

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

The cost of tuition per scholar in the high school at Ogallala during the past year has been about eight dollars per month, the average attendance having been about twelve. The salary of teacher has been \$100 per month.
Lightning struck a wire fence in Madison county, near which was a bunch of stock, killing two steers for Thomas Mortimer, two steers for Joe Adelman, a colt for one Besey, and a horse for our James Bussey, who was at the place when the bolt struck, and was in the act of catching one of the horses when it was killed.
The official programme of the state fireman's tournament to be held at Red Cloud, July 16 and 19, has been issued, and makes quite an extensive volume. All the preparations for the event are complete, and the prospects for a successful meeting are most prominent.
A gang of burglars, composed of three men and two women, has been discovered at Rosebud, Adams county, and the members placed under arrest.
There is trouble ahead for the city treasurer of Omaha. He has been depositing city funds in banks of his own selection from whom he has been receiving a small per cent as interest. The cashier of another bank, not in the ring, says that unless his bank is also favored he will enjoy the city treasurer from pocketing the interest.
The free carrier service of South Omaha went into effect on the 1st of July.
Another case of cattle disease, says the Juniata Herald, developed in the cow belonging to R. Daily this week, and fears were again entertained that it was caused by the bite of a mad dog. The cow acted ugly and vicious, refused food and water, etc. An examination of the cow after her death conclusively proved that the disease was what is known as "dry murrain." Her stomach was caked with lumps of hay and feed.
Hans Vease, a sixty-year-old Plover county farmer, hanged himself to step-ladder one day last week.
Wellfleet, Lincoln county, had its first sermon Sunday week, in a new store building before 300 people. Dr. Frederick Tomkins, barrister-at-law of London, was the preacher. An Episcopal church will be built.
William Ryan, of Pawnee City, received the glad news from Washington last week that his pension had been increased from \$18 to \$30 per month. Mr. Ryan served four years and eight months in defense of his country, most of the time in Company K, First regiment United States sharpshooters, under command of Col. Berdan.
The following contracts were let last week by the board of public lands and buildings: Wings to building and stables for the industrial home at Milford, to O. J. King, Omaha, price \$16,500; boiler house for the feeble minded institute at Beatrice, Smith, Riley & Co., Beatrice, \$9,354; hospital building to the home of the friendless, Lincoln, to J. W. Emberson, \$1,370.
The Grand Island Independent says that the Hall county agricultural society is no doubt financially the best fixed agricultural society in the state of Nebraska, and it may be said to have cleared \$2,000 per year for the past fourteen years, and now has the property to show for it at cash value.
The new creamery building at Bloomington, costing over \$2,000, received a severe shock from the wind recently, and as a result a part of the north and west sides were blown in, damaging the building to a considerable extent.
Orwig's new postoffice building is completed (which, by the way, is quite a handsome affair), and Mrs. Lusk, the new postmistress, took possession last week. Miss Vina Lewis, for several years past a clerk in the postoffice, will still continue to act in that capacity.
Congressman Dorsey has issued the following circular in which he says: "Candidates for appointment as cadet at the West Point military academy of the United States, from the Third congressional district of Nebraska, are hereby notified that a committee will be appointed to conduct an examination of such candidates as may attend. This committee will meet at Fremont July 30, 1899. I will recommend for appointment the candidate who stands first, and as alternate he who stands second in the class. The successful candidate and alternate must report at West Point, New York, on the 25th day of August, 1899."
New hay has been offered on the Lincoln market, bringing \$5 and \$5.50 a ton.
It was reported yesterday, says the Omaha Bee, that the Union Pacific had decided to consolidate the car shops at Grand Island and North Platte and move the same to Kearney. When questioned General Manager Kimball said: "I know nothing of any movement of this kind being even under consideration and I doubt as to the truthfulness of the report." Notwithstanding Mr. Kimball's denial, the report stands the more will be made in the near future comes from a reliable source and from an individual who claims to know that the change has been decided upon.
Considerable complaint is being made by the merchants of Plattsmouth against those who are so fortunate as to have passed buying their provisions and household necessities in the city of Omaha, and then when they have it booked.
Johnny Baxter, eight years old, was drowned in the Missouri river at Omaha last week, having fallen into the stream when playing with some companions.
The boy shot got in his work at Plattsmouth before the glorious Fourth. A boy named Burtch shot his sister and a young girl, and being the re-

CELEBRATION OF THE PATRIOTIC DAY.

