

IRA L. BARE, Proprietor. TERMS: \$15 IN ADVANCE. NORTH PLATTE - NEBBASKA.

A man never sees himself as others see him or as he sees others.

Try to be pleasant; any one can be disagreeable without half trying.

The self-made man is always willing to admit the inferiority of others.

The laborer sometimes gets his refreshments indirectly from the crowbar.

About the worst thing you can take for an ailment is the advice of your friends.

It is the easiest thing in the world to believe a pleasing lie about ourselves.

It seems inconsistent that fourth-class postmasters should be allowed to handle first-class mail.

History continues to repeat itself in spite of the fact that two-thirds of history isn't worth repeating.

When a man really does stumble onto a good money-making scheme he seldom has enough money to work it.

"Usona" may have a charm, but imperialists generally should consider the particularly appropriate nature of "Expansion."

Alfred Austin says that all poets are sane; and there have been men who held that the only sane men were the insane ones.

Funston says he is afraid he wouldn't succeed as a lecturer; but the supply of girls is as large as it was when Hobson was with us.

The production of copper in this country during 1898 was over 525,000,000 pounds. And yet some people complain when they are asked to take pennies in change upon a trolley car!

A Long Island jury has discharged a man who killed a boy in the act of eating cherries in his trees without permission. Only one consideration saves this from being grossly ridiculous. It is a monstrous travesty on justice.

Spain has decided not to punish Admiral Cervera for losing his ships at Santiago bay. Generously-minded Americans will be well pleased to know that Spain has at last risen superior to its old traditions and refused to add unmerited censure to the misfortunes of a gallant sailor—a man whose character and conduct have alike been worthy of the noblest don of old Castilian days.

Right on the heels of the weak-brained personage who celebrates the Fourth of July with dynamite crackers comes the joker who puts messages in bottles and throws the bottles into the lake. There is no apparent link or connecting chain between the two classes of comedians, but the fact remains the same—the humorist of the floating bottle always comes along a few days after the idiot of the cannon cracker has retired to the seclusion of the hospital.

Another pretty little story has been spoiled and another tale of marvelous fortune laid away on the same shelf as the legends of unlimited gold finds in the Klondike. A young man who paid \$4 for an old coat at a South Side auction, and who found \$3,000 in bonds in the inside pocket, has learned that his bonds are worthless and that his profit of \$2,996 has vanished utterly. It is just as well. That story would have been quoted at every gathering of unlucky men for thirty years to come, and would have shared honors with the narrative of the farmer whose plow turned up an old brass kettle containing \$43,597 in Spanish gold and a chart locating the rest of Capt. Kidd's buried treasures.

The death of valuable cattle from eating wild cherry leaves in New Hampshire has led to investigations which show that while the wild red cherry and horse plum are harmless, the dwarf cherry should be viewed with suspicion, and the wild black cherry and choke cherry are dangerous. The common impression that only wilted leaves are harmful was not verified. Both wilted and fresh leaves were found to be poisonous and dried leaves not beyond distrust. Vigorous, succulent leaves from young shoots—the ones most likely to be eaten by cattle—are far more poisonous than the leaves of a mature tree or stunted shrub. To sum up the facts in the most forcible terms, the farmer who permits these trees to flourish is simply cultivating prussic acid in his own pasture.

Russell Sage has contributed to the restoration of the Pennsylvania cemetery where his parents are buried. While it could scarcely be said to be an investment creditable to Russell's commercial instinct, there is one of the cases where he did well to lay monetary considerations aside.

It is not known that Marchand ever did any fighting, but only a discreet general could have got out of the scrape he got into in the Sudan; and he certainly played a fine game of bluff.

HAS NO KICK COMING

France's Bargain in the Treaty Better Than She Admits.

THE AMERICANS REALLY GOT LEFT

French People Not Aware of Actual Value of the Concessions They Have Obtained—Opposition to the Treaty, However, is Very Strong and Comes From Influential Quarters.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A good deal of surprise has been caused in official circles here by the unexpected opposition developing in France to the ratification of the reciprocity treaty just negotiated by Mr. Kason and M. Cambon. It is not deemed expedient now to make public the details of the convention, but it can be stated authoritatively that in the opinion of our own officials the French have driven a hard bargain in making the treaty. They have, it is said, secured more advantages than they had any just reason to expect at the beginning of the negotiations and that success was ultimately obtained owing to the fact that the negotiators felt bound to observe the behest of the president and make a treaty at all hazards.

