

# GOOD Short Stories

On walking to the scaffold in solemn procession, a criminal once called to the governor of the prison: "Just oblige me, gov'nor, by telling me the lay o' the week." "Monday," answered the surprised governor. "Monday," exclaimed the prisoner in disgusted tones; "well, this ere's a fine way of beginning a week, ain't it?"

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, says the best speech of introduction he ever heard was delivered by a German mayor of a small town in Wisconsin, where Spooner had engaged to speak. The mayor said: "Ladies and gentlemen: I asked haf been to indrotosee you to the Honorable Senator Spooner, who to you vill make a speech, yes. I haf now done so, and he vill now do so."

A very pretty manure in Bond Street recently was attending upon Joe Redding and, as she added the finishing touches, she looked up with limpid eyes, and said: "We are always so glad to have testimonials from our customers. Do you mind?" "Delighted," responded gallant Joseph. Whereupon he wrote upon his card and handed her the following: "There is a divinity that shapes our ends."

Lafadio Hearn, writing from Japan, says that when Oyama, chief of the Japanese general staff, was judge-advocate, he attended a ball at Tokyo one night. He was standing near a doorway, when a beautiful European woman swept by, and so greatly did her charms impress Judge Oyama that he exclaimed, involuntarily: "What a lovely woman!" She overheard him. With a little smile she looked back over her shoulder, and, recognizing him, she said: "What an excellent judge!"

This happened in Scotland. The last editions of the newspapers, with the result of the great Perth walk, had been sold out, and the boys were calculating their takings. "Hullo," said Jimmy, in alarm, "I'm a 'apenny short'!" "Well, what's the use of 'arpen' on it?" growled Dick, as he calmly cracked a nut; "you don't think I took it, do you?" "No, I don't say you've," said Jimmy, slowly—"I don't say you have. But there it is, I'm a 'apenny short, and you're a-eating nuts, yer know!"

When President Nicholas Murray Butler was at college, certain freshmen of his time made no scruple of stealing a pair of milk which a dairyman daily placed outside the door of Mr. Butler's room while the occupant was in class. In order to foil the marauders, the future president of Columbia composed, one day, a formidable legend, which he printed in very deep letters, and placed over the pail. It read: "I have poisoned this milk with arsenic." Upon his return he found the milk intact, but added to his notice were these appalling words: "So have we."

There was once an early day miner who, after many years, made his pile, and, coming down to San Francisco, looked about for the most splendid restaurant he could find. He wanted to make up to himself in one glorious night for all his privations and hardships of many years. When he found his restaurant, and the waiter handed him the bill of fare, he found it was in a language that is not commonly spoken in mining camps, and that he could not make out anything but the prices, which were extremely high. So he turned to the waiter with, "Bring me one hundred dollars worth of hams and eggs."

## OLD RUINS MADE TO ORDER

**Marvels of Landscape Gardening—Transplanting Giant Trees.**

If there is one branch of horticulture in which vast improvements have been made of late years it is landscape gardening. It is now possible to make luxurious scenery out of a barren waste, and transform a piece of ground which a farmer would despise into a veritable garden of Eden.

However flat and stony the ground may be, the landscape-maker will soon change the aspect of affairs. His first course is to obtain a plan of the ground, in which he marks the position every tree and shrub to occupy. If he wishes to make the area at his disposal appear much larger than it really is he will use only diminutive trees, but it is quite possible for him to transplant giant oaks and elms which have been growing for centuries from the forest direct to the ground he is cultivating.

Directly a tree has been selected for transplantation a square is marked around it, and the workmen dig to a depth of ten or twenty feet, according to the girth of the tree. This being done, a channel is made on each side of the tree and two tunnels bored through its roots, in which powerful beams are inserted. Round these beams chains are placed at each end, and the tree is lifted as it stands upon a wagon which is waiting in readiness, and thence transported to its destination. Forest oaks cost from \$1 to \$20 apiece, so that an avenue of these monsters can easily prove expensive. An avenue of cedars, however, is the ambition of most garden lovers, and their cost is enormous. Quite recently a well-known financier purchased thirty such trees at a cost of \$250 apiece, and had them conveyed bodily a distance of over 300 miles.

Rivers and lakes teeming with goldfish or trout are comparatively easy to make. If there is a stream in the

neighborhood its course can be diverted, and, by damming, a lake of any size can be formed within a few days. The cost of an artificial lake, guaranteed not to dry up in summer, averages \$20.

