

G. C. BURKE, PROPRIETOR

HARRISON, - - - NEBRASKA

Experience that is given away is seldom appreciated.

Many a man ties up his dog at night and lets his children run around loose.

Hobson will probably begin his political career by kissing all the babies.

Nothing pleases a man so much as the inability of others to get on to his curves.

Any man who pays spot cash misses a lot of worthless cigars on the list of each month.

A woman's idea of good luck is to find a pair of hose in the wash that don't need darning.

The greatness that is thrust upon some men has a hard time finding something to stick to.

One difference between the meek-looking mule and the volcano is that the latter generally gives warning.

A man is always wondering what his neighbor thinks of him—and his neighbor is probably wondering likewise.

Order is heaven's first law, but many a man never thinks of obeying it until he is called upon to enact the star role in a deathbed scene.

Spain is buying goods of us in large quantities. We'll get back that \$20,000,000 we paid for the Philippines if this keeps on.

A dispatch says that it is feared "the hole in the exclusion act is such that Chinamen may come in through other countries." Why not through the hole in the act?

There appears to be a general disposition on the part of the public to forget that it is Samuel L. Clemens and not Mark Twain who has been made an LL. D.

The fact that the British losses by deaths from disease during the Boer war were 13,250, compared with 7,792 killed or fatally wounded in battle, shows how much more fatally disease is than shot and shell under the conditions of climate in South Africa. Not even the terrible havoc wrought by the Boers in their ambushes was so fatal as the enervating climate and the perils incident thereto.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, who is heir to a fortune of \$60,000,000, walks two or three miles to save car fare. If Marcellus adheres to these admirable principles of economy we presume he will not only preserve a considerable portion of his estate, but will succeed Russell Sage in the esteem and affection of his countrymen. Five cents a day will amount in a year to \$17.25, and a simple calculation will show that if Marcellus does not get tired or reckless—he is now 20 years of age—by the time he is 62 he will have saved enough to buy an automobile, and there are certain things about him, chiefly in the way of securities, which may make him popular with the ladies; but we cannot commend him as a matrimonial proposition. A man with an income of \$5,000,000 a year, who walks to save car fare, would be inclined to go to bed at 6 o'clock to save fuel and light.

That is a remarkable declaration which comes by the way of London from the Canary Islands. It is to the effect that a scientist has discovered Nature's great secret—how to extract electricity from the air and store it for use as power. Since the days of Benjamin Franklin this has been the dream of all men who have experimented with the wonderful agency which for lack of a better term has been called a fluid. If it be true, as stated in the cablegram mentioned above, then the dawn of an industrial and commercial revolution is at hand—a revolution so mighty that no man can foresee the outcome. Coal, oil and wood will no longer be in demand; the manner of work of millions will be changed. In looking ahead at the possibilities one might wish that the scientist may be mistaken in his premises. Such a decided, sudden change would necessitate a readjustment of everything.

If there were no other evidences that we are in an era of strenuous industrial expansion the unusual activity of the big carrier corporations in furnishing faster passenger service to all sections of the Union would suffice to show the quickened pace of American industrial movement. The railroads, being the great arteries of trade, must reflect the increased business activity of the centers of commerce. The rivalry of the carriers in the matter of fast train service is in response to a public demand. Cutting a few hours out of the transcontinental schedule, bringing the seaboard closer to Chicago, the distributing center of the continent, may seem a small matter to those outside the industrial warfare, but to men who are on the thick of the commercial battle it is of great value and importance. The Lake Shore had already demonstrated the possibility of a twenty-hour run between New York and Chicago during the World's Fair, and when it comes to a regular twenty-hour passenger service it can quickly be followed by the

Pennsylvania. Following these came the announcement of faster time to the West and Northwest by the Chicago and Northwestern, Burlington and Rock Island. The Michigan Central also announces changes in running time of passenger trains, which will show faster time to New York City. The speed rivalry is now shifting to the South. The Pennsylvania and the Big Four will put on trains that will cut the time from Cincinnati to New York the former having arranged a schedule for seventeen and one-quarter hours which calls for a speed of forty-four miles an hour, including stops.

