

THE NORTHWESTERN.

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LOUIE CITY, WYO., NEB.

The man who has injured you will be the last to forgive you.

A physician says the only wholesome part of the old-fashioned doughnut is the hole.

A man's own good breeding is the best security against the ill-manners of other people.

Men who live on little are called economists and men who live on nothing are called tramps.

As a rule shallow men are despised, but all the same they don't require as much watching as deep ones.

Leading musicians are in favor of a lower musical pitch. Patrons of the opera are also in favor of a lower scale of admission.

Mayor Jones of Toledo has adopted "The Man with the Hoe" as the sign militant of his political career. When the mayor has hoed his way to Columbus under that sign he will probably appreciate it better.

Commissioner of Immigration Powderly has issued an order excluding from this country a number of Filipinos who were being brought here for exhibition purposes. Probably he thinks the best thing for one to do who is pining for a sight of these people is to shoulder a musket and join some regiment destined for service near Manila.

The admission fees to a recent prize-fight in New York exceeded \$85,000, the largest amount ever received for any single performance. This has been cited as a startling commentary upon the times. Bloody noses and cracked crowns, however, are not the delight of the vast majority of our people, nor are bounce and bluster yet widely accepted as the principal virtues of the world.

The city of New York, now second only to London in its volume of trade, had but a slow growth for more than a century and a half after it was settled by the Dutch. President Low of Columbia university cites a prediction uttered more than 150 years ago, and then regarded as rash, to the effect that the port at the mouth of the Hudson might in time become the commercial rival of Newport, R. I., which had grown rich by the African slave trade.

The conscienceless land dealer seems to have turned his attention to Alaska farming properties. The Juneau Miner calls attention to the fact that the papers of the central west are publishing advertisements of an Iowa man who proposes to sell at \$3 per acre "a soil of very deep, dark loam, will grow all kinds of vegetables, grain, hay in abundance; climate splendid; crop failure unknown; adapted to the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs, dairy and poultry industries." This, the Miner says, is nothing less than a fraud on the public, and that it is "criminal to hold out inducements to 100 families that they can find government land in Alaska upon which there has been no failure of crops." We hope the unwary will take note of this caution.

The popular impression of the effect of cold on disease germs has been made the excuse for gross carelessness about cleanliness in domestic and public processes and places. A low temperature has been considered a release from sanitary precautions. With the error, truth has had an unequal struggle. An account of experiments with liquid air ought to open the eyes of the sanitarist. The temperature of liquid air is over three hundred degrees below zero, and the bacillus of diphtheria and the bacillus of typhoid fever exposed to such freezing conditions were neither killed nor checked in growth. The specialist who made the experiment declares that so far as our present knowledge permits of its application, cold cannot be relied on as a disinfectant.

Consular reports tell us that there is an opportunity for American windmill makers to secure a market for their product in Greece. According to these reports the islands and mainland of Greece possess innumerable small farms, laid out in vineyards, vegetable gardens and orange and lemon groves. The soil is rich, but the important question is that of water, which, when found, is near the surface and supplied to the land by means of wells worked by machinery with mule or horse-power. Many of the land proprietors are well-to-do and could afford windmills. Greece is so cut up by the sea that there is hardly a day in the year without a breeze. A mill so constructed that it will work either in a light or strong wind is needed. It would also take quicker if it could perform services other than the mere drawing of water, such as grinding grain.

The "honor" of the French army has received another vindication by the suicide of a Capt. Casagrande, at Toulouse. He had submitted to the local academy a poem of unusual merit, and a crown of marionette was decreed to the supposed author, who had plagiarized all but the opening and closing stanzas. Being detected and exposed, he concluded that life was no longer worth living. If all who strain after praise or credit that does not belong to them should take themselves out of the world, who could estimate the possible reduction of the population?

CAPTURE OF SAN MATEO

Young's Brigade Makes Reconnaissance and Occupies Towns.

AMERICAN TROOPS SUFFER LOSS

Town is Entered Without Strong Resistance, Troops Approaching in Three Columns—Colored Troops in the Advance—Loss of the Enemy About Twenty Killed.