But the beauty of the artificial garden is its ruins. However well the ground may be laid out, with lakes and fountains meeting the eye at every turn, it lacks an ancient appearance unless tumble-down ruins may be seen amid the trees. Artificial abbeys and churches can be so built that even an expert may be deceived, the blackened stones and ivy-hung walls resembling those of Norman origin.

The landscape gardener will supply you with ancient abbeys in any number from \$150 to \$400 apiece. Here and there, too, the garden can be given a venerable appearance with the aid of an ancient grotto or two. These grottos are just built of limestone, and then deliberately sprayed with dirt and grime. Quite a nice little grotto, apparently a couple of centuries old, can be supplied for a \$10 note.—THE BITS.

## ADVANCE IN RAILROADING

**How Transportation Facilities Have Been Improved in Past Few Years.**

American railroads, from roadbeds and bridges to engines and cars, have been completely rebuilt or remodeled in the last ten years, writes Herbert Lawrence Stone in the World's Work. Most of the equipment of a decade ago is now in the scrap heap. The trains of today are heavy, long and swift, and on many of the greatest railroads new bridges have been required for them over every river, creek and culvert and often new and heavier rails.

The American railroad problem has been to increase the tonnage of a train to be handled by a single locomotive and crew. A locomotive with a single crew does as much work as three locomotives and three crews formerly did. A passenger train of sixteen cars, most of them heavy sleepers, whose weight has greatly increased of late, is not now an uncommon train. Formerly such a train would have been run in two or more sections. And eighty to ninety, and in some cases even 100 or 110 cars to a freight train are not unusual. Indeed, on many main lines where the grades are not bad, the "through freights" will average eighty cars to the train, and the superintendent or yardmaster who starts one with fewer risks a reprimand.

In 1892 the average weight of a passenger locomotive, with tender, was about seventy-five tons. The latest type of locomotives with tender, designed for the same service, weigh more than 142 tons. Only ten years ago the famous No. 999 of the New York Central, exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair, was looked upon as a marvel in size and speed; yet it weighed only 102 tons, as against the 150 tons of the present passenger engine. In the same year the average weight of a freight locomotive was eighty-five tons. The latest type of compound freight engine weighs 181½ tons and will haul more than 4,000 tons of freight. Its tender will hold twelve tons of coal, as against the five or six of the old type.

Another radical departure is the new gravity yard for switching and making up freight trains. Heretofore all freight yards have been built on the level and the switching has been done by many engines. The gravity yards are built on an incline, so that a car with but a slight start from an engine will run the length of the yard (often two miles and a half or more) by its own momentum, being switched in transit upon any desired track.

## SMELLS MOVE BUT SLOWLY.

**Some Odd Facts Relative to Odors that Are Not Generally Known.**

It has been ascertained as the result of experiments conducted by Professor Zolanyi of the University of Minnesota that the diffusion of odors through the atmosphere is much slower than is commonly supposed. The professor has investigated this phenomenon experimentally and he finds that it takes the odor of ammonia at least an hour and a half to make its way to the opposite end of a glass tube about five feet long. With the idea of throwing some light on the character of odors—that is, whether or not they actually consist of tangible physical particles of subatomic size, the experiment was tried of allowing the odors to ascend and descend glass tubes and noting the time of their diffusion.

One curious phenomenon noticed in this connection is that the odor of camphor ascended twice as fast as it descended, while ammonia diffused equally rapidly in either direction. It is asserted that it is the penetrating hydrogen sulphide odor carried by slowly ascending currents of air that the vulture class of birds that feed on carrion are able to locate their food. These birds are often seen sailing round and round all day long until finally, sometimes after the lapse of two or three days, they have been able to trace the smell of their food from great altitudes downward to its location on the ground.

As Professor Moore declares, the distance from which they come, often 100 miles and sometimes from an altitude of 10,000 feet, "give some idea of the gentle slope of these so-called ascending currents which are twisted and contorted into every imaginable shape by the wind."

## Smoking in Porto Rico.

The old negroes of San Juan, Porto Rico, who sell vegetables in the markets, smoke long, black cigars, and they smoke them with the lighted ends in their mouths.

## DEMAND FOR PEACE A TRACK RIOT IS FEARED

**CRIPPLE CREEK BUSINESS MEN ANNOUNCE POSITION**

## WAR AGAINST BOYCOTT

**THAT AND THE WALKING DELEGATE TWIN EVILS.**

**Some Unions May Continue, But No Room for Western Federation of Miners—Governor Answers Message**

**CRIPPLE CREEK, Col.**—A committee of forty leading business men today unanimously agreed upon the following statement of the attitude of employers toward union labor in this district:

"In the future neither walking delegates, agitators or labor unions will be allowed to say who may or may not labor in Teller county, who may or may not do business here. The course of all strife in the Cripple Creek district has been the western federation of miners and the trades assembly, which they dominated and through which they carried out their boycotts etc.

