THE CHOLERA AGAIN.

A Grave Increase in the Epidemic-Dr Koch's Researches.

A Marseilles dispatch says: There was a grave increase of cholers during Sunday night in all the stricken towns, and as far as heard from there has been a general increase. Dr. Bossano telegraphs: There have been ten deaths here since my midnight dispatch was sent. There are rumors of others in the immediate neighborhood. But the suburbs of Marseilles have not been as fearfully visited as the outskirts of Toulon. News has come in that at St. Henri. a village of 2,500 people some nine miles north of Marseilles, there were six deaths from cholera. At Gignac one patient died four hours after the first symptoms, a rapidity in arriving at the fatal end of the disease which is unprecedented. An analysis of the water of the Rhone, near Aries, is said to have shown microbes by the million. From Algiers the news is worse. A number of additional villages on the frontier, in the Department of Var, are said to be suffering from cholers, among them Auriol and De-trousse. At Marseilles for the last seventytwo hours there have been fifty deaths many of them occurring among the returned emigrants who have been forced to seek their homes through hunger. Want of food seems particularly to make people sus-ceptible to cholera germs in the air and water, owing to the temporary disuse of the organs. The relaxation of precautions because of over-confidence has also been a fatal influence. It is believed now that the epidemic will rage until the 1st of October. It looks as if the plague had a firm footing in Italy. Three deaths are reported from Vignarolli and Pancheris.

The researches of Dr. Koch regarding the cause and progress of cholera have excited great interest in Poland, where epidemics somewhat similar to that now existing in France are of almost annual occurrence. The newspapers of Warsaw have devoted a great deal of space to the discussion of cholera, and cholera forms the leading topic of conversation in the cafes and other places of popular resort. One curious result of this general agitation is an offer by an educated Pole in middle age and vigorous health to allow himself to be inoculated with the cholera microbes, so that the effect of such an inoculation in a human being in normal health may be scientifically scruin-

Grand Army Reunion.

HEADQUARTETS DEPARTMENT OF NE) BRASKA, G. A. R., ASSISTANT AD-JUTANT GENERAL' OFFICE, DAVID CITY, August 11, 1884. General Order No. 17:

1. The sixth annual reunion of the Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held at Fremont, Ne-braska. The department will go into camp on Monday, September 1st, to remain six days. 2. Comrade John M. Thayer, post No.

11, Grand Island, has been selected by the reunion committee to command the camp. 8. The department officers have used every means in their power to procure tents from the United States and state governments and have failed in every attempt. It is therefore ordered that all posts in this department immediately on receipt of this or-der take the necessary steps to procure tents for their own use at this and future reunions. Commanders of posts will com-municate with Comrade N. G. Franklin, assistant quartermaster general at Lincoln, tent manufacturers to supply tents at a

great reduction. The tents will be sold as follows: 10x12 ft., 8 cz. buck (pins and poles complete) \$9; 12x14 ft., 8 oz. duck (pins and poles complete) \$11, and each order must be accompanied with check or money order for the amount. None but cash orders will receive attention. As the time is so short before the opening of camp comrades will see the necessity of immediate action. No blame must be attached to any officer of the department if you are not provided with shelter at Fremont. See general order 14,

June 18, 1884. 4. As soon as the railroad rates are as-certained they will be published in all the daily papers of the state.

The council of administration will assemble at headquarters tent on camp ground at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, September 2, to transact all business that may be pre-

sented to them. a 6. The department commander is pleased to again announce that the martial bands of this state who met in Lincoln on December 24, 25, and 26, 1883, perfected an organization, to be known as the State Band Association. All bands in the state are cordially invited to join this association. A copy of constitution and by-laws can be procured by applying to S. L. Hawley, secretary, Marley, Nebraska. All musicians holding certificates of membership in this association will be entitled to free transportation to the annual reunions. These can also be ob-

tained by applying to the secretary.

7. Owing to the resignation of Comrade
John F. Diener, Comrade A. Allee, of
Post No. 7, Omaha, is hereby appointed
department inspector. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
8. Comrade William Powell, Post No.

