

L. J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

HARRISON, - NEBRASKA.

An order has been placed with a Connecticut firm for 100,000 alarm clocks. Business is waking up down East.

Shortness of government rations, it is said, threatens to drive the Plutes upon the warpath. Why don't they eat the first syllable of their name?

It has just been discovered that the late Mr. Marmon who said "Charge, Chester, charge!" was the manager of a gas company giving orders to an employee.

We learn from a cablegram that "the British lion and the Russian bear are now growling at each other." We also learn from history that they have been doing so for the last forty years.

A man and wife in Pierre, S. D., have been married seventy-one years, but it is pretty hard to predict how much longer they can withstand the rigors of the South Dakota divorce climate.

Seek not to screen yourself from the troubles that afflict human life, but in a measure merge yourself in the common lot, and thus seek to fulfill some of the primary conditions of your duty towards your neighbor.

That newly discovered celestial body located several quadrillion miles away would make just the place for Corbett and Fitzsimmons to pull off the fight. This suggestion should be acted upon by the pugilists' managers.

The daughter of a Chicago millionaire has married a coachman. She is to be congratulated, but it is every American hewer who can get a good, honest, faithful, hard-working man to marry. Consuelo Vanderbilt's case proves that.

When you make a mistake, do not look back at it for long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind, and then look forward. Mistakes are lessons of wisdom. The past cannot be changed; but the future is yet in your power.

Loneliness is attractive to men of reflection, not so much because they like their own thoughts as because they dislike the thoughts of others. Solitude ceases to charm the moment we find a single being whose ideas are more agreeable to us than our own.

Again the Chicago Board of Health sends out a warning to "beware of disease germs which infect paper money." Personally, our health is so good that we are now willing to take desperate chances, if necessary, to prove that we are not cowardly in such matters.

It is often said that "troubles are friends in disguise"; but this can only be so when we know how to avail ourselves of their friendship. When we do not know how to do so, it may easily happen that through the darkness in which they encompass us no ray of light can pierce, and out of the bitterness no sweetness can arise.

A new incident for a "tale of mystery" was the robbery of a ton and a quarter of silver on a London street. The men in charge had for a few moments left the van in which it was being conveyed from the railway station, and when they returned it was gone. It is noteworthy that the incident of robbery of a tugboat in a recent story called the attention of London bankers to the possibility of such piracy, and the practice of sending treasure by tugs was stopped.

There never was a time, it is safe to say, when the crimes of burglary and highway robbery were as common in this country as they are just now. Several reasons can be advanced for this disquieting state of things. The large number of persons out of work and who really do not want work explains it in part. Then the chance of large returns on small risks is another factor. But far above and beyond these reasons are the patent facts that the punishment fixed for these crimes by existing laws is not adequate, and, furthermore, that such laws as are on the statute books are not properly enforced.

The manufacturers in the valley of the upper Fox river, Wisconsin, have united in a petition to Congress to cause the Wisconsin river to be turned into the Fox at Portage. What they want, of course, is to increase the supply of water in the Fox river between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay for manufacturing purposes. Incidentally they do not object to improving navigation in the Fox. Why isn't it a good scheme? The Wisconsin is good for nothing for navigation anyway, and never was except for rafts. By all means let Congress turn the waters of the Wisconsin away from the Mississippi and into Lake Michigan to compensate for the water that Chicago is going to draw out of Lake Michigan and pour into the Mississippi. This compensating arrangement ought to quiet the nerves of those who are worrying about the disastrous effects of the drainage channel upon the level of the great lakes.

