

THE LUTGERT TRIAL.

THE STATE'S CASE IS OUTLINED.

The Defense Waives Opening Address—The Jury Will be Asked by the Defense to Witness an Experiment in the Vat in the Basement of the Sausage Factory.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The trial of Adolph L. Lutgert for the murder of his wife began in earnest to-day, the preliminary work of securing a jury having been completed. Long before the case was called the corridors of the court building were crowded. Lutgert was calm when brought into court.

Mr. McEwan, assistant state's attorney, informally opening the case for the state, told the story of Mrs. Lutgert's disappearance May 1, dwelt upon the apparent indifference of the husband, his statement that he had not informed the police but had hired two detectives, and his invitation to Hicknell, his brother-in-law, to call again in about a week, when he would tell him if anything had been discovered concerning the whereabouts of his sister.

Mr. McEwan said it was the theory of the state that Mrs. Lutgert accompanied her husband into the factory between 10:30 and 11 o'clock after her little son Louis, who had returned from the circus, had been sent to bed. He then detailed the probable movements of the Lutgerts in the factory, the turning on of the steam to the vat, the sending of the watchman, Bialk, to a drug store, which kept him out of the factory for an hour and a half, during which time Mrs. Lutgert was last seen alive.

Mr. McEwan said Lutgert despised his wife. He had treated her with violence, as evidence for the state would show. He had no affection for her and lived alone in the factory. A witness would testify that he saw Lutgert choke his wife in the chicken house back of his residence when she said: "You need not kill me, as you did that man, for I have no money." This caused Lutgert to say that she would not be allowed to betray him. Judge Vincent objected to this statement as foreign to the case and not proper evidence, but was overruled by the court.

When Mr. McEwan concluded, Attorney Vincent announced that no opening address would be made at present for the defense.

The first witness was then called. W. H. Haufe, of the city map department testified to the correctness of the drawings being used by the prosecution.

When the afternoon session began the first witness called was Dietrich Hicknell, brother of Mrs. Lutgert.

Contrary to the expectation of the state, the jury will be asked by the defense to witness an experiment in the vat in the basement of the sausage factory, the attorneys having made an experiment on the body of a man and found that boiling solution of caustic potash did not dissolve the bones or clothing.

BANDERAS MARCH.

The Negro Rebel Leader Leads 12,000 Men Across Cuba.

New York, Aug. 31.—The Journal and Advertiser says: "The sensationally victorious march of the Cubans under Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo the entire length of the island in Martinez Campos' time has just been duplicated by Quintin Bandera. The negro war captain, than whom no Cuban of the colored race, excepting only Maceo, perhaps, has won greater honors in the struggle for independence, led 12,000 men from the eastern end of the island, where the patriots in arms are strongest, to the western end, where, since Antonio Maceo's death through the treachery of his body physician, Dr. Zertucha, the Cuban cause has not prospered so well. These 12,000 men represented all branches of the Cuban army service. They penetrated into the provinces of Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio, strengthening the existing forces in each of these provinces to such an extent that the coming winter campaign there may be expected to be even as disastrous for the Spanish arms as in the time of the redoubtable Maceo."

PARIS IN GALA ATTIRE.

President Faure's Return From Russia Will Be Notably Celebrated.

Paris, Aug. 31.—In preparation for the welcome to be extended to President Faure on his return to-morrow from his visit to Russia, the principal streets and buildings are decorated with flags and bunting. All the vehicles on the streets on the day of the President's return will be decorated with the tri-color and there will be a free performance of "Don Juan" at the Grand opera house and free performances at the various theaters. All the cafes and wine shops will be permitted to remain open all night and outdoor balls will be held in every square. There will also be a repetition of the beautiful illuminations made on the occasion of the czar's visit to Paris.

To Change Klondike to "Troandike." PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 3.—Among the Portland passengers was William Ogilvie, Dominion land surveyor, who said that the Canadian government had decided to change the name Klondike to "Troandike," as it would appear by the next official map.

Chin Pom Ye Out of Favor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Chin Pom Ye, the Korean minister, who recently created a sensation here by his refusal to attend the funeral of Pom Seoh, a member of the king's privy council, is to be recalled.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

No Sympathy Strike Likely—Gathering of Leaders.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31.—E. V. Debs of Terre Haute, Ind., M. D. Hatchford of Columbus and W. D. Mahon of Detroit were among the delegates to the labor conference who arrived this morning.

