

L. J. SIMONS, Proprietor.

HARRISON, - NEBRASKA.

As to that indemnity perhaps Japan would be willing to take a part of it out in washing.

Prof. Garner's search for the ape speech may throw some light on the monkey's opinions concerning that famous fight. Heretofore profane history has alone recorded the impressions of the parrot.

America has at least two irrepressible conflicts in sight. One is in process of settlement in Cuba, and the other relates to the fact that Canada is made up of 3,428,265 Englishmen and 1,404,974 Frenchmen.

"Are We Losing the West?" is the title of a new pamphlet that has appeared in Boston. The answer is in the affirmative. What was called the West is now the center, and, in fact, rapid transit is playing the dickens with all of our points of the compass from Sitka to Key West.

The typewriter has made great inroads upon the business of ink makers, and they have been obliged to go into gift enterprises to retain trade. One of these concerns displays an imposing array of glass inkstands, which is given to those who purchase a quart of ink, though why one should need inkstands when they do not need ink is not very clear.

The coming man in Turkey is Turkish Pasha, the new Foreign Minister, who has had a remarkable career and is in high favor with the Sultan and the Grand Vizier. He was educated in France, and his wife is one of Turkey's rare "new women." At her husband's official receptions she stands by his side unveiled, dressed in the latest European style and wearing eyeglasses.

Professor Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet, says that Niagara Falls will run dry at some near period in the future. But this is not a much wilder prediction than that of the scientific and commercial bodies at the east, which express fears that the Chicago drainage channel will draw the water away and leave the lower lake harbors dry. Wiggins is not without rivals as a phenomenal scientific crank.

The "bicycle face" of anxiety or despair is never seen on the boys who have learned to ride the wheel. Little chaps with smiling faces may be seen riding gracefully and easily without a sign of any disturbance of spirit. Those who acquire a thorough knowledge of the art of wheeling in their early youth possess a great advantage over the people who take their first lessons in it after the muscles have hardened.

When the mother of M. Max Lebandy sought to throw his fortune into chancery until he had arrived at years of greater discretion, his advocate urged a plea on his behalf that decided the French tribunal in his favor. He contended that the government had no right to interest itself in the preservation of colossal fortunes, and asserted that the recourse was an important economic factor in helping to dissipate them for the benefit of the community.

It is the theory of not a few naturalists that the increase in insect pests that plague the farmer and horticulturist is due to the slaughter of birds. In the Arnold Arboretum, near Boston, where birds are undisturbed, sixty-six varieties have taken up their home, and among the number are many orioles and thrushes. If State legislatures were so constituted as to be of any account, they would give attention to the conservation of birds and other useful animals.

In a certain degree there is a historic continuity in England's foreign policy, through all changes of party. There is more of it, for example, than there is in the United States, so far as the United States can be said to have a foreign policy at all. Still, even in the matter of foreign policy, a transition from Liberal to Tory Government will involve some divergence. The Tory is a strong government man in external as well as in internal politics. He has more swagger and truculence than the Liberal, hangs on to old conquests more firmly, and seeks new ones more earnestly. He was a jingo long before that term in its political aspect was invented. Venezuela, Brazil, Nicaragua and the other Latin-American countries in whose neighborhood England owns or claims territory, would do well to keep this change of government in Great Britain in mind.

An incident occurred in New York the other day which is of some interest as an illustration of the enrichment of the American blood by immigration. Giovanni Bianchi, an Italian barber, sent Frank James, an American boy, to get some clothes from the Chi Lee laundry of Gee Lee. The boy returned with a 50-cent piece, which the Chinaman pronounced "counterfeit," and kept along with the clothes. When Bianchi was informed of this mishap he undertook to chastise the Chinaman. In the course of this proceeding he became involved in a controversy with Salsboro Zetro, a Greek, who kept a coffee stand, and drew a razor on him. Bianchi then drew a bottle of pepper-sauce on Zetro, who fled, and the bottle landed in the hands of a Russian, who was a policeman named Mal...