It is currently reported that a leading railway corporation will introduce a system of accident and death insurance for its employes as a substitute for the pension plan that so many other railway corporations have successfully adopted. Without comparing the efficacy of either plan as the best provision for permanent and faithful railway employes it is noteworthy that both plans contemplate a certain draft upon the corporation treasuries as a free-will offering by the stockholders. In several industrial as well as railway corporations a plan has been adopted under which the employes contribute out of their earnings to the maintenance of a permanent pension fund or an insurance fund. It has been found by experience that this plan of creating funds which shall be controlled by the employes themselves is successful to a degree. The more recent departure of creating pension or insurance funds to be maintained exclusively out of the corporation's surplus earnings has yet to have its success demonstrated in practice. Under either system the ultimate benefits to the employes may be the same, but there is a vastly different principle involved. Where railway or other corporations provide for their faithful employes out of their surplus revenues, without taxing the latter's more or less meager earnings they adopt a principle that is not materially different from that known in economics as profit sharing. They give to the employes the added incentive to permanent and faithful labor that comes from a knowledge that the services rendered are not measured wholly by the stipends paid. They also foster a wholesome belief that corporations under wise and prudent management are not soulless, and that the individuals who create a corporation's wealth are not considered mere cogs in a machine to be displaced without further recompense when worn out. Probably it will be found in practice that the most successful method of maintaining pension or insurance funds for corporation employes will be one in which the corporation treasury and the earnings of employes are jointly taxed. In this way there will be a community of interests created and a closer bond of mutual regard established between employer and employe.

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The strike of the union iron molders at Spokane, Wash., all of whom walked out, has been settled, and the men returned to work. The employers conceded the demand for a nine-hour day, with wages at \$3.50, the same as previously paid for ten hours.

VESSELS SHAPED LIKE ANIMALS.

Skilled potters are the Kadieu Indians of Paraguay, and nowhere is their skill more strikingly shown than on the vessels which they use to carry water. These vessels are formed to resemble certain animals, and most of them are like armadillos, tortoises and stags. After the vessels are molded into these forms they are richly decorated, and except in the case of the large ones, which are sometimes roughly handled, are treated with great care and are regarded as specially valuable property.



WORK OF SKILLED POTTERS.

The largest being used for the purpose of bringing water from brooks and rivers, and the smallest as drinking cups, or as vases, in which pearls and other trinkets may be kept. Those of intermediate size are frequently kept in nets, as in that way they can be carried more easily, and when nets are not used they are fastened to cords, which serve a similar purpose.

While some vessels are decorated with symbolical figures which have a religious significance, others are ornamented with flowers and leaves, the Kadieus having been taught by missionaries some years ago to embellish their pottery in this manner.

Tommy had been worrying papa with the usual number of unanswerable questions, and had been threatened with condign punishment if he did not keep quiet. He fidgeted about in silence for some time, but at length broke out:

"Pa, they say the rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust, doesn't it?"

"Yes, yes. Don't ask silly questions."

"And it isn't just to steal another man's umbrella, is it?"

"Certainly not. If you ask any more—"

"But, pa, the rain doesn't fall upon the man that steals the umbrella, and it does on the man that had his stolen funny, ain't it, pa?"—London Answers

Living Expenses in Japan. Six dollars to \$8 a month buys food and clothing for a family of five persons in Japan.

After a man once gets married, the law allows him to kiss no other women but his wife, his mother and his sisters.

When people die, and when they get wrong, they are all "prominent."

Labor World

San Francisco paper box makers organized.

Canadian unions are making a strong fight for postal savings banks. Birmingham (Ala.) building trades may amalgamate into a central organization.

Samuel Gompers decided in the Cincinnati brewers strike that each craft should adhere to its own union.

The Sperry Flour Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., increased its laborers' salaries 20 per cent. It means \$8,000 more in wages.

The Edgar Thompson Steel Works, at Braddock, Pa., broke its own best world's record last month by turning out the enormous aggregate of 51,480 tons of finished steel rails.

The Eight-Hour League of America will hold an important national convention in Minneapolis Sept. 22 to 26. Employes and employers both have been invited to attend the meetings.

W. Mulock, minister of labor, has introduced a bill to prevent strikes on the Canadian railways. The measure provides for settlement by arbitration. The law applies to electric as well as to steam railways.

The brickmakers and carpenters' strike at Kalamazoo, Mich., has been settled. The men win on an eight-hour day at the old scale of 45 cents an hour for nine hours. They asked for eight hours at 50 cents an hour.

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Judge Mackey, of Zanesville, Ohio, recently gave a decision of interest to union men. The decision permits strikers to persuade, to assemble, and to picket, but none of these or other acts of the strikers must partake of the nature of violence or intimidation.

A committee has been chosen to look into the matter of organizing a new party to be supported by organized labor. The idea originated with President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers suggests the idea of abandoning the two old parties, but makes no recommendation.

