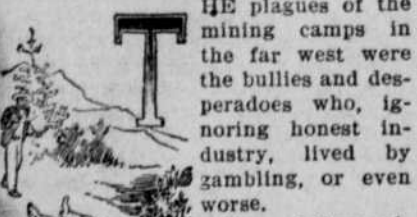


# A FRONTIER DUEL.

By Maj. Alfred R. Calhoun.



HE plagues the mining camps in the far west were the bullies and desperadoes who, ignoring honest industry, lived by gambling, or even worse.

These fellows always go armed, carry themselves with a swagger and figuratively drag their coat tails on the ground at all times in the hope that some one will give them an excuse to shoot.

Fairplay is a very good name for a town or camp, and Fairplay, Colorado, is today a thriving, law-abiding place, but, like all western towns, it had to pass through all the stages of social evolution from the absolute barbarity of its beginning to the high civilization of the present.

There are many men not yet beyond middle life who distinctly remember the first bar erected in Fairplay, and to retain a vivid recollection of the hotel, the Great Western, which was composed of three rooms, one was a log and the other unboards. Through this establishment to furnish "accommodations" man and beast, it had no table for horses, and all its lodgers had to sleep in bunks in one room, while bread and bacon constituted the bill of fare, with now and then sugarless coffee. The "extras" were composed wholly of bad cigars, strong chewing tobacco and whisky of a kind so much viler than the ordinary fluid that one drink of it has been known to produce all the effects of delirium tremens on a man accustomed to it, and it always produced a homicidal mania in those who indulged in it as often as once a week.

The bar of the Great Western was the rendezvous, the headquarters, for all the miners and teamsters in the vicinity, and you may be sure that it was a constant resort for the gamblers and desperadoes who always swarm about a new mining town like flies about a sugar hoghead in July.

For the accommodation of the latter class, with whom he was in full sympathy, and with an eye to his own gain—he had only one eye—the landlord of the Great Western had fitted up a place for playing faro, and a number of pine tables on which those so inclined—and it was surprising how many were so inclined—could play that alluring but most uncertain game called poker.

At this time there were only two women in Fairplay, viz.: Mrs. Chamberlain, the wife of the principal mine superintendent, and Lizzy Chamberlain, her daughter.

Ladies were certainly at a premium, and Lizzy was very popular and a standing toast with the hundreds of men working in or near the camp. But as she was a very charming, modest girl she would have been popular had the sexes been more evenly balanced.

Some men, with wives and daughters at home in the states, rather blamed Mr. Chamberlain for subjecting his family to the hardship inseparable from such a life, but had they known that the devoted wife and daughter insisted on accompanying him and sharing his trials, they would not have been so hard in their judgment.

Arthur Lyons, a fine fellow of four and twenty, was Mr. Chamberlain's assistant, and as he boarded with his employer, it was pretty generally conceded that he had "the inside track" so far as Lizzy was concerned, and that their marriage was only a question of time.

There was, however, in Fairplay, one man who emphatically refused to believe that Lizzy Chamberlain looked kindly on Arthur Lyons, and this man was known as "Red" Snively, the first name being given to designate his complexion and the sanguine color of his bushy hair.

Red Snively wished to be known as "The Mountain Terror," and he tried hard to have the name attached to himself, but as the majority of the miners looked upon him as a nuisance rather than a terror, the name did not stick to any great extent.

Red Snively was a swaggering, ever-armed braggart. He was supposed to be a silent partner in the Great Western hotel, and it was a matter of notoriety that all the gambling features of the establishment were under his immediate charge.

He always had money; he always drank, yet he was the one man who did not appear to be affected by the vile whisky—indeed, it would be nearly impossible for any liquor to make him more brutal and bloodthirsty than he was when in his natural condition.

He claimed Missouri as his home, and when he became confidential—which was always the case when the game was going against him—he would hint that he was forced to come west "owing to a little catlin' scrape" he had over a game of cards.

With the brazen effrontery of his class, Red Snively made himself very objectionable to Lizzy Chamberlain by his disgusting attentions, so much so, indeed, that she dreaded to venture out unless accompanied by her father or Arthur Lyons.

On one occasion the latter told Red Snively very emphatically that his conduct was disagreeable to Miss Chamberlain, and that it must be stopped, and this was said with such calm emphasis that the bully was not left in any doubt as to the young man's meaning, nor of his determination to enforce his request.

