

The Sioux County Journal

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HARRISON, - NEBRASKA

A Rochester paper says that "the dives die hard." Well, they live that way.

Thus far the Congressional Record has not yielded to the women's edition craze.

The Chinese don't know how to make war or peace, but they are great at making tea and tracks.

The news that Worth, the man milliner, died in a fit recalls the fact that he used to make pretty good ones.

Worth, the Parisian man milliner, will be missed, but there are plenty of designing creatures still left over there.

An Aurora paper remarks that "the Chicago girls dress out of sight." Certainly; where do the Aurora girls dress?

Col. Brockbridge is lecturing on "The Problem of the Day." It is supposed to refer to dodging a \$15,000 judgment.

The admission of free broomsticks into Canada ought to boom the cause of the "new woman" in the queen's dominion.

A Denver woman has started a weekly paper called the Kiss. If she is good-looking and young we are willing to exchange.

Considerable interest in this country has been manifested in determining the value of Mr. Lily Langtry as a theatrical advertisement.

Actor John Drew now parts his hair on one side. As he approaches the close of the third act, however, he generally parts it all over his head.

A dispatch from Paris says that the French match makers have gone out on a strike. This comes too late to save the Gould family, though.

Why try to perfect a submarine war boat? The crying need of the hour is for cruisers which can be kept from impromptu submarine operations.

The New York Herald says that "there is no danger of catching anything from kissing." But you can't make a divorce-court lawyer believe it.

A Virginia man has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life for stealing a few cents' worth of bacon. Why didn't they give him the limit of the law?

Press reformers met at Kansas City the other day, called each other names and went home still big with ideas. And the press is in as bad a way as ever.

It would be just like Spain to want to apply the Veragua relief fund of \$1,000 upon any claim for indemnity Uncle Sam might make for the Alliance affair.

The perambulator is all right for the baby; but, after the baby stage of existence is passed, one cannot hope for success who depends upon others to push him ahead.

Patrick Sullivan, of Fall River, Mass., went to sleep the other night with three \$20 gold pieces in his mouth. And it was impossible to apply the money on his funeral expenses.

Mrs. Peary is now raising a fund of \$12,000 to fit out an expedition to rescue her husband. This is the third time he has been saved at public expense. Why not chain him the next time he reaches home?

The sinking of the Reina Regente, the big Spanish cruiser, off the coast of Morocco again calls attention to the fact that the modern man-of-war is most destructive to human life in times of profound peace.

The St. Louis Chronicle prints a picture of "D. Jose Frazuela, who gave Garza, the Cuban bandit, his first fatal wound." Of course Garza was killed eight or nine times afterward, but the chief credit falls to the man who started the series.

In a recent divorce case before Judge McAdam, of New York, it was shown that the defendant husband was out of work, while his wife was earning \$22 a week. The court decided that under the circumstances the plaintiff ought to pay alimony if she secured a divorce. The "new woman" will take notice.

A Chicago young man who stole a jeweled gold watch and afterward confessed was in court to answer to a charge of larceny. "What did you do with the watch?" asked the court. "Gave it to a girl on the street." "What girl?" "I don't know—never saw her before." "What did she give you for it?" "Nothing." "What did she say?" "Thanks." And he was discharged because he smoked cigarettes.

A vigorous opposition to the Standard Oil monopoly has been established in New England. One large and several small refineries have an output of 250,000 gallons a week, which is about one-fourth of all used in the New England States. To drive out its competitors the Standard is selling oil at 1 cent a gallon in many villages where the rivalry is most active. Failing to buy out or drive out its competitors, the Standard is trying to starve them out. But they say that they will not starve, and

that they will give away oil rather than surrender to the trust. If the trust succeeds in crushing its rivals it will charge higher prices for oil to recover its losses in selling it for a cent a gallon. It has never been defeated in any previous battle, and the progress of this will be watched with interest.

General Horace Porter made the best speech of his life at the Parkhurst banquet. He said: "No man can make a good speech at midnight and I will not try." If all post-prandial talkers will adopt that as a principle after-dinner speaking in this country will attain a higher level than it now displays. No dinner party is in a condition to bear speeches at midnight, and no talker ought to try to speak after his audience is unable to appreciate speech.