"This here system," moaned Diemel Dawson, "is all plumb wrong. Why is it, I rine to ask, why is it that the very fellows that ain't got no warm hearts to sleep in is the ones that hasn't got no clothes to keep the wind off?" - Southern Farmer.

The case thus happily settled involved seven nationalities, one of which, remarkable as it may seem, was the American. In the next hundred years all these races except the Chinese may be happily blended, but the resultant type can hardly be exactly the same kind of American that we have known in the past. And while the blending process is going on, the national digestion may expect to be perceptibly strained.

The newspapers give indications that Brazil threatened to go to war with Great Britain rather than surrender the island of Trinidad, which has just been seized by the latter country. The island is little more than a bare rock lying in the South Atlantic about 1,000 miles southeast of Rio de Janeiro. It was taken possession of in the year 1700 by Great Britain, but was regarded by Portugal as one of her transatlantic possessions, and when Brazil was separated from Portugal the island of Trinidad was ceded to the new empire. Great Britain had ceded back to Portugal the island before the separation of Brazil from that country, so that the claim of Brazil to the island is rather well established. For more than a century the island has been a sort of no-man's land, and is of no benefit or value to Brazil as a possession. What has given it a temporary importance now is that it is needed for a station for a submarine cable being constructed by English parties to the Rio de la Plata, to connect Montevideo, in Uruguay, and Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic, with Europe. Brazil has never occupied the island, although she has a right to do so, and its only importance or value to Great Britain is for a telegraph station. It is likely that some arrangement will be made for the use for which it is wanted that will be satisfactory to both governments. Nations have passed the period when they go to war about trifles.

"An amusing farce," is the expression applied to the late great Indian campaign, by one of the officers who were dispatched to the front. No doubt it was an amusing farce to the officers and soldiers who were sent on a summer's camping trip at an expense of between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to the country. And perhaps this is not too large a price to pay for the soldiers' outing and for the delectation of the particular public that dotes on sensational newspaper reports of fake Indian wars. But it was a decidedly sorry farce in its effect upon the dignity of our government. Antonio Apache, the educated Indian attaché of Columbian Museum in Chicago, was sent with the expedition as a newspaper correspondent, and his letters are very droll. After stating that the command had encountered a 15-year-old boy carrying the Jackson's Hole mail over the mountains, and that the boy had seen two unarmed Indians within a week, he remarks: "The campaign against Indians in which five companies of the Eighth United States Infantry and four troops of the Ninth Cavalry are engaged, promises to be the most memorable of the Indian campaigns in the history of the country, for as the seat of the reported trouble is nearer it becomes more and more evident that there are no Indians to be fought, and there is not a man in the expedition who expects to hear a hostile gun fired." At the same time there came a dispatch from Governor Richards, of Wyoming, to Washington alleging renewed danger to settlers in the Jackson's Hole district, and calling for the Indians to be sent home to their reservation. It will be noted that the Governor telegraphs from a point no nearer the scene of danger than Cheyenne.

The big crops which may now be quite safely counted upon west of the Mississippi will go far towards relieving the pressing embarrassments of many lines of railroad. Word comes from the Northwest that to take care of the wheat crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas the roads will be able to provide 50,000 cars. They say that more than that number will be needed, but they hope to get along without an actual car famine. In this part of the West there is not so much wheat, but the enormous yield of corn in sight gives assurance that the transportation lines will have all they can do. There has been a great deal of idle rolling stock constantly on hand for the past three years, and the business of the roads has suffered to such an extent that about one-third of the operatives have been without employment as well. The natural result of this has been that there has been close times in every town having the distinction of a division terminus, and repair shops have been running on short time with greatly reduced forces. Coming along with the shipment of the new crops will be a largely increased demand for railroad labor. Old bills will be paid up, money will begin to circulate where it has been almost unknown for months, and better times will set in both from the good fortune of the farmer and the cost made necessary by getting his products to market. Much of the money paid out for grain and for the labor of carrying it away to the consumer will return in the railroad earnings through the transportation of merchandise which will be again in good demand throughout the favored region. So there is a good prospect that there will soon be a better feeling in railroad circles as well as among all other classes, and the cities will come in for their share of the benefits.

