

SANTIAGO IS RUINED. DATTERED BY WARSHIPS FOR THREE HOURS.

The United States Ships Hardly Felt the Responsive Fire of the Enemy—During Bombardment of the Fort the Insurgents Made an Attack on the City.

CAPE HAYTIES, Hayti, June 8.—Fighting before and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba continued the greater part of yesterday morning from 7:15 o'clock until nearly 11 o'clock. Ten of the American warships maintained a steady and carefully directed fire against El Morro castle and the batteries at Punta Gorda, Saona and Cinesseales, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor. The percentage of effective projectiles was very large.

It appears from the best information obtainable at this place, the cable station connecting with Santiago de Cuba, that immense damage was inflicted on the enemy. The Spaniards admit that the bombardment of the American fleet was most destructive. About 1,500 projectiles are said to have been fired by the American warships and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish forts and ships was scarcely felt at all by the Americans.

The fortifications near the entrance of the harbor are described as riddled with solid shot and shattered by the explosion of the immense shells fired by the American battleships.

The Spanish batteries are understood to have been virtually silenced and El Morro and the fortifications at Saona and Punta Gorda are reported to have been demolished by the three hours' unintermitted hammering of the American fleet.

The American attack is next said to have been specially directed against Agudores, a small coast town a little to the east of the entrance of Santiago bay. The idea of the American admiral, it appears, was to land troops and siege guns there, after reducing the defenses of the place, and thence make a close assault upon Santiago, which in view of the present condition of its fortifications, may be expected to yield very soon after the beginning of such an attack.

Heavy cannonading was opened on Agudores at about midday yesterday. The latest advices received here from Spanish sources do not indicate the duration of the fire or whether American troops and siege guns were actually landed at Agudores, but, from the information obtainable, it cannot be doubted that the net result of yesterday's fighting was extremely disastrous to the Spanish defenses.

It is also understood here that the Cuban troops maintained throughout the greater part of yesterday an attack by land on Santiago, and the Spanish reports say the garrison lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The military commander of Santiago de Cuba acknowledges the following casualties among the land forces: Colonel Ordóñez, Captain Sánchez, Lieutenant Yrizar of the artillery and Perez and Garcia, both Spanish officers whose rank is not mentioned. These officers were killed.

The Spaniards also admit that twenty-one infantry soldiers were severely wounded, and one soldier was killed. But it is believed that the losses of the Spaniards were much heavier. In the naval forces the Spaniards say that the officer who was second in command of the partly dismantled Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and five sailors and an ensign were killed. The Spanish sailors wounded, it is asserted, number sixteen men.

THEY HAVE LEFT HAWAII.

The Charleston and Manila Transports Sighted by a Merchant Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The steamer Belgic arrived from the Orient via Honolulu early this morning, but was sent into quarantine, three cases of smallpox having developed on board since her departure from Hong Kong. The Belgic reports sighting the first fleet of transports, which left this city May 25, about 150 miles east of Honolulu.

At 10 o'clock the Merchant's exchange received word from the Belgic that that vessel had sailed from Honolulu Wednesday and that the Charleston had arrived at Honolulu two days before and was coaled at the time of the departure of the Belgic. Preparations were being made at Honolulu for the reception of the troops which were expected to arrive there on the day the Belgic left. The town was beautifully decorated and a public reception was to be given the men on the troop ships.

Gridley's Body May Be Cremated.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A private dispatch from Mrs. Gridley, widow of the late commander of the cruiser Olympia, was brought to the department yesterday by Mr. Harry Smith, a friend of the family. She asks that the remains be cremated at Yokohama if there are facilities there for this disposition. Otherwise, she wishes to have the remains embalmed and sent to this country. The department will do everything possible to comply with the desire of Mrs. Gridley.

Persistent Peace Rumors.

LONDON, June 8.—There are persistent rumors in diplomatic circles, especially in London, that peace is not distant, and that both Spain and America are anxious for it. A reflection of these rumors is seen in the continued buoyancy of Spanish 4s, although no confirmation of peace rumors is obtainable from any source.

Italian Cruiser Bound for Cuba.

GIBRALTAR, June 8.—The first-class armored Italian cruiser Carlo Alberto, bound for Cuba, has arrived here.

OREGON'S 13-INCH SHELL.

