

NEBRASKA.

Methodists of Syracuse are about to build a church.

The house of Postmaster Hantz of Humboldt was quite badly demoralized by fire a few days ago.

A little daughter of H. H. Hinman of Sidney stumbled while running across the switch tracks and fractured her leg.

Franklin county will have the largest yield of small grain it has had for years. Great preparation is being made to handle it and farm hands are being rapidly taken at double the usual prices.

Men in the section about Sidney are so scarce that it has been utterly impossible for the Sidney Stone company to get men or teams to load stone on the cars from its quarry to fill the orders. The ranchers on the Lodge Pole creek are also finding it difficult to get hands to harvest the immense alfalfa crop.

Adjutant General Barry has sent orders to the members of the Third regiment band to report at Fort Omaha for muster. Robert Brown of Lincoln is to be bandmaster, and sixteen of the members come from Falls City and other points in the state. Six are already enlisted in the Third regiment as privates.

The program of the American fisheries society which meets at Omaha July 23, and 24, has just been issued. W. L. May of the Nebraska fish commission is president of the society. Among the important papers to be presented is one by Dr. H. B. Ward of the University of Nebraska, on "Agricultural Experiment Stations and Their Work."

J. D. Brewer, an old resident of Columbus, was stricken with apoplexy and died in a very few minutes. He was in his usual health and arose about 5 o'clock and went to milk. He was found by his son a few minutes later lying on his face, dead. He was 50 years of age, was born in Ohio and came to Nebraska in 1866, first locating at Omaha, coming to Columbus in 1869, and had ever since resided there.

A most dastardly attempt was made to poison the family of J. W. Hill of Beatrice. During the night someone as yet unknown, visited Mr. Hill's place and sprinkled paris green over the ripening cherries upon the trees. Some of the cherries were not injured, apparently, but the majority of the fruit had enough of the poison upon it to kill a person. Mr. Hill has placarded the trees as a precaution against the neighboring children eating any of the fruit.

Judge Munger had a wholesale lot of postoffice robbers to sentence in the federal court the other day, and he made the sentences in some cases so heavy that it will prove a warning to persons who are given to interfering with the government's property. The first man sentenced was J. H. Allen, who has served in the Sioux Falls penitentiary before for the same offense and who was last sent there under the name of Harris. Allen was given, five years, the heaviest sentence ever imposed on a postoffice robber in the Omaha district. Joe Lyman, who, together with Allen, broke into the Callaway postoffice, was given four years and six months.

Washington dispatch: Mr. Jenkins introduced a bill providing that all persons who made homestead entry of lands appearing on November 2, 1891, by the records of the interior department as forfeited Indian lands, and so treated by the interior department until a decision of the United States supreme court, upon application and proof to the commissioner of the general land office, shall be entitled to scrip for the amount of acres covered by their entries, and which scrip may be used by the parties receiving it in lieu of homestead applications in any of the land districts of the United States to the extent of the residence so certified in the said scrip.

Major Koepfer, assisted by Drs. Pinto, Fitzsimmons and Irwin, has commenced the physical examination of the members of the Third regiment who are stationed at Fort Omaha, says the Omaha Bee, and it will be a matter of only a few days till the men who pass the examination will be full-fledged soldiers in Uncle Sam's army. Company C of Omaha was the company whose members were examined first and about 10 per cent of the men were rejected. The members of the other companies which are now at the fort—A of Lincoln, G of Wakefield and L of Indianola—are anxious to stand the examination and have it decided whether they will go to Manila or stay at home.

The Omaha World-Herald says that the Nebraska agricultural display, taken as a whole, is a very strong feature in the agricultural hall of the exposition. But the disconnected arrangement of space, whereby Nebraska counties are scattered all over the building, detracts very materially from the force of Nebraska's display as a state. The Nebraska display proper is the pavilion presided over by Superintendent Johnson, and is located near the center of agricultural hall. This display is neat, not extravagant in architectural design or artistic finish, and with Nebraska people generally does not come up to the expectation of agricultural display anticipated from the \$100,000 appropriation.

A young man who gave his name as John Galvin was arrested in Nebraska City upon the charge of robbing the houses of some farmers living in Wyoming precinct, Otoe county.