Vice should excite shame for its own sake, and not for the censure which it may incur from others. The virtue of him who is guarded from temptation only by the fear of the world and the probability of detection, is certainly fortified by feeble defenses. And if such a one has the good fortune, through the various vicissitudes of his life, to preserve the blessing of a good conscience and the jewel of a good name, he may well consider that life is a series of miracles.

The Swedish journey of arctic exploration which is the latest proposed, is to be by balloon. The idea is to start from the northern coast of Spitzbergen and go right over the pole to some point in the neighborhood of Bering Strait. From the most northerly point in Spitzbergen, 80 1/2 degrees, to the northern coast of Alaska, 71 degrees, is barely 2,000 miles, a distance that is short by comparison with many of the ocean voyages that have been made since the discovery of the New World. It is, however, a long journey for a balloon, and especially so when the route lies over a country hitherto unexplored and through temperatures which must be expected to be far below zero. Judging from the proposed arrangements, it would seem that the intense cold is the one thing most to be feared from the difficulty of maintaining a living temperature for the voyagers through the four days or more that must be occupied in the transit under the most favorable conditions. But the extreme cold would be endured only a portion of the time if the journey were undertaken in the season of midsummer warmth, and the travelers would have the advantage of sunlight all the way across. The scheme certainly seems to be the most feasible one yet offered for reaching the North Pole, and it is just possible the result will make ample amends for the trouble and risk.

There has been this winter a revival of the "chains of charity" idea, which a few years ago grew to be an intolerable nuisance. In its latest form it is combined with the "million stamp" myth—the notion that by collecting a million cancelled postage-stamps a cripple or aged person can in some mysterious way find a home in a hospital, or, as some forms of the myth have it, that a little Chinese girl can in some equally mysterious way be rescued from slavery by the million stamps. In the recent application of the chain the originator of the scheme writes letters asking each of two persons to send some cancelled stamps, and also to write two similar letters (No. 2 in the chain) to other friends; these to do each the same thing; and the chain to continue until it reaches No. 50. Applying the solution of the old problem of the nails in the horse's shoes, we find that if the chain were completed the number of letters written would be many billions. In practice, of course, many links fail, and many duplicates of the letter may be received by the same person. The idea is ingenious, no doubt; but in the long run it is wasteful, and finally becomes an affliction and a bore. The most serious objection to the "chain" idea, however, is that it encourages giving without personal knowledge about the object. This sort of giving is not charity; it is merely careless good nature. Fraud and imposition thrive upon it.

GRIZZLY WHIPPED BY A COW.

Hoosay Roused to Terrible Rage in Defense of Her Offspring.

"Usually a cow does not stand much chance when she engages in a hand-to-hand conflict with a grizzly bear," said Michael Ayers, a Colorado stockman, to a writer for Dumb Animals. "but several years ago one of my cows killed one of these animals and came out of the struggle without a scratch. The cow had recently given birth to a calf. It being her first-born, the mother was exceedingly vicious, and it was unsafe for a stranger to approach her, as her horns were long and pointed. The calf shed had a thatched roof, and was scooped out of the hillside a short distance from the house. One night a bear, having smelt the presence of a cow and calf, mounted the roof of the shed and proceeded to force an entrance by scratching through the thatch. The cow at the same time detected the presence of the bear and held herself in readiness to receive the intruder. The noise of a terrible struggle aroused me, and grabbing a lantern I rushed from the house, and opening the shed door found the cow in a frantic state, butting and tossing to and fro some large object, which, evidently had lost all power of resistance. It turned out to be a good-sized grizzly, which had been run through and through the body by the courageous mother. The little calf was nestled in a corner, sleeping peacefully, and seemed unmindful of the maternal struggle. I suppose that as soon as the bear gained an entrance through the roof it was placed to the ground by the cow's horns before it had time to do any damage."

Robbed the Express.