The water of the Mississippi River should be lower now than it has ever been. Steamboat traffic is practically suspended as far south as Cairo, and there is hardly enough water to float a scow between St. Louis and the Gulf of Mexico. What makes the latter fact more startling is that at St. Louis the water is not low, as at one time, but is about the same as during the

been closed and all the water turned into the western. All over the Mississippi valley, too, there is a gradual subsidence of the water level on the ground, this condition affecting the supply in the surface streams as well as that drawn from wells. This state of things, which was never heard of nor dreamed of a quarter of a century ago, is no doubt largely due to the clearing of the surface of the earth for cultivation and other purposes, and it has been brought about more quickly and had a wider extent on account of the marvelous development of the railway. Each year, too, dwellers on western streams are visited by damaging inundations. The rainfall, which fills the small streams now, pours rapidly into the large rivers, while at one time it was distributed over months and did little damage. Engineers have suggested that a system could be operated which would do for the rainfall what nature does for it, and check it from finding its way so quickly into large channels. The navigation of our western rivers at certain times is really threatened and the effect of such a condition would be widespread.

While the first rumors of an intention on the part of Russia to extend its influence into the oriental seas and secure a foothold in Korea were very properly discredited, the later reports show justification for the view that the Russian Government has intentions which look eventually to some such outcome. This feeling is common to many European centers, and in London, of course, is the cause of considerable anxiety. Right upon the heels of the indications of an endeavor on Russia's part to coerce China into granting certain important concessions comes the hint of a prospective alliance between Russia and Japan. It has been announced that Count Yamagata is earnestly in favor of some such maneuver, and if his dominating influence prevails in the Japanese council of ministers an alliance between the two Eastern powers would be the outcome. The rumor of such an understanding between Russia and Japan seems to find credence much more readily than the report of a treaty between the northern power and China. In spite of certain friendly moves on the part of England toward Japan the latter has some reason to doubt the sincerity of British overtures of friendship. Some time ago, it is said, the Japanese government decided that in view of the evident understanding between Russia and France it must have a full defensive and offensive alliance with England. Nothing else would do. To this demand, of course, England has refused to accede, and acting upon a suspicion as to the latter nation's good faith Japan has turned to Russia, entering upon negotiations which are said to have been going on quietly for some weeks. Should these reports turn out to be true there will be abundant reason for anxiety on the part of Great Britain. A Russo-Japanese alliance would menace British supremacy in the orient, whether Russia got her foothold on Chinese territory or not. Like all information that emanates from the far East, the reports must be taken with a grain of salt, but they present a prospect which the near future may yet realize, and in the realization of which England would be compelled to make the sad admission that she no longer held a supremacy in the commercial and business interests of the orient.

How She Found Out. We know news when we hear it or read it, but little do we imagine the various and intricate channels through which such items come. In almost every case the source and course of a bit of news would be far more interesting than the matter imparted. As a curious instance is quoted the recent case of two Louisville women, who are "great friends," as the phrase goes, but from one cause or other have not met for several weeks, though living only a few squares apart. The other night one of them went down to visit the other one, and said, on entering the house: "Margaret, I came down to see you because I heard you were sick." "Well," answered Margaret, who seemed a trifle out of sorts, "you took your time about it. I have been sick a week." "Yes," Deborah replied, "but I could not come sooner, because you took such a roundabout way of letting me know you were sick." "Roundabout way? I don't remember sending you any word at all—how did you hear?" "Well, you wrote the news to your daughter Alice in Milwaukee; she wrote to my daughter Mary in New Orleans; Mary mentioned it when she wrote to me—and that is how I happened to come over."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She Took the Queen's Hint. Queen Victoria not only looks well after her own servants, but has an eye and an ear for those that come occasionally to her residences. Now it happens that a certain lady who holds a position at court has a deserved reputation of never keeping a maid more than three months. Though a lamb to society in general, she is unfortunately a lion in private to her attendants, and they suit themselves quickly elsewhere. It reached her majesty's ears somehow that this lady, every time she came into waiting, brought a fresh damsel, who had to be initiated into court ways. Some months ago the queen sent for both mistress and maid at the same time, and gave them a nice little homily on mutual forbearance and good nature, and then expressed a hope, which really amounted to a command, that the lady would not think of changing so often in the future. The maid is now a permanency, and the wrongs of her predecessors are avenged.

There are mighty few people willing to leave the punishment of a sinner to the Lord.