Pierre, the 10-year-old son of G. C. Alexander, a farmer residing near Heminger, Ford, who was supposed to have wandered away from home while herding cattle, was found by his father a few rods from the house in a coyote's hole, into which he had crawled and died. It is probable that the boy crawled in the hole after a young coyote and became fastened, as it was necessary to dig him out.

WAR BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Nearly Four Times the Required Amount Asked For.

TOTAL REACHED \$790,000,000.

Subscriptions in Amounts of \$500 and Less, \$40,000,000—Two Syndicates Made Proposals for Any Part or All of the Bonds Offered.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Inquiries at the treasury department show that the total proposals for the new government loan of \$200,000,000 aggregate \$790,000,000. Of this amount there have been received and absolutely accepted.

Subscriptions, in amounts of \$500 and less, \$40,000,000.

Subscriptions, in amounts over \$600, subject to future allotment, \$250,000,000.

A proposal for a round lot at a premium of 1 per cent, \$100,000,000.

Two syndicate propositions for any part or all of the bonds offered, \$200,000,000 each, \$400,000,000.

These syndicate offers for bonds at a premium are not in the regular form, although they came from entirely responsible sources and no allotment will be made in either case. It is expected that heavy subscriptions will increase in number with the beginning of the new month. Savings bank deposits will probably be realized at a considerable amount as the six month interest period is July 1, and withdrawals now can be made by the depositors without sacrificing any interest.

HIS AGENT HAS HEARD IT.

Aguinaldo Said to Have Formed a Republic Under American Protection.

LONDON, July 2.—A representative of General Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, who served with him during the last insurrection and who is now in London, is quoted in an interview as saying that before Aguinaldo left Hong Kong he promised Rear Admiral Dewey (then commander) not to enter Manila until the arrival of the American troops.

Aguinaldo's representative adds that he has just received a dispatch from Cavite saying a republic has been proclaimed there by Aguinaldo, under the protection of the United States and approved by Great Britain and Japan. Continuing, the agent of the Philippine leader asserts that he has been to Berlin, where he saw the under secretary for the foreign office, who declared that all Germany wanted was that the existing import tariff would not be altered by a republic in the Philippine islands or, at least, that preference should not be given to any other nation.

TO CELEBRATE IN SANTIAGO.

Secretary Alger Says Shafter Will Enter the City Before Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—"We will be in Santiago before the Fourth of July," said Secretary Alger this morning, as he was leaving the War department to attend cabinet meeting.

"General Shafter is fully prepared for the movement he has undertaken and the information he gives me convinces me that he will reach Santiago before the Spanish reinforcements from Manila can arrive there," added the secretary. He carried all the dispatches to the cabinet meeting with him, however, notwithstanding the substance of them had already reached the White house by special wire.

GERMANY DECLINED IT.

Spain Offered to Place Manila Under a Neutral Commander.

BERLIN, July 2.—The following dispatch has been received from Hong Kong: "According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila, the Spanish governor general had a few days ago, at his own request, a meeting with Admiral Dietrichs, the commander of the German naval forces in the Far East, in order to propose, in behalf of the Spanish government, that Manila should be handed into the provisional charge of a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Admiral Dietrichs in view of the American blockade.

CAMARA SAID TO HAVE SAILED.

The Madrid Report Discredited by the American Embassy in London.

MADRID, July 2.—According to a dispatch received to-day at the Spanish ministry of marine, Admiral Camara, in command of the Spanish fleet recently at Port Said, Egypt, has passed through the Suez canal, apparently on his way to the Philippines.

LONDON, July 1.—The officials of the United States embassy discredited the Madrid dispatch saying Admiral Camara has passed through the Suez canal. They say he had not entered the canal this morning.

TRANSPORTS NOT THERE MONDAY.

HONG KONG, July 2.—The Japanese cruiser Matsushima arrived here to-day from Manila, which port she left on the afternoon of Monday, June 27. She reports that the American transports had not then arrived. The situation was unchanged, the Spaniards continuing to erect defenses and the insurgents occupying positions within about 2,000 yards of the city. Food is growing scarcer. The Matsushima reports also that when she left Manila harbor there were five German and four British warships there.

CAMARA ORDERED OUT.