21, Syracuse, is hereby appointed aide-decamp on the department staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

9. S. R. Curtiss, Post 89, was erroneously reported delinquent in general orders No. 16, they having sent in reports and dues

June 30, 1884. 10. Comrade John A. Wood is commander of General Augur Post No. 192, Ewing, H. E. PALMER, By command of

Department Commander. BRAD. P. COOK. Assistant Adjutant General.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Thomas Sexton and William Reedmond Interviewed.

Thomas Sexton and William Redmond arrived at New York on | the 13th and immediately left for Boston to attend the land league convention. Sexton stated that his relations with Parnell and Davitt were friendly and that there was no estrangement between the two latter.

Sexton comes as Parnell's representative to the land league convention in Boston.
Sexton was seen by a reporter to whom he said: "My only purpose in this visit to America is to observe the formation and system of the league and discuss methods for fostering harmony, alone successful to the carrying out of the league. I do not deem it wise, in a year like this, when the country is absorbed in a presidential contest, to endeavor to gain attention for any other subject. I shall probably return home the 30th inst., as political events require my attention soon after."

Next year I shall come again and address Next year I shall come again and address citizens of your country on a subject of the work we have in hand." When asked if he had any special view of the news from the other side, Sexton said, "No; affairs remain about the same, land laws are badly administered. The government appointed land commissioners who are in sympathy land commissioners who are in sympathy with the landiord class, and they break the back of the Healy act. That the tenant should be compelled to pay rent on his own improvements is a shameful thing, and the leagues' first effort is toward the abolishment of that system. When we accomplish that end the adjudication of rents will be taken up. No doubt that question requires long consideration?" long consideration."

Fatal Dueling.

slurring remarks concerning Will H. Rogerson, a drummer from Cleveland, O. This soon reached Rogerson's ears, and Stables being a cripple Rogersen challenged him to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted, and at 10 o'clock last night they fought at ten paces with pistols and both were killed.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

The Wall Street Bank in New York Closes Its Doors.

The Wall Street bank in New York City has closed its doors, owing to the irregularities of the cashier. It will remain closed until all matters are investigated. The president is Thos. W. Evans, and the cashier John P. Dickinson. When the last annual statement was issued, in September, 1883, the figures were: Paid up capital, \$500,000; surplus, \$65,197; undivided profits, \$47.726. Kiernan's agency reports: "The vice-president states that the clearances of the bank will go through the clearing house to-day. The capital stock, \$200,000, will probably be swept away. The depositors will eventually be paid in full and it is likely that 50 per cent will be paid them by the end of this week." The cashier's shortage is stated to be \$200,000 and the bank has \$50,000 of bad debts. C. F. Timpson and C. T. Osborn, directors of the bank, made a thorough examination and decided, in justice to all parties, not to open the insti-tution at present. The result of their ex-amination is as follows: Deposits, \$1,250,-000; call loans, \$110,000; good business paper, \$350,000; cash, \$185,000. Cashier J. P. Dickinson has been lending money too freely on insufficient margins, and it is estimated that the loss will be about \$200,000. The bank was a debtor at the clearing house to the amount of \$280,000 on the morning of its closing but this sum was adjusted.

THE CROPS.

The Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The department of agriculture reports that

the average condition of the growing cotton in the United States has advanced from 86 per cent in July to a little above 87 per cent. The condition of corn average the same as in the July report, and is higher than in any August since 1880. It has been exceeded but three times in ten years-in 1875, 1879 and 1880, when it was 99 per cent. in each instance. There has been an improvement in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, New Jersey and the Pacific coast. A slight decline in the condition is reported in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and in some southern states. Drought has prevailed in portions of the Ohio valley and in Texas with considerable sever-ity, reducing the condition of corn 6 points. The averages of the principal states are: New the averages of the principal states are: New York, 99; Maryland, 94; Virginia, 95; North Carolina, 97; South Carolina, 94; Georgia, 97; Alabama, 99; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 78; Texas, 83; Arkansas, 91; Tennesse, 99; Pennsylvania, 60; Kentucky, 91; Ohio, 81; Indiana, 94: Illinois, 92; Iowa, 163; Missouri, 162; Kansas, 101; Nebraska, 105. The report for wheat training only the spring wheat region. The