FIVE PHONOGRAPH SUITS

Thos. A. Edison Sues to Recover Over \$78,000 on a Promissory Note.

MONEY ADVANCED FOR THE WORK

The Great Inventor in Trouble. Wants Pay for His Work.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 22.—The five phonograph suits, in one of which Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, sues to recover from John R. Hardin as receiver of the North American Phonograph company over \$78,000 on a promissory note, were continued before Vice Chancellor Emory, with a big array of counsel and witnesses.

Mr. Edison again took the stand. He testified about improvements that had been made to the phonograph. In 1888 Mr. Edison made a contract with the North American Phonograph company to continue experimental work. This work he continued at his laboratory for about two years, devoting eight hours a day to it, to the exclusion of other work. A claim for this work had been made against the North American company. Labor and material were charged for at only their cost value.

"Did the North American company pay the Edison phonograph works for the machines built for the company?" "Not for all of them," replied Mr. Edison.

"How were the works kept going, then?"

"I advanced over \$40,000 to keep them going," answered the witness.

Mr. Edison then explained in technical detail his patents which were now used in the manufacture of the graphophone and then how the phonograph had been improved to make a practical commercial success. He said that in the original phonograph and graphophone, with wax cylinders, the great difficulty was found in reproducing hissing sounds. The original graphophone was withdrawn from the market soon after it was introduced, as it was not a success and the graphophone in which the patents belonging to the witness were used, was placed on the market about a year and a half ago by a man named Easton, who is connected with the American Graphophone company. The North American Phonograph company never put any graphophones on the market while witness was president of the company.

Mr. Hayes here announced that this was the testimony of Mr. Edison upon that particular branch and suggested that he be cross-examined upon the evidence given, but the vice-chancellor decided that the examination in chief should first be concluded. Mr. Hayes then went back to the first agreement between the North American Phonograph company, Thomas A. Edison and Jesse H. Lippencott. At the time of the first agreement, in the spring of 1888, witness said all the stock of the Edison Phonograph company was owned by himself and his associates, and when the agreement to sell for \$500,000 was made, he controlled all the stock except the Henshaw block.

Edison testified to having 6,100 shares of the stock of the North American Phonograph company which he received from Jesse H. Lippencott as compensation for re-issuing the notes. He added that he did not think the stock was worth much money.

"Who are the present officers of the Edison Phonograph company?" asked Mr. Hardin's counsel.

"Well, really, I don't remember. I think I am president, but who the other officers are I can't remember," answered the inventor.

"Who owns the stock?" "I own 11,830 out of 12,000 shares," was the reply.

Witness declared that the company was now in existence only for purposes of liquidation.

Decided in Favor of the Indians.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 22.—The question of the supremacy of the game laws of Wyoming, or the treaty rights of the Bannock Indians was decided in the United States court here yesterday. Judge Riner holding that the treaty provisions are paramount, and ordering the discharge from custody of the Bannock Indian, Race Horse, who has been in custody of the state authorities for killing game in the Jackson's Hole district of that state. He decided that the Jackson's Hole region is unoccupied lands. He regarded the treaty stipulation permitting the Indians to hunt as binding, and that the right of the Indians in that respect could not be questioned, and farther that the act admitting Wyoming into the union does not by necessary implication repeal or abrogate the treaty, and that the treaty provision remain in force.

The case will be appealed to the United States supreme court.

Found Dead.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The body of Calvert Vaux, the well-known landscape artist, who has been missing from the home on his son at Bensonhurst since Tuesday last, was found in the bay at Bensonhurst, Mr. Vaux was seventy years old. He helped design the landscape work in Central park, New York, and Prospect park, this city, and several parks in Chicago and Buffalo. Mr. Vaux had been ill of late, which caused him much worry.

TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

A Convention Held at St. Paul for That Purpose.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 20.—Delegates from the states of Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin and the province of Manitoba met here yesterday under the name of the northwestern immigration convention. The 400 delegates were called to order by Theodore L. Schurmeier of St. Paul, who later was elected permanent president of the body. D. R. McGinnis of St. Paul was named as secretary and Albert Whyte of Tacoma and J. A. Peake of Duluth as assistant secretaries. Ex-Governor Ramsey of Minnesota and thirty others were named as vice-presidents.