System Needs Changing. "This here system," moaned Diemel Dawson, "is all plumb wrong. Why is it, I rine to ask, why is it that the very fellows that ain't got no warm hearts to sleep in is the ones that hasn't got no clothes to keep the wind off?" - Southern Farmer.

MINNIE WILLIAMS ALIVE.

The Supposed Holmes Victims in Providence.

JOHN L. WALLER MAY BE RELEASED.

The Coliseum Gives Way in Chicago and Falls to Pieces With a Crash. No One Killed by the Collapse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—The case of John L. Waller, ex-consul of the United States at Tamatave, Madagascar, and now in prison in France, has assumed a phase that justifies this government in the belief that Waller's days of confinement are nearly ended and that he will soon be restored to liberty. It can be stated on the highest authority that the only reason why Ambassador Eustis has not been instructed to demand Waller's immediate release is that such a course might weaken the claim for indemnity, which the United States proposes to make against France for the confiscation of the rubber concession in Madagascar. The president and secretary of the navy are now thoroughly satisfied that Waller's military trial was not conducted in a proper manner and that his conviction of the crime of treason was based on the flimsiest evidence. It will be a matter of a very short time, a few weeks, perhaps, before Secretary Olney will instruct Ambassador Eustis to secure Waller's release and make a claim for indemnity against the French government for account of the confiscation of his rubber concession. The amount of the indemnity to be asked will be more than \$1,000,000. The exact sum cannot be ascertained, and the probabilities are that it has not been determined on. The report that Waller is dying of consumption in prison is giving the state department some uneasiness, but the information is not believed to be strictly accurate, as the latest letters from Waller said the chills and fever he has suffered from had left him and that his health was much improved. As matters now stand, Waller's prospects are very hopeful and his release is assured, even if the indemnity fails to be forthcoming.

The Coliseum Wrecked. CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—The Coliseum building, a great open structure which was being erected by the Chicago Exhibition company on the block bounded by Hope and Stony Island avenues and Sixty-third and Sixty-second street was wrecked last night at 11:30 by the collapse of the roof. If the disaster to the building had occurred a little earlier there would have been a great loss of life, over half a hundred men had just quit work for the night. They having been installing the arc electric lighting for the opening of the big show building September 2 with a circus.

So far as known there was no one killed by the accident. Several watchmen had just made the rounds of the interior and were standing under the walls, which are unusually low for the size of the building. They happened to be on the south side and when the crashing superstructure of iron gave warning of danger they had plenty of time to rush to a place of safety. When the massive arches of iron began to break loose from their fastenings on the four sides of the structure the strain was too much for the thin, low walls of pressed brick. With a deafening noise the iron carried with it the four walls in a chaotic heap towards the center and the work of destruction was complete. The cost of Coliseum was to be \$225,000, and as it was nearing completion for the opening show the loss is believed to be nearly \$200,000. Everything was being done in a hurry to keep the opening date and only last week three workmen met death while engaged on the superstructure. Two of the iron workers fell 150 feet from a beam while placing bolts in an iron arch. The president of the company from its inception is John T. Dickinson, late of Fort Worth Tex., who achieved national reputation as secretary of the World's Columbian exposition. The site of the Coliseum is known to all world fair's visitors as the site of Buffalo Bill's wild west show, opposite the fair grounds.

Found Alive. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—A startling revelation came to light yesterday in the Holmes case. W. A. Shoemaker counsel for Holmes, received a telegram from Minnie H. Williams, dated Providence, R. I., which states that the sender is alive and well. This is the woman whom Holmes is accused of having murdered in his Chicago castle. When the message was shown to Holmes he at once exhibited his feelings.