In addition to its many other uses the Great Western was the postoffice

at which the weekly—more often the monthly—mail was delivered.

One rainy afternoon after the mail had come in, Arthur Lyons went up to get the ever-welcome letters and papers from the east.

While he was leaning against the damp bar waiting for the man behind it to look over the addresses of the parcels that had come by post, he felt a heavy hand on his shoulder, and at the same time he heard Red Snively saying, in a mocking, bantering tone that meant mischief:

"Come, Lyons, join me and we'll drink to the health of the beauty of Fairplay."

As Arthur shook the fellow's huge hand from his shoulder, he said, very quietly:

"I do not drink."

"You don't, eh?" sneered Red Snively.

"I do not."

"Then I'll drink for two."

The barkeeper handed Red Snively a bottle and a glass. Half filling the latter, he raised it toward his lips, but, stopping as if he had suddenly changed his mind, he shouted, with an oath:

"No gentleman ever drinks alone!" and with this he threw the contents of the glass into Arthur Lyons' face.

The unexpected explosion of a bomb could not have caused greater consternation than did this unwarranted act. Men leaped from the tables and sought places of safety, for such an insult they felt must be followed by immediate shooting.

Red Snively expected to use his pistol, for he drew it, but before he could fire, Arthur Lyons seized the arm that held the pistol with his left hand, and with his right he planted a blow between the ruffian's red eyes that caused him to fall as if a bullet had been sent through his brain.

"No more fighting here," shouted a number of men, rushing in between Arthur and the man whom the landlord of the Great Western was helping from the floor. "If there's to be shootin' let it be done fair and square outside under the rules of the code, and not in a crowded bar whar innocent men may get popped over."

"I agree to that!" roared Red Snively, who had now recovered himself. "Landlord, you'll act as my second."

"I'll do that and take your place if you go down," replied the landlord, who was only little less of a brute than the man he was championing.

"And I'll act for this gentleman," said a tall man, who had been sitting unnoticed since he reached the place, a few hours before, with the mail-carrier. He had a long, black beard, his hat was slouched, and his coat collar turned up so that but little of his face could be seen, but there was that in his voice and bearing that convinced the lookers-on that he was no ordinary person.

As the stranger took his place beside Arthur, who acknowledged the offer by a courteous bow, he drew from



## A PUFF OF SILVERY SMOKE.

Under his coat two revolvers and he held them with the peculiar grip of a man who knew how to use them.

Arthur Lyons, like all civilized men of sense, was opposed to duelling, but he knew that if he did not fight this fellow under the rules of the so-called "code" the chances were he would be shot down like a dog, and he well knew that in such an event there was no law to punish his murderer. He knew that he was not a good shot with a pistol or any other weapon, for his life had been spent at college or at hard work where he had neither need for nor opportunity to acquire the doubtful accomplishment.

Red Snively was notoriously the best pistol shot in the mountains. He had been known to send the bottom of a tin box skimming into the air and then to draw his pistol from his belt and fire two bullets through the center of the bit of circular tin before it reached the ground.

"Have you a good pistol?" asked the stranger, as he took Arthur's arm and led him out of the hotel in the direction Red Snively had taken.

"I have not," replied Arthur.

"Then take this. It is loaded, and has a fine hair trigger. Are you a good shot?"

Arthur took the pistol the stranger handed to him, and replied:

"I am not, and so you must place this man so close to me that his superior skill will not result in my disadvantage."

"Leave the whole thing to me, and do not interfere, no matter what I propose," said the stranger, pressing the young man's arm.

"You appear to be a gentleman, and I will do as you say," replied Arthur.

The crowd in the bar came out in the rain to see the duel, all taking care to be out of range.

"I propose," said the landlord, "that we place our men at ten paces with revolvers, we seconds'll toss up for the word, and then they're to fire and keep firing till one or the other goes down."

"I'll do nothing of the kind," replied the stranger. In tones that evinced

coolness and determination: "this bully," pointing to Snively with his revolver, "is a good shot; my man is not. I propose they shall shoot across a pocket handkerchief, or let only one pistol be used; we'll draw lots to see which man shall take it. Are you agreed?" he asked, turning to Arthur.

"I agree to whatever you say—"

"But I don't!" shouted Red Snively.

"This ain't to be a murder, but a duel."

"A murder!" cried the stranger, striding toward the bully. "Do you dare to speak of murder?"

"I want a fair fight," replied Snively.

