

THE NORTHWESTERN

GEO. E. HENSCHOTER, Editor & Pub. LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA.

OVER THE STATE.

The potato crop of Lincoln county is considerably below the average.

The death rate at the state penitentiary has largely increased the past year.

The soap fakir continues his vocation in Nebraska and is doing a good business.

The first day's delivery of beets to the Norfolk sugar factory amounted to sixty-seven tons.

A lady arrived in Wilbur the other day with her three children, all sick with typhoid fever.

The large dry goods house of N. H. Falconer, Omaha, closed last week. Liabilities are \$110,000.

There are now seventy-five students enrolled at the State Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City.

The beet harvest is now in progress in Dodge county, and is furnishing plenty of work to men and teams.

While cleaning a revolver, Thomas McCann of Johnson county was accidentally shot, it is thought fatally.

The people of Spencer think they are in the artesian water belt and are going to test the matter by sinking a deep well.

In the district court of Jefferson county James White was sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months for larceny of a bicycle.

John Gooden, who pleaded guilty to breaking into a house at Fremont on September 1 last, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Gottlieb Meikle, the man who killed himself at Swedeborg, was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and had \$3,000 insurance on his life.

Gottlieb Meikle, section foreman of the Eikhorn at Swedeborg, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. It was caused by domestic trouble.

The city authorities of Kearney have decided to treat charivari parties as disturbers of the peace, and such offenders will hereafter be arrested and duly punished.

The 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bell of Vesta, Johnson county, met a very tragic death. She got hold of some matches, setting her dress on fire and burning to death.

Wilding's livery barn at West Point burned, together with three horses, a hotel bus and a hearse. Alderman's barn, just across the alley from the livery barn, also burned down.

Hos. Robert W. Furnas and wife of Nemaha county will have married fifty years on the 29th of the present month and they have decided to celebrate the event by a reception to their friends.

An Indian, while returning from one of the trading stores on the reservation near Decatur, in an intoxicated condition fell from the wagon with her babe, and the child's skull was crushed. The little one died after several hours suffering.

A REQUISITION was issued from the governor's office upon the governor of Louisiana for the return to this state of Jerome Coulter, who is charged in Douglas county with embezzlement of the city funds while deputy city treasurer of Omaha.

OMAR BROWN, a man about 60 years old, who has been in jail at Fremont since July awaiting trial on a charge of criminal assault on a little girl, was permitted to enter a plea of assault and battery, and was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail.

THERE are two bunches of antelope not far from Chadron and some of the local sportsmen have been after them. They went out last week with a pack of hounds and succeeded in running down and capturing one antelope, two coyotes and nine jackrabbits.

An old lady named Corson, who resides in the northern part of Johnson county, has been keeping \$500 in money tied up in a stocking and hid in the oven of an old unused stove. She isn't keeping it there any more. Some one unlawfully removed the wad.

The hardware store of A. Pease, Sidney, was broken open and four revolvers stolen. Sheriff Daugherty apprehended the thief, who proved to be James Roberts, aged 19, employed at the Pacific hotel in that city. The stolen property was recovered.

WHILE out hunting quail with a party of friends in the timber and thick brush that lines the numerous streams around Chadron, George Williams was accidentally shot in the face and arms by one of the party. Fortunately Williams was at long range, and the shot pellets did not pierce the flesh very deep and no very serious results are anticipated.

The Nebraska Association of Principals and Superintendents of Public Schools, in session in Lincoln, elected officers as follows: President, Superintendent J. F. Saylor of Lincoln; first vice president, Alex Stephens of Sutton; second vice president, A. H. Waterhouse of Grand Island; recording secretary, Miss Clark of Fremont; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Miss Hene Hamilton of Omaha.

E. A. JOHNSON and wife of Brady Island passed through North Platte and halted for a rest at the railroad bridge east of town. They strolled out on the bridge a distance and upon looking around discovered a train coming in such close proximity as to make it impossible to retrace their steps. Mrs. Johnson became very much frightened at the position they were in and jumped from the bridge, sustaining severe injuries.

JOSEPH BILLS of Alliance believes in irrigation. From a potato patch so treated he extracted a single tuber that weighed twenty-six ounces. In other words he dug a potato that weighed ten ounces more than a pound.

EDITH E. HARWICH has been commissioned postmistress at Moorfield.