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., April 12.—The mail and express wagon which connects with the Midland Terminal railroad at Grassy, was boarded yesterday about two miles from this city by two men, who overpowered the driver Robert Smith, secured an express package containing \$16,000 and escaped on horseback. The holdup took place about 9 o'clock on the summit of Tenderfoot hill on the highway between Cripple Creek and Grassy station on the Midland Terminal railroad. The mail and express wagon, drawn by four horses, driven by Robert Smith, was en route from Grassy to Cripple Creek with the mails and express matter received at Grassy on the morning train from Denver and Colorado Springs. Two men sitting beside the road accosted Smith, asking for a ride. He drew up his team and one of the men climbed up to the seat beside him, while the other mounted the baggage behind. As soon as Smith started to drive on the man behind struck him on the head several times with a revolver. The blows staggered, but did not stun him. The man sitting beside him also drew a revolver, and leveling it at him commanded him to get down, walk to the heads of the horses and hold the reins. He complied, and while he was covered with their guns they ripped open and rifled the mail and express packages. After securing \$16,000, which was being shipped to one of the Cripple Creek national banks, and several other valuable packages, they unhitched the two leading horses, mounted them and rode off rapidly into the mountains. Smith, who was very weak and bleeding profusely, drove into the city as quickly as possible. When he drew up in front of the Fargo express office he fainted and fell from the seat.

Up to 8 o'clock last night nothing has been heard from the party in pursuit of the men who robbed the Wells Fargo wagon. There are over 20 well armed men in the party. The thieves are riding horses they had concealed in the timber near Gillette having abandoned the express horses. They are headed west toward the Arkansas valley. Superintendent Stubbs at Denver says the amount stolen is much less than reported.

To Declare Independence.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A special cable dispatch to the Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, says: "News has been received from Santiago of three encounters between the government troops and the insurgents led by General Maceo. In every instance the insurgents were defeated. The first battle was near Dos Brazos on Sunday, the next on Tuesday near La Alegria and the third near Palenque Wednesday. A band of 150 rebels entered the camp of the Juraguá Mining company near Santiago Wednesday night. They confiscated all the arms which the workmen had. In a battle near Mayaguez the insurgents were defeated. Guillermo Moncada, the insurgent leader, who died Tuesday, will be buried in Mucará on Monday."

A Recorder special from Washington says: "According to information received in this city a meeting was to be held Wednesday at Guatamo, in the province of Puerto Principe, for the purpose of declaring the independence of Cuba from Spain. One of the first steps of the new Cuban republic will doubtless be to ask recognition from the nations of the earth. The first nation appealed to will doubtless be United States. To such an appeal the administration cannot give a favorable response unless the revolution has progressed so far as to make it evident that the new government is able to maintain control. Against the recognition Spain is sure to enter protest."

"The formal announcement of the new government will have a tendency to increase the activity of the revolutionary party in the United States and so bring about repeated clashing between the two governments on the subject of American interference in Cuban affairs. It is a question that the administration will have to meet and it is not looking forward to it with any pleasure."

A Phenomenal Advance.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 12.—The fourth consecutive day of the phenomenal advance in the price of oil was passed and the boom in petroleum oil markets this week stands without a parallel since 1876. The first quotation on the certificate oil market yesterday was \$1.50, and the first sale was at \$1.60, an advance of 10 cents over the closing prices of the previous day. The market broke to \$1.48 at 10:30 a. m., then advanced to \$1.80 at 12:45 p. m., the highest price since December 20, 1877, when \$1.81 1/2 was touched. About 130 selling orders came in from Bradford and other places by persons who have been carrying certificates since the market left 60 and 70 cents, and the price declined quickly from \$1.90 to \$1.60, reaching to \$1.73 during after 2 p. m. It fluctuated wildly during the last hour, reaching \$1.65 bid at 2:30 p. m., declining to \$1.78 near 3 p. m., and closing at \$1.69 bid.

A Fall in the Price of Oranges.

LOS ANGELES, April 12.—At a meeting of the protective board of the fruit exchange held yesterday the orange market was discussed at length. The heavy shipments of Messina and Valencia fruit have made competition brisk and it was decided to make the following changes in the price of seedlings: Those held at \$1.10 cut to 90 cents; those at \$1.25 to 80 cents and those at \$1.50 to \$1. There were no changes in other varieties.

Meeting of Cuban Sympathizers.

