

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

The state board of transportation issued the following order:

We, the board of transportation, find from official authority that the productions of the state of Nebraska, including wheat, oats, corn, cattle and hogs, are carried to market at a less rate per ton per mile than the same productions of the state of Iowa; and that lumber and hard coal are shipped into the state at a less rate per ton per mile than the same kind of goods are shipped to consumers of Iowa.

We further find that the business done in Nebraska by the railroad companies for the year ending June 30, 1906, has increased 2,294,736 tons over the business of the previous year, while the net earnings of the roads have decreased during the same time \$2,306,423.02. That these net earnings are less than 57 per cent per annum on capital actually invested.

We further find that the enforcement of the order of July 5, 1906, would cause a reduction in the rates on some classes of freight, while it would cause a raise in others, and that only jobbers would be benefited thereby, who, as a rule, have remonstrated against its enforcement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the order made by this board on the 6th day of July, 1906, concerning freight rates, be, and the same is hereby rescinded and dismissed.

There are only about fifteen or twenty cases against the Chas. boys, of Fairmont, in the district court.

The fourth annual convention of the Nebraska dairymen's association, held at Gibbon last week, was well attended.

Plattsmouth has fair prospects of getting a \$50,000 hotel, to be erected by Mr. Riley, of Omaha.

An Omaha Republican advertising man collected \$350 of the firm's money and then left for parts unknown.

The Blair Canning company made a shipment of ten cars of canned corn, peas and tomatoes to Pueblo, Colorado. The goods were worth \$13,000.

R. L. Roberts, crooper of Beatrice, was closed on chattel mortgages amounting to \$1,550. He had only a small stock, and has been in business but a short time.

Heart disease seized Wm. Squires, a Knox county farmer, while he was feeding his hogs and he fell dead in the pen, where his lifeless body was discovered by his wife. She dragged her husband's remains away from the porkers and covered them with a wagon box while she went for assistance. On her way to a neighbor's, she lost her bearings on account of the heavy snow that was falling and was discovered three and a half miles from home suffering with mental derangement.

A reward of \$100 is offered for the arrest of the incendiaries who set fire to the barn of V. Gordonko, of Keys Park county.

On January 15th the annual corn show held under the auspices of the board of managers of the state fair will begin. It will be located in the museum of the state university, while the committee having it in charge will have their headquarters in the university chapel, on the second floor. The specimens of this king cereal of Nebraska will doubtless be of the very finest, and the entire exhibit will be sent to the Paris exposition.

Mike Farrell, of the oldest and best known engineers of the Union Pacific, died last week at Lincoln. He had been disabled for some time, the result of an accident several years ago.

Mr. Maxwell and Davis, of Hebron, were badly injured by their horse backing off the approach to the bridge south of town. The horse, buggy and ladies were thrown down a steep bank.

A runaway couple from Blair were captured in Fremont last week. The name of the young man is George Stewart and the girl is a Miss Anderson. The farmer is about twenty-five years old and the latter is but fourteen. They were sent back to their parents.

Death is announced of Miss Ollie Brooks, daughter of Thomas Brooks, the B. & M. railroad agent at Tecumseh. She was a lady of great beauty and fine accomplishments.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilfer, mother of the 10-year-old boy who was killed by a Burlington train near Lincoln in September last, has entered suit in the district court for \$25,000 damages. The grounds of complaint are that no signals were given by the approaching train and that the train was not running on its regular time. It is also alleged that weeds upon the right-of-way obstructed the view from the crossing.

The Ocala grocery, R. L. Roberts proprietor, was closed at Beatrice, under chattel mortgages. Liabilities over \$5,000; assets unknown, as the stock has not yet been involved. The establishment has been running about three months.

Postmaster Gallagher, of Omaha, received a new allotment of postage stamps last week from the postmaster general's office. There was \$26,000 worth of stamps and \$5,000 worth of postal cards. With what was already in stock at the office, the value of postage stamps is estimated at over \$30,000. The above quantity is a three months' supply and has increased some 20 per cent over the amount on hand during a similar period last year.