Flags Have with Cruiser Reina Mercedes' Upper Works.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A dispatch from Cape Haytien, describing the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba on Monday, says that the forts about the harbor are a mass of ruins. The Morro is a shapeless pile of ruined masonry and dismantled guns and the Estrella battery is sutterly ruined. This result, the dispatch says, was the work of ten American ironclads which passed back and forth from Port Cabros, on the west, to Port Agudores on the east of the harbor entrance, discharging their heavy guns as they steamed along, so that scarcely a yard of the coast escaped the deadly cannonading. At Port Agudores the fort recently constructed by Colonel Ordóñez, the famous artillery expert, was blown to dust and Colonel Ordóñez himself was badly wounded by the flying splinters and debris. Captain Sanchez and Lieutenant Yrizar, artillery officers, were also wounded. Two infantry lieutenants, Garcia and Perez, and twenty-one privates are reported fatally wounded.

Later in the day the American ships moved closer toward the mouth of the harbor where the old cruiser Reina Mercedes had been discerned attempting to place explosives about the hull of the Merrimac to blow her to pieces and to clear the channel.

A 13-inch shell from the Oregon landed squarely about her pilot house and tore all her upper works to splinters. Her "second commodore," five of her sailors and a marine were killed. A second lieutenant of the Reina Mercedes and sixteen of her men were very seriously wounded.

A shower of shells and shot fell on and around the old cruiser and she was so badly damaged that her crew, by order of Admiral Cervera, abandoned the ship for the shore for safety.

About noon, according to the Cape Haytien dispatch, a landing party of American marines near Baiquiri was attacked by Spanish infantry and a squad of cavalry. The insurgents were posted in the neighborhood, and with the aid of the marines successfully took up a position, holding it and later making it a base from which they operated. The Spanish force was defeated with heavy loss and driven back toward Santiago, leaving their wounded behind them.

The Americans are now entrenched near Baiquiri and are landing heavy guns preparatory to moving them toward Santiago and laying siege to the city.

There is a panic in Santiago. The residents who can are fleeing to the country, joining the insurgents or doing anything to get away from the certain destruction that now awaits Cervera's fleet and the forces of Punta Linares.

A LAND BATTLE IS REPORTED.

Americans Said to Have Defeated the Spanish Forces.

CAPE HAYTIES, Hayti, June 8.—A landing of American troops was effected yesterday near Baiquiri, some distance east of Agudores and near the railroad station connecting with Santiago de Cuba. Later an engagement took place between the American force and a column of Spanish troops which had been sent against the landing party. The accounts of the battle obtainable here are from Spanish sources, and do not set forth the result. Therefore it is to be inferred that the Americans were victorious, and that is the belief which prevails here.

It is said that only 500 American troops were landed at Baiquiri, or possibly at Agudores, the two places being confused in the reports reaching here. It seems to be admitted that the fire of the American soldiers was so accurate that the Spaniards were compelled to flee from the fortifications they were defending.

Baiquiri is a little town eighteen miles east of the mouth of Santiago bay. Deep water comes in close to its small wharves and the land slopes gradually up and back from the sea to the interior.

From the town of Baiquiri, by easy grades, extends a road to the town of Santiago. The road is built of coral and is firm in wet weather or in dry.

It is only sixteen miles from Baiquiri to a ridge from the top of which the Santiago bay and the town can be overlooked. It is to the top of this ridge the Spanish soldiers dragged their guns the other day and drove the insurgents back. There are about 6,000 Spanish soldiers in this city. Three thousand of these soldiers are regulars. The other 3,000 are Cubans who have been forced into the service and who, it is asserted, would welcome a Spanish defeat.

SPAIN'S OFFICIAL PROTEST.

The United States Declared to Have Violated International Law.

MADRID, June 8.—Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, has mailed to all the ambassadors of Spain a note and memorandum declaring the United States has violated international law by capturing Spanish vessels before a declaration of war, by bombarding ports without notice and by using the Spanish flag at Guantánamo.

A New Ship for Miller.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 8.—Commander J. H. Miller, whose ship Merrimac was sunk across the entrance to Santiago harbor to pen the Spanish fleet, has been assigned to the command of the Pompey.

The Judge Publishers Ask for Receivers.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The board of directors of the Arkell Publishing company and of the Judge Publishing company of New York have decided to go into voluntary liquidation, and have applied for temporary receivers.