"There is no room in Teller county for these two organizations and their existence will no longer be tolerated. The citizens and taxpayers are determined to have peace and law and order in Teller county and while they have no wish to work hardship in any person simply because of his membership in a labor union, nevertheless drastic measures must and will be adopted to preserve peace. "Unions of the various crafts already organized will not be interfered with as to their local or international affiliations provided the trades assembly be forthwith disbanded and no boycotting agency be allowed and providing that such unions' local crafts have not for their national and international affiliations of the federation of miners the American labor union or the state federation of labor, or any kindred fraternal organization.

"We declare against all agitators and walking delegates.

"We declare against strikes, boycotts and walkouts."

Governor Peabody sent the following reply to a message received from the industrial council of Kansas City condemning his action:

"DENVER, Col.—J. J. HUCKEY, Secretary Industrial Council, Kansas City, Mo. The fact that your council endorses the assassins, train wrecking and dynamiting by the lawless element in the Cripple Creek district but proves the necessity for my present action in suppressing all such from the soil of Colorado. Become wise before you attempt to teach.

(Signed)

"JAMES H. PEABODY, Governor."

Governor Peabody also sent the following dispatch in reply to a request from an eastern newspaper for a statement of his reasons for permitting Colorado troops to dump ninety-one union miners on the Kansas line, leaving them destitute on the prairie, miles from habitation:

"The reason for deporting strikers and agitators from Cripple Creek was the dynamite outrage of June 6, whereby fourteen non-union miners were killed and the subsequent street riots by the same element. Satisfactory provision was sent on the same train with the agitators. No cases of hunger or suffering are reported. The constitution of Colorado commands suppression of insurrection by such means.

## Court Affirms Sentences

**JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.**—The supreme court today affirmed the boodles cases of former members of the house of delegates, Emil Hartman and Julius Lehman of St. Louis and reversed and remanded the case of Robert M. Snyder of Kansas City, convicted of boodling in St. Louis. The court then formerly sentenced Lehman and Hartman to serve seven and six years, respectively in the penitentiary for bribery in St. Louis. Robert M. Snyder of Kansas City, a promoter, convicted of bribery in St. Louis and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary will have another trial. Snyder pleaded the statute of limitations of three years as a real defense of Missouri, while the state attempted to prove that he lived in New York and could not plead such a statute.

## Try to Blow Up a Church

**ST. LOUIS, Mo.**—It became known today that an attempt by some unknown person was recently made to blow up with dynamite the church of St. Anthony, which is in charge of Franciscans. The explosive, a stick of dynamite, was discovered under the altar, attached to a fuse running to one of the candles. Inability of an attendant to light this particular candle led to the discovery of the fuse and dynamite.

## CLASH PREDICTED ON DERRY DAY AT WASHINGTON PARK

**Mayor Harrison and Chief of Police O'Neill Determined to Enforce Mandate Regardless of Consequences.**

**CHICAGO.**—A riot similar to the one at Garfield park race course in 1893, when Capt. J. H. Brown of Texas was killed and many others badly hurt, may occur at the Washington park race track next Saturday when the annual race meeting of the Washington park club will begin, with the American derby as the chief attraction.

Pursuant to orders of Mayor Harrison that bookmaking on horse races is not to be permitted in Chicago in any form, Chief of Police O'Neill declared tonight that the orders would be carried out to the letter. The bookmakers have announced that they intend to do business at Washington park this year as usual, and unless one side or the other changes its attitude, a serious clash seems inevitable.

The war against the bookmakers is one phase of the fight now being waged by the University of Chicago and other owners of property in the district in which the race track lies to abolish the track altogether.

## Justifies the Deportation

**CRIPPLE CREEK, Col.**—General Bell has given out a statement concerning his action in deporting strikers and the causes leading up to the same. He attributes the recent troubles growing out of the miners' strike and the strike itself to the socialist element in the western federation of miners, who, he says, captured the organization two years ago. He declares that the federation has made unionism a secondary consideration and that the organization, root and branch, is being made a vehicle for the promotion of socialism. The leaders, he asserts, have not hesitated to cause "weak and willing members to commit crimes, to strike terror to property owners and in workingmen who refuse to abide to their dictates.