It is suspected here that the French people are not aware of the actual value of the concessions they have obtained and there is reason to believe then when the champagne makers learn the amount of benefit they are to receive the opposition to the consummation of the treaty will be at once transferred from France to the United States.

The statement made by M. Delessa, French minister for foreign affairs, that the treaty contains the favored nation clause is said to be misleading to the public, for what it does contain in that direction is a special provision in the case of certain lines of articles of import, that if the rate of duty is reduced below the figures stated to any other nation, then France shall have the same rate. But this provision is not general and applies, as stated, only to certain specified articles. It is believed that under this head, however, the French champagne makers will profit, for, while the treaty itself does not give them the rate desired, yet they probably may profit by the low rate just given to the Portuguese makers of sparkling wine.

It is appreciated that the opposition in Paris comes from very influential quarters. The République Française, which makes a bitter attack on the treaty, is directed by M. Méline, former premier, and one of the most capable leaders in French politics. It particularly he represents the peasantry and the gentleman farmer class, and his leadership of an opposition indicates that the treaty will have a difficult course before it.

AMERICAN FORCES VICTORIOUS.

A Fight With Bandits Who Are Driven Into the Mountains.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Three cable messages from General Otis were received at the war department yesterday. One reports another engagement with bandits in Cebu, in which the American force was victorious. It bears date of yesterday and is as follows:

Following from Cebu today: Bandits in Cebu mountains robbing and impressing people of the coast towns. On Monday Lieutenant Moore, with detachment Twenty-third Infantry, while scouting in the mountains, was fired upon from a strongly fortified position; one private killed, name not given; no other casualties. Enemy's loss, five bandits killed, seven captured.

Another refers to the organization of volunteer regiments in the Philippines as follows:

Bell has enlisted about 500 men. Wallace still south; has about 400. Lockett now enlisting; has over 400 applications, which are coming in rapidly. Might raise here an additional regiment, exclusively voters.

Colonel Bell referred to in the dispatch is in command of the Thirty-sixth infantry and Colonel Wallace of the Thirty-seventh. Colonel Lockett is in command of the cavalry regiment which is to be raised in the Philippines.

The third dispatch says: Storm has abated. Sherman coaled, leaves today with all troops from California. Grant being coaled, leaves in about four days with troops of North Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho. Minnesotas preparing to leave on Sheridan soon as transport can be unloaded and coaled. Other volunteer organizations leave soon as transports are available. General Otis has been cabled to send the volunteers home as rapidly as possible, it being the desire of the president to have no delay in the matter.

CALIFORNIA TROOPS COMING.

Transport Sherman Sails With One Thousand Men.

MANILA, July 27.—The transport Sherman sailed yesterday for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Yokohama, with the California infantry, consisting of forty-eight officers and 950 men, two batteries of the California heavy artillery, nine officers and eighty-six men, and 275 discharged soldiers of other regiments.

Privileges for Mrs. Rich.

EL PASO, Tex., July 27.—Mrs. Rich, who is accused of having murdered her husband in Mexico, will be kept incommunicado for forty-eight hours instead of seventy-two, as the law directs. Today she was arraigned. By direction of Governor Ahumada the prisoner will be permitted to receive visitors two days in the week and newspaper reporters at all times. The trial will begin six weeks hence. Since being locked up in Mexico Mrs. Rich has refused to eat and is said to be very sullen.

THE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Foreign, Domestic and Other Matters of More or Less Interest.

Secretary and Mrs. Alger have gone to Thorndale, Pa., for a short visit. Mexico refuses to give up John Keeton, accused of train robbery in Texas.

Mr. Bryan, it is said, will be a delegate to the next democratic national convention.

At Brinson, Ga., Charles Mack was hanged, his body shot full of holes and then minced.

Employees in the tin plate works, Anderson, Ind., have struck against 12 hours' work.