Mineral fever is proving fatal in many cases in and around Wymore.

The Union Pacific station house at Park's station was burned last week.

The Presbyterian church of Plattsmouth are preparing to build a new edifice to cost \$15,000.

Wheat, on trial at O'Neill City for being "white", was acquitted.

Twenty members were added to the Presbyterian church at Beaver Crossing during the recent revival.

Members of O'Neill have decided upon a new year Christmas eve. Their celebration will prove to be a thing of the future.

—Messrs. Turner Bros., of Dodge county, have marketed three installments of their sheep which they brought from Oregon the past season and began feeding early in the fall. Their last lot was on the Chicago market. They averaged 120 pounds per head and sold at \$4.35 per hundred.

—Dr. L. B. Cowles, a resident and practicing physician of Ponca, was found dead in his bed at midnight on the 17th. The deceased had been sick a few days before, but it was thought he had almost entirely recovered. His son, who slept in the same room, awakened in the night, and not hearing his father's breathing went to his bedside and found him dead. The immediate cause of his death is attributed to heart disease.

—John Rose, a farmer living near Blue Springs, was bitten on one of his fingers by a pet colt. The colt died the following night, and is supposed to have been bitten by a mad dog a few weeks ago. Considerable alarm is felt by the friends of Mr. Rose in regard to the matter, and it is said he will try the efficacy of a madstone which is owned in Wymore.

—To such an extent has the pilfering of houses off of deserted claims become prevalent in this county, says the O'Neill Frontier, that it may be said to have reached an epidemic stage. If not stopped short it will soon be dangerous for a farmer to leave his home for a few hours without some one there to guard it.

—The material of the late Fairbury Republican was sold last week on a foreclosure. It was bid in by Humbel & Heasty at some two hundred dollars, which is probably about one-tenth what it cost.

—Dr. Williams, a homeopathic physician of Omaha, suicided last week by taking poison. He had been charged with performing an abortion and was about to be arrested.

—The new stock exchange at Nebraska City was formally opened at the stock yards last week. The building is one of the best and costliest of its kind in the state, and a credit to Nebraska City. Work at the yards has only fairly commenced, and the packing houses are not yet running to their full capacity, owing to the extreme warm weather, which greatly retards operations.

—The twentieth case of the village of De Witt vs. C. B. Baily, for selling intoxicating liquors without a license, was tried last week. The defendant was fined \$100 and costs. The total amount of fines assessed against Baily amount to \$300 besides the costs in the case.

—N. E. Durkee, an old resident and a prominent farmer, living one mile and a half from Barneston, committed suicide last week. He left his home about noon, went to the woods near by, and climbing a tree, hitched a rope to a limb and then about his neck, jumped and thus ended his life. The body was discovered some two hours afterwards. Mr. Durkee was over fifty years of age, respected by all who knew him, and was a kind father and husband. He leaves a wife and children.

—David City's electric lights can be seen at Osceola, twenty miles distant.

—At a meeting of the citizens of Superior it was decided to organize a hotel company under the laws of the state for the erection of a magnificent hotel structure. The meeting was largely attended by the prominent citizens of the town and great enthusiasm prevailed. Steps will be taken at once for the vigorous prosecution of the work.

—The long talked of Rock Island extension from Fairbury to Omaha will probably be built next spring. The extension has been talked of for nearly a year, the citizens of Fairbury are eager for it, and the wholesale men of Omaha have boomed it. Should the line be constructed, an agreement would probably be made with the Union Pacific for running trains across the bridge. In addition to this extension the Rock Island will build a line from River Bend to Denver.