President Harrison Devotes Warm Welcome at the Hands of Connecticut People.
Woodstock (Conn.) dispatch: This morning opened with a brightening sky and promise of clear weather, so that farmers at a distance were well under way for Roseland Park before the clouds thickened and changed the prospects for the day. Before 10 o'clock it was drizzling, nevertheless the crowd came. Congressman Russell rapped the company to order, and after pleasant words of welcome to the president and other visitors and to the people assembled, he nominated Governor Bulkeley for chairman of the day. The governor in a brief speech accepted the honor, and expressed his pleasure at officially welcoming and presenting to the audience the president. Hearty applause and ringing cheers greeted the president as he rose. He spoke in part as follows:
"Mr. President and Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen—I did not know until this morning the programme would contain any mention of my name at all, but it would be altogether unwell if it did not. This opportunity having been offered me to express my thanks to those of you who are gathered here to-day, and to whom upon whose hospitable invitation you have gathered for the friendly and cordial greeting which you have given me, not only here to-day, but in my progress hither yesterday. I am sure I look into the faces, this morning, of a body of citizens filled with honest pride in the story of their country and full of a serious purpose to maintain those institutions from all taint, or corruption, or decay. We stand to-day as a nation, exempt from all cares of foreign hurt. It is not in the power of any people upon earth much to harm us, except our own people. We do not say this in any spirit of boastfulness, but rather in one of thankfulness for that divine providence which has given us such a location and assignment among the nations of the earth, that no people or great power touches us on any side. All the more exempt from thoughts of foreign assault, ought our thoughts to turn to the dangers which are internal, and from which alone we can have serious harm. All the more should every thoughtful citizen consider how he may promote the public weal; how we may hold up our institutions in honor among ourselves, securing and promoting both in state and national legislation those measures which have best promoted not individual, but special, but the general good of all the people. I think such meetings as the old-fashioned Fourth of July celebrations have in them a very instructive and elevating power. I am glad, on this anniversary of that declaration which afterward, established by arms, made us a nation, seriously as in the presence of Him whose guidance has been conspicuously present in all our affairs, to unite with you in a fresh consecration to duty and to the true weal and happiness of all our people. I desire to thank these comrades of the great army of the union for their escort and attendance here to-day. Surely those who in the peril on the red edge of battle have shown their love for the flag will not fail to be good citizens now that they have returned to the shades of peace and civil pursuits. To all of you who have gathered from these Connecticut homes, I desire to express my thanks for your kind and pleasant reception."
As the president resumed his seat three cheers were given with a will. Senator Hawley and Justice Miller made brief addresses. Congressman Reed, of Maine, was the next speaker. His subject was "The Victory." Among his utterances were these: "The republicans won a great victory last November, but something more than no step backward is demanded by the people of the United States. It behooves the people, therefore, to consider just how much of power they have granted and just how much they have the right to require. Touching briefly the tariff question, the subject of pensions and the matter of national education, Mr. Reed continued: "The question of the suppression of votes in the south must be met not rashly nor angrily, but with a determination that in national elections wherever else they have the right and power, those who, by the constitution and law are entitled to help govern this country shall govern it. [Applause.] It will be the province, in due time, of the republican members of congress, to say after a full, free and impartial conference with all republicans, and representing them all, what measures shall be taken.
After warmly denouncing the methods of the filibuster's tactics to defeat the public will, Reed added: "Unless some remedy be found you can expect nothing from the next congress or any other. But there is a remedy in plain sight, and that is public sentiment. Let the people at large but once understand the facts about this practice of defeating the public business and he will be a bold man who attempts it in the future. When Mr. Reed had finished, Secretaries Noble and Tracy made a few remarks in a patriotic strain. In the afternoon President Gath, of Ritzger's college, and Senator Hiseock spoke and Will Carleton recited a poem. President Harrison will leave to-morrow morning for New York to celebrate THE BIRTH DAYS CELEBRATE.
St. Paul dispatch: The receipt of the news of the passage and signing of the famous "omnibus bill" while snow was still on the ground, was a signal for an impromptu Fourth of July celebration in the new states, but the people chose the great centennial independence day for their greatest rejoicing, that day having been set by congress as the time for them to meet and perfect their state constitution. The two Dakotas felt added cause for rejoicing, in the beginning of the negotiations for the opening of the great Sioux reservation to settlement, and from every little settlement with its metropolitan hopes and aspirations, as well as from the territories came reports of general rejoicing over the realization of their labors of these many years. Every little hamlet heard from its own orators, and had its own celebration, but there was some sort of new state celebration in one or two points of each of the budding states. Bismarck did the honors for North Dakota and welcomed the constitutional convention in a royal style. While in North Dakota one celebration was looked after by all, in South Dakota the people were unable to condense their enthusiasm to that extent. At Harco, where the

Wage Workers' Troubles.

