

WORDS WILL BE HARD

But Nebraska School Teachers Will Make an Effort to Spell Them.

BRISK COMPETITION ANTICIPATED

Executive Committee Issues Conditions of the Contest—Bills of Exceptions in Supreme Court Being Returned—Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 10.—Interest is growing among the public school teachers of the state in the spelling contest to be held at the convention of the Nebraska Teachers' association in this city during the first week in January. It is expected that fully fifty of the ninety counties will be represented. The executive committee of the association met last night and decided upon the following conditions to govern the contest:

"First—Every county in the state that has held a contest is entitled to representation by the two winners in the county local contest. Every city school organized under subdivision xiv or xvii is entitled to representation by the one winning in the local contest. Every contestant will be required to furnish the proper credentials from the county or city superintendent.

"Second—There will be a written contest. The fifty contestants standing highest in the written contest are to spell orally before the general association at the Auditorium. The executive committee will select a list of words from Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for both the written and the oral contest. These lists will not be made public.

"Third—The winner of the first prize will be presented with a carefully selected library, costing \$50 cash, and the winner of the second prize a carefully selected library costing \$25 cash."

"The committee will ask for competitive bids from the leading publishing houses on furnishing these libraries," said Deputy State Superintendent McBrien today. "It is no exaggeration to say that the first prize will be worth at least \$75 at retail prices and the second prize at least \$40. These prizes will be on exhibition during the convention at the headquarters of the executive committee."

"We trust that this contest will emphasize the importance of spelling throughout the schools of the state and we desire to commend the executive committee of the association for its liberality in placing before the teachers of the state prizes worthy of the best efforts of the ablest teachers."

Good Crops Reported.

ARLINGTON, Neb., Sept. 10.—There is a better corn crop in this section than was expected. Several farmers near town say their corn will yield fifty bushels per acre. There has been an abundance of fruit raised around here. C. A. Whitford will have about 200 bushels of peaches, fifty bushels of plums, 400 bushels of apples and 10,000 pounds of grapes. He sold fifty cases of raspberries and 100 cases of blackberries. Marshall Bros.' crop will be about sixty bushels of peaches and 30,000 pounds of grapes. Their blackberry and raspberry crops under favorable conditions would have been about 35,000 quarts.

Arrested on Union Pacific.

NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 10.—Upon information from the authorities at St. Edwards, Chief Conley arrested W. E. Strode upon a Union Pacific train. The accused is a prominent cattleman and is charged with converting about \$2,000 worth of mortgaged cattle into cash. He was endeavoring to reach Canada with the money, it is said. The flight was also a honeymoon trip, as he was accompanied by his bride, who was a popular and highly respected teacher of St. Edwards.

Glad McKinley is Shot.

FAIRMONT, Neb., Sept. 10.—H. D. Gosser, a resident of Fairmont, when he heard of the shooting of President McKinley, said he was so glad that he could jump out of his shoes. A crowd gave him a ducking in a tank and ordered him to leave town.

Nebraskan Suicides in Kansas.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 10.—Frank Goff, a son of Judge D. J. Goff of this city, committed suicide in Wichita, Kan., by cutting his throat with a knife. He was 32 years of age. He was born and raised here and for several years worked in the postoffice.

Company Mustered Out.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 10.—Adjutant General Colby issued orders mustering out Company E of the Second regiment, with headquarters at North Platte. A provisional company, recently organized at Tekamah and mustered into the service as an independent organization, has been permanently assigned to the place made vacant by the discharge of the North Platte company. General Colby says that this will better the service.

NEBRASKA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Principal Address by Geo. L. Clothier, of Washington, D. C.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—The Nebraska Park and Forestry association met here. The principal address was made by George L. Clothier of the forestry bureau, Washington, D. C. He spoke in high praise of Nebraska as a tree-growing state and complimented the people on their progress. He said they were noted for their interest in tree culture. Some of the pioneers commenced forty years ago and had lived to enjoy a rich reward for their labors. He said the idea that the sand hills of the west ought to be covered with an extensive artificial forest originated in the brain of a Nebraska man. If a realization of this idea becomes possible its accomplishment will depend on the push and energy of Nebraska people.