GOVERNOR HOLCOMB has granted to Albert Attendorf of Omaha a free, full and unconditional pardon. Attendorf was convicted in the district court of Douglas county of an assault with intent to commit great bodily harm committed by striking William Cullen, a fellow employe in the Union Pacific shops, with a bar of iron.

Settled a Boundary Dispute.

The joint commission appointed in behalf of Nebraska and South Dakota to fix the title to some land in dispute between the states has made its report. The commission is composed of C. J. Smyth, Ed A. Fry and J. W. Edgerton in behalf of Nebraska, and Andrew E. Lee, E. C. Ericson and E. H. Van Antwerp in behalf of Dakota. The commission located the boundary as follows:

Center of the main channel of the Missouri river between a point in the center of main channel of the river directly north of the west line of Dixon county, Nebraska, and a point in the center of the channel directly south of the east line of Clay county, South Dakota. The effect of this location is to give the island in the Missouri river, which has been in dispute to South Dakota.

The report includes a recommendation giving to Nebraska Bon Homme island, containing 2,500 acres, and giving to South Dakota at the mouth of Sioux river the small strip of land that has been previously considered a part of Dakota county.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

The grand lodge of the Odd Fellows in Nebraska met in its thirty-eighth annual session in Omaha last week, with every grand officer in his station, and about 300 delegates present, representing every subordinate lodge in the state. Grand Secretary Gange made his annual report, which shows a net gain of four lodges in the state for the year; and a net gain of thirty-three members for the same period. This seems small, but when the drouth and business depression are considered it is viewed that the order did well to hold its own.

The report shows that \$15,737.10 was paid out for relief; the total assets of subordinate lodges are \$285,527.65, and a balance is in the treasury of the grand lodge at this time of \$6,785.15. In addition to the relief reported above, the grand lodge paid out \$1,050.22 to aid needy lodges and members in the drouth stricken portions of the state last year.

Interesting Irrigation Case.

Gering dispatch: The injunction case of Meclenahan against the Winter Creek Canal company was heard and will be decided by Judge Neville after arguments in the form of briefs have been submitted. The case bears upon the legality of the assessment of shares of capital stock in an irrigation company for maintenance purposes and the question as to whether the companies are entitled to sell delinquent stock upon merely advertising the same, or whether judgment must be taken and proceedings had in that way. It is regarded as a test case by all the companies in this section, most of them being organized under the mutual or co-operative plan, and is watched with a great deal of interest.

Mosher Case Up at Lincoln.

Lincoln dispatch: Judge Shiras in the federal court this morning rendered orally his decision in the motion to remand to the state courts the case brought against C. W. Mosher and the directors of the Capital National bank by depositors. He overruled the motion. These cases were first brought in the district court to recover from the directors losses alleged to have been sustained by plaintiffs because of false statements of the bank's condition made by officers and directors. At the instance of defendants they were removed to the federal court. Attorneys remanded on the theory that they presented no federal questions. Judge Shiras holds that they involve questions of law arising under the constitution and laws of congress. The cases are brought by Thomas Bailey, Isaac Holt, the Jones National bank of Seward, the Bank of Staplehurst, the Bank of Utica and Henry Carter.

Busy With the Beets.

The Norfolk beet sugar factory has now been in operation over one week, says a dispatch from that place, working up the immense crop of sugar beets grown in the territory tributary to this factory. Each year since the erection of the factory here substantial improvements have been made on the plant, and this year was no exception. A large warehouse, for storing the sugar, has been erected, and considerable new machinery put into the factory. A most important change is the substitution of crude petroleum for the coal formerly used in heating the boilers. Large iron tanks have been built outside the boiler house, in which the oil is stored, and from which the oil is pumped into the boiler house, heating six immense boilers. The scene around Norfolk among the farmers is one of great activity, men, women and children being engaged in the flading, pulling, topping and loading sugar beets.

Will Entertain Irrigationists.

Sidney dispatch: A mass meeting of the representative citizens of Sidney was held here today for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the annual meeting of the Nebraska Irrigation association, to be held here on December 18 and 19. Edward McLernon was elected president and Charles Callahan secretary. An executive committee of seven was appointed who will have full power to act in conjunction with the state organization, composed as follows: Joseph Oberfelder, Edward R. Breisch, James J. McIntosh, Butler A. Jones, Lincoln C. Stockton, Charles Callahan and Thomas H. Dawson. Invitations will also be sent to Wyoming and Colorado and it is expected that they will co-operate in the work. The proposed meeting is considered of great importance and it will bring here the best practical irrigationists in the United States.

