## The Harrion Press-Journal

G. C. BUKKE, PROPRIETOR

MARRISON, - - NEBRASKA

The young King Alfonso of Spain is

to make matches for the world. ce is golden when a girl pur-

Love for a woman hopelessly beyond

sn't take a United States war-

A specessful business man is one who n't want.

Again, the trusts may be like the Misabend of them.

Mam Waldorf Astor. Probably Rujjard Kipling's idea of

Wilfrid Laurier declined a peer-

even is that it is a place where you ft meet any of your relatives. All civilized ideas come up out of

wighal starting point. There are forty-eight different species

of the house fly, and each one of them the polished pate of the bald-headd man for a skating rink. King Alfonso says he's going to mar-

y the girl he wants. That's right;

peak up, Alfey, and if she says no hit

her a good slap on the wrist. Once in a while the fool-killer negsets his business and somebody goes arough the whirlpool rapids below Ni-

gara Falls and escapes alive.

Automobile racing has taken the slace of horse-racing at some of the sounty fairs. As long as the people can # in the stands and be safe let 'em worch.

It is reported that the piano agents are selling large numbers of these in struments to the farmers. Alas! Has he cabinet organ gone the way of ail hings earthly?

Sixteen bears have been killed within Se city limits of Duluth within a short me. During the same period quite a umber have been seriously injured on la Salle street, Chicago.

ndrew Carnegie is going to build a t may be possible for the multi-million. disgust for the wheel followed among the to travel around the world and the victims, many of whom would nevown palace every night.

General Lew Wallace has made over 11,200,000 out of "Ben Hur," but he mys he would not advise any young nan or young woman to go into literaas there is only one "Ben Hur," and, of course, but one Lew Wallace.

The facts which the last census have prought out regarding the boy and girl wage-workers of the country are a naal sorrow. Approximately there are 10,000 children in the factories of the South alone. In the North, despite more igid laws, there are other thousands of laborers under a fit working age. Some day this burden of industrial wrong will be lightened.

We are living longer than our forefathers did, according to a recent census report. This is a fine tribute to medical and sanitary science, but the extension of human life is only slightly revealed in the statement that the average age at death is rising bigher and ligher. Our lives are not measured ely by the "bours on the disl" and the figures on the mortality lists. In comfort, in the annihilation of time and see, in the provision for the enjoynt of existence, in the variety of his erlences, the life of the twentieth stury man far outranks the life of his

A big placard in the window of a fothing store reads as follows: The te Outfit of a Gentleman for The display includes every consivable article of gentlemen's wear from top to toe, night gown and house ers included. What do you think of that, you whose annual clothing bill \$100? You are no gentle That is to say, you are no gentleording to the implication cond in the above legend. You lack o worth of being a completed gentleof the word gentleman. Nine out of will say, "A well-dressed man." many of them would include a s, carrying bome his dinill, is the category of a gentle-len't the clothing house legend the credit. Who looks for all the allities of a gentleman clothed in a \$7 at the qualities are often there. In all anying is nature. Fine feathers

vating and uplifting character. He entered the ministry in 1857, and for some time traveled the circuit, and from 1874 to 1879 he was pastor of the Church of Christian Endeavor in Brooklyn. In 1870 ill-health compelled him to retire from the pulpit. Prior to his retirement he had edited several important periodicals, among them the Little Corporal of Chicago, the National Sunday School Teacher, and Hearth It takes the constant labor of 60,000 and Home, and the Independent of New York. After his retiracy from the ministry he devoted himself entirely to literature and produced a large number as her lips for the benefit of a young of biographical sketches, historical works and stories, the best known of the latter being "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" and "The Circuit Rider." is reach has ruined many a man's While not an author of the first rank, his works are extremely popular and his books for youth are among the best and most useful of their kind. All his to find a rock if there's one literary work, indeed, reflected the high character of the writer.