MANILA, Aug. 14.—A reconnaissance by troops of General Samuel B. Young's brigade with the purpose of discovering the whereabouts of the enemy near San Mateo, northeast of the San Juan reservoir, about ten miles from Manila, resulted in the occupation of San Mateo.

The American loss was three killed and thirteen wounded, including a lieutenant of the Twenty-first Infantry.

The Americans approached San Mateo in three columns. Major Cronin, with fifteen men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, advanced from Novales, five miles west of San Mateo. Captain Rivers, with 100 men of the Fourth Cavalry, and Captain Parker, formerly lieutenant colonel of the Twelfth New York volunteer regiment, with 200 men of the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Fourth Cavalry, approached in two columns from the south.

Major Cronin experienced many difficulties, arising from the condition of the country, and failed to effect a junction with Captain Rivers, west of San Mateo, as had been planned.

Captain Rivers advancing, took an outpost of the enemy two miles southwest of San Mateo. He then encountered strong resistance among the hills, the enemy firing from excellent positions.

Having failed to connect with Major Cronin and seeing that the town was already occupied by the Americans, Captain Rivers withdrew, covering his withdrawal with a heavy volley. He lost a sergeant killed.

Captain Parker on advancing found the enemy strongly entrenched on the far side of some rice fields about a mile wide and covered with deep mud.

Pushing forward rapidly, he routed the Filipinos after forty minutes of fighting and then continued the march upon San Mateo, which he entered without serious resistance about 1:30 in the afternoon.

Major Cronin entered the town about 4:30. The Americans still occupy the place. Our men were exhausted by the heavy marching.

Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed.

This is the first action in which Colonel Burt's colored troops participated. They behaved well, their leader's having difficulty in holding them back.

General Young accompanied Captain Parker's column and was under fire throughout the engagement.

It is estimated the enemy numbered between 300 and 400 men.

INSURGENTS STILL ACTIVE.

They Take the Aggressive and Make Our Troops Considerable Trouble.

MANILA, Aug. 14.—The insurgents have taken the aggressive in the neighborhood of the railroad. On Saturday night they unsuccessfully attacked San Luis, on the Rio Grande near Calumpit, which is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry. The Americans had one man, a sergeant, killed and two privates wounded.

Yesterday morning a similar affair took place at Gringua, four miles west of Malolos, where another small garrison is stationed as a safeguard against a possible attack upon railway. A special train took reinforcements to Malolos and Guiginto, just north of Bulacan.

While the Seventeenth Infantry during last Tuesday's battle was approaching Calumpit along the road, the troops saw a group of fifty Filipinos outside the town under a flag of truce. Some who were in white clothing held up their hands to signify that they were unarmed. Captain Hart with a detachment advanced cautiously to a point within 200 yards of them, when the Filipinos picked up their guns and fired a volley. The Americans dropped into the bushes unhurt on the first movement and returned the fire. At this the Filipinos ran off.

The Base Ball Record.

Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 9. Baltimore, 16; Pittsburgh, 2. St. Louis, 9; Washington, 3. New York, 13-6; Cleveland, 1-2. Cincinnati, 7-7; Boston, 2-2. Louisville, 7-2; Brooklyn, 6-6.

Minneapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 1. St. Paul, 7; Kansas City, 5. Indianapolis, 6; Grand Rapids, 2. Buffalo, 6-14; Detroit, 7-7.

Americans Exhibit at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—(New York World Cablegram.)—The Morning Post's St. Petersburg dispatch says it has been proposed after the close of the Paris exposition next year to open an American exhibition either at Moscow or St. Petersburg, consisting chiefly of American exhibits on view in the French capital. It is impossible as yet to say whether the scheme, which would entail considerable outlay, will be carried into effect.

White Cup Outrage.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 14.—A Great Falls, Mont., special says: George Henson of Paradise Valley, near Chinook, on Mink river, is the victim of the first whitecup outrage in Montana. He was to have been a witness against the defendant in an assault case in Chinook Saturday morning. Seven men masked in white called about midnight Friday night at his house, entered him and after beating him terribly, put a rope around him and threw him into the river, dragging him out again and again, until he promised not to testify.

