and Mrs. Fernett have among them 61 children, and one of the latter is the mother of a 10-day-old child, making it a great-great-grandchild of Peter Fernett, Sr. The remarkable record of the Fernett children is as follows:

Mrs. A. La Bonne, 15 children.
Mrs. L. La Bonne, 15 children.
Mrs. F. Porrier, 17 children.
Mrs. F. Cota, 16 children.
Mrs. T. Cota, 17 children.
Mrs. H. Obin, 15 children.
Paul Fernett, 15 children.
Peter Fernett, Jr., 14 children.

All the members of this remarkable family, from the old great-great-grandfather down to the youngest baby, are hale and hearty. When the aged woman died a short time ago she had been ill for less than a day.

[illegible]

Paris letter: The first installment of summer styles having been fully accepted and sent out bearing the hall mark of the great couturiers, those of the second part which bear the stamp of final and full approval are being now considered. The long, frost-bound spring has contributed largely to keeping in abeyance the final decisions of the great arbiters of la mode.

As the mould of fashion becomes more absolutely fixed it is obvious that white is to form an important feature in the gowning of the summer woman. Charming indeed are those gowns of white crepe de chine and net, of which the circular flounce of net is striped around with bands of the crepe.

On all these models Irish lace motifs are inset at the waist, and the yoke and collar of the net are also striped with bands of crepe to correspond. Another combination effect in white is a gown of batiste, with creme lace insertion, made with graduated flounces, entirely of tucks, insertion, and a lace border. The vertical groups of tucks forming the upper skirt alternate with lace insertion. The decorative effects of the most approved models are so prodigal as to approach the oriental and fantastic. It seems to be a matter of small moment how the trimming is disposed of so long as there is an excessive quantity of it and the gown is as nearly as possible covered. In some elaborate effects in batiste and hand embroidery the finest tucks are employed, covering the surface almost entirely.

Veiling, in one form or another, is the most popular of materials. The new rope veiling, like the canvas veiling, is made by hand of twisted threads, and is practically indestructible. Flower decorated borders go with some of these veilings and are used for trimming the dress. These materials are equally correct for dressy gowns and street wear.

Athough the prevailing modes seem to favor the woman of slim figure, vertical lines in trimming are fully as stylish as circular effects, so that all kinds of figures are provided for. While the light and transparent materials seem to be favored more particularly many foulard gowns are appearing in the Champs Elysees and at other prominent points where women of fashion congregate.

Of course, where the materials are so very thin the lining becomes a matter of considerable importance. Some new effects are produced in this way. One of the latest models in a window in the Place Vendome is of dark blue nun's veiling made over white silk in preference to using the conventional [illegible]. White linings are freely used for [illegible] grays and tans and where lace is used upon both bodices and skirts. Where the material is cut out underneath, the white lining becomes a necessity.

[illegible]

leading Parisian couturiers for this purpose is French hair-cloth, the only practical stiffening yet discovered. A gown I was shown the other day, of white canvas, elaborately trimmed in bordered blue polka dot silk, illustrates the use of this new feature. The skirt is trimmed with two circular flounces, bordered with dotted silk. The graceful flare at the bottom is held in shape by the insertion of the hair-cloth in the slip skirt, several inches from the bottom, in a band about ten inches wide, from which the taffeta ruffle continues, completing the length of the skirt.

Among the newer gowns worthy of mention is a white crepe de chine with guipure lace coat and band around the skirt, strapped with bands of the material. I illustrate a handsome dress made of polka dot pink muslin. The skirt is cut with a deep circular ruffle. The trimming is of pink and write embroidery and tucks, the underskirt being of pink lawn. The corsage is gathered on to a deep pointed yoke of embroidery, edged with tucks. The tucked collar is finished at top with black velvet and girdle of the same. The sleeves of muslin reach to the elbow with the undersleeves of embroidery. With this costume is worn a hat of white satin straw braid, trimmed with pink roses and a bow of same color at the back.

A white silk waist has a deep plait on each shoulder, stitched with red, and a double box-plait in front, with collar, cuffs, and belt stitched with red. With it is worn a white sailor hat trimmed with folds of red and white taffeta.

A dress of blue figured foulard is trimmed with bands of plain blue silk, piped with white bands of the same material on sleeves and waist, the latter being made with the Russian blouse effect. The collar and undersleeves are of lace, the vest being of white mousseline de soie. A picture hat of white lace straw, trimmed with blue, goes well with this dress.

We have in Paris a vogue of which one might term the recrudescence of the short skirt. It is really a most attractive version of the abbreviated skirt and, for the petite woman, especially, is a most fascinating model. Its pronounced fulness is due to the fact that it is lined with narrow flounces of silk from the knee down, the foundation skirt also having ruffles overlapping each other to accentuate the fulness. It is necessary with this skirt for the petticoat to match the lining, so that, as the skirt swings, only one color will be visible. While the length of the skirt varies somewhat according to individual taste the average length by which it clears the ground is from one to two inches.