"I knew my story that I did not kill the girl would be found true," said the criminal, as he brushed the tears away. Then he reiterated the statement that he has made so often, that the last time he saw Minnie Williams was when he left her at Toronto with the Pitsel children. The genuineness of the telegram will be investigated.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 23.—Alonso Bomer, colored, employed as clerk in the United States post station, shot his young wife and her aged mother and also fired at his two-year-old baby, but missed him, at his home, No. 5038 Michigan avenue, Wednesday. Mrs. Bomer was shot in the right shoulder and the mother received a bullet in her chest. Neither of the wounds will prove fatal. The shooting was the result of a domestic quarrel.

That Waller Case. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—The acting secretary of state, Mr. Adee, authorizes the statement that information has been received from Ambassador Eustis in response to urgent instructions cabled him some three weeks ago that the record of proceedings and evidence in the court-martial of Mr. Waller at Tamatave is expected to reach Paris toward the end of this month. Mr. Eustis also reports that access to Mr. Waller has been accorded him, after repeated and urgent request as instructed. The department not having been advised whether Mr. Eustis has taken advantage of this permission to delegate a competent deputy to visit the prisoner near Clavins where Mr. Waller is at present confined to confer with him, Mr. Adee has instructed him by telegraph that he should do so at once if not already done. The department has no later information of the movements of Mrs. Waller and her four children since the dispatches of Consul Campbell of Port Louis Mauritius, announcing that under the department's cable instructions to provide them with passage home they were to sail from that place for France on the 20th of this month on their way to the United States.

Mr. Eustis has been instructed to take care of Mrs. Waller and the children on their arrival in France and to furnish them with passage to the United States by steamer.

To Secure Relief for Armenians. NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Dr. A. Ayzain, secretary of the American commission which has just been formed for the purpose of securing relief for Armenians who were victims of the recent Turkish outrages, has issued an appeal in behalf of the commission for aid for the sufferers. The appeal, after reciting the atrocities which so recently shocked the civilized world, says: "Besides murder, rape and devastation, another direct visitation has now come upon that stricken people, calling for some pecuniary help. They are threatened by famine and urgent action is necessary to avert the danger of starvation. We are informed by a private letter that in one district alone there are now about 800 of these homeless wanderers living in the woods and mountains, in caves and hollow trees, half naked and some indeed without covering for their nakedness. Bread they have not tasted for months."

A strong committee of leading Englishmen, representing all parties and all classes, has been formed and his already raised and forwarded a considerable sum of money.

Death List Larger. DENVER, Colo., Aug. 23.—The list of dead in the Gurney hotel disaster stands at twenty-two, and this will probably be the total of the casualties. Of these three bodies remain unclaimed by friends though it is believed that they are the missing men. The members of the fire department, exhausted by a planing mill fire yesterday morning, were at noon permitted to return to quarters, and gangs of laborers were set to work to clear away the wreckage to make certain that no bodies lie buried under the debris. There has been a woeful lack of executive ability shown by the municipal authorities in the work of rescue and the wreckage will not be all cleared away before Saturday night. Rumors of missing people lack support and the death toll will not be increased. A rain storm last night further retards progress on the wreck.

All Out But Dels. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Directors William Burns, James Hogan, Martin J. Elliott and L. W. Rogers of the American Railway union were released from the Woodstock, Ill., jail Thursday morning and arrived in Chicago at an early hour. Sylvester Kellher, secretary, and Director Goodwin were also released, but did not come to this city. Kellher went to Minneapolis and Goodwin to Winona, to further the work of organization now going on in Minnesota.

George W. Howard, the ex-vice president of the union, spent his term at the Joliet jail, while Elliott will go to Terre Haute and Rogers to Pueblo yesterday afternoon. All will engage in the work of actively organizing divisions of the union. Elliott will speak at Cleveland on Labor day. His ultimate destination is Jersey City. President Dels' term will not expire until three months more, when he will come to Chicago and establish the headquarters, now at Terre Haute, in this city. In the meantime Burns will remain in Chicago and push the work in this section of the country.

Chinese Soldiers Revolt. LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Globe from Shanghai says the Chinese soldiers at Tsen Tsin revolted yesterday and assembled outside the gates of Li Hung Chang's palace, where they raised a clamor for their arrears in pay. Later they made an attack upon the shops in the city, wrecking many of them and killing over a hundred persons.