TAMPA, Fla., April 11.—The Lico-Cubano was the scene of one of the most enthusiastic meetings last night ever held here. The occasion was the celebration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the constitution of the Cuban republic. There were 3,000 people present, including several hundred ladies, who joined most heartily in the demonstration. The hall was packed with an eager throng. The streets for nearly a block were thronged with Cubans and their friends, and all around the people stood in great numbers. The city was gaily draped with bunting and national emblems. The Cuban and American flags were gracefully wreathed about the pictures of Cuban patriots on the walls and on the stage. Among those who had a place on the platform were Ramon Rivera, president of the society, Dr. Valdes Dominguez, Fernando Figueredo, leader of the party here, Enrique Canley, Gualerme Garcia, and Jose Herrera, senior Rivera editor of Cuba, was master of ceremonies. The speeches abounded with patriotism and the reading of the proclamation of the republic in 1820 by Colonel Figueredo was enthusiastically interrupted by applause. One speaker declared "Spain would never take her hands off the throat of Cuba until her grasp was severed by the blood of Cubans." Another said: "The coming of Campos means the re-establishment of the regime of the revolution whose anniversary this meeting is called to honor. Then they garrotted and shot the patriots, outraged their wives and daughters and burned their homes. The same fate now hangs over the heads of our fair native isle and our blood-kindred there. They will be subjected to the basest cruelties ever heaped upon the heads of a liberty-loving people, and they will be called upon to wade through seas of blood, but over and beyond it all lies the pearl of great price—liberty for Cuba."

DAKED TO DO THICK WORK.

"Let them do their worst, we are prepared for them. We have made up our minds fully to the great struggle and we are determined to win the freedom of Cuba and redeem her from Spanish bondage at any and every cost. When garrotting and shooting and outraging our women and the burning of our homes begins we shall pay them in kind for their hellishness. Mark you, we shall not begin this blood-curdling outrage and shall only condescend to meet these devilish things on an equal footing when we are forced to do so by their own example."

The speech was greeted with continued applause. Other speeches were made by Sotero Alfonso, Nestor L. Carbonell, Eduardo Reina, Francisco Diaz and a Spaniard, Sanxuba Romelia. One of the principal features of the evening was the speech of Miss Luisa Sanchez, a charming and intelligent blonde. The speech was made extempore and her patriotic eloquence raised a storm of enthusiasm in and around the hall. At the close of the meeting resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the Cubans assembled in mass meeting indorse the action of the council in selecting Jose Marti as delegate and Benjamin I. Guerra as treasurer of the party and accord a vote of thanks to the secretary, Gonzalo de Quesada, for his work through Florida in representation of the Cuban delegation.

The resolution was at once wired to Quesada in New York, Benjamin Guerra, the treasurer, in the city, but was unable to attend the meeting on account of illness.

Decidedly Warm in Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Among the passengers arrived here yesterday on the steamer Seneca, from Havana, was H. D. Neill, of Bradford, Ont. Mr. Neill said that in Havana, where he had been for some weeks, the situation was extremely uncomfortable. For two whole weeks he was followed by government spies, who hounded his every movement. The war or revolution is growing rapidly and is undoubtedly extending over the whole island, and the Spanish recognize the fact only too well.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 11.—In the senate yesterday a resolution by senator Chisley extending sympathy and encouragement to the Cuban revolutionists was adopted.

Under Arrest.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Dr. Robert D. Locke, son of Dr. Clinton Locke, the eminent Episcopal minister, who was compelled to resign from the pastorate of Grace church on account of throat trouble, was arrested early yesterday morning in his apartments at 2849 Indiana avenue on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon. While intoxicated Tuesday night he tried to kill M. S. Richardson, a watchman in Von Hermann's drug store at Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue. The drink-crazed man flourished a big revolver and jumped on his intended victim. In self-defense Richardson fired three times from his revolver, one of the balls lodging in Dr. Locke's leg. The wounded man then walked to his rooms and was arrested in bed. Richardson was also arrested.

Escaped From an Asylum.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 11.—Perry, the noted train robber, whose exploits a few years ago while trying to rob the car of the American Express company on the New York Central railroad caused great excitement at the time, with five other inmates of the Matawan state asylum, escaped from that institution at a late hour last night. They assumed a keeper and escaped through the sentry. The names of the men are McGuire, O'Donnell, Quigley and Davis.

Many Lives Lost.