GERMAN-AMERICANS CELEBRATE.

One Hundred Thousand Hold Festivities in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—One hundred thousand German-American citizens participated yesterday in the celebration incident to the opening of the fourteenth annual convention of the Kreisgerbund and the Twenty-fifth annual reunion in America of the Deutscher Kreisgerverein. The former includes veterans of the German army and the latter veterans of the Franco-Prussian war. The day signaled the opening of the convention and the paying of tributes by German-Americans to the men who made possible the present greatness of the German empire. The pageant was large and imposing.

The cordial relations between the German-Americans and their fellow-countrymen was made manifest in the enthusiastic cheering that greeted on every hand the two young women representing Columbia and Germania, and singing by a multitude at Sharpshooters' park of German and American national anthems.

The day began with the arrival of trains bringing delegations from all parts of the country. As each train slowed up at the depot committees stepped forward to welcome the visitors. It was not a formal reception of strangers but a reunion of old friends. Many of the arrivals were recognized by members of the committees as former messmates on the battlefield and the welcome extended was a hearty one.

The appeal of Secretary Root

It is Meeting With Generous Response From Mayors of Cities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Responses to the appeal of Secretary Root for aid for the suffering and destitute in Porto Rico are coming in from the mayors of the different cities in the most gratifying manner. Promise of money, food and clothing are made and it is said the work of relief will be commenced at once and pushed with all vigor.

The War department is already assured of having a full shipload for the McPherson, which sails today. The secretary has designated the Bank of North America, New York, as the repository for funds, and Colonel B. F. Jones, chief quartermaster, to receive supplies and provisions. His office is in the army building, on Whitehall street, New York.

Anti-Goebel Convention.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 14.—The resolutions from the different county meetings yesterday indicate that the state will be as fully represented here next Wednesday as was expected, for the anti-Goebel state convention, but there will be small delegations from nearly all the counties. There will be no contests to attract interested parties and their followers. It is conceded that the state ticket will be headed by ex-governor John Young Brown and Mayor P. P. Johnson for governor and lieutenant governor against the democratic nominees of the Louisville convention and the republican ticket will be named without opposition. The resolutions are also known in advance as reaffirming the Chicago platform, indorsing Bryan and free silver, denouncing the Goebel election law and its author and the chairman and the action of the Louisville convention.

Sympathizers Wreck Cars.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 14.—A mob of sympathizers with the locked out union employes of the electric street railway last night, at a secluded point on the road, attacked a car containing a number of passengers, with rocks. Windows in the car were broken and the motorman was struck. One lady in jumping from the car was struck by a huge boulder and seriously hurt. The motorman drew a revolver and fired into the mob. A posse of policemen were sent to the scene and dispersed the mob. At another point on the road today a car was stoned, but no one was hurt. Officers were stationed at every quarter of a mile along the route to look out and prevent violence, which was threatened all the evening.

Damage to Government Property.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The quartermaster's department has received a cable message from Major Clem, at San Juan, saying that the lighters belonging to the department which were to be taken to Santiago have been so badly damaged by storm that they cannot make the voyage. The damage to the barracks and quarters in both San Juan and Ponce is fully as much as at first reported by the quartermaster.

Shenandoah Men Re-enlist.

SHENANDOAH, Va., Aug. 14.—The dispatches state that five members of Company E have re-enlisted in one of the new regiments General Otis is forming. Four of them are privates and the other, Lieutenant James O. Ross, is first lieutenant of the company at present. He is a resident of this place and 30 years of age. He had been a member of the guard for a number of years prior to the breaking out of the war.

Col. Mulford Will Get Back.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Colonel Mulford, First Nebraska, who has just returned from the Philippines with his regiment, has accepted a captaincy commission in one of the volunteer regiments and will return to the Philippines.

American Florists.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—Many of the delegates arrived yesterday for the convention of the society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, which is to be held this week. The feature of the convention is expected to be a floral and plant exhibition in Harmonie hall, where the session will be held.

Ohio Pioneer is Gone.