Debs, who is not a representative of any organization, comes on the general invitation. He said: "Of course, you know I'm 'out of it' to a certain extent. I am no longer affiliated with any labor body, but have come simply as a guest of the conference under the general call."

"Is there any probability of a sympathetic strike?" was asked.

"I hardly think so. In fact, these delegates are not empowered to order a strike. The can do no more than report back to their respective bodies the sense of the convention. Government by injunction" as exemplified in the great struggle of the miners has been carried to the extreme and the people are revolting. I expect the convention will take some very decided action in this matter. Mr. Hatchford has a plan which he will probably present to the conference calling upon every workman and woman in the country to contribute one cent per day of their wages to a fund for the relief of the striking miners. This money, he thinks, will amount to between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per day. Part of this fund will be used to keep men at work among the strikers in the Pittsburg district where the operators propose to start their mines with non-union men. In other words, the 'camps' there will be maintained with the hope of eventually influencing those now at work to quit."

Among the other arrivals of the morning were James O'Connell, representing the city branch of the American Federation of Labor, Chicago; S. J. Meserall of the Industrial Council, Kansas City; Victor L. Berger, with credentials from the Social Democracy of Milwaukee, and Frederick F. Heath, representing the street railway men, also of Milwaukee; W. D. Ryan, vice president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois; Jacob Tazelaar, who comes from the Brotherhood of Painters, Chicago, and R. P. O'Neill of Rich Hill, Mo.; John Mitchell of Spring Valley, Ill., George Wallace of Seaman, Kan., and Joseph Pollard of Belleville, Ill., all members of miners' organizations.

Much disappointment was expressed at headquarters this morning over the non-arrival of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, but it is believed he will yet put in an appearance.

THE CONFERENCE OPENED.

When Chairman Steinbliss of the local committee of arrangements called the general labor conference to order at 10 o'clock this morning only about 100 people were scattered about the hall, not all of them delegates. He suggested that as the call for the convention had been issued hurriedly, and as many of the delegates were yet unadvised as to the meeting place and hour, there be an adjournment until 11 o'clock. This was agreed to.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the convention was again called to order and W. B. Prescott, president of the International Typographical Union, was chosen temporary chairman and W. C. Pearce of Columbus, Ohio, temporary secretary. Prescott appointed the following as the committee on credentials: M. D. Hatchford, James O'Connor of Chicago, of the machinists; Grant Luce of the St. Louis central labor organization; J. R. Sovereign and W. D. Mahon.

Considerable controversy arose over the naming of a committee on resolutions, which, although the convention was not permanently organized, was moved by one of the delegates. There were amendments that the convention adjourn until 1 o'clock and that the hour be made 2 o'clock. In the midst of this parliamentary tangle Delegate Sovereign shouted: "I am sick and tired of resolutions; this is the time for action. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the motion to appoint a committee on resolutions be amended to read 'on resolutions and plan of action.'"

This brought a flood of amendments and motions, but the whole matter was finally tabled and the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock to await the report of the committee on credentials.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—M. P. Carlick, president of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, says that a proposition is to be presented at the St. Louis convention to mobilize the unemployed of the country in the vicinity of Pittsburg, in the event of a determined effort on the part of the operators to start the mines with imported labor. It is understood, he declares, that an appeal will first be made to the railroad men of the country, not as organizations, but as individuals, to not handle coal dug at non-union mines. If this fails then the mobilizing at Pittsburg will be considered. These men, he says, will not come here to destroy property, or take part in riot or insurrection, but will be here to show that this is a peaceful battle and that the working classes are as a unit in crying for relief.

Before he left for St. Louis, Patrick Dolan, district president, said that at the recent conference with the mine operators he had told them that the miners had done what some of them had asked—closed the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company's mines and they should keep their promise to raise wages. They paid no attention, and he begged for an interstate conference to settle the trouble. They were still silent and the miners' leaders withdrew.

Firemen Give \$1,400 to the Strikers.

PITTSBURG, Ill., Aug. 27.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has contributed \$1,400 to the coal miners.

THE LABOR MEETING.

A LENGTHY PLATFORM REPORTED.