SUNK IT THEMSELVES.

MERRIMAC BLOWN UP BY HER OWN CREW.

The Steamer Was Riddled by Spanish Projectiles When an Internal Torpedo Sank Her—Lieutenant Hobson is the New Hero—Held Prisoner by Cervera.

CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA (via Kings' Co. Jamaica), June 6.—Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday morning decided to close the narrow harbor entrance to Santiago de Cuba by sinking the collier Merrimac, loaded with coal, in the channel. He called for volunteers to go to almost certain death and 4,900 men offered themselves.

Lieutenant Hobson and six men were chosen, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning the Merrimac, under her own steam, entered the channel under a terrible Spanish fire. The vessel was riddled with projectiles, but she anchored and swung around.

Lieutenant Hobson then set off an internal torpedo with an electrical attachment. There was an explosion, the Merrimac sank and the channel was closed. Apparently Admiral Cervera will be unable to escape.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 6.—Hobson and the hero crew of the Merrimac were saved in the following manner: Unable, after the sinking of their vessel, to make their way back through the storm of shot and shell, they rowed into the harbor to the Spanish flagship and were taken on board unharmed.

The Spanish admiral, under a flag of truce, sent word to the American admiral that he offered to exchange the prisoners, adding that in the meanwhile Hobson and his party would be treated with the greatest kindness.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—It is now known that the navy department about ten days ago was considering a plan for closing the harbor at Santiago very similar in general scope to that apparently put into execution yesterday. It was proposed to get two large hulks or scows and fill them with big boulders. These were to be lashed on either side of a tug and run into the harbor and at the proper point were to be scuttled. Provisions were to be made for the safety of the crew by attaching to the tug a torpedo boat stern foremost. At the proper moment the crew was to go aboard the torpedo boat, scuttle the hulks by an electrical contrivance and cutting loose from the hulks made a rush for liberty and the open sea. There were signs that yesterday's project was a development of this idea. Probably the plan of taking in scows was rejected because Sampson could not waste valuable time in waiting for such a craft to be brought from the United States.

As to the reports of the Merrimac being removed by the Spaniards, as is reported to be under way at Santiago, the officials at the navy department declare this likely to be a difficult, dangerous and time-consuming operation. The hulk could be blown up by the use of dynamite charges which would not be difficult to place in the shallow water where the Merrimac lies. For the reports say the top of the funnel is above water, indicating a depth of about forty feet, but it is believed that the wreck lies in sight from the sea and it is not doubted Sampson will post some of the heavy ironclads in such a position as to be able to command the site with heavy guns and prevent the Spanish wreckers working. At night something might be accomplished by the wreckers, but even that work would be full of danger.

Substantial promotion is in store for the gallant men who took the Merrimac in, according to the statement of one of the officials competent to speak on this subject and to pledge the navy department. When they get out of their Spanish prisons they will profit by this in the shape of advance in numbers and in rating, which means money. The department, so far as is known, now holds no Spanish prisoners of war of rank. Colonel Cortijo and the Spanish surgeon, who was captured with him, having been surrendered in exchange for a couple of newspaper men, there now remain of prisoners of war only two or three private soldiers at Fort McPherson, and it cannot be expected that these can be exchanged for the American officers who were on the Merrimac. The captives, therefore, are likely to remain prisoners in Santiago until the peace surrenders or Sampson manages to capture the Spanish officers or equal rank men to the same number as the Merrimac's little crew.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 6.—There is peace along the line of the blockade, while the Spaniards on shore continue day and night to strengthen the fortifications and throw up new ones. This continues to be the order of things on the northern coast of Cuba.

The Spaniards are taking advantage of every day of grace left them in Cuba to prepare to resist the inevitable invasion in the near future. Lately, however, the energy of the enemy seems to have been doubled. This work of strengthening the shore defenses has gone on without interference and it is evident that lack of interference has made the Spaniards bolder.

MRS. LEASE ILL IN OREGON.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 6.—Mary Elizabeth Lease, the well known Kansan, is seriously ill at the Imperial hotel. While addressing a political meeting on the East side Thursday night she became too ill to proceed and went at once to her hotel. It was heart trouble, and her discomfort increased rapidly after she reached her room. A physician was called and found her suffering from what is known as "ribbit heart," a result of overwork. She will not be able to fill engagements for some time.