includes only the spring wheat region. The average is 98, one point higher than in the ten last good spring wheat years, and higher than in any year since 1877. The average for the condition of oats is 94 one point lower than in 1883. The crop has been harvested in the lower latitudes and promises a fine yield in the most northern states.

The condition of rye averages 97, the same as last month. Barley also maintains its high condition, and buckwheat promises a full crop; in area

about the same as last year.

Tobacco promises a large crop. The prospect is favorable for another large crop of potatoes, but not so full in area as last year, being three per cent. smaller. The present indications point to a crop of about the present indications point to a crop of about the present indications point to a crop of about the present indications point to a crop of about the present indications point to a crop of about the present indications point to a crop of about the present indications point to a crop of about the present indications in the present indications point to a crop of about in the present indications point to a crop of about in the present indications point to a crop of about indications point in the present indications point to a crop of about indications point in the present indications point to a crop of about indications point in the present indications in the present indications in the present indications in the present indications in the present indication in the present in the present indication in the present indication in the present in the presen larger difference if future conditions should

THE HEORIC DEAD.

Arrival of the Remains of the Arctic Explorers.

The Greely expedition ships, "Bear," "Thetis" and "Alert," arrived the 8th off Governor's Island. Secretary Lincoln, Generals Sheridan and Hancock and other army and naval officers, with troops, received the bodies from the vessel, the forts firing funeral salutes. The following is a list of the dead and place of burial: Lieutenant James E. Lockwood, Annapolis; Lieutenant Fred F. Kisbingbury, Rochestieutenant Fred F. Kisbingburg, Rochestieutenant Fred F. Kisbingburg, Rochestieutenant Fred F. Kisbingburg, Rochestieutenant Fred ter, N. Y.; Sergeant Israels, Kalamszoo, Mich.; Sergeant David C. Ralston, Howard, Knox county, Ohio; Sergeant David Linn, Philadelphia; Sergeant William Cross, Washington; Corporal Joseph Ellison, Pottsville; Private William Whiteley Dallis And Private William Joseph Ellison, Pottsville; Private William Whistler, Delhi, Ind.; Private William A. Eilis, Clyde, N. Y. After the bodies were landed they were escorted by the troops to the hospital, where they will lie in state under a guard of honor until removed by friends. Rev. Dr. Goodwin, chaplain of Governor's Island, will read the burial service over the dead and deliver a sermon. The bodies of Henry and Schneider will be sent to Cypress Hill, the former der will be sent to Cypress Hill, the former to the vauit to await orders from Germany and the latter for interment in the government plot. The other bodies have been

claimed by relatives.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon the bodies of all except Henry and Schneider were replaced in wooden cases and conveyed to the barge office, from whence they will be taken to the railroads which will bear them to their final resting places.

A TEXAS DUEL.

How Two Young Rauchmen Settled Their Difficulty.

Bill Dougherty and Zach Gray, young ranchers residing at Sand Prairie. Texas, were the principals in a desperate duel, fought a few days ago, in which both men were wounded, Gray fatally. The trouble grew out of a feud of long standing and, as a means of adjustment, they agreed to use their revolvers until one or both fell-At the appointed time both were on hand, and, without parley, commenced action, each using single action Colt's 45 calibre pistols. After the first fire the men changed positions and began at will, Dougherty receiving one of Gray's three shots in the arm, while Gray, at Dougherty's fifth shot, fell with a bullet in the lower part of his back. This ended the battle, and the wounded men were cared for by their friends. who, from a distance, had watched the bloody

Private Henry's Remains. Coroner Robinson, of Long Island City, has written to Miss Dora Buck, at Lincoln, Neb., the sister of Private Henry, asking if she desires to have his remains examined. If she replies in the affirmative, the coroner will have them examined by Drs. Burnett and Hitchcock. Since the result of the examination of Kislingbury's remains, the citizens of Long Island City are greatly excited, but the coroner refuses to exhume Henry's body un-til authorized by his sister.