He Fooled the Ladies.

A number of ladies of Pierce were sold by a smooth-faced young fakir recently. He was around selling soap and with every dollar's worth purchased the lady was to be presented with a set of Haviland china or a piece of furniture. The china or furniture would be delivered to them in a week. He said that his firm, instead of advertising in the newspapers, thought to advertise it among the ladies in this manner as it would be a more profitable investment. A good while has now passed and the china or furniture that the ladies have been so anxiously expecting has not made its appearance.

POLITICS IN HISTORY.

Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet.

The Book of John Sherman, in Which Many Political Secrets Are Revealed—Grant, Garfield, Blaine, Arthur, Harrison and Other Republican Leaders Praised—A Good Deal of Garfield's Nomination.

Old Political Secrets.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The intrigues, the jealousies and the traitorous knife thrusts of the last half-century of American statecraft are revealed in the fierce light of stern criticism in "John Sherman's Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet," just published in this city. The fear that the venerable senator would reveal secrets, long kept from the public, in his forthcoming work has been to an extent realized. Grant, Garfield, Blaine, Arthur, Harrison and other Republican leaders are spoken of with unstinted praise for their high personal, worthy statesmanship, but each is in guarded and covert language shown in the less commendable light of scheming politicians. The criticism is almost invariably implied rather than direct, but it stands out clearly in the work as a whole.

Owing to the close association of Mr. Sherman and James A. Garfield, the criticism of the nomination of the latter for president of the United States is perhaps one of the most striking features of the book. The author, while carefully avoiding a direct charge of treachery on the part of the ex-president, very significantly makes it plain that Mr. Garfield was nominated at a convention to which he had gone as the trusted leader of the Sherman forces. After showing by the publication of private letters, covering a period of years of close political and personal association, that Mr. Garfield was, in reality, his political protegee, Mr. Sherman gives in detail the history of the national convention of 1880. Following the account of his own struggle for the nomination, he says:

"In time, I became thoroughly advised of what occurred at the Chicago convention, and had become entirely reconciled to the result, though frequently afterwards I heard incidents and details which occasioned me great pain, and which seemed to establish the want of sincerity on the part of some of the delegates, and tended to show that for some time before the meeting of the convention the nomination of General Garfield had been agreed upon by the majority of the delegates. The sting felt by Garfield's defeat in 1880 is inadvertently shown by a sentiment expressed during the discussion of the national convention of 1892, where the senator remarks: "From later developments I became satisfied that Harrison could not be elected, that Platt and a powerful New York influence would defeat him if nominated. I therefore preferred the nomination of a new man, such as William McKinley, but he had committed himself to Harrison and, according to my code of honor, could not accept a nomination even if tendered him."

Again the author reverts to the Chicago convention in discussing the character of President Garfield. Of his personality and eloquence he speaks in the highest terms. His will power, he says, was not up to his personal magnetism. He adds that his opinion changed easily. In this connection he said: "When I proposed to him to be a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention, he no doubt meant in good faith to support my nomination."

Some of the political scheming that again resulted in the defeat of the Ohio statesman in the national convention of 1888 and brought about the nomination of ex-President Harrison can easily be read between the lines in that part of the work devoted to this struggle. In discussing the result Mr. Sherman says he became satisfied one delegate from New York controlled the entire situation from that state, and between Saturday night, when the nomination seemed certain to go to Sherman, and Monday morning, when the tide turned in favor of Harrison, a corrupt bargain was made in the interests of the latter, which secured him the support of New York and gave him the nomination. Continuing the author states in fairness to the ex-President: "But it is to the credit of General Harrison to say that if the reputed bargain was made it was without his consent at the time."

On the eve of another national campaign in which ex-President Harrison is expected to figure prominently, Mr. Sherman does not hesitate to state that in 1892 he did not consider Harrison a strong candidate. To his cold and abrupt manner, he attributes his unpopularity at that time. At the age of 73 years, Senator Sherman recalls the affair over the attempt to remove Chester A. Arthur from the collectorship of the port of New York with much feeling. The correspondence bearing on the controversy never before published is given in full, and Mr. Sherman's part as secretary of the treasury is stated in detail. Arthur is shown up in an unenviable light and the attitude of Roscoe Conkling toward the president is caustically commented upon. The former's nomination as vice president, Mr. Sherman says, was the whim of Conkling to annoy President Hayes.