TOLLEDO, O., Aug. 14.—Hon. John Laska, an Ohio pioneer and the founder of the Ohio drainage system, is dead. He was 75 years old.

THE REPORT RECEIVED

The Samoan Commission Send in Their Conclusions.

QUITE A VOLUMINOUS DOCUMENT.

Contents Will Not Be Made Public for Several Days—Report Accompanied by a Private Letter From U. S. Commissioner Tripp—Action of the Three Governments Required.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The report of the Samoan commission was received at the State department Saturday. It is a voluminous document and until there has been an opportunity for the officials to go over it details will not be made public. Its essential features are well known, however, and include the abolition of the kingship and the substitution of an administrator or governor general agreed upon by the three powers, and the adoption of certain measures of local government among the natives.

The report was accompanied by a private letter from United States commissioner Bartlett Tripp to Assistant Secretary Cridler summing up what had been done and giving much light upon personal phases of the inquiry. Mr. Tripp took occasion to dispose of a report that the failure of Mr. Eliot, the British commissioner, to return with the party on the Badger had any international significance. He stated that Mr. Eliot had gone home by way of New Zealand because he had a sister living there and desired to visit her. No mention was made of the circumstances leading up to the retirement of Chief Justice Chambers.

Mr. Tripp will not come to Washington at once, but will first go to his home in Yankton. After going over the report Mr. Cridler will make a summary to be forwarded to Secretary Hay. Now that the report is in hand, it remains for the three governments to determine whether the recommendation of the commission is to be adopted and as yet there has been no step in that direction.

MORE FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 14.—The trouble in the Samoan islands did not end with the departure of the representatives of the powers from Apia, although they confidently thought that they had restored peace and brought the rival factions together. F. S. Meade, who arrived here on the Miowera, after a trip through the islands of the South sea, says that the two factions were still at war very shortly after the commissioners left and that they engaged in a pitched battle. The rival kings took no part, but the leaders of the parties were engaged. Several were killed on both sides and a large number wounded.

MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Reaches Leghorn on Sunday but Remains on Ship During the Day.

LEGHORN, Aug. 14.—(New York Cablegram.)—The Olympia arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon, all on board being well. It being Sunday official calls and salutes will be exchanged today and the admiral did not come to shore. Consul Smith, accompanied by Consul Cramer of Florence, went aboard to pay their respects immediately, however.

Some of the officers with leaves, who do not have to wait on official calls, already have gone to Florence. The admiral may go there for a day or two. No entertainment except of the most formal nature has yet been arranged for him here. All big hotels which cater to the winter tourists' season, have closed. American tourists coming here to see Admiral Dewey will have difficulty in obtaining accommodations.

Reports that the admiral is going to Rome to call on the pope, or that he is going from Gibraltar to London, are absolutely unfounded. There is no change in the original plans except that he goes direct to Nice after a week's stay here. The officers and crew, he says, having seen something of Italy, shall see something of the Riviera.

DESOLATION IN PORTO RICO.

Gen. Davis Estimates that Over 100,000 People are Homeless.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Governor General Davis of Porto Rico giving additional details of the fearful havoc wrought by the hurricane of last week, was received at the War department today. It was immediately sent to Secretary Root who already has taken measures for dispatching relief to the people of the island.

The secretary expects that the transport McPherson, with a large quantity of rice and beans, will leave New York tomorrow, and this will be followed by other vessels as fast as arrangements can be made for sending supplies. He thinks it is the duty of the government to make provision for feeding the people until the aid voluntarily given by the citizens of the country reaches them, and he will exercise every means at hand to this end.

The secretary contemplates supplementing the appeal made last week to the mayors to assist in raising subscriptions, and will today issue an appeal to the governors of the states with a view to arousing general interest in the relief work.

An Insult to Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 14.—Governor Bradley, discussing the interview with Congressman A. R. Berry of New York, in which the latter declared Bryan might be shot if he persisted in coming to the state in the interest of Goebel, said: "I cannot think Mr. Berry made the statement attributed to him in any event, such a statement is an insult to Kentucky and wholly without foundation or excuse. Mr. Bryan would be in no more danger in Kentucky than in any other state in the country."