Egyptian Government Notices Him to Leave Port Said at Once.

CAIRO, July 2.—The following official announcement was made yesterday afternoon: "The Spanish ships at Port Said began coaling from their own colliers, which arrived from Spain. The Egyptian government notified them that they could not allow this, and that it must stop forthwith, and that they must also leave Port Said, as the twenty-four hours' limit had been greatly exceeded. The Spaniards then stated that their ships wanted repairs and began discharging coal and other material in order to repair."

WASHINGTON, July 2.—United States Consular Agent Broadbent has just made a master stroke, which he reports to the department. While the Spanish ships were seeking permission of the Egyptian government to take coal at Port Said, the consular officer succeeded in quickly buying up all of the coal available at that port.

This amounted to 20,000 tons, and it is in a good place to be shipped to Lewey; to serve as a base of supplies for Commodore Watson's Eastern squadron when it enters the Mediterranean sea, or to coal any American vessels that may pass through the Suez canal bound for the Asiatic station, if it should be permissible for warships to take on coal at Port Said. The news that reached the department through the press reports that Admiral Camara is about to leave his torpedo boat destroyers at Port Said because they would be unable to weather the monsoons that rage in the Indian ocean at this season, is believed at the navy department to presage the dissolution of the squadron and the abandonment of the cruise to the Philippines.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

It Is Regarded as a Pronouncement in Favor of the United States.

LONDON, July 2.—Though on casual reading the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at the United Club seems to have been an attempt to carry water on both shoulders, the diplomatic body here construes it as a pronouncement of Great Britain's partiality. There is no doubt the premier intended his remarks as a hint to the powers that Great Britain is in sympathy with the United States, and the intimation that that effect was called forth by Germany's alleged attitude in the question of the Philippine islands. The declaration that the United States is animated in the present war by an "elevated philanthropy" is the passage upon which stress is laid.

POSTAGE STAMPS WON'T GO.

Cannot Be Used for Payment of War Tax Unless Properly Imprinted.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject, the commissioner of internal revenue to-day stated that postage stamps could not be used in place of revenue stamps except such as had been imprinted by the government with the letters "I. R." If the ordinary postage stamps not so imprinted were used for internal revenue purposes, the documents or articles to which they were applied would be regarded as unstamped, and treated accordingly. Attention is also called to the fact that imprinted stamps cannot be used in payment of postage.

SHIPPERS MUST PAY IT.

Express Companies Decide They Will Not Bear Their Share of the War Burden.

NEW YORK, July 2.—For a number of days the officials of the various express companies with headquarters in this city have been discussing the effect of the war revenue tax upon their business. It is stated that the companies have decided that the payment of the tax by them would take so large a proportion of their entire net revenue that it would be impossible for them to assume the burden. The shipper will be required to pay the tax, plus the express charges.

SPAIN PROTESTS TO CANADA.

Says Passage of Revenue Cutter Through Locks Violates Neutrality.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 2.—It is stated here a demand has been forwarded to the British foreign office on behalf of the Spanish government that the United States cruiser Gresham, now in this port on its way to the Atlantic seaboard, be held here. The Spanish government takes the ground that the passage of the Gresham through the St. Lawrence canals in sections and the riveting of the two sections together in this port constitute a breach of the neutrality laws.

CARGO CANNOT BE SAVED.

MADRID, July 2.—The governor general of Porto Rico cables that it will be difficult to save the cargo of the Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez, which was run ashore at Salinas, near the entrance of the harbor of San Juan de Porto Rico, to escape the United States auxiliary cruisers St. Paul and St. Louis, which prevented her from landing a cargo of provisions and war material. He explains his inability to save the steamer's cargo by the fact, as alleged, that an American cruiser is continually firing upon the stranded vessel.

A. A. NEWMAN DROPS DEAD.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., July 2.—Hon. A. A. Newman, representative from this county, dropped dead in town at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon while waiting for his team to be harnessed, preparatory to going to his home in the country.

LONG DEADLOCK ENDED.

LAMAR, Mo., July 2.—The Democratic senatorial convention met here yesterday for the third time, and nominated Cornelius Roach, of Jasper county, on the 1335th ballot.

SHAFTER USED A BALLOON.