Duluth dispatch: The laboring men's strike, which has been in progress several days, culminated this afternoon in a bloody war between the strikers and policemen. Thirty determined policemen were pitted against 3,000 desperate strikers armed with pistols, stones and clubs. Four thousand men were employed on street and sewer improvements at \$1.50 per day until last Tuesday, when fifteen hundred struck for an advance of 25 cents per day. The contractors refused to accede to the demand. The strikers had many recruits each day, and the mob finally increased to nearly three thousand. There had been ugly rumors of the determined attitude of the strikers all day, and preparations had been made by the police for any emergency.
All day long men have been at work on the Fifth street contract, but about 3 o'clock the strikers compelled them to desist. At 3:30 o'clock a crowd of strikers had reached Third street and Tenth avenue west, where the shade of trees and the known determination of the police at Garfield avenue decided them to wait. About 5:30 a mob, headed by a number of hot-headed men, rallied and started back for the sewer trench. They were infuriated by the presence of the police and their control of the situation. Half an hour later they made a rush for the trench and revolvers. Seeing there was no use to bother with the clubs, they fired into the angry mob. A volley, and one striker lay dead, while seven more were wounded, some most seriously. One policeman was shot through the jaws. Three men are dead and twelve or fifteen wounded.
The strikers started from Twentieth avenue, while another body came down from Third street by Fifteenth avenue and made a rush with clubs and rocks. The police stood their ground. Who did the first firing is not known. As the strikers made the rush a single shot was fired, then crack, crack, crack, went the rifles of the police, followed by a fusillade from the strikers' revolvers.
After the first fire came an awful lull, as the combatants were appalled at the awful result of their work. On the walk in front by a man shot through the head. Several more were bleeding from glancing wounds.
At 5:45 company K, of the state militia, arrived, and with bayonets drove the crowds from Michigan street. The mayor then made a speech, ordering the crowd to disperse. The police and militia then drove the crowds from all the streets. At 6 o'clock the strikers had dispersed. Following is a list of the dead and wounded:
One striker shot through the heart; Tom Fitzsimmons, shot through the back, died to-day; Alfred Anderson, a striker, shot in the chest, will probably die; George Pelletier, a street car driver, shot in the head; Ed Cummings, a striker, stabbed in the groin with a bayonet; York Castigan, a striker, dangerously shot in the shoulder; Hoken Benson, a striker, shot in the upper leg, may die.
Of the police force the following were wounded:
Captain Thomas McLaughlin, stab in hip; Sergeant Clements, shot in the hand; Sergeant O'Donnell, abdomen; Small, foot; Harrison, thigh; Hayden, arm; Donovan, face and hip; Walkorick, face and thigh; Kilgore, shoulder.
LATER—Last night the strikers made a desperate attempt to kill Joe Wolf, of the firm of Wolf & Knot, who have been particularly obnoxious to them. While Wolf was driving in the west end he was surrounded by strikers and stones were thrown at him. Wolf jumped and escaped just as the police came up. The wagon was overturned and demolished by the strikers. Officer Force was found to have received injuries on the legs by stones thrown by the strikers.
The friends of Carlson claim that he had nothing to do with the strike, although he was arrested by the police as the leader. Captain McLaughlin aimed at him twice at close range but the shot did not take effect.
Affairs quieted down last night, but there were fears of an outbreak this morning. The air is still thick with ugly rumors, but with hundreds of well armed special policemen it is believed that the authorities, with the assistance of the militia, will be able to withstand any attack. The militia is prepared to move at a moment's notice, and the police will be employed in the neighborhood of yesterday's disturbances. The mayor has given orders to disperse all assemblies promptly, and the contractors will resume work to-morrow morning under police protection at the former rate of wages.
It is difficult to get at the true facts concerning the dead and wounded among the strikers. Many were taken from their homes or boarding places. From what can be learned at the hospitals and boarding houses, a fair estimate of the wounded will be twenty-five, and several more are thought to be seriously injured.
Criminally Assaulted by Negroes.
Bishopville (S. C.) dispatch. Three miles from here, on Monday, a young white wife, Mrs. Daniels, was criminally assaulted by six negroes, led by Ned Williams. The husband was beaten and driven away, and the victim was in the hands of the negroes all Monday and the white people of the vicinity first heard of the affair to-day. Five of the negroes have been caught. The town men, both white and colored, are seen all about town discussing the question, and a large guard has been placed over the prisoners to prevent any possibility of lynching.
Hearing Arguments in Land Cases.
Washington dispatch: There were two hearings at the department of justice yesterday. In the morning the attorney general heard the arguments by Ewing, of New York, and Brester, of Minnesota, favoring a vigorous transaction of a pending suit to cancel the patents to a portion of the land adjoining Superior, Wis. In the afternoon he listened to the arguments of Attorney General Stone and Senator Allison, of Iowa, in regard to the Des Moines river land controversy.
Don Francisco Garza has lived in Los Angeles sixty-four years, and is now 100 years old. His present wife is thirty-eight, and his youngest child is two years old.
Law Wallace says there is more happiness for him in a day's labor, working in a gunnery of politics.

