

RAILROADS TORE UP.

YELLOW FEVER WAR AT MERIDIAN, MISS.

The Governor Orders Out the Militia to Guard the Lines—The Disease Epidemic at Edwards, Miss.—Little Change at New Orleans or Elsewhere.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 20.—The local health board consented that Alabama and Vicksburg trains should pass here not slower than twenty miles an hour, but a passenger train went through last night at about a four mile rate and stopped a moment in the heart of the town. There was considerable indignation and the mob tore up the track a considerable distance and burned a bridge. Further favors will be denied to the company during the quarantine. To-day Governor McLaurin ordered out the militia to protect the railroad.

As a result of the destruction of the tracks and bridges, Governor McLaurin ordered out the Capital Light Guards of Jackson to prevent any further destruction of property. The number of men composing this company in ordinary times is about thirty-six, but it is doubtful whether more than ten or twelve can be assembled at this time.

EDWARDS, Miss., Sept. 20.—A total of thirty-nine cases are pronounced yellow fever by the doctors. Five of the patients are in the country, but the disease is now well distributed throughout the town. Several new cases have been reported, but not yet passed upon by the physicians, which will doubtless swell the total to fifty. The general condition of all the worst cases are improved and none are now considered dangerous.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 20.—Governor McLaurin at the outbreak of yellow fever was in the interior of Simpson county, from which place he went to his old home in Brandon. Being anxious to return to the capitol he applied to the city board of health for permission to enter the city, which was promptly declined by that board because of the general quarantine rule against persons entering the city.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The board of health this morning urged that meetings, whether social, fraternal or otherwise, be avoided or postponed as much as possible, and enjoined the public to use filtered, distilled or boiled water. No steps have yet been taken to close the theaters, which are nightly thronged with people, but if the fever should spread the managements of the play houses will be asked to suspend them temporarily. Many citizens have volunteered as sanitary officers. The board of health is, however, exercising much care in the selection of these officers, since upon their efficiency the efforts to stamp out the disease largely depends. The board has decided that only trained and acclimated nurses should be allowed to attend yellow fever patients, in order that the infection might be prevented from spreading. Railroad traffic here has dropped to little or nothing.

GEORGE GOULD OPTIMISTIC

United States Conditions Never So Good—The Taxes on Millionaires.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—George J. Gould, with his family, returned to this city yesterday on the American liner St. Louis. For three months while he had been resting in Europe the business revival has added at least \$15,000,000 to the value of the Gould securities.

"There never was a time," said Gould last night, "when conditions promised so much for the United States. We have the tariff settled, we are rid of the silver and other bugaboos and—well, everything looks all right. There has been a strengthening in the markets all along the line. Business men abroad realize that the United States is now master of the situation. We have the goods to sell—grain, cotton, etc. The crops are short, their needs are great and they must buy of us. In moving our enormous crops there will be an increased activity in railroad securities and the railroads that are benefiting by this are busy building cars and engines to handle the immense tonnage which must be hauled this fall."

Gould was told of the trouble that has been caused in Tarrytown through high assessments on estates of wealthy residents. "The up-state people are simply following the example which the tax-officers of this city set them," said he. "Why should they drive rich people away from New York city and New York state? I was the first victim. Our estate and my personal property were taxed at an advance of 1,000 per cent without a similar advance in other properties. I would not stand such gross and unjust discrimination, although I am always willing to bear my fair share of taxes."

A Michigan National Bank Fails.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 20.—The First National bank of this place did not open for business to-day and National Bank Examiner George R. Caldwell is in charge. About \$90,000 is due to depositors, and it is generally believed that 75 per cent will be about as much as will be realized.

NO STRIKE AT RICH HILL

The Miners Decide to Accept a Two Cents Rate From October 1.