THE NAVY'S GREATEST HEROES.

Washington Thinks the Merrimac's the Boldest Achievement in Naval History.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—"The cork in driven in the bottle," was the comment of the naval officers at the navy department this morning upon the news of the sinking of the collier in the entrance of Santiago harbor. They are absolutely satisfied that the ship was sent in by design of Sampson to close the channel and prevent the escape of the Spanish squadron and that the undertaking was successful.

If so, this will rank as one of the boldest achievements in naval history. It will outrank even Cushing's famous attack upon the Albatross with his little torpedo boat. That is the opinion of the navy department at least. The officers say that Cushing had a fighting chance to escape after making his attack and he did indeed escape. There was no such chance for the men who took the Merrimac into Santiago harbor under the guns, which Schley's report described as of great power, and over nests of submarine mines, anyone of which was sufficient to crush in the bottom of the ship.

One of the reasons that form the basis of the conviction that the Merrimac was purposely sunk in the channel is the fact that the ship was of little value as a naval vessel. She had broken down in her machinery and was kept at work only with difficulty. Some of Crank's letters are at once laughable and pathetic in their recital of the trials and tribulations the young officer suffered for about 25 years old, in his efforts to make the machinery work at all. This is just the kind of craft that would be selected to block up the channel. She is of iron, and therefore not to be easily removed by the Spaniards. Then she was empty, and so of no further immediate value to the fleet.

Another reason for believing that the Merrimac was purposely sunk is the small number of the crew aboard, according to the reports. There seems to have been just enough on her to steer the ship and keep the engines moving. The normal crew of the collier was about forty men, so the others must have been taken off in advance. It is said at the navy department that there is no possibility that the American sailors captured by the Spaniards will suffer. They are not spies in any sense, but prisoners of war, and so far there has been no disposition shown by the Spaniards to mistreat such prisoners.

Captain Sigbee was at the department this morning. He said he had no doubt that the Merrimac was scuttled in the narrow neck of the harbor at the direction of Admiral Sampson. It was the right thing to do.

Having successfully bottled and corked the Spanish fleet, Admiral Sampson and the fleet can afford to wait patiently the arrival of the invading forces under General Shafter. Two purposes are said to have been served by sacrificing the Merrimac, in addition to blockading the channel successfully the Spanish mines were also located.

Under the circumstances Admiral Sampson's tactics are commended on all sides.

IT MAY GO TO MANILA.

Main May Seek to Recover Possession of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Information, which is regarded as entitled to consideration, has been received indicating that the destination of the Spanish reserve squadron being mobilized at Cadix is Manila, and for that reason the administration is taking steps to hasten reinforcements to Admiral Dewey.

The information as to the destination of the Cadix fleet is not considered so definite, however, as to lead to the neglect of precautions in the Atlantic, and several scouts are to be dispatched to look out for the fleet if it should attempt to cross the Atlantic.

SCHLEY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Reconnaissance Satisfied Him That Cervera's Fleet Is in Santiago Harbor.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The navy department has bulletined the following report from Commodore Schley:

"Secretary Navy, Washington: Made reconnaissance this afternoon, May 31, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans, to develop fortifications, with their character. The fire was returned without delay by the heavy batteries to the east and west, large caliber, long range. The range was 7,900 yards. Reconnaissance developed satisfactorily the presence of the Spanish squadron lying behind the island near the upper forts, as they fired over the hill at random. Quite satisfied the Spanish fleet is here.—SCHLEY."

VOTED DOWN THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Morgan's Proposition to Enforce the Old Law Defeated by Three Votes.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mr. Morgan offered an amendment in the Senate today requesting the secretary of the treasury to proceed with the collection of taxes under the provisions of the income tax law of 1894, not directly repealed by the Dingley bill. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 35 to 38.

REBEL SUCCESS IN DOMINICA.

CAPE HAYTIES, Hayti, June 6.—It is rumored here that the insurgents in Santo Domingo have captured the town of Santiago de Los Caballeros, on the Yaque river, 103 miles east of this place.

A correspondent at Puerto Plata cables a confirmation of the reports of the repulse of the revolutionary party at Monte Cristi. General Augustin Morales and Romjo Buzet were killed. Five of the insurgents were taken prisoners and shot. The others escaped in the steamer Panita.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

SUCCINCT SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS.