Federal Courts Fiercely Denounced—Good Friday for Labor Decried—Capitalistic Domination—The Ballot and Arms for the Masses.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1.—"This is the largest aggregation of ferocious wild animals that was ever collected together," said G. C. Clemens in his short speech to the general labor convention this morning, and the general dissatisfaction with the mildness of the reform measures proposed was shown by the applause and cheers with which this statement was greeted.

The entire morning session of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the first resolution setting aside a "good Friday," September 3, for meetings and for the setting aside of one day's wages for the support of the striking miners. Speeches were limited to ten minutes and followed each other in rapid succession. The audience listened patiently and applauded occasionally.

The committee on resolutions was in session nearly all night and it was a half hour after the convention was called to order this morning before its work was finished.

Some of the sessions of the committee were of much interest. Clemens denounced Debs in vigorous language, telling him that in view of the critical situation that he (Clemens) would be ashamed to go before such a gathering as was here with the windy, indefinite and purposeless resolutions he proposed.

The star members of the committee talk indefinitely and in a general way confessed themselves at a loss as to the best plan of action.

It was 10 o'clock when the committee on resolutions filed into the hall and the delegates were called to order to hear the report. Berger, social Democrat of Milwaukee, in presenting the resolutions spoke of the great task the committee had had before it, and said that the report prepared was the best the committee could do under the circumstances.

FEDERAL JUDGES DENOUNCED.

"The fear of the more watchful fathers of the republic has become justified. The judiciary has become supreme. We witness a political phenomenon absolutely new in the history of the world; a republic prostrate at the feet of judges appointed to administer its laws. They acknowledge no superior on earth, and their despotic deeds recall Milton's warning to his countrymen: 'Who bids a man rule over him above law, may bid as well a savage beast. Under the cunning form of injunctions, courts have assumed to enact criminal laws, and after thus drawing to themselves the power of legislation, have repealed the bill of rights and for violations of these court made laws have denied the accused the right of trial by jury.'"

"The exercise of the commonest rights of freemen, the right of assembly, the right of free speech, the right of traveling the public highways, have by legislation under the form of injunctions been made a crime, and armed forces dispense as mobs people daring in company to exercise these rights. At its last term the supreme court of the United States decided that the thirteenth amendment, forbidding 'involuntary servitude,' is not violated by arresting a seaman, imprisoning him until his vessel is ready to leave port, and then forcibly putting him on board to serve out the term of his contract, a decision under which the old fugitive slave laws may yet be revived and striking laborer, be seized and returned to the service of their masters."

"Having drawn to themselves all the powers of the federal government, until Congress and Presidents may act only by judicial permission, the federal judges have begun the subjugation of sovereign states, so that, unless a check is soon put upon the progress of usurpation, in a short time no government but the absolute despotism of federal judges will exist anywhere over any portion of American soil. The pending strike of coal miners, starved to feebleless by scant wages for arduous and dangerous toil; the pending strike for the right to be fed enough to make labor possible, has been prolific of judicial usurpation, showing the willingness of judicial despots to resort to the most shameful defiance of decency as well as of law and humanity, in order to enable heartless avarice to drive its hungry serfs back to the mines to faint and die at their drudgery, and there remains to-day not one guaranteed right of American citizens the exercise of which an injunction has not somewhere made a crime, started by these subversions of constitutional liberty. We have met to counsel together and have come to the following conclusions, that:

"Whereas, the present strike of the coal miners has again demonstrated the fact that our so-called liberty is not freedom, but is a stupendous sham, under which millions are degenerating, while hundreds of thousands—men, women and children—are starving in hovels and on the public highways.

"Whereas, this condition has become permanent for a large and ever increasing number of our population, as long as we permit a comparatively small class of legalized exploiters to monopolize the means of production and distribution for their private benefit—a fact again obvious in the case of miners.

CAPITALISTIC DOMINATION.

"Whereas, appeals to Congress and the courts for relief are fruitless, since

unarmed and defenseless, contrary to the words and spirit of the constitution of the United States. Therefore, be it

"Resolved—No. 1.—That we hereby set apart Friday, the third day of September, 1897, as a 'good Friday' for the cause of suffering labor in America and contribute the earnings of that day to the support of our struggling brothers, the miners, and appeal to every union man and every friend of labor throughout the country to do likewise.