The convention was welcomed to the state by Governor Clough and to the city by Mayor Smith. William J. Footner, president of the Commercial club stated briefly the objects of the meeting, after which an address was given by E. C. Gridley of Duluth on the iron industries of the northwest. Lieutenant-Governor Worst of North Dakota spoke on the resources of North Dakota. The leading address of the afternoon was delivered by James J. Hill president of the Great Northern Railway company. Mr. Hill said the riches of this great section lie in the soil and the first thing to be done was to people the country, get the people out of the cities, upon the blooming prairies. Mr. Hill urged the convention to recommend the appointment by all of the states of the northwest of commissioner of immigration.

Wrecked the Fast Mail.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The deliberate wrecking of fast mail train No. 6, east bound, on the New York Central railroad, was accomplished about three miles west of this city at 4:20 o'clock yesterday morning. The wreckers had broken open the company's tool house near by the obtained a wrench and crowbar, with which all the spikes and fishplates from two opposite rails on the southerly track had been removed. The two released rails were left in their places on the track.

As the train, comprising four mail cars and three sleeping cars, came along at the rate of forty miles an hour the locomotive left the track, bounded over the ties and fell sideways into the ditch twelve feet deep on the south side of the track. The first two mail cars shot over the engine, the first one landing fully seventy-five feet from the point where the engine left the track. The second and third mail cars came together in "V" shape, and the wreck of the engine lay in the open space between them.

Under the third mail car, pinned down by a pair of tracks and stone dead, was found Engineer Hager. The fourth mail car was toppled part way over. The first two sleepers were partly turned over and the last one remained on the track. Strange to say, the two loose rails had not been thrown from the roadbed, the last car remaining upon them.

There were about fifty passengers in the three sleepers and not one of them was hurt. The passengers were taken east on another train shortly after the accident.

Three young fellows, aged eighteen to nineteen years, have been arrested for wrecking the fast mail train yesterday morning. They are: J. Watson Hildreth of New York, Fred Bristol and Herbert Plato of Rome. Hildreth has made a confession implicating the other two and Theodore Hobard, who has not been apprehended. Their object was robbery.

One week ago last Sunday night a fish plate was loosened near the point where the accident occurred. Several trains passed over the place in safety. The matter was discovered by the track walker the following morning and a watch was kept there each night till last night.

A Serious Accident.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A dense fog settled over the city and vicinity at daylight greatly delaying traffic in the harbor.

A serious accident occurred on the Brooklyn bridge shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, which was directly due to the fog. While on the way to Brooklyn station a train was forced to stop about 200 yards from the Brooklyn station. A train behind came along and the brakeman on the rear train, thinking all was clear, went ahead at full speed. A serious collision was the result. Several cars were telescoped and a brakeman and several passengers were severely hurt. The brakeman had both legs cut off and cannot recover. The accident caused an immediate stoppage of traffic on the great structure, and thousands of Brooklyn people were compelled to walk, as travel by ferry was slow and uncertain.

Governor Beveridge Recovered.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Ex-Governor Beveridge of Illinois, who was supposed to be stricken with a mortal illness at his home in Sandwich, has at last recovered that he is visiting his niece here preparatory to going to Los Angeles, where he will spend the rest of his days with his son's family.

A Fearful Tragedy.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 20.—A fearful tragedy is reported from Sale, a town of Victoria, where Manager Short of the Commercial bank of that place shot his wife and two children, and killed himself. The two children died instantly, and it is believed that Mrs. Short is fatally wounded. It is thought reading of the report of the recent murder of Mrs. Arthur Dacre, in Sydney, by her husband, who also killed himself, unbanned Short's mind.

A COLD BLOODED MURDER.

The Body of a Murdered Man Found in an Alley.

KILLED BY THE LOVE OF MONEYS.