"A fair fight is impossible without an equality of skill and force. You would not fight, you cur, if you did not feel that you had all the advantage on your side," said the stranger, with stinging contempt.

"Mebbe you'd like to change places with your man," said the landlord of the Great Western.

"That is exactly what I proposed to do from the first," said the stranger. "This is my fight," he added, turning to Arthur Lyons. "Hear me out. I have been searching for this murderer for a year, and now, after a hunt of ten thousand miles, I have him under my pistol, and no man can fire at him till I have squared my account."

"Who are you?" demanded Snively, his countenance purple and his thick lips trembling with excitement.

"I am George Pierce, the twin brother of Henry Pierce whom you murdered in St. Louis one year ago."

The stranger threw off his cloak and false beard, and stood before the cowed desperado—Hyperion facing a Satyr.

"Stand back, men, and let us have it out. Coward and murderer though this Snively is, I will give him a chance for his life!"

The men dropped back and Snively suddenly raised his pistol and fired.

He was in the act of cocking his pistol again, when the young stranger raised his arm.

A crack, a puff of silvery smoke and a crimson spot in the center of the man's forehead, who lay dead before the barroom door.

One hour after this George Pierce shook hands with Arthur Lyons and rode away from the mountain camp, the preserver of one man's life and the avenger of another's.

Soon after this the landlord of the Great Western had to fly the camp, and was subsequently lynched in Nevada.

Arthur Lyons is today one of Colorado's most prominent citizens, and he often tells his children of the early days of Fairplay and of the duel he came near fighting on account of their mother.

## The Rabbit Problem Solved.

The vexed question of the extermination of the Australian rabbit, which has hitherto constituted the chief problem that has confronted every antipodean administration, has at length received a satisfactory solution. There is no longer any necessity for invoking the services of great scientists such as the late Dr. Pasteur and Professor Koch to devise means for their extermination, for the invention of the cold-storage rooms on board ship has led to the bunnies being exported in a refrigerated condition to the omnivorous market of the mother country. Rabbit pie is a favorite dish in the United Kingdom, and the rabbit which could not be successfully canned for transport and preservation is now leaving Australia for England at such a rate that soon there will not be a single one of them left in the antipodes.

## Manna.

In Australia, tropical Asia and Africa true manna is found on a kind of blue grass. It appears in masses as large as a marble on the nodes of the stems. Nearly three parts consist of mannite, which, though sweet, is not sugar. The manna also contains a ferment which has power to decompose cane sugar without evolving carbonic acid or any kind of gas.

## PERSONALITIES.

Sir William Harcourt is chopping down trees on his estate for exercise.

Miss Alma Tadema has written a volume of poems which will shortly be published.

Gen. Lew Wallace has written a new book, consisting of two poems, dealing with Oriental life.

Rev. Mr. Saunders, a member of the East Ohio United Brethren conference, recently resigned because the conference decided that its members should not use tobacco.

An ant which Sir John Lubbock, the English naturalist, has kept for observation many years, died recently, whereupon the Indian Mirror published an obituary notice of his ant.

An obelisk adorned with a medallion of Chopin has been erected at Reinora, in Prussian Silesia, where in 1826, at the age of 17, he gave his first public concert. He organized it for the benefit of two orphans.

Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, the only surviving daughter of William Makepeace Thackeray, intends to write biographical and anecdotal notes for each volume of a new edition of her father's works, which is soon to appear.

Jean de Reszke and W. K. Vanderbilt were among the purchasers at the sale of yearlings from the Joyvenal stud. The tenor bought the colt Emerson for \$4,000, while Ontario for \$3,500 and Oasis for \$4,000 went to Mr. Vanderbilt.

The shah of Persia, who owns so many valuable articles of jewelry and fancy goods, is the possessor of what is doubtless the most expensive pipe in the world, it being worth some \$100,000. The whole of the long stem and bowl is simply inlaid with jewels.

# VERY CLOSE IN OHIO.

BOTH PARTIES STILL CLAIMING THE LEGISLATURE.

The Republican State Ticket Wins Out, But Neither Republicans or Democrats Will Concede Loss of the Assembly—Some Additional Returns From Nebraska and Other States.