Few persons who are familiar with other people to buy what he the genesis of slang and the conditions under which it flourishes will challenge the statements of Dr. Edward Brooks, head of the Philadelphia public schools, pl River because there is a great to the effect that slang not only culti vates inelegant forms of expression but results in a lowering of the moral tone of those who use it. On this question What an enigma he must be to Dr. Brooks takes direct issue with Professor G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, who is wont to publicly expatiate upon the usefulness of slang in aiding boys and girls to acquire "fluency of speech." There is little doubt that the possession of an extended vocabulary of slang tends to "fluency of speech." It naturally induces a ready seem to be drifting back to the and easy flow of words, which constitutes "fluency," but what kind of fluency is it? Why should fluency in the use of incorrect, inelegant speech be encouraged or cultivated in children or in grown people? An easy flow of words can hardly be said to be an accomplishment if the words are coarse, vulgar or inelegant distortions of the mother tongue. Neither can it be contended that such "fluency" induces the habit of accurate expression of ideas. The employment of such a vehicle to convey ideas are unworthy the serious attention or thought of any person who makes any pretension to refinement or rational thinking. Clean thinking and correct speech go together. Pure English is naturally the vehicle of pure thought and high ideas. It is impossible for a person to think ennobling thoughts in slang. Unrefined or vulgar thinking is naturally clad in the ragged rhetorical raiment of the street.

The troubles of the blevele trust have led to expressions of wonderment at the collapse of the bleycle fad, but that had begun before the trust was formed, and there is no mystery as to its cause. The first of them was a reaction against this common American fault of everdoing things. Men and women half killed themselves by riding too far. Every pleasure trip became a pleasure exertion, in which the weaker competitors 5,680,000 home in London. Before long | were painfully exhausted. An absolute r mount a wheel again after one such heart-breaking and body-racking ride. who could afford to pay \$150 per wheel. just in time to save the liverymen, who were about to expire, and brought back to the horse some of his old value. Another cause in many places was the detestable condition of city streets and country roads. Except on a first-class road, a bleycle is a sorrow, and the bicycle rider soon exhausts the delights of a few boulevards and an occasional highway that happens to be in fair condition. He wants variety and novelty without getting them at the cost of terrifically hard labor and of considerable bodily peril. It is said besides that the exercise is not as beneficial as some others, but under favorable conditions it affords a pleasant means of getting about and seeing town and country. and the probabilities are that the present reaction will be followed by a period of increasing and healthy demand for wheels. In fact dealers and repair men say that this period has already begun.

Troubles of Map-Making.

The geological survey of the United States has issued a report showing that although twenty years has been devoted to mapping out the country, the larger part of it is still unsurveyed. In some of the Western sections the work is attended with the greatest difficulties and dangers. Recently a party sent to map porthern Montana was obliged by though heavily timbered, is comparathe severity of the weather to climb Calf mountain po fewer than eight times-the last 1,300 feet on foot-before an opportunity was presented to get a photograph of the surrounding country. The photographic method is employed in all such wild regions. When the negatives were finally secured it was after waiting all day in a driving snowstorm. Then there was a full of a few seconds, during which six snapshots were made. During the other even days the snow was unremitting.

Cowpes as Fodder.

Tests made by H. J. Waters of the experiment station at Columbia, Mo., have demonstrated that cowpea hay or clover hay is superior to timothy as rough feed for fattening cattle. He made three tests, using steers of different ages each time, and found that the ed much more flesh on the wyes and dover hay then on the tim-

## = OLD **FAVORITES**

++++++++++++++++++++++++ LITTLE BREECHES.

I don't go much on religion, I never ain't had no show: But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir, On the handful o' things I know, I don't pan out on the prophets. And free-will, and that sort of thing-But I b'lieve in God and the angels Ever since one night last spring.

come into town with some turnips. And my little Gabe came along-No four-year-old in the county Could beat him for pretty and strong Peart, and chippy, and sassy, Always ready to swear and fight-And I'd larnt him to chaw terbacker Jest to keep his milk-teeth white,

The snow came down like a blanket As I passed by Taggart's store; went in for a jug of molasses. And left the team at the door. They seared at something and started I heard one little squall. And hell-to-split over the prairie Went team, Little Breeches, and all.

Hell-to-split over the prairie! I was almost froze with skeer: But we rousted up some torches, And searched for 'em far and near. At last we struck horses and wagon, Snowed under a soft, white mound, Upset, dead beat-but of little Gabe No hide nor hair was found

And here all hope soured on me Of my fellow-critter's aid-I jest flopped down on my marrow-bones Crotch-deep in the snow and prayed.

By this, the torches was played out, And me and Isrul Parr Went off for some wood to a sheepfold That he said was somewhar thar,

We found it at last, and a little shed Where they shut up the lambs at night We looked in and seen them huddled thar, So warm, and sleepy, and white, And thar sot Little Breeches and chirped As peart as ever you see,

And that's what the matter of me.'