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days Briefly Mentioned—All Portions of the State Covered—A Thorough Resume of Nebraska News.

Wednesday, June 1.

Mrs. Tiffany, matron at the Beatrice institution for feeble minded youth, is reported dangerously ill.

Mrs. Ella Synmonds of 224 Harney street, Omaha, was burned to death by an explosion of coal oil which ignited her clothing.

John Hunt, engine foreman for the R. & M. at Omaha, was crushed to death beneath the wheels of a switch engine near Harvard street.

Sam Chaska, the half breed Sioux Indian, once the husband of the St. Louis girl, Cora Belle Fellows, was placed in the penitentiary yesterday under a one year sentence for stealing harness. Chaska has received a great deal of notoriety over his marriage to Miss Fellows, who is a white woman and was a teacher in an Indian school. The couple are divorced.

Saturday, June 4.

The national convention of the association of charities and corrections will be held in Omaha the second week in September.

The residence of Colonel Cotton at Norfolk was robbed of cash and valuables to a large amount. The burglary was committed in broad daylight while the family were away.

Information was forwarded yesterday by Adjutant-General Barry to companies comprising the Third regiment, Nebraska national guards. In a circular letter the adjutant-general notifies company organizations of the acceptance of the regiment by the war department, authorizes companies to be recruited to 100 enlisted men and officers, calls attention to the fact that under the state law all officers elected by companies shall be subject to approval of the governor, and repeats the governor's address to the First and Second regiments wherein it was stated that the governor desired to have companies and regiments maintain their organization intact when mustered into the government service.

The words of General Wade when he notified Colonel Bills of his appointment as brigadier-general show better how he stands than any explanation would. "You will take immediate command of the brigade, colonel," he said. "It is not necessary to inform you why the change is made because I think you will understand. I have watched you and your regiment since your arrival and I want to say now that for executive ability in the conduct of your regiment you are not excelled by regular army or volunteer officer. The condition of your camp and the way it is policed should make it a model to be followed by all officers." "You pay me the highest compliment I have ever received in my military experience, sir, and coming from you, a regular army officer of such magnificent training it is certainly appreciated," was the courteous response of the Nebraskaan. The mere appointment of Colonel Bills is in itself an honor to Nebraska. But when it is known that Colonel Hardin whom he succeeds is an officer of twenty-seven years experience in the regular army, Nebraskaans will know better how to appreciate it.

Sunday, June 5.

The Webster-Zouaves of Omaha have adopted as their badge a shield bearing the blue and the gray as their colors in recognition of the new union of the north and south.

Nels Swanson, of Lincoln, a brother-in-law of Richard Bjorkman the Lincoln fireman called to service in the navy, says he enlisted six hours after reaching Chicago. Mr. Bjorkman will enter active service at once, but does not know yet upon what ship he will serve.

Winston Taylor was arrested yesterday afternoon at Lincoln by Detective Malone and Postoffice Inspector Sinclair for sending obscene letters through the mail. The evidence against the man if backed up by complete confession and the question now seems to be what to do with him. He has been working as a stable man, gardener and choreman for South Lincoln people for some time. Some years ago he suffered from a sunstroke which rendered him irresponsible at times. Of late he has seemed fanatical on religious and moral subjects. This led him to take it in his head to warn two members of Trinity M. E. church against each other by writing letters in great number containing insinuations which will render him liable under the federal law. He had allowed the matter to become so much a part of his every thought that he seemed to be plotting bodily harm against the persons whom he had in mind and the police believe that had he not been discovered when he was, he would have done them injury. The recipients of the letters were Miss Kittle Baldwin, a kindergarten teacher, and J. M. Jaques, a grain dealer.

The officers of the Epworth assembly have signed a contract for holding the assembly at Lincoln for the next five years. This year the meeting will be held some time in August.

A. A. Reed of Croto has been recommended to the government by Governor Holcomb as the proper person to recruit a company for Millionaire Belmont's regiment of sharpshooters.

Boys of the Second Nebraska are spending their spare time searching for relics of the battle of Chickamauga. They are being rewarded by finding rusty bayonets, grapeshot, etc.

Monday, June 6.

Robert W. Shaefer has been appointed elevator conductor in the Lincoln public building at a salary of \$500 per annum.