Rebel Bands Routed. HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Advices from Santa Clara are that Colonel Palanca routed at Loma, Siffuany, in the Santa Spiritus district, several rebel bands under command of Roloff and Sanchez. Sixty rebels were killed and eight wounded. The rebels fled into the province of Puerto Principe and were pursued by the troops. Bands of rebels under Suarez, Merchardo and Feaste are proceeding toward Campaña, a town near the border line of province of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe. Colonel Oliver reports from Remedios that the troops under his command had a battle with the rebels near Rojas and that the insurgent loss was heavy. The rebels attacked the Hamao plantation, but were repulsed by the operatives. During the fight twelve rebels and one of the operatives were killed.

Explosion at the Barracks. LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Daily News published a dispatch from Trieste, saying that newspapers there report that an explosion occurred at the artillery barracks at Tools, capital of the government of that name in Russia. Three hundred persons are said to have been killed, including many officers. The barracks were a heap of ruins. An examination into the cause of the explosion led to the discovery that the barracks had been undermined everywhere.

Deadwood, S. D., Aug. 23.—A very large forest fire has been raging within two miles of this city for the last two days. Yesterday, with a heavy northeast wind, the fire was rapidly fanned toward the city and threatened serious disaster. Large gangs of men were put to work turning the fire away from the city and last night the danger was almost past. The fire is still raging, but it is thought it will pass by Deadwood.

Workmen Routed Alive. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 21.—Six men met instantaneous death at the Thompson steel works of the Carnegie Steel company at Braddock at 4:30 this morning and eight others were terribly injured. Two of the latter died while being conveyed to the Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh.

The accident occurred at "H" furnace and was the result of what is known as a "slip." Shortly before the time stated the men at the top of the furnace lost control of a large barrow from which ore was being dumped into the furnace. The barrow became wedged under the edge of the bell. This is not an unusual occurrence, and as it was a rule in force a number of men at the bottom of the furnace dropped their tools and went to the top to assist in removing the barrow. This increased the number of men at the top of the furnace to fourteen. The workmen were gathered about the opening, tugging at the heavy bell chains and the barrow, when without warning there was a terrific report and the furnace bell shot forth great volumes of flames and molten iron. The workmen were instantly enveloped in a sea of flames, which spread over the platform on which they stood and into the hoist house 100 feet above them. The force of the explosion hurled six of the men skyward. They fell back near the opening of the furnace, where the flames and intense heat from below literally roasted them alive. Those who had been furthest from the mouth of the stack when the explosion came were thrown back into the hoist house, but came far enough to escape the flames and the metal as they poured volcano-like from the stack. Several of the victims could not be identified. They were battered and torn out of all semblance to the human form. The explosion immediately roused the people of Braddock, and soon hundreds were rushing frantically to the furnaces knowing well what the result of the explosion would inevitably be. As the mothers, wives and children of the victims learned the worst their lamentations were pitiable and force was necessary to keep them in restraint until the work of rescue could be undertaken with safety. Property to the value of \$30,000 was destroyed.

After Many Years. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—After many years of controversy the claim of Maximo Mora, a naturalized American citizen, against the government of Spain for the value of his sugar plantations in Cuba has been amicably settled, or rather practically so, for Spain has until September 1, to make the payment. Spain's final and positive agreement to pay at and early date was made some time ago, but since the cabinet council at Madrid committed the government to that promise a difficulty arose through a further decision of the council not to pay the interest on the claim amounting to about \$800,000. It was believed at the time that this attitude of the cabinet would result in serious difficulty between the United States and Spain. The patience of Washington authorities has been worn out through Spain's inconsistent policy of making promises and failing to keep them.