Both Parties Still Claiming Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—The canvass of the official vote is in progress in most of the counties of the state today. The result will be watched carefully and awaited anxiously in the close counties and also in the Marion-Logan senatorial district. The democratic and republican state headquarters will be kept open to get the official figures from the close counties. Some of the disputed counties are very close, with pluralities of less than 100. No further interest is taken in the state ticket since two complete unofficial returns at republican headquarters last night showed a republican plurality in the state of over 26,000. With local complications in Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and other cities, and with rain, the republicans express surprise at the result. The democrats call attention to the eighty-six republican majority in the last legislature, and to the close margin of the new general assembly, also to the majority of McKinley for president being reduced one-half.

The contest between Marcus A. Hanna and John R. McLean for the legislature is pending. The republicans today confidently claim a majority of five on joint ballot and say that Summit county is the only one in doubt, and that its two representatives have been put in the democratic or doubtful column till the official count is completed.

Chairman McCoville still maintains that the democrats elected a majority in the legislature. He contests the republicans' claims to Noble and Marion-Logan districts, which would make the legislature stand seventy-three democrats to seventy-two republicans on joint ballot. He claims two of the twelve representatives from Cuyahoga county and three from other counties not named pending the investigation of alleged frauds.

The publication of a movement to form a combine between anti-Hanna members of the legislature and the democratic members to defeat Hanna for the senate has caused quite a sensation in political circles. It is asserted that there was factional treachery during the campaign, and that with no more of a margin than five or six on joint ballot, enough republicans members can be found to go with the democratic members to elect Governor Bushnell or some other republican than Mr. Hanna to the senate. It is stated that there have been frequent conferences on this proposition, and that it may cause a sensational session of the legislature. Senator Hanna was endorsed by the last republican state convention for senator, the same as Senator Foraker, and will therefore have no opposition for the caucus nomination, but it is said efforts will be made to keep enough republicans out of the caucus to defeat his election.

Up to noon the state committees had not changed their respective claims. Their advices from close counties indicated that protests were being filed today, in anticipation of contests for about a dozen seats in the legislature. The republican state committee on revised figures given out at noon claims a republican plurality of 24,798 for Bushnell for governor. The Dispatch (independent) makes the republican plurality in the state 28,448. While the state ticket is no longer in dispute, the interest in the vote in close counties on members of the legislature is increasing.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov.—Senator Hanna today received a large number of telegrams congratulating him on the result of the election in Ohio. Among those sending messages were: Governor Bushnell, Senator Foraker, Secretaries Long and Wilson, Attorney General McKenna, Senators Fairbanks, Mason, Pritchard and Elkins, Chauncey M. Depew, Joseph H. Manley and scores of other men in public life.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—Late tonight it became known that the courts would be resorted to for the purpose of preventing boards of election from issuing certificates to the republican candidates in certain counties. The cases will be brought in the lower courts and thence taken to the supreme court as soon as possible. The republican state committee already has lawyers preparing cases of contest.

The republicans get three representatives on the face of the returns from Delaware, Noble and Wood counties, whose pluralities aggregate only 142, and a change of seventy-two votes would have given the democrats control of the legislature. The republicans claim that the democrats also elected members of the legislature on close margins, that there were ten counties in the state that gave less than 100 plurality each for their candidates for the legislature and that the democrats secured as many members on these small pluralities as the republicans. Both sides are preparing for contests, first in the courts and afterward in the legislature. As each branch of the legislature is the tribunal of last resort in judging of the qualifications of its own members, the republicans have an advantage in their control of the house over the democrats, who control the senate. There are thirty-six senators, with only two or three contests possible in that body.

In the house there are 158 members with a dozen or more seats that can be contested and the republicans claim a majority of seven in that body, so that more democrats could be unseated in the house than republicans in the senate. While both committees are keeping secret any arrangement for legal proceeding yet it is stated that the democratic state committee will seek to enjoin enough certificates of election from republicans from organizing the house and appointing the committee that will consider contests. Developments are expected tomorrow in the policies of both parties so far as appealing to the courts is concerned.

# AS TO NEBRASKA.

Full and Complete Returns Not Yet In From All Parts of the State.

OMAHA, Neb., 4.—Fifty-two counties have made returns on the head of the ticket up till the hour of going to press today, says the Omaha Bee. These give: Sullivan, 69,950; Post, 59,245. The same counties last year gave: Holcomb, 81,077; MacColl, 67,070. This shows the vote to have fallen off 16.19 per cent from 1896. The counties yet to hear from gave a total of 62,991 for Holcomb and MacColl. If this vote decreases in the same proportion as that already reported the counties yet to hear from will give a total of 51,793 for the head of the ticket. Judge Sullivan has received so far 53.5 per cent of the vote cast. If his rate is maintained he will get 27,709 votes in the remaining counties and Post will get 24,084. This will leave the total vote approximately: Sullivan, 93,659; Post, 83,329; Sullivan's plurality, 10,330. It is not likely that this estimate will be materially altered.