HOW THE FARMERS ARE DECEASED.

The Hay Fork Swindle—The Marriage Trick and What it Costs—Western Farmers Should Look Out.
Chicago Tribune: The department of agriculture of the Canadian province of Ontario has done something which might be imitated with profit in the western states. It called on a large number of its regular correspondents for information as to the frauds which had been practiced on farmers, to their knowledge, and then embodied that information in a bulletin to be distributed throughout the agricultural sections. It is expected that henceforth when any man makes a proposition to an Ontario farmer, he will run over the list of swindles in the bulletin and will kick the stranger off the farm if he finds him on the black list.
It appears that the articles which most easily lead themselves to purposes of fraud are churns, washing machines, pumps, sickle grinders, stovepipes, shovels, land rollers, plows, barbed wire, lightning rods, hay forks, scales, roofing paint, pianos, sewing machines, fruit trees, and all kinds of patent rights. The pump swindle is thus managed: A traveling agent asks the farmer to become an agent for the sale of iron pumps, promising him one free if he will. The farmer agrees to take eleven pumps which he is to sell at \$15 apiece, reserving \$5 on each as his commission. Then he signs what he believes to be an order for the pumps on terms, but which turns out later to be a promissory note for \$165, the retail value of the pumps. Sometimes there is a "verbal understanding" that if the goods are not sold they will be taken back, but that understanding never materializes, while the note does. Rusty iron pumps in many an Ontario barn bear witness to the success with which this scheme has been worked.
The hay-fork swindle is somewhat similar. The agent offers to put up one for nothing if the farmer will take an agency. He accepts, and later on another man calls to get him to sign a statement of the condition of his affairs "just to show that he is a responsible person." In some mysterious way this is converted into an order for a large number of hay forks. The man who thinks he is merely signing a recommendation of the working of a farming mill which is on exhibition finds that he has ordered one. Shoddy peddlers represent great English or Scotch houses sell goods which are so flimsy that they will not stand sewing together. Imitation gold watches are sold sometimes as high as \$90, which turn out to be worth nothing. There, as in this country, the nursery agent finds his easy victims, and the seed grain or Bohemian oats swindler has coined money. In lightning rods there is a now but little cheating done; the farmers have learned that device of the enemy.
A most ingenious trick was perpetrated by a clerical-looking couple who, with a timid-looking young man and woman, drove up to a farm-house and stated that the couple had taken a whimsical notion that they should like to be married among such handsome surroundings, and were willing to pay well for the privilege. The farmer consented, served them a fine dinner, and was paid \$40 for his trouble. The receipt which he gave the groom returned to plague him in the form of a \$400 promissory note in the hands of an innocent holder. The inventors of this bright game have about worked out the province and will be likely to try the states. The western farmers must beware.
The advice given by the department of agriculture to the Ontario farmer is sensible and worth imitating everywhere. It is that the farmer stick to his farm and be not in too much of a hurry to get rich; that he never sign anything for a stranger, and that he always read what he signs; that he deal only with well-established firms, and that he read the papers and pay for them, as he will thus get the earliest information about new and improved methods of cheating.