Lloyd Tevis, one of the wealthiest and best known residents of San Francisco, is dead.

England has renewed its mail contracts with the Cunard and White Star line steamers.

The new franchise law adopted by the Volkstaat has been published in the Gazette at Pretoria.

Kansas City has thus far raised about \$50,000 toward securing the democratic national convention.

According to returned visitors Liberia is not the haven of rest for colored people that it has been painted.

The Roman Catholic reformatory ship Clarence was destroyed by fire at Liverpool. The vessel is a total loss.

The messenger boys' strike in Cincinnati is still on, and they are only kept in order by vigilance of the police.

Major D. V. Whipple, the evangelist who worked among the southern camps during the Spanish-American war, is ill at East Northfield, Mass.

Mrs. Ada Gray Tingary, the actress, better known as Ada Gray, is seriously ill in New York city, having undergone an operation for removal of cancer.

The United States transport Tartar has sailed for Manila with a portion of the Nineteenth infantry and a number of recruits for the army in the Philippines.

Frank Tannehill, the veteran actor, is dying of Bright's disease in New York city. While there is no hope of his recovery, skillful nursing may prolong his life for some days.

Much excitement has been caused in London by the mysterious poisoning of a score of guests of the Innes of Court hotel, which, it is alleged, was due to American canned fruit.

Ten thousand delegates are expected to attend the tenth anniversary convention of the Young People's Christian union of the United Presbyterian church soon to be held in Pittsburgh.

A revolting murder came to light at Westchester, N. Y. Mrs. Fannie Stevenson, colored, crushed her infant's head with an ax and then threw the body to some dogs which devoured it.

The amalgamation of twenty-eight large plumbing material manufactories of the country has been perfected under the title of the Central Foundry company, with a capitalization of \$15,000,000.

It has transpired that the English government had regarded war with Transvaal as being so imminent that just prior to the recent amelioration of the situation it arranged with the Indian government to dispatch 10,000 troops to South Africa on the briefest notice.

Charles Wolfenagel became violently insane at his home in Denmark, Indiana, and seizing a hatchet chopped his two daughters and wife to death, while they were sleeping. He then took a knife and cut his own throat. The murdered children were 8 and 12 years old.

By the men accepting the proposition of Manager Campbell to pay the same wages prior to 1892, since which time there have been three reductions, the finishing mills at Youngstown, O., was flushing mills at Youngstown, O., was settled. This means practically an advance of 25 per cent in wages.

The steamer Umattila arrived at San Francisco from British Columbia and Puget Sound with about forty gold prospectors from the Klondike and a large number of passengers. There was not more than \$15,000 in gold in the possession of the men who came from Dawson. The gold seekers came out from the Klondike over the Chilkooot pass and went by coast steamer to Victoria, where they boarded the Umattila.

William H. S. Wright, purchasing agent of the Omaha, has resigned to become northwestern agent of the Illinois Steel company. Mr. Wright is one of the best known officials connected with the Omaha general offices and has been purchasing agent for the road since its organization in 1880. He will be succeeded as purchasing agent of the Omaha by Isaac Seddon, who has been with the department as long as Mr. Wright, holding the position of chief clerk.

The Chicago Tribune says: It is learned from reliable authority that arrangements have practically been completed that will give the Illinois Central control of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville road, now in the hands of a receiver, but soon to be foreclosed. It has a line from Peoria to Evansville, 250 miles, where it connects with the Illinois Central's Louisville & New Orleans line. It also crosses the Illinois Central main line and its Chicago line.

Illinois coal operators demand that miners carry out their agreement, otherwise there will be another strike. Returns received up to the 26th by Colonel Ward, the officer in charge of the recruiting service, show that a total of 5,409 has been enrolled.

It is held that puzzle advertisements are designed to mislead the ignorant, and are therefore to be withheld from the mails.

It is now certain that the application of reducing basing rates on east-bound business from Alaska through the Missouri river gateways will become general.

The quartermaster general of the United States army does not feel inclined to pay the high rates demanded by the western roads for the transportation of troops to the Pacific coast and has been taking steps calculated to break up the railway commission.

BETTER WITHOUT MONEY

The Three Million Dollars Given Cubans Acts as a Plague.