The town of Gavers, near East Liverpool, Ohio, has the first and only association in the United States formed by farm hands for mutual benefit and protection. They have declared that ten hours shall constitute a day's work. Extra pay is demanded for all overtime.

The Western Labor Union, which was organized on sectional lines, has changed its name and will henceforth be known as the American Labor Union. The change in the name is significant, for the Western body now comes out openly for political action on socialistic lines, and as an open enemy of the American Federation of Labor. The radical change made by the convention in Denver is due in a large measure to the action of Eugene V. Debs. Mr. Debs attended the convention not as a delegate, but as a visitor, and was granted the privilege of the floor to address the delegates. He made one of his eloquent speeches in which he bitterly attacked the American Federation of Labor and its officers.

MARRIED LIFE OF 67 YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Spears, who live at Eagle Creek, Ohio, recently celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their marriage.

The couple were married in 1825. Mr.



MR. AND MRS. SPENCER SPEARS.

Spears is nearing 90 years of age, while his wife is in the eighties. A remarkable thing about this aged couple is that they have never suffered any severe illness.

According to His Acknowledgment. Patient—Doctor, is a manure in any way associated with your profession? Doctor—By no means, sir; we are not in the least responsible for them.

Patient—That is surely a frank acknowledgment.

Doctor—What is? Patient—Why, that you are not responsible for many cures.—Richmond Dispatch.

If a woman can keep from being a fool about a man, the probabilities are that she will be of some use in the world.

A father never thinks that his children are old enough to think for themselves until they agree with him.

SOLDIERS AT HOME.

THEY TELL SOME INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

How the Boys of Both Armies Whiled Away Life in Camp—Foraging Experiences, Tiresome Marches—Thrilling Scenes on the Battlefield.

"Hold the Fort, For I Am Coming," did not have a plous setting. "I am short a cheekbone and one ear, but am able to whip all h—ll yet," was the signal message sent by General Corse in response to the message: "Gen. Sherman says, 'Hold fast,' he is coming." These messages were exchanged on the afternoon of October 4, 1864, during the terrible battle of Allatoona Pass, a critical period in the war of the rebellion, says the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Robert J. Walker, a lumber merchant at Osceola Mills, who served in the signal service throughout the civil war, received Gen. Corse's message and handed it to Gen. Sherman, who smiled and said: "I knew Corse would hold Allatoona." A. D. Frankenberry, a veteran, of Fayette county, Pa., was the man who signalled the beleaguered garrison at Allatoona Pass to hold on till Gen. Sherman arrived. He had possession of the signal flag until last year, when he turned it over to Gen. Stewart at Harrisburg, where it is now preserved in a special case in company with the tattered battle flags of the country.

The story of this flag forcibly illustrates the value of the signal service in time of war. It was often the only means of communication in very critical times. The signal service was especially useful in connection with Sherman's campaign around Atlanta just before he began his famous march to the sea. The time of the "Hold-the-Fort" incident was in the early days of October, 1864, and on the eve of the terrible battle of Allatoona Pass. As usual, newspaper men were at the front, but the language of the signal service was one thing they could not understand. A correspondent of the New York Tribune telegraphed to his paper: "A signal station hard to the front is waving merrily its little flag—a flag that talks—but I do not comprehend its language." Gen. Sherman maintained his communication with the army for a distance of seventeen miles, over the heads of the rebel army, at the time when Gen. Hood, the rebel general, had moved his position south of Atlanta and placed his forces between the Union army and Chattanooga. This incident is referred to in Sherman's report and in "Nichols' Story of the Great March." Gen. Sherman told one officer of the signal corps that "one dispatch sent by the corps was worth more than a million dollars," and in his letter to the Secretary of War, he said: "It was of great value to us and to the whole country."

Upon the occasion of a recent visit to Osceola Mills in the Pennsylvania mountains, a representative of the Dispatch met Capt. R. J. Walker, who served with Gen. Sherman on his "March to the Sea," and as chief officer received the famous signal service dispatch: "General Sherman says, 'Hold fast; he is coming,' to which he sent the reply: 'We hold out; Gen. Corse is here.'"

Mr. Walker tells the story in most interesting style. He joined Sherman's army at Chattanooga in 1864, and served at the headquarters of Gen. John A. Logan; also with Gen. Stanley, and last with Gen. Sheridan with whom he was sent to New Orleans after Lee's surrender. He was special messenger to Gen. Sheridan, with whom he served until mustered out of the service, thirty-four years ago at Brownsville, Texas.