The Greely Expedition.

It is understood that the vessels of the Greely relief expedition will be put out of commission in a few days, and the officers and crews detached and placed in waiting orders. The supply ship Alert will probably be re-turned to the English government, as the ob-ject for which she was donated has been ac-complished.

Dr. Brown-Sequard believes that the conversion of venous blood into arterial, accompanied by alteration of color and plentiful admixture of oxygen, which takes place in shock, is due to a nervous inhibition of the circulation of

THE FOREIGN EPIDEMIC.

The U. S. Consul at Marseilles Enlightens Us Regarding the Disease.

Frank H. Mason, United States consul at Marseilles, in a dispatch to the senate department relative to the cholers at that place and Toulon, says: It appears that notwithstanding all the progress in medical science and the very perfect arrangements for collecting and treating stricken victims of the scourge, more than two-thirds of those attacked have died-even during the first fortnight of the epidemic, when all the sanitary conditions were most favorable. The almost immediate transmission of the dis-ease from Toulon to Marseilles and the enormous death rate of 70 per cent in the earliest stages of the epidemic, seem to prove that sanitary science and medical skill have made but little substantial progress in dealing with Asiatic cholera.

A second feature of the present epidemic is the rigor and deadliness of its attack as compared with that of the last great cholera summer-1865. The rapidity and virulence of this development are attributed in some measure to the intense damp and stifling heat which prevailed during most of the days since the 30th of June. There are physicians of judgment and experience who maintain that dessication is the only effective destroyer of the cholers microbe on a large scale, and that dry, hot weather, while it may be unfavorable for those already attacked, is most effective in staying the spread of the contagion. Fugitives from here have died at Aix, Grenable and other towns in southern France, but the epidemic has not thus far been kindled there, nor have any persons been attacked exc pt such as brought the contagion from this city or Toulon.

In view of the enormous emigration which has occurred since the outbreak, three weeks ago-estimated by good authority at one hundred thousand persons from Marseilles and fifty thousand from Toulon-and the distribution of this vast contingent throughout France, Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands, it is noteworthy and encouraging that no authenticated case of cholers has occurred among this army of fugitives at any point north of Grenable, although a great number of Italian working people left the two stricken cities for northern Italy during the early days of the epidemic, it has not, apparently, been carried with them, or if it

has, it is not yet developed. Nothing in all the dispute concerning the origin and cure of the disease has added any effectiveness to the means hitherto known for treating choleric patients, and the proportion of deaths to the cases appears to increase rather than diminish. A momentary gleam of hope was diffused by the announcement that patients had been rescued from the collapse stage of the malady at the hospital in Toulon by the inhalation of oxygen. but this encouragement has been clouded by the discovery that the effect of this pow erful stimulant was but temporary, and the patients thus treated finally died in the same ratio as those treated by other methods.

THE AGREEMENT.

How the Railroad Conference, Recently Held in Chicago, Terminated.

Messis. Clark, Kimball, Shelby and Stebbens of the Union Pacific, Mr. Hughes of the Denver & Rio Grande, Mr. Mitchell of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Mr. Holdredge of the B. & M., returned the great conference will be interesting. The chief obstacles to a harmonious conclusion was first the great number of roads interested, thirty-five, and second, the withdrawal by the Northwestern of its Sioux City & Pacific business from the Western Trunk Line Association, and demand for a share of the Union Pacific's cattle traffic at Council Bluffs. If this and the similar demand from the Burlington, are complied with, there will be no trouble regarding the maintainance of rates, but if they are ignored, there will probably be a loud bid at cut rates for the business. The chief objections to a division come from the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Rock Island, but it is not unlikely that these roads will with-