In writing about himself Mr. Sherman is candid to the point of self-criticism. For instance, he states that at the age of 19 years he got into bad company and was on several occasions conscious of being intoxicated. In relating the incident which influenced his whole life in this respect, he says: "On one occasion, in the fall of 1846, I went home very sick from drinking. My mother received me with much surprise and sorrow, but neither complained nor scolded, and with the utmost kindness put me to bed and watched over and cared for me. I was not enough at all to be unconscious of my degradation and her affection, and then and there resolved never to be in such a condition again."

Robbers wrecked a safe with dynamite at Hennessey, Okla., but got little money. Dr. and Mrs. Hearn were moved from Marion county jail to Pike county jail.

UNCLE SAM'S PLAN.

And His Union Pacific Reorganization Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad company has been in the hands of the secretary of the interior for the past three days. Its recommendations will act as a cold bath to the plan of reorganization proposed by the reorganization commission. The plan was to have been consummated practically without regard to the government debt while the report of government directors proposes a plan whereby the government may be reasonably sure of payment of a large percentage, if not all, of the debt due it by not only the Union Pacific, but by the Central Pacific also.

The basic proposition on which the report is made is the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific into a single trunk line extending from Omaha to San Jose, Cal., thus connecting the Pacific coast with one of the railway centers of the Transmississippi by the shortest line in existence and with ample terminal facilities at each end. Under existing conditions the various feeders of the Union Pacific will be lopped away from the parent system by foreclosure proceedings on the part of their respective bondholders, and save for the protection which the interstate commerce and various state railroad commission acts may afford the new trunk line would be placed at a disadvantage in securing the advantage which would naturally come to it from the lines in question. But as a trunk line it is pointed out that it would have vast advantages over any of the other Pacific roads on account of its shortness and natural sources. It is held that the lease of the Central Pacific by the Southern Pacific can be broken and set aside. This done, the way will be clear for the plan of reorganization with the two roads treated as one. It is shown that even in the year of the panic, the net earnings were about \$7,500,000, sufficient to pay five per cent on \$100,000,000 bonds, and leaving \$2,500,000 for distribution among shareholders. If this showing can be made with the Central Pacific, worked solely for the profit of the Southern Pacific, and the Union Pacific consequently starved by deprivation of its rightful sources of income, it is argued that with the two roads worked in harmony, the enormous traffic that would immediately pass over them would at once increase their earnings to figures equal to, if not in excess of, their most prosperous days.

It is pointed out that under the proposed consolidation the interest of the Eastern trunk lines centering at Omaha will be at once gained and it is suggested that if an open proposition were made by the government to lease or sell the combined system to that trunk line or combination of capital-ists which would pay to the government the largest amount on the combined indebtedness of the two roads above a minimum fixed at, it is suggested, \$75,000,000 would be strong competition to secure control. This plan, as outlined by the government directors, has been pronounced feasible by high officials of the Union Pacific. In California, especially, has the project been strongly indorsed within the narrow circle of those to whom it could be circulated in confidence prior to the publication of the report. A bill has already been drawn up by one of the government directors to set out the subject sought, and will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General for approval. If favored by them, it will be introduced in the coming session of Congress.

HARRY GARFIELD. The Family of the Dead President Will Answer Sherman and Others Later. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 31.—The eldest son of the late President, Harry A. Garfield, while averse to expressing himself in regard to Senator Sherman's statements, finally said: "It has been the policy of the family not to reply to charges that are made against my father, and so we have never given any attention to such as the Roscoe Conkling matter and other things of that kind. There is in the possession of our family all the letters, manuscripts, diaries and such matter that was left by my father, and it is our intention to answer all charges in the form of a biography rather than as the charges are made. I do know one thing. I am and have been a warm admirer and friend of Senator Sherman's and I know that my father always was. Of course, Senator Sherman has a perfect right to his own opinions, as has everybody else. The nomination in 1880 was considered by my father's friends and nearly everybody so be the result of a peculiar condition of affairs. Whatever Senator Sherman may think of it is his own matter, and he has a right to his own opinions. It may be that we will have something to say regarding this matter, but I will not say that we will or will not. I could only say that after a conference with the family and looking over some of the papers, it does not seem to me right or proper for anyone to make charges by inference, but they should be substantiated by papers and documents. I do not care to enter into a controversy over it and prefer not to discuss the matter until I have seen the book, which I have ordered. I think without reply we may decide to make what will be made in the form of a biography, but at the same time it is possible we may decide otherwise and make a statement regarding it."