IT MAKES DISCORD AMONG THEM

Soldiers Lower Unselfish Ideas in Hope of Gain—Working Classes in Havana Cannot Escape From Fifth—A Delegation Visits Gen. Brooke.

HAVANA, July 27.—In an interview with General Gomez, printed in La Lucha, the Cuban commander was quoted as saying:

"Never has a plague more afflicting fallen on Cuba than the \$3,000,000 asked from President McKinley for the Cuban soldiers. The money has been the cause of ill will among those who by right and justice should be eternally united.

"The history of the money is curious. It was thought at first that it ought not to have been received, as it was a dishonor to the Cubans. The aspect is changed now and it should cause pain to see wandering through Havana soldiers begging for what it was supposed they would refuse with serenity.

"The formation of the supplementary lists of persons incapacitated in the war and the work of payment has already cost \$6,000. This money was furnished by Governor General Brooke as the Cubans do not possess the ground upon which they tread. Those who do not know the work and the expense involved are naturally impatient and hold responsible some one who in no way helped to get the money nor asked any one to receive it.

"Those whose names appear on the supplementary lists should not be paid before those who are on the original list, so as to preserve order.

"As the money was the gift of the American government, I am pained by the interest shown by my soldiers, who were trained to go hungry on their march to liberty. The government will pay them, but when it is not certain. Impatience will not further the matter."

El Diario de la Marina says editorially in today's issue that the working classes in Havana are in bad condition. The cost of living in the city is very high, owing to the extravagant tendencies of the upper classes having raised prices. The upper classes have been able to get money easily, the paper says, on account of the natural richness of the Cuban soil, but the necessities of life, including the securing of clean, comfortable houses, are out of the reach of the poor, who, therefore, are forced to live under bad, unhealthful conditions, although they are fairly well paid.

A deputation from Guines visited General Brooke today for the purpose of objecting to the appointment of Senor Hernandez as mayor of the town by General Reclus, the civil governor of the province. They said they did not object to the man so much as to the system of selection wherein a few names were put into a hat and one was drawn out. It proved to be that of Senor Hernandez, who received the appointment.

MUST NOW GO TO THE FRONT.

Officers Recently Appointed Ordered to Join Their Regiments.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following named officers, recently appointed, have been ordered to join their respective regiments:

Twenty-sixth infantry, Captain Edward Ghiloh; Twenty-eighth infantry, Second Lieutenant James D. Danner; Twenty-ninth infantry, First Lieutenant James R. Rash; Seventh infantry, First Lieutenant Virden C. Peckenpaugh; Thirty-first infantry, Captain Charles A. Reynolds and First Lieutenant Percy H. Hawkins; Thirty-second infantry, First Lieutenant Arthur B. Schaeffer; Thirty-third infantry, Captain John A. Hulen, Captain James S. Butler, Captain James M. Burroughs, First Lieutenant Dean Tompkins, First Lieutenant William S. Cunningham and First Lieutenant Carrol Power; Thirty-fourth infantry, Captain Clark M. Carr, Captain Frank G. Russell, Captain Charles A. Green, Captain Frank A. Sullivan, Captain Christopher J. Rollis, Captain Frank L. French, First Lieutenant Grenville D. Montgomery and First Lieutenant Cushman A. Rice.

ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Foreign Breeders Given a Chance at the Cuban Ports.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The secretary of agriculture has altered the regulations recently issued for the free admission of cattle into Cuba for the next year, so as to provide for division inspectors at Cuban ports instead of American ports, which was originally contemplated. The change is made at the instance of the war department and is intended to permit the admission of cattle from other countries upon the same terms as from the United States. The portions of the regulations as at first drafted, requiring the stock to be graded and also immune from fever, will be retained. It is believed that these requirements will result in the practical limitation of the cattle to American stock, as the South American animals would not generally be graded and those from Europe would not be immune as a rule.

THE SCHEME NOT PRACTICABLE.

Importation of American Cattle to Cuba Will Not Work.

HAVANA, July 27.—Senor Escalante, who claims to be a practical farmer, has written to the Diario de la Marina, taking the ground that the scheme for importing 50,000 American cattle to Cuba is impracticable, on account of the difficulty of acclimatizing the animals. He asserts that 40 per cent would die. The plan should be, he says, to import cattle from other sources than the United States.