draw them rather than have a fight. A number of plans for settling the complications between the various western roads were proposed at the meeting of the committee, none of which found general support. One proposition was to form a general pool on all traffic between Chicago and St. Louisthrough the Pacific roads. This plan was highly satisfactory to the roads in the Western Trunk line Association, as it would have given them an opportunity to carry out the tripartite compact, but it was strongly opposed by the other roads, who thought it was a wild scheme that could never be carried out. Another proposition was to organize the present pools west of the Missouri river and form another pool east of the river, but this was not considered feasible until the status of the Northwestern in the Western Trunk Line Association was fully determined and some definite action taken as to what is to be done regarding its demand for a recognition of its Sioux City & Pacific line as one of the competitors with the roads west of the Missouri river. The great obstacles to be overcome before peace can be restored will be the refusal of the Burlington and Santa Fe roads to recognize the tripartite combination and the determination of the Rock Island to have the contract enforced for the time specified (six years), and also the action of ie Northwestern in regard to its Sioux City

Rounding Up the Horse Thieves.

Helena (Montana) dispatch: Meagre particulars have been received of another slaughter of horse thieves in the Muscle Shell region, one hundred and fifty miles pursuit of stolen horses a log house was discovered in the timber on the mountain side. It was secretly watched a day or two, during which time several small parties of men came and went, some by day and others by night, having in their possession horses evidently stolen. It becoming evident that it was a horse thief rendezvous, the cowboys congregated, and at night crawled up close to the house and attacked fourteen horse thieves, who were about the premises at the time. Nine were killed and five escaped. The cabin was set on fire and burned. No particulars have yet been received of the fight of Granville Stuart's cowboys with a band of thieves at the mouth of the Muscle Shell, though the fight must have occurred several days ago. The locality is over two hundred miles from Helena, with no telegraph communication. Never was there a period in the history of this or any other territory when so much horse thieving was going on. The citizens are determined to effectually stop it. Fully fifty thieves were hanged or shot in the month of July.

The Labor Convention. The New York labor convention recently in session at Utica, adopted resolutions that the executive committee be directed to use every honorable means in their power to have direct representatives nominated and elected to the legislature, and that it was the sense of the convention in localities where such action be taken it should receive practical aid from organized labor throughout the state. Also A Chattanooga special says: A very sensational tragedy occurred at Emery Gap, on the Cincinnati Southern Railway, fifty miles above this city, last night. About ten days ago a young man named Staples made numerous gases and their passage from tissue to blushing at every slight surprise, common to furnish cheap pauper labor to employers into the state of New York and the state. Also that "we demand of the legislature of the state of the state the passage of a law changing the Castle Garden labor bureau from a labor bureau to furnish cheap pauper labor to employers into a labor bureau for the benefit of workmen a labor bureau for the benefit of workmen in the same fact.

skilled labor of the United States, and we also How the Hand-Car Got 'Its Name. recommend the passers of a law to like sesse the best morey (ax obeli i null rais to \$10 per head, so as to stop the ladax of parties to this count, y, the money so re sed by the stax to be used as a find to the care and herefit of all imms. The selection was adopted demand native researce a law prombiting giving we'k by contact of other se, for the pure rase of a telescent of by the government of the s.a et of come employers who employ other than union men. A circular antagoristic to Gote nor Clevelard stand by many workingment had been introduced, and a number of a tempts made to offer resolunumber of aciempis made to offer resolutions denouncing the circular as unauthorized. The circular, and all resolutions relating to it, were ruled out of order, as not properly before the convention.

TRIPARTITE TROUBLES.

Movement that Will Compel the U. P. Disclose Its Position.