The speaker told of the advantages of well planned tree culture and declared the haste for returns had caused persons to plant where the trees ruined young orchards, drained wells and cisterns and caused the snow to drift over dwellings.

The first requisite in the growth of timber was room in the air for branches and room in the soil for roots. He deprecated the planting of short-lived trees. In the hope of securing a quick growth people for a quarter of a century had taken trees from the river bottoms and placed them on the prairies where it was 100 feet to water. This accounted for the declining groves of cottonwoods, willows, soft maples and boxelder. Rapid growing trees are generally short lived, especially so on high, dry land. Hackberry, white elm, rock or bull pine, Platte red cedar, western red cedar, bur oak, green ash and red ash. In the south Platte region and east of the 100th meridian he would add the honey locust. With the possible exception of the oak he said all these trees could be profitably planted in every county in the state. For the strip along the Missouri river he gave a larger list. He told how to plant hedges, windbreaks and groves.

Broken Bow Bank Closed.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Sept. 9.—The Farmers' bank of Custer county closed its doors on an order from E. Royse, secretary of the state banking board. The closing of this bank will not affect the other banks of the city. C. E. Ford, the president of the Broken Bow State bank, says that instead of a run being made on his bank the deposits increased. Depositors will probably get their money.

Great Crop of Hay.

MERRIMAN, Neb., Sept. 9.—More than one-fourth more hay has been put up in western Cherry county this season than formerly. From 500 to 1,000 tons are not uncommon amounts put up by different ranchmen. One outfit has 3,000 tons now in stack. The dry, hot weather during the last six weeks has made it possible to have the best quality of hay.

Hangs Himself to Rafter.

BLAIR, Neb., Sept. 9.—Coroner E. C. Pierce was summoned to Admah, twenty miles north of Blair, to view the body of Lars Jourgenson, aged 64 years, who had committed suicide by hanging himself to a rafter in the barn. Dependancy over business matters led him to take his life. He was an old settler in this county.

Storm Worse Than Reported.

BENKELMAN, Neb., Sept. 9.—Reports from the country show the recent tornado was worse than at first reported. Farm houses were wrecked and crops damaged. At the J. B. Reynolds ranch a number of men who had been threshing took refuge in the stables. Every building on the place was torn to pieces and four men were injured.

Sugar Beet Campaign.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 9.—The sugar beet campaign will commence today, and it is said that the crop is very satisfactory to both the growers and the factory. The tonnage will be rather low, but the sugar content is extraordinarily high, ranging from 15 to 19 per cent of sugar.

Attorney-Gen. Knox Dumps.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 7.—When informed of the shooting of President McKinley, Attorney General Knox said: "I cannot imagine how any living creature could harbor such a thought as to take the life of the president. I am so shocked at the awful news that I cannot talk further."

Retail Grocers Organize.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 9.—The retail grocers of the city have formed an organization and will go in a body to Omaha on the 19th to join the state organization, which will be formed there at that time.

Must Answer for Misdeeds.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—Governor Savage has authorized the return of Eldredge Gerry from Nebraska City to Leavenworth, Kan., where he is wanted to answer to the charge of bigamy.

GENERALLY RAIN IS NEEDED.

Some of the Western Counties, However, Have a Sufficiency.

LINCOLN, Sept. 7.—G. A. Loveland, Nebraska section director of the government weather and crop service, makes the following report: The weather has been warm, with light showers in the eastern counties and heavy rains in western counties. The daily mean temperature has averaged 5 degrees above normal in eastern counties and 7 degrees in western. Only light showers occurred in the central and eastern counties, but heavy rain fell in the western counties.