Observations From Mid-Air Taken of Santiago Fortifications.

TWO MEN IN THE BALLOON.

Commanded a Radius of Observation of From Twenty to Forty Miles With Powerful Telescopes—Located the Land and Naval Forces.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A correspondent in Santiago de Cuba telegraphs to the New York Journal that a balloon sent up from the American camp was seen from Santiago Thursday. In the balloon were two men, seemingly taking observations of the Spanish fortifications about Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—General Miles received a dispatch early this morning from Shafter's headquarters, saying that the big military balloon was now high in the air and was giving opportunity for observation over a great sweep of country. A balloon a mile or more in the air, commands a radius of observation of from twenty to forty miles with powerful telescopes.

This was the first actual use of balloons by the American army in the present war and the commanding general set much store on the information they would give as to the exact location of all the Spanish forces, their points of concentration, the defenses, the location of Cervera's warships in the harbor and possibly the progress of Spanish reinforcements.

Saw Shafter's Balloon.

MADRID, July 2.—The Imparcial publishes a dispatch from Santiago saying that the American used a captive balloon yesterday in taking observations of the fortifications of Santiago. In conclusion the dispatch says a firing party of Americans fell into an ambush yesterday and that one of them was killed and two others captured.

SHAFTER'S MORTARS.

By a Plunging Fire at a 2 1/2 Mile Range Cervera's Fleet Could Be Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—General Shafter has eight 5-inch guns, with which, using armor piercing shells, he can destroy Cervera's fleet. At a distance of two and one-half miles, 4,000 yards, he can destroy the Spanish squadron in Santiago harbor, and the ships of Spain will not be able to fire an effective shot in return. General Ludlow says the ships' guns cannot be elevated sufficiently to do serious damage.

There are two classes of 5-inch guns in the United States artillery service. The first is mark 1, weighing 6,000 pounds, firing eighteen pounds of powder and a fifty-pound shot. The second is mark 2, naval gun, 7,000 pounds weight, with sixty-pound armor piercing shell, longest effective range, 8,000 yards. This is the gun that Shafter is supposed to be using to destroy the works around Santiago. The shells are charged with "jovite," or "mellinite," as the French artilleryists call it. It has tremendous bursting power, having, bulk for bulk, three times the power of any similar explosive known to science.

To witness the action of this mellinite when used in the reduction of works caused the French minister of war to send two engineers and ordnance officers across the Atlantic to Shafter's army, to be present at the siege of Havana and the capture of Santiago. The thing, it is supposed, began at 2,500 yards, an excellent position having been selected by General Ludlow at that range. The fire, in case the guns are now in use, is plunging; that is, with an angle of about 40 degrees. An attempt was to have been made to-day to move the heavy mortars up the heights, where five or six can be put in position and used at a range of six miles to destroy the main works to the right, left and behind Santiago. The mortars will send their shells over hills 600 or 700 feet higher than the mortars are. In fact, the shells will have to soar over two lines of foothills before they reach Santiago. But they can be trained to surmount these heights and drop a 600-pound shell, loaded with fifty pounds of jovite, equal to 150 pounds of dynamite, into a six-acre square, seven miles away. This is America's latest contribution to the art of human destruction.

A PRIEST WENT WITH MERRITT

The General Thinks a Catholic Could Influence the Natives for America.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Rev. Francis Brooks Doherty, a well known Paulist missionary, sailed on the Newport for Manila at the personal request of Major General Merritt. He speaks Spanish fluently. Father Doherty hopes to be of service to the United States by explaining away the false impression which is said to prevail that the American soldiers will destroy the natives' religion and loot their places of worship.

A SOLDIER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

CAMP ALGER, Falls Church, Va., July 2.—Private Sayles, Third Missouri, while temporarily demented last evening, attempted suicide at the Second division hospital. Sayles' mental condition is such that he will be sent to Fort Myer.

TEXAS COTTON FOR SPANIARDS.

SHERMAN, Texas, July 2.—The first bale of cotton of this season's growth has been ginned at Pearsall, Groh county. It was sold at auction to-day at San Antonio and will be shipped to President McKinley to be made into gun-cotton for the battleship Texas.

OUR RACE PROBLEM.