How did he git that? Angels. He could never have walked in that

They jest stooped down and toted him To whar it was safe and warm. And I think that saving a little child. And fotching him to his own.

Is a durned sight better business Than loafing around the Throne. John Hay.

FOR A HUDSON BAY RAILWAY. Dream of Canadians Now Likely to

Become a Reality. The statement a few days ago that the Canadian government has equipped a party which will begin at once the exploration of the vast wilderness lying north of the Great Lakes seems to indicate that the project for a Hudson Bay railway, which has been a to acquire and maintain a tract of land coal cars and other devices which he dream for many years, may become a eality in the near future. Little is known of the character of the coun-Another cause was the cheapening of try between the lakes and James' wheels, which brought them within the bay, but what has been heard from reach of the plainest people and raised hunters and Indian guides leads to the social doubts among the aristocrats, belief that the section is wealthy, with deposits of coal and ore, with great The incursion of the commoners came forests, and with land suitable for agri-

> culture. The task of surveying these extensive tracts will be a stupendous one, and the Canadian government does not expect that the labors of the surveying party will be completed within dett Aden Packard and W. C. Greene.

> two years. Although Canadians realized the wealth of the Hudson Bay country, and went into the oil busness, remaining talked about a railroad for it for more than twenty years, they finally were settling at Tombstone. There he took forced to stand aside and watch American capital do the business. The first cattle business. step was taken something over a year ago, when a road was built north from Sault Ste. Marie into the forests in the Moose River country, chiefly to carry pulp to the mills at the "Soo." While it is by no means certain that this road will ever get as far north as

James' Bay, it is headed that way. From the "Soo" to Moose Factory, the southernmost point of James' Bay, is a distance of about 500 miles. The Moose river, from its headwaters at Brunswick Post, seventy miles north of the Canadian Pacific line, is 425 miles long, and the road would follow its course for the most part, not much allowance being made for deviations. The upper stretches of the river run for considerable distances through muskeg, or swampy land, and for a long stretch the surrounding country,

tively level. It would not offer any more difficult problems of engineering in railroad building than have been solved satisfactorily in the pineries and swamp lands in northern Minnesota

and Wisconsin. It is not certain that the stories of the vast mineral wealth of the Moose river country are justified, for little prospecting has been done. But aside from the timber, a rich farming country undoubtedly could be opened along the valley of that river by a railroad. Men who have traveled through from the American line to James' Bay report abundant evidence of the rich fertility of the soil.

With a railroad, that section, now i desolate waste, would become one of the richest agricultural sections of Canada. The argument made against its agricultural development is that short ture impossible and that grain would

These familier with the country bowever, report that the season glong

\* | the Moose river is not so much shorter than that of Manitoba, one of the greatest wheat belts of the world. Fifty miles south of James' Bay the climate is not affected by the changes of the sea. Every Hudson Bay post has its garden patch, where all kinds of vegetables are raised.

The development of these rich farming lands would, it is thought, be a big investment for any road. The Moose river drops 1,000 feet in 425 miles, and, being a constant succession of rapids. offers wonderful opportunities for manufacturing through the development of its water power.

## WAS A FAMOUS FIGHTER

Portrait of Gen. Ciark Hangs in the War Department.

In the office of the Secretary of War there bangs a fine oil portrait of Gen. George Rogers Clark, which is of interest just at the present time, as it is this Gen. Clark who figures prominently in a popular novel and play. Moreover, the painting attracts additional interest from the fact that its origin and how it reached its present place are questions which no one now in the War Department seems to be able to answer The portrait shows the General in the old buff and blue uniform of our forefathers' times, says a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. His face is rather of the puritanical type, with a high forehead, close-set lips and a firm and rather sharp chin.

Gen Clark was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1752, but spent the greater part of his life in Kentucky and Indiana. In 1778 he raised a small volunteer force in Virginia, crossed the Ohlo, reduced nearly all the British posts between the Mississippi and the great lakes and arrested the incursions of the Western Indians. His marches through the pathless wilderness were so rapid that he generally took the enemy by surprise, his prudence so great that he rarely lost a man, and his daring has never been surpassed. In attacking Vincennes in February, 1779, he was five days in wading his army across the valsnows for a breadth of six miles, genermarsh.