NEW WHATCOM, W. Va., April 10.—Only two of the twenty-five men who were in the mine at Blue Canon when the explosion occurred lived to tell the story of the frightful catastrophe and their own miraculous escape. The two men who escaped are Edward Gellon of Fair Haven, who was working at the outer switch in the mine in company with George Roberts and James Keras. The latter was working with Ben Morgan in room 16, off the gangway, the outermost of all the works. The explosion occurred shortly before 3 o'clock, when the shift would have been changed, and the miners were already climbing the steep hill from the bunk house to take the places of the men killed. The disaster was undoubtedly caused by an accumulation of fire damp, which was exploded by a blast in the breast of the gangway. The bodies are not disfigured and indicate that death was instantaneous. The physicians and miners say that the men working in the breast must have been killed by the shock of the explosion, while others succumbed to asphyxiation as they slid down from rooms to the gangway, then filled with deadly gas. This gangway is reached by a tunnel 78 feet long and the distance from the intersection of the gangway to the breast where the explosion took place is about 1,000 feet. The main air shaft reached the gangway about 100 feet from the tunnel and air is supplied by water power. This was not affected by the explosion. All that is now possible is being done to alleviate the distress of the families of the deceased. The president of the company, M. E. Downs, now in New York, has been notified by wire. Coffins have been ordered and after an inquest the bodies will be brought to this city.

An Important Dispatch.

NEW YORK, April 10.—An important cable dispatch was received by Dr. J. H. Wordman, which may throw some light on the missing bicyclist, Frank G. Lenz. Lenz went on a bicycle tour around the world. He left New York June 4, 1892, and went through China, India, Burma and Persia. He was last seen between Tabriz and Erzeroum in Armenia. A correspondent of Outlook succeeded some time ago in tracking Lenz as far as Chalgani, a village on the plains of Alashgird.

The cablegram received yesterday by Dr. Wordman from the correspondent announced that Lenz arrived at Chalgani safely about May 9, 1893. He became the guest of a man named Atak Persagh and was in good health and excellent spirits. The inhabitants came to see his bicycle, at which they marvelled greatly. He left Chalgani the following morning and told his host he was going to Erzeroum. A month later the villagers heard that he had been killed in the vicinity of the village of Koord Ali, a village in the mountain through which Lenz had to pass.

Dr. Wordman, who was seen at the Hotel Majesty, said he did not think Lenz was dead. "I think Lenz was carried away by the Kooras to captivity and they are awaiting for him to be ransomed. I have hopes that he will turn up all right."

Lenz is a native of Pittsburgh and is about twenty-seven years old. There are some who think he was killed by the Kooras in the Armenian massacre.

A Terrible Disaster.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 10.—A few minutes past 8 o'clock yesterday morning an accident occurred which threw the city into the greatest excitement. The five-story buildings, Nos. 1220 and 1222 Main street, occupied by T. T. Hutchisson & Co., wholesale hardware and saddlery dealers, and W. H. Chapman & Sons, wholesale painters and builders' supplies, collapsed with a deafening report, burying ten men beneath the ruins. To add to the horror of the situation, the debris took fire from a natural gas leak and a dense cloud of smoke arising, the efforts of the rescuers were greatly impeded. The greatest loss of life was among employees of Hutchisson & Co., all of whom were at work. There were six persons killed and four injured.

Big Snow Stockades.

DENVER, April 10.—The storm of snow and sand on the Kansas prairies and eastern Colorado has been the worst known in those parts of this season of the year. Many passenger trains are forty-eight hours late and snow bound in Kansas. The snow in cuts on the Union Pacific within seventy-five miles of this city is ten to forty feet deep, telegraph poles being buried in some cases. The first Rock Island train from the east to arrive in sixty hours came in here yesterday. Traffic is improving today on all lines. The gangs at work clearing the tracks in northern Colorado and Wyoming were forced to cover their faces on account of the lacerating sand, which cut through cloth almost like a knife. It is estimated that 20 per cent of the cattle in some parts of eastern Colorado have perished. Many were driven before the wind over two hundred miles into Hugo and perished there.

Shot by Burglars.

DENVER, April 10.—Philip Gaffron, a watchmaker, was shot by burglars. Gaffron was aroused from sleep by his wife, who told him there were burglars in the house. Gaffron jumped out of bed, secured a revolver and ran down stairs in his night clothes. One of the burglars gazed at him twice and he fell dangerously wounded in the abdomen. Two men then jumped from a window and joining a third one, who was on watch outside escaped.