—Valentine dispatch says: A shocking murder and suicide occurred to-day near McCann in the central portion of the county. Stephen Meade, who has heretofore been looked upon as an estimable citizen, murdered his wife and afterwards killed himself. This is all the more deplorable, as they leave four small children, the youngest only three weeks old. It seems that for some time there have been domestic wrangles in the family, Meade being of an extremely jealous disposition. This morning his little son told his mother said she was going to leave him. He went to his wife and asked her if this was so. She told him yes. Meade at once drew a revolver and in the presence of his children shot her through the head, causing almost instant death. Finding her dead, he turned the pistol upon himself, and emptied the remaining four chambers into his body; not causing death, he secured his shot-gun, and placing the muzzle beneath his chin, fired, making a ghastly wound. He staggered from the house and the horrified children, and fell in the garden where he soon expired.

—Two new towns, Walters and Streckley, will be established on the Superior branch of the Elkhorn. The former is between Streckley and Davenport; the latter between Geneva and Davenport.

—Kruger & Stahl, of Cheyenne county, cut two hundred tons of hay from 250 acres of land.

—Northwestern railroad officials stopping temporarily at Geneva were surrounded by the band of that place, the members of which were invited into the car for a smoke.

—The breach of promise case of Blagg vs. Maxson, which has created so little excitement at Friend since Miss Blagg instituted suit against Maxson for \$10,000 damages for grabbing his heart back after he had given it to her, has been settled. The plaintiff accepted \$1,000 for her interest in the defendant, and the risk and any loss will not come off.

—The Madison Register says there is a man in that place (narrated by the way) who sends sweet messages to young ladies requesting secret meetings. He has been advised to "take a tumble to himself" before it is overtake him too late.