Gen. Clark was variously employed by the State of Virginia and the United States up to 1786 in maintaining possession of the western country and suppressing Indian hostilities. He died in 1818 near Louisville, Ky.

This conquest and armed occupation of the northwest territory by Gen. Clark was made the ground on which the Count de Vergennes and the American commissioners obtained for the United States, by the treaty of 1783, a boundary on the line of the great lakes instead of the Ohio River.

THEY OWN 700,000 ACRES,

And Over 30,000 Head of Cattle Roam on Their Lands.

It requires no small degree of financial genius and administrative ability seen models and drawings of fire boxes,



from 30,000 to 40,-000 head of cattle are constantly ing for market. Land and cattle are owned by the famone Turkey Track Cattle Company. which operates in

and in Arizona. Its members are Bur-Packard is a native of Portville, N. Y. At 23 he located in Pennsylvania and until 1882, when he located in Arizona, up mining, and later went into the

All Sirloin

Holman F. Day's "Pine Tree Ballads" tells in verse a number of stories that actually happened "down in Maine," and are remembered there today by old narrators. One relates to Barney McGauldric, a landlord of that State, at whose house famous men liked to stay, that they might enjoy a

merry loke. Barney was always loyal to his friends. At one time a new meat deal- highest quality of skill and energy is er came to town, and tried to secure the landlord's trade.

"I have always bought meat of Jed Haskell," said Barney, "and I guess won't change."

"But," said the other, "old Haskell doesn't know his business. He doesn't even know how to cut meat."

"Well," drawled Barney, "I've always found that he knows enough about it to cut sirioin steak clear to the horn, and that's good enough for me.'

Blindness Is Increasing.

The proportion of sightless to seeing persons has been watched with especial interest in Great Britain and the latest statistics indicate that it has fallen in a half century from about 1,020 in the million to some 870, or more than 14 per cent. This decline has been so timed as to show pretty conclusively that it is the result of better conditions of living, improved surgery and doubtless a decrease in the ratio of perilous to non-perilous employments for the masses of the people.

A woman gives birth to a boy, and, with care and devotion, raises him to years, and makes a man of him. After twenty-five or thirty years of her influence he marries, and in six months they are saying his wife "made" him.

It is as hard for a new husband to live up to exp



The United States produces 25 per cent of the world's coal.

A combine of all the peanut factories in Virginia is under way.

Mrs. J. C. Smith will supervise the construction of the lake channel in the St. Louis fair grounds for her hus-

During July the Pressed Steel Car Company turned out an average of 103 cars per day, of a total value of \$3,-250,000.

It is told that the gross membership of the labor organizations who are connected with the American Federation of Labor exceeds 1,000,000.

An attempt is being made to consolidate the leading malleable iron foundries of the country, with capital from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. One of the results for England of

the Boer war is that the wages of the working people fell off nearly \$8,000,-000 last year, as compared with the previous one.

New York capitalists are promoting a \$25,000,000 trust to take in all the ax manufactories, handle manufactories and grindstone factories in this country and Canada, the plants to be operated under one management.

The production of iron ore in France is centered principally in three districts -that of the northeast, or the Meurtheet-Moselle, is the most important, producing 4,500,000 tons of the 5,500, 000 tons or Iron ore mined in France annually; that of the Pyrenees, producing 250,000 tons, and that of Normandy, 150,000 tons.

The monks who manufacture the Chartreuse liquor in France have let ley of the Wabash, flooded with melted to an American syndicate for ninetynine years their cloister, factory and ally waist deep and sometimes up to the grounds, including the mountains shoulders-an exploit that paralleled where the wild plants required for the Hannibal's crossing of the Thrasymene liquor are gathered, together with the Katie Anderson of this place, who recipes and good will. The rental is said to be \$2,000,000.

A census report on the manufacture of locomotives in the United States during the census year 1900 fixes the number turned out at 3.046, of which 2,774 were built in twenty-eight independent establishments and 272 in twenty-six railroad shops. The independent concerns employ an aggregate capital of \$40,813,793, and pay \$10, \$20.614 for wages.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the millionaire inventor, keeps half a dozen mechanical draughtsmen busy on drawings of his inventions. When in New York city Mr. Vanderbilt spends most of his time with these draughtsmen in his of fice on the seventeenth floor of a business block on Broadway, where may be 700,000 acres in ex- has patented.

tent. On this area Statistics compiled by Carroll D Wright show that the business of taking summer boarders footed up the rather startling sum of \$6,609,364 in roaming and fatten. New Hampshire alone in 1899, and it has, to all appearances, steadily increased since. Not sentimental results alone have followed Governor Rollins' ingenious conception of the institution of "Old Home Week." The annual visit of so many of the sons and daughters A. PACKARD. Sonora, Mexico, of the State from all over the country has revived their recollection of the agreeable New England summer climate and has boomed the summer boarder industry.