AGREEMENT WITH THE CROWS.

A Report that They Have Decided to Sell Part of Their Agency.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 14.—A Journal special from the Crow Indian agency, Montana, says: "Government commissioners have effected an agreement with the Crow Indians which will become a treaty when ratified by congress. About a million acres of land will be purchased on the northern end of the Crow reservation from Fort Custer to the Yellowstone river and from Pryor creek to the eastern boundary of the reservation, embracing the lower Big Horn and other smaller streams. This leaves the Crows, 2,500,000 acres and will make them independent in time and furnish homes for thousands of civilized people. The price to be paid is about \$1 per acre in payments. Considerable land is arable, but most of it is excellent for grazing, with timber on the streams. The Northern Pacific railway runs along the northern border and the Burlington diagonally through it from east to west."

THE TREATY WITH JAMAICA.

No Foundation for the Assertion that It is Antagonistic.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 14.—The Chamber of Commerce here has received a communication from John A. Kasson, one of the commissioners appointed to arrange a reciprocity treaty with Jamaica. Regarding the treaty he says:

"The treaty, although signed by the president of the United States, does not become operative until ratified by the senate. There is no public knowledge of its provisions now, hence no intelligent foundation for the assertion that the treaty is antagonistic to the interests of the United States. Personally I do not consider it so."

Big Reduction of Wages.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 14.—What is probably the record for a big reduction of wages goes into effect in the structural department of the Cambria Steel company this morning. The reduction ranges between 70 and 80 per cent. The straighteners of the large beams will have their wages cut to about \$3, while the holdups will be paid on a scale that will average them about \$1.50 a day. The workmen declare that straighteners had been making an average of \$15 or 16 per day, and that the holdups averaged from \$6 to \$7 per day for their work. They claim that they were not overpaid even at that rate, for the beams are very heavy and the work is so severe on the men that they can endure it for only a few years.

May Yet Lead to Trouble.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 14.—The trouble that is brewing between the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company and its miners, threatens to assume serious proportions. The big meeting held in Scranton last night, in favor of a reduction in price of powder, is to be followed by similar meetings in Luzerne county. The price paid for powder has been a matter of contention for twenty years. Officials of the coal companies say that to reduce the price of powder would mean increased cost to the companies for mining coal, or as one prominent official of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company said: "It would mean an increase of wages, and this we are not prepared to grant."

Pensions for the Veterans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.—The following pensions have been granted:

Nebraska—Charles Edgar, Emerson; Benjamin Rogers, Jr., Stoddard; John B. Murray, Soldiers' and Sailors' home, Grand Island; Matilda Bondurant, Norfolk; Lena Nagle, Minion.

Iowa—William R. Baird, Dubuque; Alexander McNab, Blairburg; James M. Frame, Des Moines; Andrew W. Ufford, Sheffield; Levi Gallanar, Villisca; Henry Grim, Toledo; John Bammer, Hamburg; Samuel P. Watkins, Fort Madison; Andrew B. Shakespeare, Central City; James M. Mershon, Des Moines; George Reid, Bedford; William Morehead, Ogden; Nancy Huhn, Delaware; Elizabeth Mulford, Grayville.

Will Release the Boats.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 14.—The recent seizure of six Canadian fishing boats near Point Roberts by the United States customs officers will probably be settled in a day or so by the release of the boats. The matter has been the subject of diplomatic discussion and was finally referred to United States District Attorney General Griggs. Gray reported that the seizure was made so close to the line and at a time when it was possible to be deceived in location that it might be advisable to release the boats. The attorney general wired him yesterday to proceed as he thought best. Mr. Gray immediately wrote Collector Huestis, advising him to let the boats go.

Swindlers Under Arrest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.—Thos. A. Bean, the notorious swindler, who about two years ago was arrested by the United States authorities for using the United States mails and sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary, is, together with three accessories, under arrest on the same charge. The men are charged with representing themselves as school teachers, receiving large consignments of books from firms at St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Taylorville, Ill.