—The state of Nebraska has paid out about thirty-five thousand dollars in the past few years for the killing of wild horses, and fifteen thousand more, or about \$50,000 per head.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Work Being Done From Day to Day in Both Branches of Congress.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 17th, the conference report as to the Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota was explained and agreed to. Ingalls laid before the senate the resolution of Riddleberger proposing a reorganization of the senate after January 1, and the author spoke in favor of it. He said its object was to put some other man than the senator from Kansas in the chair, asserting that he had been the chief figure in some of the most disorderly scenes he could recollect occurring on the senate floor. He said the change was necessary in order that the faith of the republicans party, pledged to consideration of the British extradition treaty in open session, might be kept. Riddleberger asked leave to withdraw the resolution, and the same was granted. The senate then considered the tariff bill until adjournment.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 17th the committee on ways and means reported back the current resolution providing for holding a recess from December 21 to Monday, January 7. The committee propose an amendment striking out Monday, January 7, and inserting Friday, January 4. Springer, of Illinois, was of the opinion that owing to the press of important legislation before congress the recess should be as short as possible. The committee amendment was rejected, and the original resolution was agreed to. The committee on accounts reported a resolution appropriating \$2,000 out of the contingent fund of the house to pay the expenses of the Ford immigration fund. Agreed to. Morrow, of California, moved to suspend the rules and pass, with an amendment, the senate bill increasing to \$450,000 the limit of the cost of the public building in San Francisco. Agreed to.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 18th the house concurrent resolution for a holiday recess was reported back from the finance committee with an amendment restricting it to the house of representatives, and it went over without action. Consideration of the tariff bill was then resumed, paragraph 151, applying to iron or steel wire, being taken up. Saulsbury offered an amendment (which was agreed to) inserting after the words, "except fence wire," the words "and iron and steel, flat with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of fencing." Aldrich offered an amendment (which was agreed to) to insert "50" instead of "45," so as to make the proviso read that "all iron or steel wire valued at more than 10 cents per pound shall pay duty of not less than 55 per cent ad valorem." Executive session was then held, followed by adjournment.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 18th the legislative appropriation bill was considered. Henderson, of Iowa, moved to increase the clerical civil service committee, and the amendment was opposed by Randall. A lengthy debate then ensued on the matter of civil service. Henderson said the spirit of the law had not been carried out in good faith by the present administration. The amendment was rejected. The debate was continued at length by Brown, of Indiana, and Springer, of Illinois. The latter took occasion to say if President Harrison administered a civil service in the same spirit it had been administered by Cleveland, the people would have no reason to complain. Continuing, he said, if it were not for that cumbersome and obsolete board known as the electoral college, the democrats would now be rejoicing in a great victory. The motion of Cummings to strike out the civil section was rejected—25 to 139—and the reading of the bill concluded. The committee then arose and the bill passed.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 19th Edmunds introduced and had referred to the committee on foreign relations, the following resolutions: Resolved, That the government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the United States, and as a menace to their welfare. That the president of the United States be requested to communicate this expression of the views of congress to the governments of the countries of Europe. At 12:40 the senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill, spending the remainder of the day's session in the discussion of that measure.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 19th, the conference report of the senate bill regulating appointments in the marine hospital service was agreed to. The house went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. Craine, of Texas, denounced what he termed the dribbled system of appropriations. He would, at the proper time, offer a substitute, practically the same bill which passed the first session of the present congress, although personally he would prefer the bill appropriating exactly the sum estimated by the chief of engineers. With a plethoric treasury, with no prospect of the passage of a tariff bill, with the people anxious for the river and harbor bill, with the chief engineer declaring his estimates right, he appealed to the house to adopt the proposed substitute. After some further debate by Blanchard, Snowden and Adams, of Illinois, the committee arose without action and the house adjourned.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 20th on motion of Sherman, the house amendments to the direct tax bill were non-occurred in, and a conference ordered. An order was made that voting on the tariff bill and all amendments thereto shall begin at 1 o'clock January 31, next, after which there shall be no further debate without unanimous consent. Gileon offered a resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered printed, for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen senators to inquire into the state of affairs throughout the United States, respecting to investigate the election of state officers at the state elections held in November in Rhode Island and Louisiana, and the presidential election in New York and Indiana, and to report all facts showing whether any improper, undue and unlawful influences and practices were employed, and to make such recommendations as may be necessary. The tariff bill was then considered until adjournment.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 20th, the senate amendment to the holiday recess resolution was agreed to. The house went into a committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. Cummings, of New York, said it was only a little over six years since President Arthur had vetoed a river and harbor bill carrying \$10,000,000. The country had stood aghast at the immense sum. The house had passed the bill over the president's veto. That bill had been passed in the August preceding a congressional election. Within three months the people swept its warm supporters into political oblivion. Now this bill came up two years before a congressional election, but let not its supporters hug the delusion that their action would be forgotten.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 21st the public printing deficiency bill was reported back without amendments and passed. It appropriates \$63,000 for that purpose and \$5,000 for observation of the eclipse of the sun on the 1st of January next. The resolution offered by Mr. Teller for the appointment of a committee to investigate the office of supervising architect of the treasury was taken up and agreed to. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Plumb, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement as to the purchase of bonds, was agreed to. The senate then took up the tariff bill, resuming consideration at schedule 1, (cotton manufacturers.) The senate bill to provide for the disposal of certain public lands of the United States under the provisions of the homestead law was taken from the calendar and passed.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 21st, the Nicaraguan bill was considered. The opponents of the bill continued to offer amendments, which were in most cases voted down. On motion of Payson of Illinois an amendment was adopted providing that all bonds, stocks and certificates shall be issued at the principal offices in New York City; also that all shares, bonds, certificates and other evidence of indebtedness shall be paid for only in cash, to be paid into the company's treasury and used for corporate purposes. The amendment by Mr. Hollman was adopted, providing that the directors shall be citizens of the United States or Nicaragua, and a majority shall be citizens and residents of the United States. The house adjourned till Wednesday, January 2.

TREATING WITH THE RED MEN.

The Winnebago Consider the Question of Disposal of their Lands.