So seriously did this government view the refusal to pay the interest that a plan that might have involved the United States in war with Spain, but probably not, was decided on by the president and Secretary Herbert. This was no less than an intention to seize Havana and that port until the Spanish government laid down the amount of the interest or until customs revenues amounting to the full interest had been collected at the Havana customs house by the United States officers who would be placed in charge. The statement that this plan was practically arranged is made on the best authority. In coming to such a serious conclusion the administration found a precedent in the recent action of Great Britain in seizing the port of Corinth, Nicaragua, for the purpose of collecting indemnity claimed for subjects who had suffered at the hands of the Nicaraguan government during the Mosquito troubles.

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STATE NEWS ITEMS.

1895 SEPTEMBER, 1895

Calendar table for September 1895 with columns for days of the week and numbers 1 through 30.

Upland hay in some parts of the state is too short to pay for harvesting. Farmers in Box Butte county are making hay out of Russian thistles.

The Scribner creamery when sold at auction only brought \$1,000. It costs \$4,900. The Lexington flouring mills is running night and day, and cannot fill its orders.

Colfax county will vote bond for the erection of suitable buildings on its poor farm. An epidemic of cholera is raising riot with the hogs in the western part of Dodge county.

An immigration boom has set in toward the counties partially depopulated by last year's dry weather. Thieves burglarized the store of J. Rollenbush, of Nelson, and carried away several articles of value.

Robt. Maylin fell down an elevator shaft at Hammond's packing house in South Omaha and was instantly killed. An Omaha man was in North Platte the other day trying to secure 7,000 tons of hay for shipment to New York city.

Mrs. Christian Hanke, wife of a well-to-do farmer near Wisner, committed suicide by the strychnine route. Typhoid fever is more prevalent in the state than it was a year ago at this time. Bad water is generally the cause.

The fine livery barn of James Scott, at Ord, was burned, together with the entire contents, including fourteen horses. W. H. Bealer, of Culbertson, has been elected superintendent of the Beatrice public schools at the salary of \$1,200.

Fritz Munster, living near Schuyler, fell into a well twenty feet deep, and was hauled up in a dazed but uninjured condition. Mrs. Ellen Gaffney, of Nebraska City, fell a distance of thirty-five feet into a well. She was taken out unconscious and badly bruised, but was not seriously hurt.

A young tough at Madison made insulting remarks about a lady of that town, and is now wearing several strips of adhesive plaster, and complaining of that tired feeling. George Drew, a street railway employe at Omaha has invented an automatic machine that registers and displays the names of streets as they are approached by the car.

Sparks from a locomotive set fire to Joseph Graham's field of shocked oats near North Bend, and he now has to guess how big the yield would have been had the grain not been destroyed. The marshal of North Platte is going about in a cool, calm, collected manner to kill off every dog not adorned with an official collar showing that the tax has been paid entitling the brute to live.

Chris Burke, an old bachelor who lived six miles from Waterloo, was found dead at his home Sunday. The body was in a bad state of decomposition, showing that he had been dead for several days. B. E. Ash is the first Custer county farmer to pay for the seed furnished him last spring by the Broken Bow relief association. He was loaned fifteen bushels, and from the seed has raised 200 bushels of fine wheat.

W. H. Collicott, of Cambridge, committed suicide at the Lincoln insane hospital by hanging himself with a sheet. He had only been in the place two days, having been brought there on account of his desire to commit suicide. Chas. Deemond, a wealthy farmer in Fillmore county was badly hurt while repairing a wire fence. He was holding a post while the wire was being stretched, when it came out, throwing him in the air. He turned over three times before striking the ground.

An item is going the rounds to the effect that the Russian thistles are dying out in South Dakota, to which a western paper responds: "Don't feel blue, boys, they are doing splendidly out here; come west young man, and grow up with 'em." A spur track 700 feet in length has been built by the Union Pacific a few miles from Hershey for the accommodation of ranchmen. The farmers have dubbed the place "Spudville."

Constantine Ruttger, an unfortunate old German who was sent to the penitentiary for two years from Dixon county, and later to the Norfolk asylum for the insane, appeared in Lincoln last week and announced that he intended to bring suit for \$100,000 against the state for false imprisonment. He was told that he could not do it, and seemed greatly disappointed. He claims his imprisonment was the result of a conspiracy.