"Resolved, No. 2.—That if the strike of the miners is not settled by the 20th day of September, 1897, and announcement made to that effect by the president of the United Mine workers, a general convention be held in Chicago on Monday, September 27, 1897, by the representatives of all unions, sections, branches, lodges, and kindred organizations of laboring men and friends of their cause, for the purpose of considering further measures in the interest of the striking miners and labor in general.

ARMS FOR THE MASSES.

Resolved, No. 3.—That we consider the use of the ballot as the best and safest means for the amelioration of the hardships under which the laboring classes suffers.

"Resolved, No. 4.—That the public ownership of all mines and railroads is one of the most necessary reforms of our body politic.

"Resolved, No. 5.—That we most emphatically protest against government by injunction, which plays havoc with even such political liberty as workmen have saved from the steady encroachment of capitalism; and be it finally

"Resolved, That no nation in which the people are totally disarmed can long remain a free nation, and therefore we urge upon all liberty loving citizens to remember and obey article 2 of the constitution of the United States, which reads as follows: 'The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.'"

As soon as the platform was before the convention a dozen delegates were on their feet clamoring for recognition. One delegate wanted to change the date of the Chicago conference to October 16, claiming the day proposed was too early. The amendment was laid on the table to be taken up later. Osborn of Atlanta, Ga., offered a resolution that it was the sense of the meeting that all unemployed men in the United States should apply for admission to the poor house of their respective counties. No action was taken on this and the convention went off into a desultory debate.

At noon, after three hours of discussion a vote on the first of the resolutions reported was reached. The amendment asking the unemployed of every county to apply for admission to the poor house was unanimously voted down and the original resolution as reported was then adopted by a large majority. It sets aside September 3 as a "good Friday."

The second resolution calling a national convention at Chicago, September 27, in case the strike should not be settled by September 20, was next taken up for discussion.

CONVENTION FREE FIGHT.

Democrats of Pennsylvania Lively—In State Convention.

READING, Pa., Sept. 1.—When the Democratic state convention to nominate candidates for auditor general and state treasurer met in the Academy of Music to-day a conspicuous feature of the decorations was a banner adorned with a portrait of William J. Bryan and bearing the inscription, "Liberty, Justice, Humanity, Equal Rights to All, Special Privileges to None." There were 435 delegates.

State Chairman Garman called the convention to order at 12:20 o'clock and announced the temporary organization as agreed upon by the executive committee. Congressman Emmentrout, temporary chairman, received the gavel from Mr. Garman. A wild scene of enthusiasm followed his mention of the name of William J. Bryan, delegates and spectators standing in their chairs and waving hats and handkerchiefs as they cheered the name of the leader.

John T. Lenahan of Wilkesbarre claimed that several of the delegates from Luzerne were not regularly elected and were not entitled to seats. Chairman Emmentrout refused to recognize Lenahan and declared the convention adjourned for an hour.

John T. Murphy of Philadelphia, a secretary, seized the gavel from Emmentrout and attempted to preside.

Emmentrout tried to recover the gavel, and a free fight ensued upon the stage, and the police were called in to quell the riot. Murphy was finally ejected from the stage and the belligerents ordered to take their seats. Nobody was injured, but much bad blood was engendered. The convention took a recess.

Bloomers Objected To.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Annie Kirk and her husband, W. S. Kirk, have sued W. A. Wood, a dentist, for \$50 damages alleged to have been sustained because he positively refused to examine her teeth after he had agreed to put them in good condition. The reason for the dentist's refusal was that Mrs. Kirk came to his office on her bicycle and wore bloomers. She complains that he drew the line at her attire and expressed himself too freely before other people in his reception room.

Dong Sang Wants a License.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—Federal Judge Jenkins has issued an order granting a temporary injunction as prayed for in the complaint of Dong Sang, a Chinese doctor of Crown Point, against the state medical registration and examining board, which refused to issue a license to Dong Sang.

LOUIS ERB \$7,000 SHORT.

Leavenworth Man Has Disappeared—Electric's Ex-Manager.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 1.—When Louis M. Erb, local manager of the Leavenworth electric railway, tendered his resignation recently to take effect September 1, J. P. Edgington, secretary and treasurer of the company that controls the road, was sent here to check up the accounts preparatory to this necessary change. As a result of his investigations Erb was suspended and the temporary management turned over to E. C. Combs.