Lightning struck the barn on the premises of George T. Woods, at Dakota City, but luckily did no damage other than ripping the boards off of one end of the structure. The building contained fifteen head of stock, none of which suffered a shock, and how the building missed igniting is quite a question.

Charles Lyford, an old soldier from the Ft. Leavenworth soldiers' home, with a furlough good until June 5 in his pocket, was found dead in a lodging house at 220 South Twelfth street, Omaha, at 4 o'clock yesterday. He retired early last night and nothing more was heard of him until a policeman forced the door. It is believed that he died of apoplexy.

The residence of W. H. Rightmeyer, in Highland park addition to Columbus, was burned to the ground. Although when the alarm was turned in the rain was falling in sheets, the department responded very promptly and soon had two streams of water playing on the fire. Even this together with the heavy rain could not check the flames which had gained much headway, and only the charred walls of the first story are left. The building was temporarily unoccupied. Origin of the fire is a mystery. The property was valued at about \$1,000. Insurance said to be \$2,000.

Bert McFarger, an eighteen-year-old boy living at Havlock, was drowned yesterday in Salt creek, about one and a half miles north of Havlock. The body has not been recovered owing to the high water. The young man started yesterday morning from Havlock with Harry Bell, John Bignell and John Ackerman. They took a team and expected to spend the day at the creek. They went to what is known as the cut-off near Crighton's lake, and one or two went in swimming. Young McFarger could not swim, but waded into the creek, which was then bank full. It is supposed that he fell into a deep hole. He sank and was not seen again by his companions. The creek was running swiftly and all efforts to recover the body failed.

Lincoln Modern Woodmen of America observed the memorial day of their order yesterday. The different camps of Lincoln attended divine service in a body and afterwards decorated the graves of deceased members with flowers, with the usual ceremonies. The services were held at St. Paul's M. E. church. Master of Ceremonies William Hargreaves announced the opening hymn, "America." Rev. H. H. Powers then led in prayer. Rev. Mr. Hilton made a short, but feeling address. After the services the camps marched in the following order to the cemetery, taking cars at Nineteenth and O streets: Browne's band, Lincoln division No. 1 uniformed rank Forrester, under Capt. A. G. Herrick. This organization put up a very neat appearance in their fatigue uniforms and axes. At Wynika the graves were decorated with the usual ritual services. The uniformed rank formed a square about the grave, "granular axes" and gave the "Woodman's honors," clipping the hands twice.

Tuesday, June 7.

T. B. Irwin, the stock man of Gordon, says there are more cattle in Nebraska at the present time and more arriving daily than at any time during the history of the state.

The climate seems to be propitious for breeding hogs. Last evening another one of the hionesses in the Hagenback trained animal show at the Omaha exposition gave birth to four kittens, the second litter of the same dimensions born there since the animals arrived.

State Treasurer Meserve has called in \$63,000 worth of general fund warrants for June 15. This call brings general fund warrants up to the end of the biennial term ending November 30, 1896. A call made recently is for about \$68,000 to become effective about June 15.

Calvin O. Waxley of Omaha has sued George Krier for \$5,000 for alienation of Mrs. Waxley's affections. Plaintiff says that he has been married for eleven years and never encountered trouble with his wife until a year ago when Krier began paying her attentions and that she left his home last Friday.

Ben Williams and Frank Roberts, two men arrested on the charge of stealing eight hogs from E. L. Giffing's farm near Ayr, Adams county, were given a hearing yesterday. The evidence against them was sufficient to justify conviction and they were bound over to the district court in the sum \$300 each.

Edward B. Logan of Wakefield writes as follows to Governor Holcomb: "I can get 100 good, stout Indian boys who are all good fighters and would like to have a company of them to fight Spaniards. They are all young, strong and brave, and they can all shoot straight. Please let me know when you want them and I will gather them at Wakefield. They will make the Spaniards run."

The state exposition commission is making preparations for the formal dedication of the Nebraska building June 14, that being the day that has been set apart for the ceremony, and acting on this fact the day has been termed Nebraska day. Whether or not it is intended that this shall be the state's day at the exposition has not been announced, but it is expected that the dedication of the fine building to which representatives of other states are invited by the people of Nebraska will bring large crowds to Omaha from all over the state.