M'KINLEY IN A WRECK.

Desperate, but Unsuccessful, attempt to Injure the Republican Leaders. PAULINA, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Just after leaving Vanwert last night the special car of the Ohio Central line, in which were Governor McKinley, General Bushnell, Railway Commissioner Kirkley, A. B. Holcomb, Frank S. Mount, Urban H. Hester, Colonel William G. Baker, and others, jumped the track at the switch or was thrown off by some sounder shifting the switch as the cars passed, but no one was hurt.

A bystander says a man changed the switch just as the special car reached it and then ran away.

PUGILISM IS BALKED.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons Affair Complicated.

It is Declared Positively that the Bruisers Will Not be Allowed to Meet—The Governor of Arkansas Keeping a Close Outlook—Talk of Changing the Match to a Soft Glove Contest—Views of John L. Sullivan.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 19.—The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight situation is even more complicated to-day than it was when Governor Clarke first declared that he would use the full power of the law to prevent the contest. No one here now dares to say what will be the outcome, though the feeling at Hot Springs at present is that, if Fitzsimmons will agree to the changed conditions, making the match a soft glove limited round glove fight, the men will be able to meet at that place October 31 without interference. It is said that the governor while at Hot Springs asserted that he would tolerate no violation of the law, but was willing to refer the whole question to Judge Duffie and if he should conclude that no violation warranting interference was intended, the governor would be satisfied and in any event no state interference would be interposed unless the constituted authorities of that county should ask for such assistance.

Against this, however, is the statement made last night by Brigadier General Taylor, after a long conference with the governor: "The fight will not occur at Hot Springs nor in Arkansas. There is no doubt on that score. It should be 'Not even in a modified way, as now proposed.'" "No sir."

"What will be the effect of the court proceedings, if favorable to the fight, on the proposition to mass the militia at Hot Springs?" "I don't feel at liberty to discuss that phase of the question. My duty is to carry out orders, whether right or wrong, but I believe the orders the Governor may issue will be right."

JOHL L. TALKS.

He Is Anxious to Have the Fight Come Off—Will Be a Great Battle. NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Ex-Champion John L. Sullivan said of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons matter that the fight might come off and that it might not. Asked whether he had any choice between the two men he replied that he had not, but thought it would be a great fight. "I wish in my heart to see it come off," said he, "as the future of boxing depends on its final outcome. They are knocking the game out all over the country, but it will rise again as sure as you live. Fitzsimmons and Corbett are good fellows and they should be allowed to box. When I was in the game, they never objected. I suppose that was because I was a good fellow. Who do I think will win? Well, as I said, I have no choice in the matter. It will be a fight for keeps, and both men will do their level best to win. Corbett is a clever man, and so is Fitz. They know how to use their hands and they are no novices at the game. Fitzsimmons is said to be a hard hitter; so is Corbett. He can hit as good as any one and I am sure I ought to know. How long do I think it will last? Well, to be plain, I have not the slightest idea. I should go about twenty rounds if anything. The men will fight cautiously at first, but will no doubt take things seriously as soon as they have sized each other up. I have no idea of returning to the ring."

CORBETT ARRESTED.

Charged With Threatening to Assault Bob Fitzsimmons. HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 19.—A warrant against James J. Corbett was issued from Justice Kirke's court yesterday afternoon. It charges that he has threatened, is conspiring and is about to commit an unlawful assault upon the person of one Bob Fitzsimmons. It was placed in the hands of Sheriff Houpt, who proceeded to the Arlington hotel and served it. The warrant was issued at the instance of Prosecuting Attorney C. V. Teague. Corbett was brought into court by the sheriff and the prosecuting attorney asked that he be put under bonds to keep the peace. Judge Kirke made the order as asked, placing the bond at \$10,000. Corbett refused to give the bond and his attorneys, Martin and Greaves, will sue out a writ of habeas corpus asking for his release. This will bring the question up for judicial hearing as to whether a glove contest, such as is now proposed, will be a violation of the state statutes.