Last Wednesday Erb left suddenly and the local papers stated that he had gone to Chicago and would return Friday, but he is still absent and nobody knows where he is.

To-day it developed that the local manager had, during the past few months, made away with about \$7,000 of the company's money and that he probably would not be seen again.

Mrs. Erb has been away, and during her absence Erb led a life that did not comport with his salary.

It leaked out to-day that Erb had left unsettled accounts amounting to several hundred dollars, a department dry goods store, a furniture establishment and a hotel being on the list of creditors.

HARRITY IS OUT.

Deposed as Member of the Democratic National Committee.

READING, Pa., Sept. 1.—By a vote of 53 to 26, the state Democratic committee last night adopted a resolution declaring vacant the seat of William F. Harrity of Philadelphia in the national Democratic committee.

The proceedings were exciting from start to finish, and at one stage a policeman was called upon by State Chairman Garman to eject Timothy O'Leary, of Pittsburg for interrupting the speakers.

Immediately after the meeting was called to order, John B. Keene of Westmoreland offered a resolution "that a vacancy has been created and now exists in the membership of the national committee by reason of the voluntary withdrawal from politics and from participation in the deliberations of the committee of the late incumbent, William F. Harrity, and that Mr. Harrity, not being in accord with the principals of the Democratic party, James M. Guffey of Pittsburg, who so loyally supported William J. Bryan, be and is hereby selected to fill the vacancy." The resolution was adopted.

THE MISSOURI HEN.

A \$14,000,000 Poultry Product Estimated by the Agricultural Board.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 1.—J. R. Kipsey, secretary of the state agricultural board, said of the report of a \$14,000,000 poultry product in Kansas last year that a comparison between Kansas and Missouri poultry would be difficult, as Missouri had no system like that of Kansas for collecting statistics from producers, but that in round numbers Missouri in 1896 had shipped 48,040,000 pounds of poultry, worth \$2,882,400; 33,426,000 dozen of eggs, worth \$1,011,120, and 416,000 pounds of feathers, worth \$124,800; Henry county leading with a shipment of \$401,160, exclusive of feathers, and Greene and Nowaday counties following with \$390,420 and \$255,540 respectively. Poultry dealers estimate that half of Missouri's poultry product is consumed in the state. If that is true, Missouri farmers made \$14,000,000 from poultry last year. According to the 1890 census Missouri had more barnyard fowls than any other state.

MISSOURI CROPS.

A General Soaking Rain Needed Over Nearly the Whole State.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 1.—In many of the counties north of the Missouri river corn is maturing nicely, but in some the late planted is suffering seriously from drought, and throughout nearly all of the Southern half of the state the crop is drying up very rapidly. The hot winds of the 26th and 27th did much damage and in many counties the crop is now too far gone to be benefited by rain. Early corn is maturing rapidly and cutting has begun in all sections.

In some of the northern counties the ground is reported in good condition to work, plowing has progressed well and some wheat has been sown, but over the greater portion of the state the work is nearly all at a standstill, and in many places not a furrow has yet been turned. Pastures are failing and stockwater is becoming scarce in many counties. In many districts the drought and hot sun have been very severe on fruit, peaches being almost baked on the trees. A general soaking rain is badly needed over the greater part of the state.

Colorado's Gold Output.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 1.—The receipts of gold at the United States branch mint in this city for the fiscal month of August, which closed Saturday, amounted to \$1,252,237.58; the receipts for August, 1896, were \$329,459.44, an increase for this year of \$922,778.14, or 300 per cent.

Canada's Big Wheat Crop.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 1.—Advices received here report that by to-night all of the 25,000,000 bushels of wheat in Manitoba will be cut. The total wheat crop of Canada this year will be fully 60,000,000 bushels of prime wheat. Last year's crop was 38,000,000 bushels.

Palatine Scheme Indorsed.

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 1.—At yesterday's session of the Zionist congress the delegates present unanimously adopted with great enthusiasm, the program for re-establishing the Hebrews in Palestine, with publicly recognized rights.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

Official Call Issued for the National Irrigation Congress.