"Murder of non-union men by blowing up the Independence station, the charges, 'was perpetuated with the aid and advice of federation leaders and by men in their employ.' The only hope for peace and security of life and property was 'to exterminate the federation from the camp.'

Practically all the large mines in this district, which closed down last Monday after the explosion at Independence, are working today. The Portland mine has not yet been reopened, and the company has not announced its plans. This is the only large mine in the district in which union miners have been employed during the ten months since beginning of the strike. It has been conducted on the "open shop" plan and nearly half the force of 400 men laid off when Gen. Sherman M. Bell ordered the mine shut down were non-union miners. General Bell declares that no member of the western federation of miners will be permitted to remain in the camp, and that the Portland company consequently will be forced to fall in line with the policy of the other mine-owners who organized to fight the miners' federation.

## Told to Hike Eastward

**DENVER, Col.**—A special to the Post from Holly, Col., says:

"With a parting of rifle bullets bred over the heads by the militia and deputies to warn them to 'hike' eastward as fast as their legs could carry them and never again set foot in Colorado soil, ninety-one union miners from the Cripple Creek district were unloaded from a special Santa Fe train on the prairie today, one-half mile from the Colorado-Kansas line and left to shift for themselves. The exiles were disembarked in haste and without ceremony. The guards and deputies were tired out and in ill humor from their long, tedious trip from the Teller county gold camp and were in no mood to extend any special courtesies or kindness to their unfortunate charges.

## Withdraw from the Council

**CHICAGO.**—In order to free themselves from the yoke of sympathetic strike which their leaders have determined to enforce, all the union butchers affiliated with the Chicago packing trades council withdrew from that body today.

## Killed by Lightning Bolt

**LEAVENWORTH, Kan.**—Lieut. Nathaniel T. Bower, engineer corps at Ft. Leavenworth, was killed today near the target range. The officer was on his way to the range to shoot when a bolt of lightning out of a comparatively clear sky, struck his rifle, which he was carrying passed through the arm into the right breast and out through the shoes. He was to have been married in July.

## DID NOT FIRE FIRST

**MINERS DENY BEGINNING TROUBLE AT DUNNVILLE**

## NO SHOW OF RESISTANCE

**QUIET NOW REIGNS IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT**

**New Mining Camp to Be Opened in New Mexico to Recieve Deported Laborers From Colorado**

## ROCKVALE, Col.—Coal miners

who were in the skirmish at Dunville when John Carly, one of the Cripple Creek miners was killed by the militia, deny the published report that the miners were first to fire. Neither were they entrenched behind rocks waiting for the militia according to their statements, but they appeared on the scene and fled immediately. They were fired upon. The men denied having fired a shot. They say it would have been easy for them to have annihilated the small squad of militiamen had they desired.

**CRIPPLE CREEK, Col.**—The district is quiet. Nothing important has happened during the day.

**DENVER, Col.**—A new mining camp will be opened in New Mexico according to the Post, to receive the deported union miners from Cripple Creek. The western federation of miners will work the claims on a co-operative basis and will have entire jurisdiction over their developments. Provisions will be made by the federation for all deported miners, and to this end a car of supplies will be sent to the new camp immediately. Tres Piedras which is twenty miles south of the Colorado line, on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

## Fail to Get Money

**JOHNSTOWN, Pa.**—A desperate attempt was made this afternoon by four masked men to rob Superintendent W. H. C. Ramsey and Secretary Howard of the Johnstown Water company of about \$5,000 in cash which they were conveying to new Dalton Run dam near this city to pay off the four hundred men employed there. The two men made a plucky run for it and escaped, but not until two horses had been killed and about twenty-five shins had been exchanged.

Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Howard had started from this city in the early afternoon and reached a wooded stretch of the highway, which affords an excellent opportunity for a holdup. Both men were heavily armed and were driving in a buggy with the money in a satchel at their feet. Close behind them on horseback rode Chester Miltenberger, an employe, who had been in the habit of riding down to meet and protect the paymasters.

Suddenly from a thicket came a fusillade of shots and Miltenberger's horse fell dead. Mr. Howard grabbed the valise, jumped from the buggy and started to run. Mr. Ramsey and Miltenberger retreated but slowly, exchanging shots with the men in the woods. A bullet grazed Ramsey's forehead and inflicted a slight wound. Otherwise the men escaped uninjured. Seeing their coveted lot getting away the bandits abandoned the chase and made their escape.

