

PEACEFULLY ENDED.

An Active Life of Over Eighty Years.

DEATH OF P. T. BARNUM

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., April 9.—The great showman, P. T. Barnum, died at 6:22 o'clock Tuesday evening in the presence of his grief-stricken family. During the period of Barnum's invalidism and confinement to the house, which began twenty-one weeks ago, there have been frequent fluctuations in his condition, from such of which he rallied, although in each instance with a slightly lowered vitality. The change for the worse, was so pronounced that it convinced the physicians that the patient had not many more hours to live. During his confinement he has been down stairs only twice, although sitting up much of the time and being cheerful and conversationally inclined in his waking moments. After the attack which came on him shortly after midnight, Barnum suffered a good deal of pain. He seemed to realize that he could not live much longer and spoke of his approaching end with calmness. During his illness the physicians have been careful about administering morphia or sedatives, through fear that they might produce ulterior ill-effects. Barnum spoke of this and said that when all hope was gone he wished to be given sedatives which would allay the pain and make death as peaceful as possible.

The first medicine was given at 10:10 Tuesday morning. It was understood by the patient and his family to mean that the end was near.

Mrs. Barnum remained at her husband's side throughout the night. In alternate spells of dozing and in conversation, which showed his brain to be as clear as ever. Barnum passed the hours until 4 o'clock, when he sank into lethargy, which was a condition of stupor rather than natural sleep. To rouse him from this unconsciousness was difficult.

Phineas Taylor Barnum was born in Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810, of good old New England stock. He lived the hard, rugged, healthful, aspiring life of a boy on the farm, and came out of a clean, self-respectful poverty to face the problems of life with a keen clear head and a sound body.

At the age of fifteen he went to work in his uncle's grocery store in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was soon entrusted with responsibility. The story of his life, from this time forward, is one long story of money making. His first business venture on his own account was in his native town of Bethel, to which he was induced to return by his grandfather, in whose carriage house he set up a small store. It was a success. His next adventure was as an editor in Danbury, where he issued the Herald of Freedom. He was so fortunate as to get a libel suit speedily on his hands and was sent to jail pending his trial. He was vindicated by the jury and issued forth from court by a great enthusiasm, being greeted with brass bands and treated to a ride in and open carriage drawn by six horses.

P. T. Barnum was twenty-five years old when it suddenly dawned upon his mind that he was cut out for the great American showman. He had a fondness for popular applause—he had it down to the last day of his life—and thought he possessed the instinct of divining what the public wanted and arousing a furor of interest in what he had to show.

His first venture in this line was Joice Hath, a negro 161 years old and once a slave of George Washington. Becoming convinced that this curiosity ought to be made to pay, he bought the old slave for \$1,000. For about a year exhibited her in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and several other places, and so successful were his advertising methods that he made a great deal of money out of her. There was much doubt expressed as to whether Joice Hath was what she pretended to be. In his later years Mr. Barnum became somewhat skeptical himself, but the doubt did not worry him while she was making money for him. Joice Hath was the beginning of a long series of shows which made Barnum rich and famous. His second sensation was "Bleeding Vivaldi," an Italian scrobet and magician. He paid well, too.

Barnum's circus was born in Warren, N. C., November 12, 1836. Barnum had been for some time filling the place as a ticket seller for a circus owned by one Turner, his pay being a percentage of the receipts. At that time and place his employment expired and, having \$1,200 to his credit he bought a part of the show and started out for himself. At the end of the season he had \$2,000, with which he returned to New York. For the next five years he passed through various vicissitudes in the show business, sometimes making and sometimes losing, and more than once being reduced to the necessity of paying his debts. It was not until near the close of 1841 that he began the career which finally brought him into national reputation and gave him his first taste of real wealth.

In 1846 he captured Jenny Lind to sing in America and paid her \$1,000 per night for 150 nights. He afterward captured several other sources of fortune, but displayed remarkable perseverance and energy in overcoming the difficulties which surrounded him. His career in later years had been known to everybody and fortune smiled on "the greatest show on earth." Last year he made a successful trip to England with his circus and returned to his home in Bridgeport last fall, where he remained until his death.

These things:—You must open and set on. There any lines. No—What do you think?—Always at a look are through by 8. We shall be delighted if any one of our friends should like.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

The Keokuk cattle company, Dodge county shipped a train load of fat cattle to Chicago over the Union Pacific.

E. Downey of Inman says that there has been over \$200,000 worth of hay shipped out of Holt county during the last six months.

S. E. Spencer of Boomer received from the Nebraska fish commission several thousand small lake trout, which were placed in the Martindale lake.

The North Bend Star says that over 100 conversions are the result of the recent meetings held at that place under the superintendency of Rev. C. C. Wilson.