A Winnebago (Neb.) dispatch says: The Winnebago Indians held a council here for the purpose of voting on the proposition of selling a portion of the reservation adjoining Emerson on the south. At first all seemed in favor of selling the land, but finally a non-progressive retdian orator, in the course of his exciting speech, accused the agent, Col. J. F. Waine, of trying to cheat the Indians out of their lands, whereupon the agent turned loose upon him, stating that he had no interest in the matter one way or the other, that it was for them to decide whether they would sell the land.

About this time Gray Wolf, the "great man" of the Winnebago nation, came forward and shook hands with the agent and clerk, W. A. McKewen. The utmost silence prevailed. A feeling of awe crept along that dusky line of natives, and as the voice of the great chief rang out upon the frosty air they bowed their heads in reverence. He began: "Here we stand to-day in council before our paler brothers. The time was in years that are gone when we needed great tracts of land for hunting grounds. The white men are increasing in numbers. Westward has been their constant march until to-day we find them crowding in upon us from all sides. The wild game of other years has disappeared and now we must make our living from the soil. Our hunting days are over. We must learn to till the soil; that is what the great spirit made it for. We have more land than we can plow. Let the white men have what we cannot use. They will come among us and open up beautiful farms. It will be a lasting example to us. I am in favor of selling this land near Emerson. I am going to sign my name to the paper and all the Winnebagoes who wish to do what is right and for the best interest and welfare of the tribe will follow me."

Here Gray Wolf took the pen and inscribed his name (the first) upon the paper of agreement. Others followed and some fifty or more have signed, but the strong opposition speeches made by some of the "kickers" had its effect and it now appears as if the bill will be voted down. It requires a majority of the male adults before the land can be sold. Just what the outcome will be in regard to the matter it is impossible to foretell at this writing. There are nearly 400 men in the tribe, so it will require in the neighborhood of 200 signers to complete the arrangements of selling the land. If they finally agree to dispose of the tract, it is very likely they will consent to sell the 30,000 acres which will be remaining unallotted after the allotment which is now in progress is completed. Miss Alice C. Fletcher, the special Indian agent, who has this work in charge, will complete the allotment this month and return to Washington to make a final disposition of patents, etc.

A Movement Against Catholicism.

New York special: At a meeting of German Evangelists held yesterday afternoon in the Houston street Reformed church, steps were taken to inaugurate a movement against the encroachments of the Catholic church on the rights of the Reformed churches. Rev. Dr. John O. Ester presided, and there was presented for adoption an appeal to German Evangelists to join in the movement. The purpose thus formed will take steps to preserve the civil and religious liberty granted by the constitution. They have issued an appeal to the people of the United States, in which they say the pope has greater power to-day than any sovereign. He menaces the United States. Right here in New York Archbishop Corrigan is an absolute ruler. While millions are expended on the Catholic church, nothing is done for the Evangelists. It is the duty of all people who have other than Catholic beliefs to make one front against this phalanx of archbishops.

Smith—You say the speculation has proved a failure? Jones—A total failure.

Smith—I thought you said there was a fortune in it. Jones—with a green—So there is. Mine is in it.

A VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

A Delegation of Southern Capitalists Call on General Harrison.

Indianapolis dispatch: General Harrison had a large number of visitors to-day. Among others, Governor Morehouse, of Missouri, accompanied by F. S. Richards, of Salt Lake, paid a social visit. A large number of chairmen of republican county committees also called. About forty of these chairmen are in the city, having been subpoenaed to appear before the federal grand jury. About a dozen of them were before the committee to-day, as were also Secretary Dille, of the state committee, who said on emerging from the jury room, he never saw a copy of what purports to be the Dudley letter, and he never seen anybody who saw the letter. Furthermore, he don't believe Dudley ever wrote such a letter. Colonel W. H. Barker, secretary of the New York senate, who came to the city yesterday with the Grand Army committee from Brooklyn, was subpoenaed. During the campaign Colonel Barker had charge of the appointment bureau of the national republican committee. He appeared before the jury to-day, and it is reliably stated one of the few questions asked him was: "Are you familiar with the handwriting of Mr. Dudley?" Barker is said to have replied that he is. The same authority states that Acting District Attorney Bailey did not produce any letter for Barker to identify. Senator Quay, Colonel William C. Goodloe and General Brittan will arrive at a late hour to-night. Information emanated from the United States district attorney's office this evening to the effect that subpoenas have been issued and placed in the hands of Quays and Colonel Goodloe immediately on their arrival, summoning them to appear before the grand jury. Knowledge that the newly appointed district attorney had decided upon this course of obtaining information upon which to discover an indictment, presumably in the Dudley case, caused quite a sensation when it became known about the lobbies this evening, and Senator Quay's arrival is eagerly awaited.