The official call for the national irrigation congress has been issued and contains the following: "The sixth annual session of the national irrigation congress will be held in Lincoln, Neb., September 28, 29 and 30. The representation will be made up of the members of the national executive committee, members of state and territorial irrigation commissions, five delegates at large from the states interested in irrigation, three delegates at large for other states and territories, one delegate at large from irrigation, horticultural and agricultural associations, etc. duly accredited representatives from foreign countries. Members of congress and each governor are honorarium members.

Problems of both national and state legislation are to be considered. "The papers and discussions will emanate from authorities of distinction, who have attained their eminence by practical work, laborious study and philosophical research. Every effort possible will be exerted to make this session the greatest in results of any convention in the history of the movement.

LINCOLN DAY AT REUNION.

It Promises to be a Big Event—A Living Flag a Feature.

At the state reunion this year the citizens of Lincoln are determined to make memorial the day set apart as "Lincoln Day." The states of the Union are to be represented by young ladies from the various wards, all to be appropriately costumed and to carry banners. In addition to the parade and the floats there is to be presented a "Living Flag" which will be composed of children, dressed in red, white and blue, and so arranged as to form a flag. This was one of the very best features of the national encampment at St. Paul in 1896, the flag there being composed of 1,200 children, and being a half block in length and about 40 feet wide. Nothing is to be left unmade that will contribute to making "Lincoln Day" one of the best of the series.

NEBRASKA'S GREAT CROP.

Corn Belt Gives Estimates on the Yield of Cereals.

The Corn Belt, a paper issued by the C. B. & Q. road, in its September crop report published the following: "The actual facts, so far as Nebraska is concerned, warrant the assertion that the heretofore estimated wheat product of forty million bushels for the state is, if anything, too high. An average of 116 reports received shows a yield of 23.21 bushels per acre. A conservative estimate, based on the information we have received, places the probable acreage at 1,554,428. Our estimates on other yields are: Corn 309,000,000 bushels, oats 35,000,000, rye 20,000,000, hay 5,000,000 tons, potatoes 11,383,000 bushels."

Eastern Mail Earlier.

An arrangement has been effected by the postal authorities with the Rock Island whereby mail from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other far eastern points will arrive in Omaha a day earlier than heretofore. It will arrive on the 1:30 p. m. Rock Island train. Heretofore this mail has been brought as far as Chicago over the Pennsylvania, reaching there until the Burlington flyer left at 2 a. m. The Pennsylvania crosses the Rock Island tracks at Englewood and an arrangement has been made to transfer the through western mail at that place to the Rock Island train so that it will leave at 10:10. It means the gaining of a day for business men of Nebraska in eastern correspondence.

Republican Editors Meet.

Newspaper men of the Nebraska federation of republican publishers met last week at the Lindell hotel. Fully fifty members who were delegates to the republican state convention were in attendance. President F. G. Simmons of the Seward Reporter made a report of the work accomplished by this comparatively new organization. M. A. Brown of the Kearney Hub and secretary of the federation had been selected by the advisory committee to work under direction of the state central committee. In this way a movement to impress on the committee the power of the country press was inaugurated.

Largest Machine Made.

Dr. R. E. Giffen, of Lincoln, Neb., having recently placed in his office the largest X Ray machine that is made, is prepared to do all kinds of surgical work. He is chief surgeon of St. Elizabeth hospital, one of the best equipped hospitals of the west. Address Dr. R. E. Giffen, Telephone Building, Lincoln Nebraska.

The Mission Unsuccessful.

Senator Allen and Hon. John A. McShane returned from Rosebud agency to Valentine last week, having been unsuccessful in their attempt to secure the consent of the Indians to the opening of a cattle trail across their reservation. This is a sad disappointment the people of Cherry county and the feeders of north Nebraska.

Bancroft to Have Waterworks.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Omaha have been awarded the contract for putting in a system of waterworks at Bancroft. The system is to be completed within ninety days and is to cost \$6,989.

Still Another.

The steam threshing outfit of Moore, Ronzo & Clark, caused a fire on the farm of Philip Thurlte, near Fairfield, in which twelve stacks of wheat and the separator were burned. The loss was heavy, it being estimated that the stacks would have threshed out 1,000 bushels.

CONDENSATIONS.

Gen. Victor Vifquain left Lincoln last week for New York, whence he will sail for Panama.