RICH HILL, Mo., Sept. 20.—The committee of the Rich Hill miners appointed last week to see the operators reported to a mass meeting of miners yesterday afternoon that the operators would raise the rates, beginning October 1, two cents per ton. This is the only concession made, the operators refusing to reduce the price of powder or to abolish company doctors. The men decided to accept the report and continue at work.

PENSIONS AND REVENUES

May be a Deficit at the End of the Year—Expenditures Increase.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Anxiety has been expressed in some quarters lest there be a large deficit in the revenues of the government at the end of the fiscal year. This solicitude is based mainly upon the fact that the receipts from customs under the new tariff law for the first month of its operation have fallen below the estimate, while the expenditures, notably for pension payments, show an increase over the estimate.

"I don't anticipate any deficit in the revenues of the government this year," said Colonel H. Clay Evans, the commissioner of pensions, to-day, "although the expenditures for pensions will be greater than the appropriation, thereby necessitating a deficiency appropriation for their payment. I don't look for as large an increase, however, as the payments for the quarter ending September 30, about \$40,000,000, would seem to indicate. That amount includes certificates that have been held up. I estimate that the total payments for the year will not exceed \$147,000,000. That is not an appalling excess by any means, the appropriation for the year being \$141,253,890. If there should be an unexpected falling off in the revenues, the pension payments might be curtailed toward the end of the year, although I don't think that is at all likely."

"How is the increase for the year accounted for?" Colonel Evans was asked.

"Well, to begin with, there are something like 200,000 old claims pending before the bureau, which will be acted upon as rapidly as we can get to them. A great many of these are good claims, ought to be and will be allowed. They will involve a considerable amount of money, probably \$5,000,000, although no definite estimate of this can be made now."

"Then there is a remarkable increase in the number of new applications for pensions. For instance, in the last six months of the fiscal year of 1896, the applications under the general law were 15,900, while in one month alone in 1897, the month of June, there were 18,168. The applications under the act of June 27, 1890, for six months in 1896 were 10,865, and for the month of June, 1897, were 22,001."

"What occasioned such a marked increase in the applications?"

"Well, while I have had little communication with the old soldiers to determine what moved them in the matter, I think I could make a pretty good surmise. I guess some of the boys had been holding off under the last administration from applying for pensions, concluding that they would rather try their chances of getting their applications granted with a Republican administration."

LEE TALKS TO M'KINLEY.

Long Private Conference Held—He Will Return to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—General Fitzhugh Lee, consul general to Cuba, had a long consultation by special appointment with the President at the White house to-day. All visitors were excluded except Secretary Alger.

General Lee carefully reviewed the situation in Cuba and explained all points upon which either the President or Secretary Alger asked for information. He gave his own views freely to the President, but after the interview was very reticent about the nature of the report made. He said the President had not given him an outline of his policy.

The president was deeply impressed with the character of the situation described and it is understood that he strongly urged Consul General Lee to retain his office, at least for the present, and to return to Havana at his earliest convenience. As it had been strongly intimated for several months that Congressman Aldrich would succeed General Lee at Havana and that the latter would probably not return, the President's action is construed to mean that he thinks it inadvisable to make a change at this juncture.

General Lee left this afternoon for Covington, Va., but before his departure admitted that he would return to Cuba as soon as he had arranged his private affairs, probably about the middle of October. In private conversation with close personal friends he expressed himself vigorously as to the situation in Cuba and was very emphatic in his condemnation of some of General Weyler's methods.

Dispute Over Money Leads to Murder.

EUDORA, Kan., Sept. 20.—During a quarrel between two colored men and two white men over the payment of a small sum of money, one of the colored men drew a revolver and shot one of the white men dead. The dead man is supposed to be named Whitney and his home Cedar Junction. The shooting occurred in Johnson county, four miles east of here.

Leuville Hobs Up Again.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Marquis de Leuville, once noted in America as a suitor of Mrs. Frank Leslie, it is announced, has gone to Paris with the object of challenging all the detractors of Prince Henry of Orleans so long as the prince is unable to wield a sword in his own defense.