General Harrison's most important visitors to-day was a committee of southern capitalists and business men from Birmingham, Ala., consisting of nine well-known citizens, as follows: Thomas S. Seddon, son of Secretary of the Navy Seddon, of the Southern confederacy; C. C. Cadle, jr., Frederick Sloas, Henry F. De Barleben, David Roberts, C. K. Williamson, Charles Turner, Edward Thomas and H. B. Tompkins, the latter of Atlanta. They were met at the depot by Ex-Congressman B. B. Pierce, and accompanied by him, visited General Harrison at 4:30. They presented the president elect a memorial signed by capitalists and representing \$100,000,000 invested in the south, congratulating General Harrison and the country on the success of the principles which caused his election. "Because we believe that protective tariff will promote and aid the development of our national resources, and because the issue is free from sectional feeling and prejudice. An issue is now presented upon which the people of the south can divide according to the dictates of reason and conviction. We know there are large numbers in this section who think as we do, and are only restrained from public expression and advocacy of opinions by the feeling of uncertainty as to what will be the policy adopted in the treatment of the southern problem. The apprehension is that any change in the local government will be detrimental to our best interest. This fear will be materially lessened by good appointments, and the best results of the government will be best assured by making appointments from that class of republicans who command the confidence and respect of the communities in which they live. Such appointments will develop two strong parties, and thus secure to us good government." General Harrison received them with great cordiality, both on the part of the committee and the general. Mr. Seddon acted as chief spokesman, and explained to General Harrison the cause leading to this new move in the south looking toward a readjustment of party lines.

The gentlemen of the committee state that General Harrison talked freely with them on the subject of protection and the benefits the north had reaped from it, which were also open to the south. The development of the south was a gratifying sign to him. The committee were particular to impress upon General Harrison the importance of appointing representative men to office in the south.

The members of the committee are very guarded and secretive as to what, if any, definite expression the president-elect made touching his views of the southern question or race question. As to the latter it does not seem to have extended directly into the conversation.

Dewey and Adams at Variance.

New York special: Chauncey M. Dewey says in regard to the address read last Saturday before the Commercial club of Boston by Charles Francis Adams on railroads: "I do not agree with Adams as to the gigantic consolidations of which he speaks, but it is true that the present intense discussion as to the feasibility of great consolidations, of clearing houses, and of so-called railway trusts comes from the overwhelming anxiety of railroad managers and investors to overcome, in a lawful way, the difficulties of the present situation. There can never be a railway trust, in the sense in which that word is understood. I think Mr. Adams' description of the low moral tone of the railway managers of the country is too strongly drawn. The majority of the railway managers are loyal to the properties under their control and bring to the performance of their duties conscientious and tireless industry, which is greater than that exacted in other great corporations. On account of the nature of the business, our people have always found their way out of difficulties in a manner which demonstrates their business genius, and I think they need the explosion of a can of dynamite like that Mr. Adams has fired off to start a movement which will end in a practical and wise solution of these railway problems."

Dewey ridiculed the idea that there was any probability of the interstate commerce law being repealed. He did not desire such action, but would like to see some needed amendments.

A tax and rate has been made on the new bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

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A Number of

West Point, Neb. has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country. The view is particularly fine from the hotel.

Some time ago a few miles from Council Bluffs, Neb., a man was seen to be in the neighborhood of the bridge.

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