ONE FRENCHMAN SATISFIED.

The Consul at New York Believes the Treaty is All Right.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Edmond Bruwaert, French consul at New York, says of the new reciprocity treaty between France and the United States: "I regard it as an excellent thing for the United States. America was the only country which did not have the benefit of our minimum tariff. As the manufacturers abroad are satisfied with a profit of 5 per cent, the difference between the maximum and minimum rates was sufficient to keep the United States out of the French market.

"France's annual importation of manufactured articles is about \$280,000,000 and the United States will get a good share of this. America undersells England in cotton goods in China and there is no reason why it cannot do the same in France. It will be the same with other articles.

"England, Belgium, Germany and Austria now supply France with its imported manufactured articles. The leading imports are raw cotton, wheat, tobacco, mineral oil, copper and lead. America sends agricultural implements, sewing machines, electrical appliances and pumps.

"There are 642 articles on the dutiable list of the French tariff, and the treaty gives the United States the minimum rate on all except twelve. Germany, England and the other countries which have treaties with France do not enjoy the minimum rate on these twelve exceptions, which are chiefly agricultural products. The average difference between the French maximum and minimum rate is 33 per cent, so that imports from this country will pay one-third less duty when the treaty goes into effect.

"There are 463 dutiable articles in the tariff law of the United States and in return for its concessions France will obtain a lower rate on less than 100 of them, the average reduction being only 10 per cent. While this seems one-sided, it is not so much so as it appears, because American goods have been sent into France as English goods under the minimum tariff.

"I do not think the treaty can go into effect before next February. It must be ratified both here and in France and signed by President Loubet and President McKinley. Then copies of the treaty must be exchanged.

"France has given all it can give because, with its \$7,000,000,000 of national debt it cannot reduce its tariff any further. We did not get what we asked by any means, but we obtained all the United States was willing to give. We realized that the treaty must be such that congress would approve it, and France deferred to President McKinley's wishes on that account."

BUILDING OF NEW SHIPS.

Long Pending and Personal Differences Passed Upon.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Long has passed upon the long pending and rather personal differences which have existed among the heads of the various naval bureaus, concerning the building of new ships, and as a result a new order, to be known as special order No. 54, will appear in a day or so, amending the present system. The matter has aroused considerable feeling among naval officials and the board of construction has divided into majority and minority elements, each presenting ideas as to what should be done. The main point has been the extent of authority and responsibility of the chief constructor and the desirability of having his bureau pass upon the proposals of all other bureaus in the building, arming and equipping of new ships.

Secretary Herbert placed the responsibility almost entirely with the chief constructor as to all parts of the ship and the ship as a whole and this order, known as No. 433, has been the subject of differences.

The new order follows in the main the language of the old order, but some changes in the text are made which will work considerable variation in the system. The general effect of the new rule appears to be in the line of giving each bureau a larger measure of responsibility over affairs directly under it.

DEPARTMENT WANTS KELLY.

Inquiry Made as to the Fate of an American Prisoner in Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The state department would be pleased to know what has become of a murderer named Kelley who at last accounts was held in a Japanese jail under sentence of seven years' imprisonment from the consular court at Kokohama. Some time before the new Japanese treaty, by which we surrendered our extraterritoriality, went into effect, the state department bethought itself of Kelley, who was the only American long term prisoner in Japan and had served but six months of his sentence. It desired to bring him to this country to serve out his sentence and the only manner in which this could be legally accomplished was to secure a sentence be commuted. Kelley was communicated with, but was not heard from directly. Meanwhile the Japanese government notified the state department that it proposed to release all foreigners held in Japanese prisons under sentences from consular courts on July 16, the day the old treaty expired.

The state department remonstrated, holding that Japan by the new treaty assumed the obligation to hold Kelley in jail, but the contention has not yet been accepted.

Garlington Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Lieutenant Colonel Ernest H. Garlington has been relieved from duty in the office of the inspector general in Washington and ordered to Manila as inspector general of the department of the Pacific.

Great Fire Raging in Prussia.