An Heir for Marlborough.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss consuelo Vanderbilt, became the mother of a son at 3 o'clock this morning at Spencer house, the ducal London residence. Both mother and son are doing well, according to the reports from the attending physicians.

A Son Born to Dr. Nansen.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Nansen, the wife of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the explorer, who returned from the Arctic regions in August of last year, has become the mother of a son.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE HIT.

Called States Judge Foster Hands Down a Sweeping and Far Reaching Opinion—The Business of the Exchange Held to be Subject to Control of Congress.

TOPKA, Kan., Sept. 21.—In an opinion handed down to-day, Judge Foster of the United States district court concluded that the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and declared that the exchange be dissolved and enjoined from enforcing its by-laws ought to be granted, but the order has not yet been issued. The case was one brought by the United States district attorney nearly a year ago, when Greer, Mills & Co. were driven out of the exchange.

After reciting the facts in the case as brought out by the testimony, in a statement of 5,000 words Judge Foster gave an opinion almost as long. By an odd coincidence, almost every important case cited in the stock yards case which was heard here last week was referred to in this case and mentioned in the opinion.

The court calls attention to the fact that the defendant association denies the existence of a combine. Discussing this point he says:

"All parties now engaged in the business are members of the exchange except Greer, Mills & Co., who are making a fight in the courts to maintain their business, and are temporarily protected by injunction. It appears from the testimony that any person or partnership attempting to carry on business independent of the association is invited to apply for membership, and if he fails to do so, or if rejected, he attempts to proceed, his name is written on a blackboard kept for public use in the Exchange buildings, and all members are warned against dealing with him. This admonition is strictly obeyed and such person is boycotted. The outcome is inevitable; the combined opposition of 300 men against one can produce but one result. Almost every purchaser or vendor of live stock, including the great packing houses, does business through commission merchants, and nearly the entire volume of live stock received at the yards is consigned to and controlled by these merchants, members of the exchange. In vain does the outside dealer offer attractive bargains for the sale or purchase of stock; they will have no intercourse with him. This state of affairs is known and circulated among stock growers and shippers, and they dare not ship their stock to this boycotted broker or firm. These facts are established and amplified by a multitude of witnesses."

CLEARLY A MONOPOLY.

"The ultimate purpose of the exchange is written across its face, where all can read; it is to control and monopolize the entire business of buying and selling live stock at the Kansas City stock yards. It is clearly a combination to restrict, control and monopolize that class of trade and commerce. The defendants declare that the rules, regulations and prices for doing the business are all reasonable and fair and for the best interests of buyer and seller. Probably that is so, although it is not apparent, looking at the interests of the stock grower or purchaser, why the number of solicitors of business should be limited to three for each firm, or why there should be a restriction on telegraphic information as to the state of the market, or why he should be compelled to pay a commission of fifty cents a head on cattle when he paid twenty-five cents before the exchange was organized, or why there should be discriminating charges on stock from different localities.

HE REPUDIATES ANARCHY

Debs of the Social Democrats Lectures in Public.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Eugene V. Debs attended a meeting of branch No. 1 of the Social Democracy last night and lectured its members soundly on the incendiary speeches of the preceding Sunday. He told them in plain language that he did not favor the use of the dagger or the torch, that he did not advocate arson and assassination. He repudiated the talk of revolution. He declared that violence and bloodshed had no part in the plans of the Social Democracy. He said the hope of the Social Democracy lay in peaceful methods, and he pointed to the ballot as the remedy for the evils complained of. He told the Anarchistic element in plain terms that it would be better to withdraw from the organization.

Several police officers were present in citizens' clothing, but there was no excuse for their interference. John J. Cook resigned his membership, declaring that Debs had practically abandoned the colonization scheme and was seeking to make a political party.

Branch No. 2, of which T. Putnam Quinn is president, resolved to stand by the fiery resolutions adopted the previous Sunday, to resist any action looking to the suspension of the branch by the executive board of the Social Democracy and to prefer charges of malfeasance in office against Eugene V. Debs and the four other members of the executive board.