A Chicago dispatch says that the Northwestern having requested of its eastern connections as well as the Union Pacific and its western connections that it will not permit any of its business consigned to the Western Trunk-Line association or California Fast-Freight line to be diverted over any other lines than its own, will compel the Union Pacific to disclose its position at once in the triparcite complications. The eastern connections of the Northwestern will of course comply with the request of the latter, but what the Union Pacific will do has not yet transpired. If it complies with the request of the No. hwestern and refuses to divert the latter's business as requested by the Western Trunk-Line association, it would be conclusive proof that it is not in harmony with the Rock Island and Milwaukee and St. Paul, and will not aid them in carrying out the original tripar ite agreement. It it takes this position, then the Rock Island and Milwaukee and St. Paul will have no other alternative than to sue it for breach of contract. If it does not comply with the Northwestern's request and decides to take sides with its original allies -the Rock Island and the Milwaukee and St. Paul-then the Northwestern will have find out whether it can lawfully divert freight from one road to anothe, or discriminate in favor of one road against another. In either event the Union Pacific will have a hard road to travel. It is the general opinion that the Union Pacific would p: efer to get out of the tripartite combination altogether, and is anxious to form an offensive and defensive treaty with the Burlington on all business west of the Missouri river. It is stated that all arrangements for such a treaty have been perfected, but cannot be carried out so long as the tripartite complications are unsettled. The Union Pacific and Burlington are the more anxious to join hands on account of the position lately taken by the Chicago & Northwestern. But little doubt is expressed that this road really means to at once extend ts Sloux City and Pacific road through Wyoming to a connection with the Central Pacific and probably through to the Pacific coast. As the Northwestern is controlled by Vanderbilt, there can be no doubt as to its ability to car, jout such project. With such a line the Northwestern would prove a most formidable competitor against all the other Pacific roads. There are some, however, who do not believe that the Northwestern seriously contemplates the building of such a line, though they consider it probable that the extension may be made through Wyoming, but not further. In either event, however, the Northwestern would be able to sreatly injure the Union Pacific and the Burlington, and it is therefrom Chicago on yesterday. The result of fore necessary that these roads should join hands in an offensive and defensive treaty to he prepared to meet the competition of the Northwestern when it gets in the field.

THE MARKETS.

THE BEAUTY	10.		
OMAHA.			
VHEAT-No. 2	60	0	68%
ARLEY-No. 2	72	(m)	
YE-No. 3		0	4254
ORN-No. 2		0	38
ATS-No. 2		m,	321/4
UTTER-Creamery		a.	
SUTTER-Choice da ry	14	0	15
RAPES-Per basket	1 50	e.	2 00
cci-Fresh		400	13
HICKENS-Per doz, live		(a)	2 75
HICKENS—Dressed, per b	12		13
nick ans—Dressed, per m		0	
PPLES-Barcels		0	3 50
OTATOES-Per bushel		0	40
OMATOES-Per box	85	0	90
EEDS-Timothy	111	(ii)	
EEDS-Blue Grass			2 50
LAY—Bailed, per ton	9 00	0	11()
CHICAGO.			
VHEAT-Per bushel	781	(0)	79
ORN-Per bushel	7.1	Ca	52
ATS-Per bushel	94	6	25
ORK			19 ()
ARD—		Ø,	7 5214
MINI	4 00	100	8 the 72

ST. LOUIS. WHEAT-Per bushel.....
 WHEAT—Per bushel
 82 @ 82%

 CORN—Per bushel
 47½@ 48

 OATS—Per bushel
 26 @ 26½

 CATTLE—Exports
 6 30 @ 6 65

 SHEEP—Medium
 3 25 @ 3 50

 HOCS—Packers
 5 80 @ 6 21
 Hogs-Packers 5 80 @ 6 2)

Origin of "Whig" and "Loco-Foco."

Croffat's Letter.

Gen. James Watson Webb told me how the name "whig" came to be ap- state and government officials and visit plied to the great party that had its birth about 1830. He had been a warm and the interests of my country departisan of Jackson and resigned his mand. I entered upon my second term commission in 1827, came to New York of office in February last. In Salvador and started the New York Courier in the interest of that chieftain. He had some of the equipments of a successful editor; great positiveness, a clear head, a good memory, but he was not a scholar or an elegant writer, and he never

became either. One of the great grievances of his life was that Jackson, his hero, became "an northeast of Helena by cowboys. While in apostate"-that is, threw the federalits overboard, and, from being an advocate of the United States bank, became its eremy. Webb rallied the leaders of a new anti-Jackson party together, and gave them the name of mown.

the party.