THIRTY PEOPLE SAID TO BE

A Virginia Train Disaster Into With Fearful Results.
Lynchburg (Va.) dispatch: Several accidents, by which several lives were lost and a large number of injured, occurred on the Western railroad this morning above Thaxton's switch and above this city. Rain had been continually for twenty-four hours, and the mountain streams beyond their normal state. The road had passed over the road night, and it was thought of safe for traffic, notwithstanding rains, and that no danger apprehended. At the place of accident, however, the water undermined the road bed and caused about eighty feet long a wide. The water at this point feet deep. Into this watery gully made a frightful leaping thirty miles an hour, and it tumbled and eight cars, one struck the bottom of the water into the locomotive boiler. The debris was thrown in every direction by the force of the explosion, some of those on the train falling in the water. The debris was thrown in every direction by the force of the explosion, some of those on the train falling in the water. The debris was thrown in every direction by the force of the explosion, some of those on the train falling in the water.
Thirty wounded have been taken to Lynchburg, thirteen to Bedford and five to Liberty.
The adopted daughter of M. Thompson, of Augusta county, was killed, and Mrs. Thompson known to be badly hurt.
Donovan, the engineer, was man, was scalded and burned by escaping steam. Train J. Lipsey was also burned to death, others who lost their lives were Rose, postal clerk, of Abing John Kirkpatrick, of Lynchburg Stead, and two children of a man on the train whose name is learned. Stead was an English agent of an English insurance expedition. He was on England for supplies.
Major Cassell, superintendent of Lynchburg division of the Northern, was on the train and injured, as were also Baggett, Ford and Captain Johnson, in charge of the train.
I. B. Summers, postal clerk, was badly burned.
There is no telegraphic facility or the wreck than Liberty, a hard to get information from the Norfolk & Western refused to let reporters to go on the train. A relief train was sent to the scene of the wreck. A number of physicians went down to what they could do to aid the injured.
A dispatch received at 11 o'clock of the scene of the wreck, by wire, says: Six dead bodies were covered. The railroad company brought a large corps of physicians Roanoke and Liberty and other. It is thought a large number of have burned in the conflagration.
Gen. Kelton's Successor.
Washington dispatch: Capt. MacArthur, jr. Thirtieth infantry, been appointed assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major, to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. Kelton as adjutant general. He is a son of Judge MacArthur of this city, and was born in New York June 2, 1845. He entered the volunteer service as first lieutenant Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry 1862, was rapidly promoted, mustered out as lieutenant colonel 1865. He was brevetted several times for gallant and meritorious services entered the regular army as captain in 1868.
Chicago is painfully experiencing a fact that a confession does not confer. Such an affair is always a disappointment.
They say the chances are all of money making, but some how Hutch, Jay Gould and a few others to make a million a day.
LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET.
Quotations from New York, Chicago and elsewhere.
OMAHA.
WHEAT—No. 2..... 63 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 29 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 24 1/2
RYE..... 18 1/2
HAY—Choice..... 14 1/2
BUTTER—Choice roll..... 19 1/2
EGGS—Fresh..... 3 50
CHEESE—Live, per doz..... 7 1/2
TURKEYS—Per lb..... 25 1/2
LARD—Choice, per box..... 4 50
ORANGES—Per box..... 3 00
ONIONS—Per bush..... 25 1/2
BEANS—Navies..... 1 75
WHEAT—No. 2..... 64 1/2
HONEY..... 14 1/2
HOOP—Mixed packing..... 3 97
HOOP—Heavy weights..... 4 00
BEEF—Choice, per lb..... 3 50
SWEET—Choice Western..... 3 00
NEW YORK.
WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 64 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 27 1/2
OATS—Mixed western..... 13 1/2
PORE..... 7 00
LARD..... 7 00
CHICAGO.
WHEAT—No. 2 bushel..... 60 1/2
CORN—Per bushel..... 23 1/2
OATS—Per bushel..... 11 1/2
PORE..... 6 45
LARD..... 4 15
HOOP—Packing & shipping..... 3 25
CATTLE—Stockers..... 5 50
SWEET—Native..... 5 50
ST. LOUIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 red cash..... 60 1/2
CORN—Per bushel..... 23 1/2
OATS—Per bushel..... 11 1/2
PORE..... 6 45
LARD..... 4 15
HOOP—Packing & shipping..... 3 25
CATTLE—Stockers..... 5 50
SWEET—Native..... 5 50
KANSAS CITY.
WHEAT—Per bushel..... 59 1/2
CORN—Per bushel..... 23 1/2
OATS—Per bushel..... 11 1/2
PORE..... 6 45
LARD..... 4 15
HOOP—Packing & shipping..... 3 25
CATTLE—Stockers & loaders..... 5 50
SWEET—Good to choice..... 5 50
SIoux CITY.
WHEAT—Per bushel..... 59 1/2
CORN—Per bushel..... 23 1/2
OATS—Per bushel..... 11 1/2
PORE..... 6 45
LARD..... 4 15
HOOP—Packing & shipping..... 3 25
CATTLE—Stockers & loaders..... 5 50
SWEET—Good to choice..... 5 50