LATER.—Omaha Bee: Sixty-seven Nebraska counties have reported complete returns on the vote cast for supreme judge last Tuesday. These counties give: Sullivan, 87,422; Post 28,295; Sullivan's plurality, 9,127. In the same counties in 1896, the vote was: Holcomb, 102,114; MacColl 84,756; Holcomb's plurality, 17,358. In the counties yet to hear from the vote last year for MacColl and Holcomb combined was 24,268, and Holcomb had a plurality of 2,409. If the vote in those counties is the same this year as last, Sullivan's plurality will be 11,536. But the vote of the sixty-seven counties so far reported shows a falling off of 11.32 per cent from the vote of 1896. Estimating that this will hold good for the rest of the state, and that Sullivan will receive the same proportion of the vote in the remaining counties as in those reported, 52.75 per cent, his total will be 98,920, and that for Post will be 88,504, giving Sullivan a plurality of 10,416. It will thus be seen that Sullivan's plurality will be between 10,000 and 11,000.

## Union Pacific Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has returned from a brief visit to New York, where he arranged for the transfer by the reorganization committee of the government's share of the purchase price of the Union Pacific railroad.

Several of the prominent New York city banks have made applications for the deposit with them of such amounts of the purchase money as the treasury may deem necessary in order that there may be no disturbance of the money market in consequence of the reorganization committee's heavy withdrawals. The National City bank will accept \$15,000,000; the Chase National, \$2,000,000; the Hanover National, \$2,000,000; the National Bank of the Republic, \$800,000, and the American Exchange National and the Seaboard National, \$500,000 each, making a total of \$29,800,000. Other banks will also apply for considerable amounts and furnish the required indemnity bonds should it be deemed necessary.

## New Civil Service Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Secretary Bliss has issued an order as to the removal of employes in the classified service and calling attention to the president's order of last July providing against removals without due charges and prior hearing. The secretary directs a rigid enforcement of this and allows employes complained of three days in which to submit a defense, a failure to do which will be considered a waiver of defense. The order adds: "At pension agencies, Indian agencies, land offices or other places of official service under the department of the interior outside of the District of Columbia, the officer in charge, in transmitting the charge, shall submit his views and make such recommendation as he may deem proper.

"When the nature of the offense is such that the interest of the service seems to require summary action the accused may be suspended from duty pending consideration of the charges, but such suspension must be promptly reported to the department."

## The Vote in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Complete returns of Cattaraugus, Green, Stuben and Yates show a plurality for Alton B. Parker, democratic candidate for chief judge of the court of appeals, of 56,058. The final returns will reduce this plurality. Judge Parker's plurality in Greater New York is 123,968. Complete returns from the One hundred and Ninety-seventh and Eleventh districts of New York, heretofore doubtful, elect Weill and Murray, democrats. The assembly stands: Republicans, 79; democrats, 63; citizens' union, 2; doubtful, 6.

## Raised the Quarantine.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 4.—The state quarantine was raised against all points by Governor this morning, and persons as well as freight can come and go to and from the state at pleasure. Montgomery has raised all quarantines and with the exception of a few surrounding towns and the shotgun quarantine in the country, all restrictions are off.

## Earthquake in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 5. At 2:25 o'clock yesterday morning a slight earthquake shock was felt here, rocking buildings. It was of seven seconds' duration, but as yet no damage is known to have been caused by it. The shock was also felt in Butte and Anaconda. Many people were shaken out of bed, chimneys fell and plate glass broken.

## Very Close in Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 4.—The vote for supreme court judge is so close between Charles D. Hoyt, republican, and William H. Gabbert, republican and democrat, that neither side will give up until the official count is made. The unofficial returns received up to noon today, however, point to the election of Gabbert.

Milton Smith, chairman of the democratic state central committee, has issued a statement claiming 5,000 majority for Gabbert.

The Detroit municipal election resulted in a democratic victory.

# THE RULING UNJUST.

A DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEBRASKA WHEAT.

The Chicago Board of Trade Makes a Ruling that the Nebraska Grain Dealers' Association Will Be Called Upon to Look Into—A Discrimination in Favor of Soft Wheat.