Mr. Walker was with Gen. Sherman all through the Atlanta campaign, and after the capture of Atlanta his corps was encamped at East Point, near Atlanta, for a rest after the severe and perilous service on the march from Chattanooga to Atlanta. On the evening of October 3, 1864, the signal service first discovered the movements of the Confederates near Lost Mountain. This was signalled to Gen. Sherman at Atlanta, who replied to "watch closely," as Hood, the rebel general, was passing around Gen. Sherman's right, going north. The signal service lost sight of the rebel column for a little time, but found it shortly in the old line of works near Big Shanty, a few miles north of Kennesaw. The distance from Kennesaw to Atlanta was about twenty-one miles, and to Allatoona Pass seventeen miles. In communicating with Atlanta Mr. Walker was obliged to signal for the Chattanooga river and the camps near by making it a very difficult matter.

"We had great difficulty in reaching Allatoona Pass," says Mr. Walker, "as the Confederates were between us and were burning the railroad and other property which had fallen into their hands." Allatoona was in imminent danger, being only garrisoned by a brigade and about to receive the attack of one of the largest divisions of Gen. Hood's army, that commanded by Gen. French.

Gen. Corse, of the Union army, at Rome, had been ordered by signal to move his division to Allatoona, but there was some doubt whether the order had reached him. "On October 4," says Mr. Walker, "we signalled the following: 'Commanding officer, Allatoona, Kingston and Rome: Enemy moving on Allatoona; thence to Rome. Gen. Sherman.'" At 8:30 p. m. the following signal message was sent: "Commanding officer, Allatoona: Gen. Sherman says hold fast; he is coming. Signed, Gen. Vandever," which message was received by Mr. Walker.

The next day dawned with a dense fog covering Kennesaw mountain. Gen. Sherman came to the top of the mountain early, asking for the news from Allatoona. At 8 a. m. the fog lifted a little, and the signal service asked for the news, when the answer came: "We hold out; Gen. Corse is here." At this time the battle was raging around Allatoona. "We could hear the roar of the cannon," says Mr. Walker, "and with our telescopes we could see the charging confederates." Allatoona Pass, on which so much depended, was the place where Gen. Sherman had stored vast amounts of rations, ammunition and clothing. It was now besieged by a vastly superior force and the signal service was the only means of communication between the Union troops. The fate of Allatoona depended upon the ability of the corps to dispatch and receive messages. Gen. Sherman and staff and other officers of the Union army remained on the mountain until near evening. "At 3:15 in the afternoon," says Mr. Walker, "we received the welcome message from Gen. Corse."

Secured a Hospital Flag. H. J. Rhodes, otherwise "Gunboat," who served on the United States gunboat Pawpaw during the Civil War, was regaling his auditors recently with stories of his experience after telling of a fierce engagement on the Tennessee River, where the rebels were trying to effect a crossing to get into Nashville, and mentioning that there were destroyed on that day seventeen transports, 150 canal and coal boats and three gunboats, he wound up by telling of how a woman was forced to remove her yellow skirt that it might be used as a hospital flag. In connection with that incident he said:

"It was at Clifton, Tenn., that the Union officers wished to establish a hospital. When everything else was in readiness it was found there was nothing that could be used for a flag, and as gunboats were expected to pass down the river in search of hospitals there would be no way of signaling them where to land. With this proposition before them a guard was sent out to try and find something that would answer for a flag. A mile or so inland they came upon the home of a Southerner. There was no one at home but the lady of the house. When the guard approached and asked her if she had any yellow cloth she replied that she had not. Then the guard said: 'Have you not some kind of a yellow garment that we can have?'"

"She replied that she had nothing but a yellow skirt and that she had that on. The guard told her she must go into the house, remove it and give it to them. After a good deal of expostulation she went in and returned in a few minutes bearing a handsome yellow skirt. Handing it to the guard, she said: 'I suppose, sir, you'll take the clothes off one's back next.'"

"An hour later the garment was flying from a treetop, announcing that a hospital was just at the foot of the tree."—Chicago Record.

It Satisfied Lincoln. Among Lincoln's callers one morning in '62 was a stranger seeking both personal and official assistance from the President, and who brought with him some letters lauding his loyalty that bore the signature of a former Governor of Maryland. Lincoln received the stranger with some warmth, that was not chilled even when one of the attaches, who had overheard the conversation, interrupted to explain that the signature must have been forged for the reason that the Marylander mentioned had been dead several years. The stranger showed guilt in every feature, but Lincoln, suffused with that pity for the luckless that was ever his, cheerily observed:

"O! never mind that—never mind it! This is far more interesting! I would rather get a letter from a dead man than from a live one any day!"—Philadelphia Times.