Mr. Tillman Urges the Senate Not to Complicate It—Argues Against Annexation.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Late yesterday afternoon the Senate cleared the legislative decks for what may be the final action upon the Hawaiian annexation resolutions. Through its action the last of the appropriation bills that have been pending in conference were disposed of, and were laws before midnight.

In denouncing the action of the conferees for striking out the free homes provision of the Indian bill, Mr. Pettigrew, silver Republican of South Dakota, charged the Republican party with being dominated by the "money power" and with the election of Senators by the corrupt use of money.

Mr. Bate, Democrat, of Tennessee, and Mr. Tillman, Democrat, of South Carolina, discussed the race problem from the standpoint of a Southern man. The latter was characteristic and vigorous in his remarks.

Discussing the race problem presented, Mr. Tillman said: "The Philippines are already densely populated with races for which we have no affinity or liking. It is the same with Porto Rico and, in some degree, with Cuba. But we have already one perplexing and harassing problem right here at home, and that must give us pause. I mean the negro question."

The wisest statesmanship is unable to foresee the final result of the presence in the same commonwealth of two distinct races, each possessing the same rights under the law, but one of which is superior to the other. If we are not to witness a blocking of the wheels of progress and a condition of mongrelism, demoralization and retrogression such as is appalling to every lover of the Anglo-Saxon race, we must settle this question wise and justly. It is impossible for me, familiar as I am with its perplexities and dangers, not to call a halt and beg senators to pause and take care what they do.

"With 8,000,000 negroes already among us, the adding of more colored people present to a student of sociological and political questions a grave problem, a solemn responsibility. Can we afford to enter upon a scheme of colonial expansion by conquest, with the inevitable result that we will incorporate another million and a half negroes, ten million Malays, Nigritos, Japanese and Chinese, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of mongrels of Spanish blood, imbued with Spanish thought and action?"

"Bicycle Heart" a Bar.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Dr. C. S. Station, who has charge of the examination of recruits for the regular army in this city, has caused a sensation among medical men by declaring that an habitual fast rider of bicycles, or a "scorcher," is unfit, physically, to serve as a soldier in the army, because of "bicycle heart," caused by excessive exercise in riding a wheel.

Because Her Son Enlisted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—Mrs. Dora Klein, a widow, aged 64 years, was found dead in a well yesterday. Ever since her boy volunteered and left with the Missouri troops for the front Mrs. Klein has been grieving. It is believed that in a moment of temporary aberration of mind caused by grief over her absent son she committed suicide.

CARRYING SUPPLIES TO CUBA.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Negotiations still continue between the War department and the ship owners for the purchase of additional vessels for army transportation service. The sum of \$5,000,000 has been placed at the disposal of the commissary department for supplying the army with beef and food for the Cuban army and the reconcentrados.

Lillian Russell's Answer.

TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—Lillian Russell has filed an answer in the New Jersey court of chancery denying that she deserted her husband, John Chatterton, known on the stage as Signor Perugini. She declares that her husband's absence from his home has been necessary by her professional engagements; and she prays for the dismissal of his application for divorce.

Cabinet Crisis Postponed.

LONDON, July 2.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: After a cabinet council of several hours duration yesterday (Thursday), the ministers decided to postpone the crisis and to await the results at Santiago and Manila. The flying squadron under Lieutenant Commander Sobral is intended to signal the approach of the Americans.

AN EXTRA BAGGAGE TAX.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that railroad companies making a charge for excess baggage of passengers shall be required to affix a 1-cent stamp to bills of lading covering such excess, in the same manner as express companies are required to stamp their bills of lading.

FOR EXTORTING MONEY.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 2.—Fletcher Helms, deputy sheriff of Shawnee county, is now in jail here charged with malfeasance in office and obtaining money under false pretenses. Helms was caught in the act of extorting money from Vera Knowel, proprietress of a disorderly house.

NEWPORT A TREASURE SHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The steamer Newport, which has sailed with General Merritt for the Philippines carries from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 in gold for the payment of our troops in Manila and the purchase of supplies.

NEBRASKA BOYS IN DIXIE

Tenting on the Battle Field of Chickamauga, but Anxious to Move.