The Edgar Times says the Nebraska legislators will soon return to their plow and wrestle with that difficult problem of teaching steer calves to drink sour milk.

The Barnston horse company has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The capital stock is \$2,000. The incorporators are Julius Vogel, F. M. Barner, George W. Pace, Jacob Blaker, William Atherton. The object of the incorporation is the purchase and sale of horses.

At Plainview a cowboy from Wyoming cornered a wild Texas steer, and threw a lasso over his horns. Being quite near the steer wheeled and kicked the cowboy in the face with his front foot, knocking him down. The steer ran following up the street, the rope dangling from his horns.

The assessors of Knox county held a meeting in which they decided to assess real estate one-third of its fair value; horses, all ages, one-third value; sheep, \$1 per head; hogs, all ages, over fifty pounds, 50c per 100; household or office furniture and property one-third value.

Forty car loads of cattle were shipped from Wayne during the months of February and March.

At the Hays county agricultural society meeting the annual membership fees were reduced from \$1.50 to \$1, and the life membership fees from \$10 to \$25.

President E. A. Barnes has his eagle eyes on a splendid attraction for the Hall county fair for next fall. It is the racing dog, Doc, owned by a banker of Toronto, Canada. This dog has been trotting against horses all over the south and east, and has become quite famous.

A little boy of Peter Runquest's, at Wamsutter, Knox county, choked to death in a mouthful of shelled corn while playing at the barn. It is supposed he was swallowing the grains of corn and some lodged in his wind pipe. Death came before any assistance could be had.

The Hibernian ball held at McCook was a great success socially and financially.

There were twenty-six arrests in Grand Island during March and fifteen people were committed to jail.

Mrs. Almira Booney died at Louisville Wednesday night of heart disease, aged seventy-seven years. She leaves five children.

William Grant of Valparaiso, who was arrested charged with burglarizing Rust's hardware store, was acquitted on trial at Wahoo and released from custody.

Two little children were caught in a mudhole in the streets of Columbus, but were arrested from their perilous position by a citizen and a plank. One of the boys lost his boots.

W. Pike, Willis Pike, E. Pike, J. Oliver and M. Petit were arrested at Bellevue on the charge of chicken stealing. The arrests were made after one of the city fathers had an interview with J. Oliver, who turned state's evidence. He stated that the chickens were sold in Omaha for \$14.20. The number of chickens taken was about five dozen.

A new filter has been put in at the Beatrice starch factory. It has a capacity of 175,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, and does its work satisfactorily. It is an eight ton filter and was put in by the American filter company of Chicago at a cost of \$2,000. It is making the Blue river water as clear as crystal, and is proving a great success.

Arbor day, by provision of the state law, is fixed on April 23, or when the 22nd occurs on Sunday, then on the Monday following, of each year. The state board of agriculture offers the following premiums for trees planted on that day of the present year: For the greatest number of trees planted on Arbor day, to include fruit, forest, evergreen and all other varieties, \$50, for greatest number hard wood, \$25; greatest number of cuttings, \$10.

An association has filed articles of incorporation with the state the purpose of which is to carry Nebraska passengers to the world's fair and pay all expenses for a week's stay in Chicago. The cost is \$25 and can be paid in weekly installments of \$5 cents.

A few of the entertaining citizens of South Sioux City have organized what is to be known as the Nebraska Marriage Enforcement association. The object of the society is to enforce the marriage laws of Nebraska. The association has issued a circular containing a list of persons violating the marriage laws.

THE HILL CITY BANK.

After an Examination of the Books the Accounts Found Correct.

ANOTHER CASHIER GONE.

HILL CITY, S. D., April 10.—The affairs of the Bank of Hill City, recently closed, are shrouded in mystery. After the first examination of the books made by President Garlock, that gentleman announced that the safe had been found empty, all securities and money being gone. After an examination of the books he announced that the accounts of the missing cashier, Lincoln, had been found correct, that the bank was solvent and that no funds were missing. Why these contradictory statements, does not appear, and the fact that the doors of the institution remain closed would seem to indicate that something is radically wrong despite President Garlock's assurance to the contrary. Depositors are unwilling to accept the lavish promises of the directors and a number of the interested parties have issued writs of attachment on the property of the president in Justice.

It is currently reported but not authoritatively that offers of assistance, made by other banking institutions, have been refused by the insolvent bank. In the meantime the paper of the bank continues to come in and the interest in the city remains unabated. President Garlock has filed a number of mortgages on his property at Custer. The same property attached in favor of several creditors. Cashier Lincoln, the departed, was a general favorite among all classes of society. He was of a happy, genial nature, with no cares to all appearances, and his chief aim in life was to entertain others. His temperament never changed. He made friends at once of every one he met. Even now in the face of all evidence against him a large number declare perfect confidence in his innocence. Lincoln was an old resident of "The Hill," and at once, by the sale of his property, became possessed of considerable money. This, however, was quickly spent, and he returned to his vocation, that of a telegraph operator. He easily secured a position with the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad company, and during the several years that he remained in the company's employment he was stationed at numerous points along the line of railway. He left the railroad company to accept a position in the Custer hardware establishment of T. W. Gaslok, the bank president. Lincoln carried the best of recommendations from the railroad company.