Mount Vernon was their headquarters. Bean's confederates are James Brady, Jr., Rufus Brady and Walter C. Williams, all of Mount Vernon.

Will Ask Its Policy.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—M. Denys Cochlin, monarchist, and one of the deputies for the Seine department has written to the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, announcing his intention to interpolate the government when parliament reassembles, regarding its general policy.

Nothing but Trade and Good Will.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 14.—Col. Page Bryan, United States minister to Brazil, in an important communication to the United States press asserts that the United States want nothing of South America but trade and good will. The people today have been shouting for union between Argentina and Brazil. Tonight the president of Brazil gave another reception and banquet, followed by a ball. At the banquet the Argentine minister, Senor Porela, toasted "The Eternal Union of Argentina and Brazil."

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Recruits for the Thirty-Fourth.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Aug. 14.—Lieutenant Cushman A. Rice of the new Thirty-fourth regiment left here yesterday for Centerville. He had three applicants for enlistment here, two of whom were accepted. They were Rosa Robinson of Irvington, Ia., and Herman J. Hanner of Beaver Dam, Wis. The latter served in Porto Rico and was mustered out several months ago.

Negro Shot in Church.

LALLAS, Tex., Aug. 14.—A negro named Edward Liscom and the wife of William Daugherty were shot at church, near Sumonville, last evening. Liscom is dead and the woman fatally injured. John and Bill Robertson, two negroes, charged with the shooting, were captured by members of the congregation but later made their escape.

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SHOT HIM FROM AMBUSH

Maitre Labori, Counsel for Dreyfus, Fired Upon.

THE BULLET ENTERS HIS BACK.

Two Men Await Their Victim in a Narrow Lane—The Murderers Immediately Flee—Physicians Give It as Their Opinion that Labori Will Die of His Wound.

RENNES, Aug. 14.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back. M. Labori fell in the roadway. He is still alive. Maitre Labori left his house alone for the court about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycee, the route being along a solitary road beside the river Vilaine.

He had reached a point half way on his journey when two men who had evidently been lying in wait for him rushed out of a narrow lane and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver. The murderers were only a couple of yards behind the victim and the bullet struck Maitre Labori in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonized cry and fell flat on his face. The murderers immediately fled through the lane from where they had emerged and both escaped.

It was announced that the bullet had entered the stomach. There was no outward bleeding and the physicians believe that M. Labori will die from the wound.

A later story has it that M. Labori was shot in the temple by a man who fired a revolver at him outside the court, and that the miscreant was arrested.

THE FIRST NEBRASKA.

Troops Celebrate the Fall of Manila With an Elaborate Dinner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Yesterday the First Nebraska celebrated the anniversary of the fall of Manila. The regiment was one of the first to enter Manila and many experiences and reminiscences of the capture are retold by the boys to their interested friends.

Company L celebrated the event by an elaborate dinner in its company dining hall. The spread included all the delicacies of the season and was heartily enjoyed by the boys and their friends.

In the afternoon the camp was thronged with large crowds of visitors and friends of the regiment, although the day was somewhat unpleasant, owing to the winds raising clouds of dust, which would circle around the tents and succeeded in covering everyone. The regiment has made many friends in San Francisco and the boys are besieged with various invitations from their admirers, who seem to enjoy their acquaintance.

ON VERGE OF STARVATION.

Inhabitants of Atton Island in a Pitiable Condition.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 14.—A private letter from Captain Stamm of the revenue cutter Grant, now with the sealing patrol in Bering Sea, states the inhabitants of Atton Island were found by him in straightened circumstances, but in no immediate danger of starvation.

The inhabitants, numbering seventy-three—twenty-three men and fifty women and children—were in a pitiable condition. Many of the children were partially naked and their elders were but a little better off. All were dependent for bodily warmth upon the common practice of huddling five or six together in their "barabosos" or native huts. The only fuel on the island is a scant supply of driftwood.

The crew of the Grant gave the people all their spare clothing. The people were also suffering from a lack of salt. This resulted in much sickness and for a while the physician of the Grant was kept busy dispensing medicines. The Grant furnished the inhabitants rations. They had a very good supply of fish, roots and berries.

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