Boiler Explosion in Carroll County, Mo.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Oct. 19.—The boiler of Julius Peters' sawmill, eight miles southeast of here, exploded yesterday afternoon. The mill was entirely destroyed. Albert Peters, the 11-year-old son of the proprietor, was blown about fifty feet and sustained injuries from which he will die. Julius Peters will lose one eye and his face and nose were badly cut. Eb Webb and Joe Barker were injured, but not seriously.

Bushels of Forged Paper.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 19.—A. K. Ward, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Memphis Barrel and Heading company, has disappeared, leaving outstanding forged papers to the extent, it is said, of \$100,000.

Shot by a Wronged Husband.

HOLTON, Kan., Oct. 19.—Charles Hoover, son of ex-Postmaster Hoover of this place, was last night shot and killed by Sam Newman at the latter's home west of Holton. Newman had been away and, returning, found Hoover in the house with his wife. He surrendered himself to the officers.

Mr. Harrison Quarantined.

RABATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Master Benjamin McKee, who has scarlet fever, is doing as well as could be expected. He is still quarantined, as are Mrs. J. R. McKee and ex-President Harrison.

LEO'S STAND IMPORTANT.

High Roman Catholic Authorities Discuss the Religious Congress Matter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Among high ecclesiastics here it is felt that the pope's letter to the American archbishops urging non-participation by Catholics in "promiscuous religious congresses" opens up a question of more importance than the sectarian school question, the Cahensley movement, or the other issues which have been presented in recent years.

It is said that the pope's opposition to the religious congresses does not affect the Catholic church alone, but has a bearing on the entire movement toward Christian unity, which began in England, and has spread through this country, the purpose of which was to harmonize all divergent sects on non-essentials, bringing them together on the one essential tenet of Christianity. The broader sentiment found expression in the attendance of Cardinal Gibbons at the congress of Religions at Chicago. At that time Mgr. Natoli was in Chicago, but took no part in the congress. The Cardinal's paper and subsequent magazine articles, showing the common grounds on which all sects might stand, attracted much attention.

The language of the pope's letter is said to leave no room for doubt as to the position of Rome on the holding of congresses, or the broader question of church unity, as the following direct statement makes clear: "But although these promiscuous conventions have unto this day been tolerated with prudent silence, it would nevertheless seem more advisable that Catholics should hold their conventions separately." It is said that this statement is so direct as not to be open to misinterpretation, and doubt is expressed as to the very liberal interpretation placed by Archbishop Ireland on such a clear statement from the pope. It is believed also that if there is any misunderstanding or broad interpretation given to the pope's language, he will speedily issue a second letter.

VAN LEUVEN PARDONED!

The Notorious Iowa Pension Fraud Worker Set Free by President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A pardon has been granted by the president to George M. VanLeuven, sentenced in Iowa to imprisonment for two years and \$1,000 fine for violation of the pension laws.

Suicide Under a Train.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Dr. Abbie J. Seymour, a distinguished woman physician and artist, threw herself last night in front of a fast West Shore train near the water works station. She had been compelled to use crutches since last spring, when she suffered an accident to the neck of her hip while attending the post-graduate medical college at Chicago. This affliction preyed upon her mind until she succumbed to melancholia. She leaves a sister in Chicago, Mrs. Morris Gynne, and a stepmother and another sister in New York. She was born in Bavaria, N. Y., forty-two years ago.

Insuring Consumptives.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—Special.—Reports say that a leading life insurance company is accepting risks to the amount of \$200,000 on lives of consumptives taking the Amick Chemical Treatment for lung disease. The Amick Chemical Co. of Cincinnati is actually paying the premiums on this insurance and presenting policies to their patients. This company claims to have the most complete statistics on consumption in the world, and that these risks are good, providing the patients take a course of the Amick treatment.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

Table with columns for market locations (OMAHA, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS) and various commodities (Butter, Eggs, Spring Chickens, Turkeys, etc.) with their respective prices.

Table with columns for market locations (NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY) and various commodities (Wheat, Corn, Pork, Lard, etc.) with their respective prices.

FLAMES IN CREEDE, COL.

Three Blocks of Business Houses Destroyed—Two Newspapers Burned Out. DENVER, Colo., Oct. 19.—Fire in Creede, Colo., last night burned over the three blocks between First and Fourth streets. Thirty-four business houses were destroyed, including the postoffice, the Tortoni hotel, and two newspaper offices. Those of the Sentinel and the Creede. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. This was the third big fire in that famous mining camp.