A Woman and Her Son are Arrested for Complicity in the Foul Deed.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 19.—Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock Henry H. Leonard, a prominent merchant, was found murdered in an alley two blocks away from the police station. The body was lying near a sewer manhole that the murderers tried in vain to uncover. The police being notified sent to the home of Irene Williamson, his reputed mistress six hundred feet away, and found her burning bloody clothes in the stove. They also found that she had turned the carpet upside down, which even then could not hide human blood stains. A trail of blood was traced through the woman's yard and stable into the alley and thence to where the body was found.

She and her nineteen-year-old son, Orville, were arrested, but not before they had a story made up in the event of discovery. Mrs. Williamson said in her confession that her divorced husband, bearing that Leonard came to her house, followed him Sunday night at 10 o'clock and killed him with a piece of gas pipe and that on toward morning he dragged the body into a sewer manhole. Her divorced husband was arrested and is able to prove a strong alibi. The wounds show that two parties committed the murder, as they were made with a hatchet and a club.

About a month ago Leonard wanted to marry the woman, but as she had not been separated from her husband the statutory length of time the probate judge refused to marry them. Leonard at that time made his insurance policy of \$5,000 payable to her, with whom he was greatly infatuated, and the evidence is overwhelming that she conspired with her son to kill Leonard for the insurance money. It was the most cruel and cold-blooded murder committed here during the last twenty-five years and the people are greatly excited.

A Big Church Row

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 19.—Killing among some of the Polish people who were in a row in St. Peter and Paul's is expected soon, unless steps are taken to end the trouble. Since the arrest of Casimir Wiczorek and John Wicjowski on the charge of criminal libel the threats among the disturbing elements have grown more frequent. Wiczorek is charged by Father Moran, pastor of the Polish church, with being the trouble. He is a man of gigantic size and fierce mien.

Wiczorek and Wicjowski are under bond to appear in the criminal court on the charge of creating a riot in the church and disarming the deputy sheriffs sent there to keep peace during the service. Then they were excommunicated by Bishop Burke, along with other members of the church, and that was followed by their arrest on the charge of writing a libelous article about Father Graham, to the Warsaw, a Polish paper published at Winona, Minn. Wicjowski is worth \$7,000 and he furnished bond for his companion and himself. The article in the Warsaw charges Father Graham with being the father of five children in this city.

The trouble in the church arose between the church committee and Father Moran, the pastor, and the congregational appealed to Mgr. Sattill to remove the priest. The complaint was referred to Bishop Burke of this diocese and the result was that he sustained Father Moran. The members who were opposed to the pastor were the excommunicated.

Wants Protection

VINITA, I. T., Nov. 19.—At the election at Afton last August serious trouble arose, and Mayor Gratzler tried in vain to preserve order. He was asked to appear before the Dawes commission and did so. His enemies charged that he had done so in behalf of the "intruders" and he was finally forced to go to Southwest City, Mo., because of threats against him. He was warned not to return, but did so under escort of federal officers and declares that he will stay there despite the threats.

Mr. Gratzler wrote to the Dawes commission about the matter, sending an affidavit, and Saturday received a note from Chairman Henry L. Dawes saying: "We have forwarded this paper to the secretary of the interior and have suggested that he at once wire the chief of the Cherokee nation requiring him to protect you, which we think will be done."

Dunraven is Willing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The New York Yacht club at its meeting last night appointed J. Pierrepont Morgan, William C. Whitney and Reginald Rivers a committee of three to investigate Lord Dunraven's charges.

Where is He?

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 19.—Many creditors of the Leadville Savings and Deposit bank, which recently closed its doors, are anxious for the return of the president, Peter W. Breene. Among these is Mrs. W. H. Cunningham, who states that she sold some property and left the deed in escrow in the bank for a payment of the deed of \$400. The bank accepted the money a few hours before it closed. One state banker now serves a term at the penitentiary under the law covering this case.

Nebraska Notes

Ira Mead has purchased the Snyder Advocate.