Dreams Go by Contraries. It is told of a general in command of the troops in Dublin that he was one morning stepping into his carriage when he was accosted by an old woman. "Ah, general, dear, did I not dream last night that ye gave me a pound of tea and my husband a pound of tobacco?" "Why, your foolish old woman, said the general, "don't you know that dreams go by contraries?" "That's it, general, dear. 'Twas me ye gave the pound of tobacco and my husband a pound of tea."—London Globe.

You shall be none the worse to-morrow for having been happy to-day.—Thackeray.

The oldest known poem is the song of Miriam.



HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

The Cup that Cheers. A good many superstitions are connected with "the cup that cheers," here are a few of them: When the tea is made and the lid of the teapot is forgotten for a minute or two, it is a sure sign that some one will drop in for the meal.

Two spoons, put by chance into the saucer of a maid or bachelor, denote that he or she will be married within a year.

Putting cream into your tea before you sweeten it will bring you love troubles.

A tea stalk floating in a girl's teacup is a "beau." She should stir her tea briskly and then hold the spoon upright in the center. If the "beau" be attracted toward the spoon and cling to it a gentleman visitor may be expected some time that evening. If, however, the "beau" go to the side of the cup the visitor will not come that day.

Breakfast Rolls. These rolls are to be eaten hot, and are made with half a pound of flour, two ounces of butter, one heaping tablespoonful of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt, and one gill of milk. Put the flour, baking powder, and salt into a basin. Rub the butter lightly into the flour with the tips of the fingers until quite fine. Mix to a very dry dough with the milk, doing this by degrees for fear of making it too moist. Roll out quickly to about an inch in thickness, stamp out with a round cutter, and place on a baking-tray sprinkled over with flour, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes. Serve in a serviette on a hot mudlin dish.

Mock Poached Eggs. This is a sweet dish made with preserved peaches. The other ingredients required are spongecakes, one glass of wine, cream, and a little spinach green coloring. Cut the spongecakes into rounds and flavor them with a little wine. Whip the cream and put a round spoonful on the top of each piece of spongecake, sprinkle the peaches well with caster sugar, and put a little wine on each; then place a half peach on each round of cake and it will partly sink into the cream. Add the few drops of spinach coloring to the remainder of the cream and put a pale green border round each cake. The cream should be sweetened and flavored with vanilla before whipping.

Mock Blaque. One can tomatoes, three pints milk, one tablespoon flour, one tablespoon butter, one small teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, pepper to taste. Stew the tomatoes till tender. Mix the flour with enough of the milk to make a smooth paste, and boil the rest of the milk. Then add to the milk the flour, butter and seasoning, and when thickened remove from the fire, and strain into it the tomatoes. Bring it once more to a boil. Then add the soda, and serve at once.

Tomatoes and Mushrooms. Put on a pint of tomatoes in a saucepan and cook for fifteen or twenty minutes until nearly all the water has evaporated, season with salt and pepper, add a generous tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of bread crumbs and half a pint of fresh mushrooms chopped fine. Cook until the mushrooms are tender. Have some bread cut in nice slices, toasted and slightly moistened with warm milk. Pour the tomatoes and mushrooms over it and serve very hot.

Household Hints. To keep this bright wash them well with hot soda and water; then dry and polish with a little powdered whiting and a clean cloth.

For dingy or rusty gold or steel beads, and also gold or tinsel embroidery, burn alum, pound it fine and sift through coarse muslin. Apply with a soft brush.

The proper way to wash milk and cream jugs is always to wash them in cold water first. If they are put straight into boiling water it has the effect of causing the milk to sink into the ware.

If there is no lacquer on the articles, spirits of salts, used carefully with a little whiting, is a good thing for bringing a polish on brass. If much tarnished it must be allowed to stay on a short time for the acid to penetrate.

Fruit stains may be removed from linen as follows: Tie up some cream of tartar in the stained part and let it boil in soapuds for a few minutes. Then wash and rinse in clear water and the stain will be gone.

When one wishes something light, a little different from the enameled bed-room furniture, there is something new in furniture which cannot be found everywhere—sycamore finished in the natural wood. These sets are simple in design, being made on straight lines, with tall, slender, square posts, tapering at the ends.

An excellent way to use again a little left of a vegetable like peas, beans, or corn is to add to one cupful of the leftover a cupful of hot water and heat. Wash, strain, and reheat. Blend a half tablespoonful each of butter and sour season, and stir in the vegetable liquor. Add a half cupful of hot milk and serve.