The materials favored for the short skirt are of the dressier kind as well as serge or cloth.

The accompanying blouse coat may be as fancy as one pleases. There is an almost imperceptible difference between the coats of the present vogue and the bloused bodice. The latter has the same little tails at the back, should one not prefer a basque frill all around, ornamented elaborately with bands of silk in net and lace and different embroideries, combined with applications of lace.

A handsome costume seen in the Rue de la Paix window is of black and white foulard, with black chantilly lace, and embroidery lawn collar and underseves. A charming effect is in blue and white foulard, the lower part of the bodice being formed of Irish lace, while the skirt yoke and lower part of the skirt have bands of silk partially covering it. The latter is cut in pointed ends, running down into the lace in both bodice and skirt and up into the hip yoke.

The two hats we illustrate this week are prominent types of this season's fashions. The white satin straw braid hat is worn off the face, coming low down on the hair in the back. There is trimming of black velvet ribbon around the crown, forming a large bow and ends in the back.

The other is a very smart hat of yellow straw trimmed with jet ornaments and ribbon of the same color as hat.

TWO SMART HATS

White satin straw hat, worn slightly off the face, coming low down on the hair in the back. Black velvet around the crown, forming large bow and ends in the back.

The second model is a very smart hat in yellow straw. Jet ornaments are set on the upturned brim. The ribbon bow at the back is the same color as the hat.

TAILORED WHITE SILK WAIST

White silk waist, with deep plaits on each shoulder, stitched with red. Double box plait in front, with collar, cuffs and belt stitched with red. White sailor hat with folds of red and white taffeta.

NEW YORK FARMS.

A Minnesota Expert Calls Them Slow, But Advises Westerners to Go East.

The cheapest improved farms in the country today, all things considered, are in central New York in the estimation of a no less expert authority than O. C. Gregg, superintendent of the Minnesota Farmers' institute course. Mr. Gregg has just returned from a five weeks' lecturing tour with the Farmers' institute staff of that state.

Mr. Gregg found a somewhat discouraging state of affairs among the farmers of that one-time famous agricultural section. Many have moved to the West and among the remaining ones there is a general feeling that their section has seen its best days and cannot hope longer to meet successfully the competition of the West. The fine courage and hopefulness of the Western farmer are rarely found there. Instead there are gloom and discouragement and general apathy.

After a careful study of the situation, Mr. Gregg became convinced that their condition was nothing like as desperate as the farmers themselves would make it out to be. That section has still excellent agricultural possibilities and any progressive Western farmer would be perfectly safe, he holds, in selling out his high-priced farm here, and going down there and starting over again.

"Several causes have contributed to the present condition among the farmers of New York," said Mr. Gregg today in reviewing the situation as he saw it. "First, the land is in most cases badly run down from overcropping and poor farming methods. Too much of the profits of the farm must now be spent for fertilizers. Deforestation has also contributed to the result. Following the removal of the trees from the hills and slopes, the rains washed the fertility away and left unproductive land. The high price of feed stuffs is another bar to profitable farming there. But the chief source of the trouble in my opinion is the unprogressive methods of the New York farmer. I was simply astonished to see in that old, settled country how little attention has been paid to scientific breeding of dairy cows. The herds as a rule are poorly bred, and with the prevailing high price of feeds, can give but a very small margin of profit. I am certainly surprised at their lack of appreciation of the value of improved breeding methods. In this respect the farmers there are much behind ours of Minnesota. The silo, however, I found to be in general use, and this is good, so far as it goes.

"The remedy for the conditions there is, to my mind, to be found in more and better cows, better feeding methods, reforestation of the hills and slopes, greater attention to the cultivation of apples and intensive farming of the land best fitted for agricultural purposes. There will always be a good market for milk in New York and the Western apple can never drive out the New York product. The New York apple can hold its own against the world.

"Farms in the sections I visited are ridiculously low in price. Many fine ones are on the market at less than the cost of the improvements that in their day have commanded more than $100 per acre. They offer fine opportunities to the enterprising farmer. I would not be afraid to tackle one of those farms myself, even at my age, and there would be money in it for me to sell my own place down in Lyon county and begin life anew down there. I do not believe this condition will continue indefinitely. The time is coming when the Eastern farms of the better grades are going to be in demand again and when agriculture will show distinct signs of revival."—Minneapolis Journal.

It is stated that one of the lightships is to be equipped with a new electrical apparatus which will send a 12-inch beam of light from the ship's deck to the clouds. It is expected that this pillar of light will be visible at a distance of 40 miles. The idea is credited to Commander Albert Ross, inspector of the 3rd lighthouse district. If the first installment proves successful it is probable that similar plants will be installed at Fire Island, Sandy Hook and Nantucket shoals.

Rear Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, Dr. Nicholas Senn, R. F. Tillinghast, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and Miss Clara Barton have been appointed American delegates to the seventh international conference of the Red Cross, to be held in St. Petersburg, Russia, May [illegible].