Farmers of Pierce county are saving coal by burning corn.

Diphtheria is still prevalent among the little folks of Blair.

There are fears of an epidemic of scarlet fever at Eustis.

Pawnee City expects to secure a foundry and machine shop.

Typhoid fever is scourging the people a few miles south of Oakdale.

The Miller Union has been indefinitely suspended. It starved to death.

Danbury has no implement dealer, and the News says they need one badly.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll is billed for a lecture at Fremont the last day of the month.

Gosper county's court house, lately consumed by fire, was insured for \$4,500.

Editor O'Sullivan of the West Point Progress was elected judge of Cuming county.

Wilsonville has caught a revival at which the local Baptists are doing the heavy work.

Superior's chimney inspector found forty defective flues and the owners were notified to make repairs.

The Juniata Herald has been cut down in size to a five-column quarto and looks much more presentable.

Miss Johnson, who sets type in the office of the Wilsonville Review, had her fingers pinched in a job press.

A game of football between the boys of Elgar and Superior will be played at the latter place Thanksgiving day.

William Good of Wilber, Nuckolls county, fell head foremost from a load of corn fodder and broke an arm near the shoulder.

The new B. & M. bridge at Columbus will be proof against ice gorges that have been a big expense to the company in years gone by.

The Modern Woodmen of Fullerton went out the other day and husked and cribbed thirty-five acres of corn for the widow of a deceased brother.

Many county papers are doing the hardest work of their lives trying to convince their delinquent subscribers that "it takes money to run a newspaper."

Joseph Hewer of Callaway has been advertising since last July for a yellow collie shepherd dog that was probably stolen or it would have been returned long ago.

A German citizen of Winside, to win a wager, swallowed forty raw eggs within six minutes and drank eight schooners of beer within twenty minutes thereafter.

The Sydney Telegraph gave its first page over to portraits of men, eagles, flags and roosters, in testimony of the joy felt by its editor over the local republican victory.

Jonathan Snyder, living near Western, had quite an experience with a mad cow, but finally succeeded in getting away. The beast had brain fever and died a few hours afterward.

In burning five breaks to protect his hay C. L. Hedman of Brewster undertook too heavy a contract. The timely arrivals of neighbors prevented the loss of his crop, but two large ricks went up in smoke.

Dr. Ames of Ruskin, who was elected coroner on the Nuckolls county pop ticket by six majority, has tendered his resignation, and has gone to Hebron to run the populist paper of Thayer county.

Fred Kaeker of Fremont wants a divorce from his wife, to whom he was unequally yoked at Cleveland, O., in 1890. He deposes and says that she deserted him without cause and has since led a dissolute life.

"It is stated that a few citizens corralled about fifty wolves on a sand bar in the Platte river recently, and attempted to hold them there until the June rise, which it is hoped would drown them." The above fable was issued by Nat Smailes of the Fremont Herald.

Mrs. Frank Heckman, who lived near Hladar, died of typhoid fever. She was twenty-nine years old and leaves besides her husband five small children. The entire family were stricken with the fever and the children are just convalescing, while Mr. Heckman is supposed to be out of danger.

In a scrap last summer at Eustis a man named Lindsey bit off a portion of Mr. Betts's oil factory proboscis, and the latter has brought suit for \$5,000. Now, he has found, when cold winds blow, there's not a thing that pleases a man who has but half a nose to sniff the winter breezes.

Mrs. Becker of West Point, who suffered excruciating pain with rheumatism of the eyes for four months, went to Denver and stood in the line eight hours before Schlatter touched her hands. She is free from the pain and desires that her relief from the infirmity be made known to all, so great is her gratitude to the healer.

The North Loup Loyalist has been discontinued. In the last issue the editor, K. R. Thorngate gave his readers a column of reasons for "stopping the press." The business men, it seems, had outgrown the notion of advertising and the delinquent subscribers the idea of ever paying up and getting a receipt. The Loyalist has done a good work for North Loup country and deserved to live and prosper, but after eight years melancholy has marked it for its own.