LONDON GLOBE BELLICOSE

The United States Called a "Fourth Rate Power With a Swelled Head."

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Globe this afternoon, on the fulfury of arbitration with a power "which disregards alike the legal prescriptions and ordinary courtesies of civilized nations," says: "The idea of our being afraid of a fourth rate power like the United States could only have occurred to sufferers from a severe attack of swelled head. America has lost all sense of proportion and has forgotten she plays only a minor role in the affairs of the world. We hope our relations with America will hereafter be distinguished by a firmer tone, as the only way to avert trouble is to make her plainly understand that we are determined not to be shouted out of our rights."

A PIGEON FROM ANDREE.

The Missing Arctic Balloonist Heard From Two Days After He Left.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21.—A dispatch received here from Hammerfest, the northernmost town of European Norway, says that the Whaling ship Falk has brought there the third pigeon dispatched from Prof. Andree, who left the island of Tromsø in a balloon July 11 in an attempt to cross the Polar regions. The message on it read: "July 13, 12:30 p. m., lat. 82.3° N., long. 12.5° E. Good voyage eastward. All well."

Insurgents Sign Treaty of Peace.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 21.—The treaty of peace between the government and the insurgents was signed to-day.

who add nothing to the productive wealth of the country grow rich or poor by gambling on the wealth produced by others. Men are daily selling through these exchanges millions of bushels of corn, wheat and other produce who neither have nor expect to have a bushel, and others are buying millions who never expect to receive a bushel. Both sides are tampering with the normal prices fixed by the law of supply and demand, and attempting by false and dishonest means and methods to serve their ends. The courts have uniformly condemned this class of business as illegal, and, though it is under the ban of the law, it still flourishes. The remedy must be looked for in legislation, and not in the courts alone.

THE LAWS AIM.

"This act of Congress is aimed against all restrictions of interstate commerce and we need not discuss the reasonableness of such restrictions. It is evidently the purpose of the law to permit commerce between the states to flow in its natural channels, untrammelled by any combines, contracts or conspiracies or monopolies whatever."

Judge Foster cites a long line of decisions and then continues: "But one material question remains in the case: Is the business in which the defendants are engaged commerce between the states? The circumstance that their place of business is located on both sides of the line between the states of Kansas and Missouri is, in my opinion, a fact of no material importance of the solution of this question—no more than would be the fact that the business of a farmer or manufacturer was so located and that he passed from one state to the other for his convenience in the transaction of his usual business."

"It is well settled that while this property is the subject of interstate commerce, no state, municipality or other power but Congress can impose taxes, restrictions or regulations upon it, except so far as is proper in the exercise of police regulations for the protection of the health, morals and person of the citizen, and except for proper charges and regulations for the use of local instruments as aids or instruments to such commerce, such as docks, bridges, wharves, elevators, ferries, pilotage, etc."

"Under the act of Congress of May 23, 1884, establishing a bureau of animal industry, and the act of March 3, 1891, for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, etc., the general government has established inspectors at the Kansas City stock yards, assuming that such stock comes within the purview of said acts of Congress."

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GREAT LINCOLN DAY

THE LIVING FLAG AND THE VETERANS

Veterans and Civilians Join Hands and Circle to the Left in the Greatest Parade Ever Seen in the Capital City—The Flag the Feature.

Friday of the reunion was known as Lincoln day. It was unquestionably the biggest day of all. At the grounds the morning was devoted to the usual exercises, and preliminary preparation to participate in the Lincoln day exercises up town.

Up town, the people were astir early preparing the floats and paraphernalia for the monster parade.