It is said that the rate of the filtration of the water supplied by the variCuleago Herald.

Our train stopped at a way station; by the side of the track stood a handcar, with the name "The Bird" painted on it. The section boss and his men were there waiting for the passenger to get out of their way.

"How did you come to name your car that?" was asked of the boss, who puffed at his black clay pipe and replied:

"That was the result of a incident, your honor. 'Twas a good many year ago, when I was a meen un on the section. One evening I was in a hun. y cabin attindin' to the kids. It happened | shoulder. the track inspector was helpin of me align a bad curve, an' so wain No. 8 come along he signals her and gits aboard, it being a Saturday night and him anxious to git home over Sunday, ve know.

An idea struck me all of a sudden, and so I said. "Get out the rope, byes, and hich her on behint." The boys did it, too, and soon we was whizzing toward town. 'The 'taties won't be cold this night, said one of the boys, gleefully. 'That beats workin' of our passage all to pieces,' At first we enloved it, but purty soon we got to goin' faster and faster, when it wasn't so funny. The handles of the machine went up and down like mad; we had to let go our hold, an' if one of 'em had struck a man of us it 'ud have killed him dead. We had to hang all about the edges of the car, an' it bobbin' up an' down an' jumpin' around like a rubber ball.

I had just whipped out my knife to cut the rope with, when, begob, a wonto take legal action against it in order to derful thing took place. That hand-find out whether it can lawfully divert eac just raised herself off the rails, and sailed out behind like a flag. Up in the air like a streamer, three fut if an inch from the track-an' it's the solemn truth I'm tellin' ve -we flew along like a birrud. The handles stopped workin', 'cause the wheels didn't touch nothin' but air, and the danger of bein' brained was over. We was a runin' a mile a mieute then, an' for six mile we sailed in the air like a baloon. When we slacked up we were so lucky as to hev the wheels of our hand-car come square down on the rails. Thin I cut the rope, glad, you kin bet, to reach the end of my first and last journey in the air. Thet's how my car comed to be named "The Bird.

Something About the Smallest of the Central American Republics.

Dr. Zaldivar, president of the little republic of San Salvador, is making a brief sojourn in the United States on his way home from Europe. In an interview with a New York Mail and Express reporter he says of the country he represents: .

Salvador is not appreciated by and known to the people of the United States, I think, as well as her merits deserve. It is because of this belief that I am now here; combining with my pursuit of health the business of doing something toward extending the industrial relations of Salvador with the

United States. Salvador is one of the most rich and fertile countries in the world. We have no very poor people such as you have here. Everybody has enough for the necessaries of life, and to-day if a foreigner comes among us he is welcome and soon rises to the distinction of a freeholder. Our principal products are indigo and balsam of Peru. But we raise immense herds of cattle; and our gold and silver mines are among the first of the world. Our railroad facilities are good and are being rapidly improved; in short, there is no reason that Salvador should not deservedly take her place among the republics of the world. I have been absent from my country about four months, during which time I visited England, France and Spain. Though my travels have been purely social in character, -I was officially received with all honors by the French and Spanish governments. With King Alfonso and Queen Victoria I was accorded several personal interviews. I shall remain in the United States about ten days during which time I shall call upon the principal such places as I may think my work the president is elected for four years, but can succeed himself as often as the people so will it. We have two great parties there, the Conservatives and the liberals. Before I came on the field Don Fabio Moran and Gen. Lopez, both of them Salvadoreans, were candidates for the presidency, but I was the hon-

Nathaniel Hawthorne's Wife.

ored choice of the people.