## Concerning Nebraska Wheat.

When the Nebraska grain dealers' association meets November 10, says the Lincoln Journal, it will probably be called upon to take up the opposition forming against the amendment passed by the board of trade of Chicago recently restricting the kinds of wheat which will be accepted as contracts, as there is very little wheat raised in the state which will pass muster under the new rule of the Chicago board of trade. So dangerous is the amendment said to be that one well known Chicago man has taken it up and insists that if the board does not repeal it there may be a revocation of their charter.

The amendment was introduced by W. T. Baker, who naturally argues in its favor by claiming that the restriction will increase the quality of the wheat received in Chicago and bring a better class of buyers into the market. The amendment is as follows:

"On contracts for grain or flaxseed for future delivery the tender of a high grade of the same kind of grain or flaxseed than the one contracted for shall be deemed sufficient. All contracts made for wheat unless otherwise specified shall be understood as 'contract wheat,' and on such contracts a tender of No. 1 red winter wheat, No. 2 red winter wheat or No. 1 northern spring wheat, in such proportions as may be convenient to the sell, subject, however, to the provisions of section 5 of rule 21 shall be deemed a valid tender."

As may be seen from the amendment, nothing will be received in contract wheat except No. 1 red winter, No. 2 winter and No. 1 northern spring wheat. Nearly all the Nebraska wheat is spring or Turkey red. Being barred from selling on contract because if when the time comes for delivery they would be unable to furnish the contract wheat the grain men are forced until the first of December to sell in open market or on the track in Chicago. The order practically debars Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and the Dakotas from the contract market.

Nebraska wheat is graded No. 2 hard and No. 2 spring, the greater part being called No. 3 hard in the Chicago market. Out of the 195 cars of wheat on the Chicago market Tuesday passed under the new amendment. Eight out of 168 were able to enter as contract wheat Wednesday. Baltimore recognized the dissatisfaction such a ruling would create long ago and as a result opened its market on a broad basis. The St. Louis board of trade is now considering the feasibility of doing so. If the board does, St. Louis will be the destination of a great deal of Nebraska wheat in future.

A grain dealer stated yesterday that an alteration in the ruling of the Chicago board of trade would mean the transfer of many dollars into the pockets of the state's grain men. At present if a man contracts to deliver December wheat the buyers in Chicago may have a clench on all the wheat and can hold up the dealer from Nebraska who is unable to furnish wheat he has contracted for. As a result they will get whatever they please for wheat that he has to purchase while at the time he may have his elevators filled with the Nebraska product.

## Senator Paddock's Death.

Washington Post: Announcement of the death of ex-Senator Paddock at his home, Beatrice, Neb., has given a decided shock to many residents of this city, official and otherwise, who had known him during the last sixteen years. He counted his warm friends in Washington by the hundred, and the expressions of regret over his decease will be numerous and heartfelt. He was singularly gentle and generous in his nature, in defensible in the discharge of his official duties, always loyal to his state and devoted to his friends. During his twelve years of service in the senate he was a persistent friend of the District of Columbia and took an active part in the discussion of the various measures for the promotion of its interests.

## Makes a Confession.

Mrs. C. E. Barbour, who was arrested with George Knight on the charge of setting the Arlington fire several weeks ago, has confessed that she was an accessory of Knight in the deed and that she had hidden a part of her goods. The confession covers six sheets of foolscap paper. This will materially lessen her fate and on trial she will probably go free or escape with a light sentence.

## Things to Remember.

"Cyclone Bill" (William Brannon) who suicided at Falls City by shooting himself through the heart, left this note: "Five minutes of seven. If I have any good traits remember them." No cause is given for his act, except poor health and loss of property and family during the tornado in May, 1896, when he lost his wife and child.

## Omaha Man Shot in Texas.

Harry Hodgson, a single man, 26 years old, who formerly lived in Omaha, is reported shot and killed by an enraged father in Dallas, Tex. The father, John Will, a former policeman, went to the house where Hodgson was staying and committed the murder. Hodgson had confessed to assaulting Will's daughter.

## Heavy Shipments of Brown Corn.

Stromberg dispatch: There has been a heavy shipment of brown corn from this place this month, nearly 500 tons having been shipped out. It has brought in nearly \$2,000. The quality was good and the quantity was over the average. A good many farmers were netted over \$13 per acre by paying the expense of harvesting it.

Charles Blue Jacket, the head chief of the Shawnee Indian tribe, died in the village of Blue Jacket.