At noon the crowds began to flock toward the points of vantage along the line of march, and especially in the vicinity of the living flag. Although scheduled to start at 2 o'clock, it was somewhat later before it got under way. The parade headed by a platoon of police, and under command of Marshal Sizer, was a glorious sight, and will live long in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to witness it. After making the uptown march, the parade encircled the capitol grounds and afforded the marchers an excellent opportunity to see the living flag. The living flag, composed of twelve to sixteen hundred children, attracted the old soldier as nothing else could have done. The children who formed the stripes were dressed in red and white. Two rows of white alternated with two of red. Those who formed the blue field were of course in blue, the stars, properly arranged, being large tin ones. The dimensions of the flag were 64x28 feet. While the parade was passing the flag, the children sang patriotic songs, swaying to and fro as they did so, which gave the flag the appearance of waving gently in the breeze.

Thursday at the reunion was a day for the veterans. They, and recovered from their wetting the day before and were in excellent spirits. The usual routine morning exercises were had. In the afternoon Hon. J. S. Morton made a lengthy talk to the old soldiers. The evening campfire got under way early and unalloyed happiness characterized it. J. Wesley Tucker was present and amused the campers with a few anecdotes. Hon. Church Howe gave the veterans a good talk, and took that occasion to bid his comrades good bye previous to his departure to the Sicily mission. Mrs. Kate Shepherd, a union spy who was with the 65th Illinois, spoke at the campfire.

ANGRY MEN AFTER HIM.

Unknown Man Assaults a Young Woman Near Junata.

The people of Junata and vicinity are aroused over a brutal assault committed last Friday by an unknown man upon the person of Miss Emma Schofield, a young lady eighteen years of age, living with relatives near town. The young lady's clothing was almost torn from her in her efforts to protect her honor and she was left in an unconscious condition. When she recovered she made her way home and told what had happened. The alarm was given and men started out in all directions.

Intra-Mural Cyclopedia.

Instead of the intra-mural railway by means of which visitors at the world's fair were enabled to make the circuit of the grounds, the trans-Mississippi is likely to have a eycelway that will perform a similar service. An overhead track like a trolley wire will encircle the grounds, along which immense carriages resembling inverted bicycles will run, the wheels traversing the wire and the carriage being suspended therefrom. Each carriage will accommodate four or five passengers, one of whom will propel it by means of pedals. Carriages may run either singly or in trains. The applicants for the privilege of furnishing this novelty propose to put in 300 carriages.

Can't Abrogate Contract.

Judge E. P. Holmes Friday decided that Mrs. F. M. Williams cannot be ousted from the superintendency of the home for the friendless by the appointee of Governor Holcomb, Mrs. C. S. Jones, under the act of the last legislature. The judge says that the contract with the state in 1881 constituted certain vested rights in the society of the home for the friendless that cannot be alienated without sufficient cause. He denies the preemptory writ.

Road Hog Causes an Accident.

Last Friday evening as Miss Mary Kemp and her young sister were driving out of St. Edwards in a road cart they were run over by a man driving a load of grain. They were both thrown out and Miss Kemp's left arm was broken below the elbow. Great indignation is manifested over the conduct of the fellow, as he refused to turn out enough to allow the girls to pass the corner of a wire fence. The man, whose name is unknown, drove off without stopping to ascertain if the young ladies were seriously hurt or not.

For the Exposition.

The secretary of the navy has notified General Manderson that he had recommended that the billet head and bell of the battleship Omaha, which is in use by the treasury department in the harbor at San Francisco, be sent to Omaha for exhibition at the exposition along with the silk flag now in the Omaha public library which was made by the sailors of that ship and presented to the city.

The object of the butcher's advertising is to make both ends meet.

WANTS TO PURCHASE.

Will Therefore Test Law Withdrawing School Land From Sale.

House roll 124, withdrawing school land from sale, is to be tested as to its validity. Under the act the board of educational lands and funds can make lease contracts only. There was some complaint because holders of lease contracts were given short notice of the change and were therefore obliged to give up their holdings, being unable to meet delinquent payments due the state. Those who could meet all delinquent payments had the privilege of buying the land, but many claimed they did not have sufficient notice to enable them to make the necessary arrangements.