> Ben Tillett, who has returned to Loudon after a tour among the labor organizations of the United States, has sweet smile. issued his report on the position of American labor. He dwells upon the buoyant and hopeful demeanor of the workers, and the prevailing franker and more businesslike relations between capital and labor than prevails fou. in England. The power of unionism seemed to be growing. American employers are more scientific than those there, and the worker does not give the maximum of work for the minimum of wages, as he does in England. Tillett maintains that in England the claimed by the employers to constitute what they call average ability. In America, on the other hand, superior proficiency always received extra compensation.

Trials of the Dry Goods Clerk.



Clerk-This Louis XVI. material is \$16 a yard.

Customer-Well, haven't you any Louis XXX, for 30 cents?

Bound Sleep.

We sleep the soundest between three and five o'clock in the morning. An hour or two after going to bed you sleep very soundly; then your slumber grows gradually lighter, and it is easy ugh to waken you at one or two o'clock. But when four o'cle that It would take a great deal to wak-



## CONQUERS PAIN

Justice of the Peace Henry Bundy, of Jersey City, recently married Mrs. Mary Becker, and the ceremony wat performed before a mirror. The bridegroom officiated as the minister, and, looking in the glass asked the usual questions of his own reflection, and answered them himself. Then he pronounced the couple man and wife, kissed the bride twice, once for the jusicie, and once for the groom, and then started on his honey moon trip.

A Wonderful Pill

Freedom, Mo., Nov. 3 .- A splendid remedy has recently been introduced is this neighborhood. It is called Dodd's Kidney Pills, and it has cured Rhenmatism right and left. On every hand may be heard stories of the remarka-ble recoveries and from what has been stated already there seems to be no case of Rheumatism that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure.

One of those who has already tested the virtue of Dodd's Kidney Pills is

"I can't say enough for Dodd's Kidney Pills. They have helped me so much. I suffered very severely with Rheumatism. Five boxes cured me completely. They are certainly the most wonderful medicine I have ever

Orage County abounds in just such cases and if the good work keeps on there will soon be no Rheumatism left in this part of the State.

A professional "Wild Man or Borneo," named Callyn Bird, a negro, went to a hospital at Syracuse, N. Y., to have his horns removed. Under his scalp a silver plate had been ingeniously inserted, in which stood two standards. Into these standards, when he was on exhibition, Bird had screwed two goat's horns, and thousands of people have paid to see his horns and hear him

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors.

The Cathedral of Gothenburg. which was only built in 1815, threatens to collapse.

Mrs. Austin's famous Buckwheat makes the finest Buckwheat cakes. Ready in a moment. Ask for it. Refuse substitutes.

France's Scelety of Dramatic Authors collects for its clients some \$850,000 a year.

Mrs. Austin's Buckwhest is the real thing; gives you the real genuine old buckwheat flavor. Be sure and get the genuine. No amount of millinery can ever

operate as a substitute for a woman's Energy all gone? Headache? Stom ach out of order? Simply a case or

torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man or woman of An'Irisaman in speaking of an ac

dead man true to life." Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a tenacious and persistent cough.-Wm. H. Harrison, 227 W. 121st street New York, March 25, 1901.

tor said: "He acts the part of a

What a relief it would be if mustclans were born instead of being made

Good News by Wholesale.

A postal card sent from Billville te one of the absent brethren reads:

"Dear Jim :- Nuthin' but good news to tell you: Your erap paid of the mortgage, your brother broke out o' jail, an' your daddy has jest got \$1,000 out the railroad for runnin' over his leg. Ain't Providence providin'!'-Atlanta Constitution.

Newest Imported Dollies.

Violets, roses and daises have disappeared from the doilies used for ceremonial table setting. The newest importations are plain white, is beavy Irish embroidery.

CASTORIA
For Infanto and Children.

HAMING WIZARIII