## Warns Italy to Be Ready

**ROME.**—General Ricciotti Garibaldi has issued a proclamation in which he declares that the armaments of Austria cannot be but against Italy rendering impossible her opposition to an Austrian march through the Balkans to Salonica. General Garibaldi urges the Italian youth not to provoke a fight with Australia, but to hold themselves in readiness, forming special committees which shall be capable in a moment of need of providing at a few days' notice, a body of 50,000 trained and well armed volunteers.

## Drink Causes Downfall

**ST. LOUIS.**—"Papa, you see what drink has got me into. If a girl comes to you, it is my wife and child. Take care of her. Good-bye all. (Signed). 'YOUR SON.'"

With this note clutched in his left hand J. S. Merritt, aged seventeen, lay himself down in the rear of his uncle's home in this city and shot away the right side of his head.

## Some Damage by Flood.

**COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.**—A cloudburst a few miles north of this city raised Monument creek almost to the point of flooding the low lands of the city. The cloudburst occurred late this afternoon. A Big Grande bridge north of town and a low wagon bridge were washed out. No particular damage was done here except to the water system but reports of damage down the Fountain valley are expected.

## NEBRASKA NOTES

J. J. McCann and Mrs. Carrie Stoll of Beatrice were married at Marysville, Kas.

The business men of Decatur have raised funds for a celebration on the Fourth of July.

Overproduction of starch has caused an order for the closing up of the Argo factory at Nebraska City.

Miss Anna Mitchell of Elk Creek, was bitten by a rattlesnake last week. Nothing serious will result.

Claud Reeves is in jail at Dakota City serving out a fine for assault and battery preferred by Willie Wolfe.

An Ancient Order of United Workman lodge has been organized at Pavillion, with twenty charter members.

J. W. Reiber, a clothing salesman and one of the popular men of Nebraska City, died suddenly Monday night of heart failure.

Five vacant ice houses, belonging to L. F. La Salle, were burned at Beatrice. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Ray Cassidy, a young farmer, was seriously injured in a runaway near Humboldt. His condition is critical, as he was hurt internally.

Frank Rooney was tried at Fremont on the charge of horse stealing and in default of bail was committed to the county jail.

F. McGivern of Fremont has been elected president of the Tilden State bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of G. A. Lulkhart.

The business men of Kennard held a mass meeting and decided to have the "biggest" Fourth of July known in the history of the town.

Fred Zepelin, a 47-year-old bachelor at West Point, was pronounced insane by the examining board on Monday and will be taken to the asylum.

Miss Charity Byrne of Bone county died in the hospital at Columbus on Tuesday. The remains were sent to Bradish for interment. She was 28 years old.

The resignation of Professor W. W. Cook of the University college of law has been tendered. He will accept a professorship of law in the University of Missouri.

Albert Brahm and Fred Flaska got into a row with John Laka near Nymore and as a result Laka is laid up and is in a critical condition. Brahm and Flaska were arrested.

What was supposed to be poison from buttermilk affected the Jenkins family at Arcadia. The hired man and hired girl were also under the doctor's care for several days.

Land around Seward is on the advance in price. A short time ago the Furonald place sold for \$150 per acre, and several days ago the McIntyre farm sold for \$133 per acre. The Plattsmouth gas and electric light plant was sold at public auction to the New Hampshire Bank company for \$13,334. The sale was to satisfy a mortgage of nearly \$33,000.

The Sunday school convention at Dakota City has closed. During the convention the Dakota Sunday School association was organized with Judge R. E. Evans as president.

While a few stockmen are not in favor of the provisions of the Klutznick bill, the majority of them consider it a good thing for the western part of Nebraska, and ranchmen about Chadron are well pleased.

The attendance at the annual conference of the Norwegian Luthrean in their church, fifteen miles from Albin, is large. About 500 ministers are present and more than 1,000 people were present Sunday.

Rudolph Opplinger, a well-to-do German farmer, was thrown on his back and killed while going home from Columbus. He was thrown on the double trees and fell from there, the wheel passing over his neck.

Connections have been made between the Plattsmouth Independent Telephone company's, and the wire of the Lincoln company, and now citizens of Cass county can communicate with the city of Lincoln.

Clarence McKay, one of the boys seriously injured by the explosion of unslacked lime at North Platte is in Omaha being treated and the physicians are confident of saving the sight of one eye, and perhaps both.

Real estate is on the boom in the vicinity of Humboldt and several large deals have been made in the last few days. Humboldt city property is also on the advance and much building is being done in town.

The Table Rock Clay Company will take up the question of increasing its capital stock to \$60,000 at the meeting of directors to be held soon. They will probably erect an additional plant on a strip of ground acquired last season.