The firm of Conley & Fulton of Pawnee City have taken steps to test the validity of the law. They sent in an application for a state contract covering a piece of school land in Pawnee county. They made the application in the name of T. Patterson and claim the right to buy was accorded them by the terms of the lease contract. After looking the matter up the board decided they could not act on the matter as no record existed to show that T. Patterson had a claim to the land in question. There is no record of a lease or assignment in his name. It is not doubted that Mr. Patterson holds an assignment of a lease contract, but it is not on record. The board holds that all assignments must be recorded in the office of the land commissioner.

If Mr. Patterson holds the sale contract the ruling of the board will be the same, as the members think the law governing lease contracts also governs sale contracts.

But in addition to this the board, or a majority of the members, denies that a lease contract gives the holder a right to purchase at his option. Attorney-General Smyth has investigated this question and he holds that there is no such right accorded holders of lease contracts. It is reported that several years ago contained a clause stating that the lessee could buy at his option, but the attorney-general says there is no authority for such a clause. It is believed that such contracts have not been issued by the state for many years, but if anyone comes forward with one, its validity will be questioned by the state board.

Will Appeal the Case.

The case of the state against Mrs. Williams, superintendent of the home for the friendless, which was decided last week by Judge Holmes of the district court in favor of the society for the home for the friendless, is to be appealed to the supreme court by Attorney-General Smyth as soon as a transcript can be prepared. The case will be taken to the supreme court on petition in error. It is not probable that the case can be finally submitted to the supreme court for two months and some time will be required before the court can hand down an opinion. There is still some talk of the attorney of the society of the home beginning suit, but if the rights of the home can be tested in the suit brought by the state no action will be commenced.

Members of the board expect to hear more from the Pawnee firm, but they think that if Patterson has any claim on the land he should apply through the county commissioners whose duty it is to proceed with an appraisal for sale. Then the matter will be ready to present to the state board for approval. The board expects to refuse all such applications and will stand by the Sheldon law. If the law is to be tested, the question at issue will be the right of the legislature to set aside an implied contract as set forth in lease contracts.

Horses Dying of a Peculiar Disease.

A great many horses are reported dying in the vicinity of Rising City from a spinal disease of peculiar fatality. Dr. Foster, a prominent veterinarian of Galesburg, Ill., who has lately been in this section, says that this disease is fatally prevalent in Illinois, more horses being lost in that state by reason of it than from all other diseases combined. There seems to be no cure for it.

May Whisper Nearly 2,000 Miles.

Recently there has been put in the Lincoln telephone exchange long distance connection, and Lincolinites may now whisper with Chicago, New York and elsewhere. All Nebraska points have access to this connection. The charges to talk are, between New York and Lincoln, \$10.50 for five minutes; between Lincoln and Chicago, \$5.50. The night rate is just half.

CONDENSATIONS

W. R. Moore of Alma fell from a windmill tower and broke a wrist and several ribs.

The jury in the Beecher trial at Beaver City declared him not guilty of the murder of Gil Mosher. The verdict meets the approval of the citizens.

Henry Van Loon of Tecumseh may possibly lose the sight of one eye. He was coiling some barbed wire when one end of it flew around and hit his optic with serious force.

The persistent efforts of Pastor Campbell of the Plattsburgh M. E. church have at last been rewarded by the lifting of the \$10,000 debt that has been hanging over the church. The money was all pledged last Sunday.

Mrs. J. H. Norton of Fremont has been adjudged insane and has been taken to a Council Bluffs asylum. It is believed by her physician that proper treatment will fully restore her.

The county commissioners of Douglas county have decided to submit to the voters the proposition to bond the county for \$100,000 to aid the exposition.

The southward migration of an immense swarm of grasshoppers of sufficient magnitude to partially obscure the sun, was observed at points in eastern Nebraska at noon Saturday last.