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

Hon. S. Draper is slowly recovering from a stroke of apoplexy.

Nebraska papers are having nothing to say this spring of the crying need of good roads.

The First Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran church of Fremont has been incorporated.

The Methodist church at Valentine, costing about \$4,000, has been dedicated free from debt.

S. C. Basset of the Gibson Beacon has taken to writing poetry and some of it is very good.

The bank of Bladen has been closed by the State Banking board. Over \$10,000 is due depositors.

The call claims that Pierce has a population of one thousand and no one denies the accuracy of the figures.

A St. Louis firm has offered to furnish the farmers of Clay county such enough sorghum seed to plant an acre.

Two children of E. Stuckel of Genoa ate wild parsnips. One is dead, but the doctors hope to save the life of the other.

W. L. Kirk has severed his connection with the Elgin Advance and has become one of the editors of the North Yemassee.

Martin, the daughter of Hon. J. W. Zink, was lately married to William A. Hize, an enterprising young farmer of Sherman county.

Philip McNeil, a farmer near Humboldt, while intoxicated fell from his buggy and received injuries which resulted in his death.

By an oversight no city engineer was elected at Edgar last week, and as a consequence the old officer will hold over for another year.

Drouth and business stagnation were responsible for the closing of the Bank of Axtell. No statement of the assets and liabilities has been made.

W. W. Graves, one of the pioneers of Cass county, recently died at the ripe age of seventy-six. Ten children, seven boys and three girls survive him.

William Bieley, a pioneer of Madison county, died at his home in Madison at the age of 69 years. He was a member of the legislature in 1885.

While boring a well for Dr. Hutchinson of Madison gold-bearing gravel was found at a depth of sixty feet. Excitement over the find is not at fever heat.

A Cherry county justice of the peace is charged with charging a fee for making out applications for aid. This is in direct violation of the law and the matter will be investigated.

About fifty farmers in the vicinity of Crete have decided to raise one acre of sugar beets this year for the purpose of testing whether it will pay to raise the beets as a crop.

Two prominent citizens of Bostwick became engaged in a little war with singletrees for weapons. One of the combatants is laid up with a cracked head and the other is suffering from a fractured arm.

A cow belonging to Nicholas Scribner of Nemaha City was attacked with hydrophobia last week and was killed after it had gone into spasms. A mad dog had been loose in the town and it is supposed that the rabid animal had bitten the cow.

Six of the men arrested in Burt county for the murder of Squatter Phillips have been discharged upon the motion of the county attorney at Tekamah. There are five men still to be tried for the crime, and it is understood that the men discharged will be used as witnesses for the state when the cases come on, April 29.

The Kearney council has reduced the salaries of the city officials to the following note: Mayor, \$150 per year; clerk, \$20; treasurer, \$100; city attorney, \$50; councilmen, \$80; policemen, \$45 per month. The chief of police has been cut off after April 1. That official was permitting gambling and the social evil to run riot and it was concluded to save his salary.

The stories of starvation in Nebraska continue to be published in the eastern papers and some of the tales told are blood-curdling. The New York Times of the 8th inst. contains over a column gave an account of the awful condition of the people of the state, and among other things it says: "The lean, gaunt wolf of hunger looks in at the doors of the stricken homes of Nebraska. When the great, black-winged demon of hunger takes his flight over the land he points with bony finger and says: 'Nebraska is my masterpiece.' The old saying that 'Festilence walks in the wake of famine' is being verified in the west. The constant use of one kind of food is resulting in a peculiar stomach disease that always precedes the 'famine pestilence of India.' In addition to the above 'truthful tale' the Times contains a letter from Frank W. Conley of the Callaway Tribune telling of his woes in the same old style that has already been shown up in its true light. The whole matter makes interesting reading for people who don't know anything about the situation in this state.

Bill Parker of Tilden went out in a boat to fish and was precipitated into the river. He saved his life, but lost his right leg in the water and had to whittle out a new limb before he could hop around as lively as ever.

The Union Pacific railway is laying a spur track to the Oberfelder stone quarry at Sidney and will develop that industry. The product of this quarry is said to be a very high grade of building stone, for which there is great demand.