When the Bank of Hill City was opened Lincoln was offered the position of Cashier. His genial manners at once made many friends for him here. The large patronage of the bank is chiefly due to Charley Lincoln. Lincoln was addicted to excessive use of liquors at times, but had no other bad habits. He never gambled, and his life in all respects was pure. He was happily married to a foster sister, with whom he had been raised, and their home was as dearly skinned to heaven as any other allowed to approach. The mystery that surrounds his departure is impenetrable. His wife is of the opinion that he left in a fit of despondency on account of a growing taste for liquor which he had repeatedly approached himself for in her presence of late. A few days before his departure he presented her with a life insurance policy drawn in her favor and paid up for a year. On this occasion he indulged in very gloomy thoughts of the future. He had been drinking heavily of late and though none of his friends noticed any change in his bearing, his wife says he had been moody at home. Mrs. Lincoln's opinion seems to be the only reasonable manner to explain her husband's strange action. Lincoln rode horseback to Hermosa, a station on the Elkhorn about thirty miles from here, and took an eastern bound train Sunday. No trace of him has been obtained since.

The American's God.

ROME, April 10.—The Messenger announces that upon the reassembling of the chamber of deputies, the premier will submit the correspondence exchanged between the United States and the Italian government on the subject of the New Orleans lynchings. Many well informed people here declare that the Fava recall incident was precipitated to afford the Italian ministry reasons for its failure to effect the promised reductions in the army, navy and other national expenditures. Italy expressed the opinion that the Americans have but one God—their strong box one must strike them, demanding the largest possible indemnity.

Careless Supervision.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—About six months ago repairs were completed on the United States steamer Alert at Mare Island navy yard, and the vessel was put into commission. It was soon reported however, that the repairs were unsatisfactory and the vessel unsafe. There were no disagreeable rumors about careless work in repairs. The board of inquiry has found that Naval Constructor Feaster was careless in the supervision of repairs; that Master Shipwright Williamson was negligent in the performance of his duties as was also Master Ship-fitter Webster. Naval Constructor Feaster has been released from duty and Williamson and Webster discharged.

Loyal Dissenters.

LONDON, April 10.—At a dinner given by the Devon Congregational church at Tavistock, Devonshire, a sensation was caused by the presiding minister, Rev. Mr. Davis, who said he could not propose the toast to "The Queen," and he would therefore call upon Rev. Mr. Johnson to perform that task. Davis added that he (Johnson) might not toast the prince of Wales and all gentlemen if he chose to do so. Johnson consequently proposed the toast to "The Queen," saying "her majesty had no more loyal subjects than the dissenters." Thereupon the assemblage, with the exception of Rev. Mr. Davis and wife rose to their feet and sang the national anthem, "God Save the Queen."

In cooking Omelets of an Milkman—Johnny, did you put water in the milk this morning?

New Assistant—Yes, sir.
"Don't you know that is wicked, Johnny?"
"But you told me to mix water with the milk."
"Yes, but I told you to put the water in the milk, not the milk in the water, you see, we will tell the people we were put water in our milk.—Texas Democrat.

NEBRASKA

The following bills are before the legislature: S. F. No. 12, chapter 80, entitled, provides that the amount at the June session shall exceed 1 mill on the assessed valuation of the land who wishes to create a fund for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 17, chapter 1, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 23, chapter 23, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act.

S. F. No. 25, chapter 25, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 43, chapter 43, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 106, chapter 106, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act.

S. F. No. 107, chapter 107, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 116, chapter 116, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 210, chapter 210, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act.

S. F. No. 210, chapter 210, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 211, chapter 211, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 212, chapter 212, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act.

S. F. No. 213, chapter 213, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 214, chapter 214, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 215, chapter 215, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act.

S. F. No. 216, chapter 216, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 217, chapter 217, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 218, chapter 218, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act.

S. F. No. 219, chapter 219, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 220, chapter 220, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 221, chapter 221, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act.

S. F. No. 222, chapter 222, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 223, chapter 223, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 224, chapter 224, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act.

S. F. No. 225, chapter 225, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 226, chapter 226, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 227, chapter 227, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act.

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S. F. No. 252, chapter 252, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 253, chapter 253, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act. S. F. No. 254, chapter 254, entitled, provides for the location and construction of ditches as may be provided for in the act.