ARRIVAL OF NEW RECRUITS

The Health of the Camp Excellent and the Men in Good Spirits—Drilling Constantly Going on. With Rivalry Between Regiments as to Which Shall Become the Most Efficient.

Camp Thomas (Ga.) correspondence of the Lincoln Journal: Recruits have been arriving all day and tonight fifty-seven new men are sleeping for the first time on the battle field of Chickamauga. They come from different towns with assignments to the companies from their old homes. The boys looked black and dusty, but are husky fellows. Some of them were thrown out on the first call, but managed to slip through this time. The boys brought the information that Lieutenant Perry was having some trouble in recruiting at North Platte, owing to the dissatisfaction expressed by some of the boys of E company in their letters. For the benefit of the citizens of North Platte whose patriotism has never been doubted it may be well to say that the health of the men is excellent, there being only twelve men in the First division hospital. These twelve come from six regiments, an average of two men to the regiment. If this is a large percentage then statistics tell an awful story. The men are cheerful, well clothed and anxious to become good soldiers. If there is a man in Nebraska who expects to join the army and find his tent carpeted with Brussels carpet, his table covered with Belft, china filled with netherhouse steaks cooked in mushrooms, frogs' legs, fried chicken, preserves, pie, cake and ice cream, his clothes lined with silk and his bed composed of down, made upon a brass bedstead he had better remain at home. A soldier's life is one of self-denial and the man who goes through it with little complaint is the one who receives the appreciation due him. If the Nebraska boys want to come here they will find plenty of food and clothing. They will have to wait upon themselves. They will have to work hard, to do work they have never done before, but it will not kill them. If they are composed of the right kind of stuff, like the 1,000 men already here, they will emerge from their service better men physically and better equipped to face the battle of life.

The boys who came in today look like men who are capable of subduing themselves. They came in willing to work and anxious to march beside the boys who are here. The boys who arrived have been assigned to the Tecumseh, Schuyler, Grand Island and Kearney companies. Provost Sergeant Atwood of company A and Teamster Westover of company H had a narrow escape today while on their way to Crawfish Springs after water. The team of four mules were turned off the filled road suddenly to avoid the wagon ahead. The wagon went over, the empty barrels rolling over the boys. Sergeant Atwood struck on his head and the wagon was pulled over his left leg. His face and leg were bruised and scratched. The mules ran about 200 yards, dragging the wagon behind them. When the boys caught them one of the mules was so badly cut up that he was useless so he was turned loose to be killed later by the provost guard. He was an outlaw, and ornery animal, which would rather eat a set of harness than his oats and hay. Fortunately the Second regiment had one mule to spare so that Quartermaster Myers still has the number for which he received.

A quorum was not present at the court martial of Private Maher yesterday morning. The president, Major Estey, announced that the court would adjourn until Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Captain Fisher objected, saying the eight days allowed his client for trial were up. At no time had he asked for a continuance and he was ready now to try the case to the four men present. The president, however, said Captains Dyer and Brandon were not absent of their own volition, but because they had been ordered away on duty.

The decision of the judge-advocate giving Captain Fisher the right to act was somewhat interesting. General Grant or his adjutant, Captain Drayton, wrote on the request for the decision that Captain Fisher had not been ordered to act as counsel for the defendant. The judge-advocate made no comments, simply inscribing that Captain Fisher had a right to serve if he desired.

Captain George McK. Williamson of the First corps was a welcome caller in the Nebraska camp this evening. He shows by the large "U. S. V." on his collar that he is not ashamed of the men with whom he serves so willingly. When he reported to General Brooke he was asked where he wanted to go. "To the front, sir," responded Williamson. "That's the way with all you boys," said the general. "I need you here for a while."

Left for the Front. The following named young men, says a Bradshaw dispatch, having passed the required examination for military service started for the front this morning: R. G. Douglas, Alton Stanfield and Harry Soulers. They went from here to York where they will join Captain Holdeman and the other recruits from David City and Waco. They will go from York over the B. & M. via Denver to San Francisco and from there to the Philippines. The boys go carrying with them the best wishes and prayers of our people for their preservation and safe return to their homes and loved ones.

The people of Stanton have been ordered to clean up their premises or submit to having it done and the cost added to their taxes.