BERLIN, July 27.—A great fire is raging at Marienburg, in West Prussia. At noon forty hours had been razed. The fire brigades from Dantzig and Elbing were summoned to assist in subduing the fire.

OFFICIAL ASSASSINATED

President of Dominion Republic Meets Violent Death.

THE ASSASSIN IS NOT CAPTURED.

Authorities Are Energetic, However, and His Capture is Probable—Vacant Office Is Filled by President General—No Information Received in Washington.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, July 27.—General Ulysses Heuraux, president of the Dominican republic, was assassinated at Moca, San Domingo, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of the murderer is Ramon Cacoros. He succeeded in making his escape, but an energetic pursuit was at once begun and it is probable that he will soon be captured.

President General Wencelao Figueroa immediately upon the announcement of the president's death assumed the direction of affairs.

At present calmness prevails in the republic. The body of President Heuraux will probably be taken to San Domingo for the burial services.

NO REPORT FROM CONSULS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—No information was received up to half past 9 o'clock last night from the consular representatives of the United States in San Domingo regarding the assassination there today of President Heuraux. Pending official advice of the assassination no formal action will be taken by this government. Hon. William F. Powell, the minister to Hayti, is also chargé d'affaires to San Domingo, while this government is directly represented in the republic in the person of Campbell T. Maxwell, who is consul general, and John A. Read, who is vice consul. Officials here recall that attempts have heretofore been made on the life of President Heuraux. Secretary Hay paid a brief tribute to the work of the deceased president, saying he understood that he had given the country a good administration.

Secretary Long said he could not recall that there were any ships of the United States navy now in San Domingo waters. Should the developments of the next few days show a feeling of unrest and uncertainty regarding the future affairs of the island a United States man-of-war will be dispatched to that vicinity to look out for the protection of American interests.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Senor Don Alejandro Woz Y Gil, consul of the Dominican republic, when seen at his home tonight could scarcely credit the news of the assassination of his president, Senor Ulysses Heuraux.

"President Heuraux had wondered to make our people happy and give us prosperity. He was serving his second term, and in a year would have finished his labors as president. He was formerly minister of the interior and also served as secretary of war. Moca is a town of three days' ride from San Domingo."

DEFENSE FOR SECRETARY ALGER.

Elkins of West Virginia Denounces the Assaults on Him.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who was secretary of war under the Harrison administration, is in Washington. Discussing Secretary Alger's retirement from the cabinet, he said: "Secretary Alger was secretary of war during the conduct of the most successful war in the history of the United States. It achieved the greatest results in the shortest possible time. Its quick and victorious conclusion, while he was at the head of his department, is a fact that stands out most prominently and cannot be disputed. Of course there were mistakes. There are always mistakes, but in this particular war the mistakes were infinitesimal compared with the great results accomplished.

"Secretary Alger," continued the senator, "has been compelled to endure a series of undeserved, not to say brutal assaults.

"He did not deserve the harsh things said of him, but he bore them bravely, standing manfully under the abuse which might otherwise have been thrown at the president. Time will vindicate him. There will be a reaction in his favor.

"I say these things all the more readily because Secretary Alger and I have not been in the same way of thinking in our party. I am no apologist for him. I do not want to be drawn into any controversy, but I hope I may never hesitate to do justice to any man."

NOW FOR ANOTHER STRIKE.

Detroit Railway Employees Likely to Go Out Soon.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—A strike of street railway employees of Detroit is among possibilities of the near future. The executive committee of the local union was in conference yesterday afternoon with company officers, the chief point at issue being changes in number of working hours and an increase in pay from 21 to 25 cents per hour. Under the present agreement a day's work is limited to ten hours, to be performed within twelve hours, with a half hour's leeway for half a trip when necessary. The men want it changed from 10 to 9 and from 12 to 11.

Gold Output of the Klondike.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Information from the Klondike up to June 29 has reached the State department from United States Consul McCook at Dawson. The consul says that \$10,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000 in gold will cover the gold product for the last twelve months and adds that reports from Alaska indicate that more gold will be found there than ever will come out of the Klondike. Typhoid fever has broken out six weeks earlier than last year and there are several hundred destitute persons in Dawson without means to get out.