Boston Letter to New Orleans Times-Democrat. The venerable Miss Elizabeth Peabody, now in her eighty-third year, is whig," by which for twenty-five a sister of Mrs. Horace Mann and of ears the great party was thereafter Mrs. Hawthorne. "Was Mrs. Hawthorne at all like Mrs. Mann or Miss His paper, the Courier and Enquirer, Peabody?" I asked Mrs. Whipple towas also responsible for the enemy's day. Miss Peabody and Mrs. Mann pseudonym. A democratic meeting in are very unlike, and each strong in inold Tammany hall in 1830 broke up in | dividuality. Mrs. Whipple told me in a row, as has occasionally been the case | reply that Mrs. Hawthorne was presince that time. One party blew all eminently the artist in her nature, and the candles out; and the other party she gave me a little picture of her having provided themselves with that when the Hawthorne's lived at Lenox astonishing new-fangled contrivance that will always stay with me. The known as a match, relighted them and | Whipples were visiting the Hawreassembled their scattered partisans. | thornes, who lived in the daintiest lit-This match coup de main astonished the cottage. For tea that night Mrs. everybody and caused great amuse- Hawthorne picked the currants and ment, for matches had then recently made the bread, and Mrs. Hawthorne been invented and were not yet in gen- | set the table so that Mrs. Whipple and eral use. They were generally called her husband could face the range of loco-focos (probably Italian "loco- hills, and they sat down just at the fuoco"-wild fire) and in the morning hour of sunset. A perfect flood of account given of the tumult the Cour- golden radiance mingled with the ier and Enquirer reporter called the dusky, purple shadows of defile and party who relighted the candles "loco- glen, and Mrs. Hawthorne said: "I focos." This became the nickname of wish I had a Japanese house that I might throw the whole side open to enchanting nicture "

STOCK DIRECTORY



DENNIS M'KILLIP.

to get from the 342d mile post where we had worked that day, into town. Ye see, I had a girlul thim days—the same what's now down there in the



W. J. WILSON.

Stock brand-circle on left shoulder; also dewlap and a crop and under half crop on left ear, and a crop and under bit in the Ranc's on the Republican. Postoffice, Max, Dundy county, Nebraska.



HENRY T. CHURCH.

Osborn, Neb. Range: Red Willow creek, in southwest corner of Frontier county, cat-tle branded "O L O" on right side. Also, an over crop on right ear and under crop on left. Horses branded "8" on right shoulder.



SPRING CREEK CATTLE CO.

Indianola, Neb. Range: Republican Val-ey, east of Dry Creek, and near head of Spring Creek, in Chase county, J. D. WELBORN,



Ranch 2 miles north of McCook. Stock branded on left hip, and a few double cross-es on left side. C. D. ERCANBRACK.



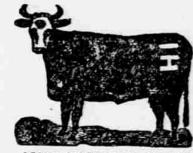
STOKES & TROTH.

P. O. Address, Carrico, Hayes county, Nebraska. Range, Red Willow, above Carrico. Stock branded as above. Also run the lazv e brand.



GEORGE J. FREDERICK.

Ranch 4 miles southwest of McCook, on the Driftwood. Stock branded "AJ" on the left hip. P. O. address, McCook, Neb.



JOHN HATFIELD & SON.

McCook, Neb., Ranch 4 miles southeast, on Republican river. Stock branded with a bar — and lazy I on left hip



J. B. MESERVE.

stanch, Spring Canyon on the Frenchman Ranch, Spring Canyon on the Frenchman River, in Chase county, Neb. Stock branded as above; also "717" on left side; "7" on right hip and "L." on right shoulder; "L." on left shoulder and "X." on left jaw. Half under-crop left ear, and squarecrop right ear.



JOSEPH ALLEN.

Ranch on Red Willow Creek, half mile above Osbern postoffice. Cattle branded on right side and hip above. 3-4

FOR SALE—Improved Deeded Farm and Hay Land. Timber and water. Two farm houses, with other improvements. Convenient to No. 1 school privileges. Situated on Republican Five many mouth of uated on Republican river, near mouth of Red Willow creek. Call on J. F. Black, on premises, or address him at Indianola, Nebraska.