The dry weather has been unfavorable for corn, and the late planted is now in need of more rain; considerable corn has been cut for fodder. Fall plowing has progressed but slowly in most counties, as the soil is too dry to work well; however, in some localities considerable plowing has been done; in the southwestern counties the ground was placed in good condition for plowing by the rains at the end of the week. Reports indicate that the acreage sown to winter wheat will be large.

MAY FACE MURDER CHARGE.

Indian Brothers Savagely Attack One of Their Tribe.

PENDER, Neb., Sept. 7.—John and William Walk, two Omaha Indians, brothers, who have the reputation of being very quarrelsome and ugly, made an assault on Little Deer, another Omaha Indian, at his home near the Omaha agency in this county, and with a long willow pole, having several nails in the end of it, beat their victim into insensibility. His head, eyes and face were bruised and lacerated in a horrible manner and probably his skull is fractured. The doctor who is attending the injured man thinks it doubtful if he will recover and should he not the assailants will no doubt be tried for murder. They were intoxicated, it is charged, on whisky obtained at Whiting, Iowa, and it was while on their way home that they committed the crime. Sheriff Daley of this county arrested and brought them to this place.

PROHIBITIONISTS OF NEBRASKA.

They Meet in State Convention and Nominate a Ticket.

LINCOLN, Sept. 7.—Prohibitionists of Nebraska met in state convention and nominated candidates for judge of the supreme court and regents of the University of Nebraska. Over 180 delegates attended, representing twenty-two counties and an accredited membership of 375. All nominations were made by acclamation and were as follows:

For judge of the supreme court—W. Bert Clark, Ashland. For regents—Mrs. S. M. Walker, Lincoln, and A. M. Dilworth, Johnson county.

Mr. Clark is an attorney and an old resident of Saunders county. Mrs. Walker is president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Nebraska. Mr. Dilworth is prominent in southeastern Nebraska as a temperance worker and for many years as a leading spirit in the state prohibition organization.

State Pays Otoe County Bonds.

LINCOLN, Sept. 7.—State Treasurer Stuefer bought \$44,000 of Otoe county refunding bonds for the permanent school fund. They will produce a revenue of 3½ per cent. Treasurer Stuefer was offered these bonds two weeks ago, but delayed purchasing them until he could get an opinion from the attorney general as to their legality. The issue was made under judgment of the United States circuit court.

Fatal Lamp Explosion.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Henry Hall was killed and her daughter, Mrs. Rose Preston, and a 2-year-old son of Jacob Morris were so badly burned by the explosion of a gasoline lamp in the Unique restaurant that their recovery is doubtful.

Expenses of Institutions.

LINCOLN, Sept. 7.—The state board of purchase and supplies met and approved the estimates of expenses of the various state institutions for the ensuing year. The total amount has not been determined.

Hogs Bring High Prices.

WYMORE, Neb., Sept. 7.—Charlie Lister, a farmer residing six miles east of town, in Island Grove township, brought two hogs to market here that netted him \$62.10. The hogs were one year old in July and they weighed 1,035 pounds.

Snake Sleeps in Girl's Lap.

PLATTSBURGH, Neb., Sept. 7.—Helen, the 8-year-old daughter of Sam Garland, a fisherman who lives on an island south of this city, mysteriously disappeared from home. After several hours' search in the vicinity by the father and neighbors, they finally found the little one asleep in a hollow log with a snake curled up in her lap. The log doubtless was the abode of snakes, as the men killed ten of the big reptiles while rescuing the child.

THE WORK OF ASSASSINS

Notable Assassinations Recorded in History.

ATTEMPTS OF RECENT TIMES.

Names of Celebrated Personages Who Have Died at the Hands of Maniacs and Conspirators—European Statesmen and Rulers Chiefly Victims.

George III. of England, attempt by Margaret Nicholson on Aug. 2, 1786, and by James Hatfield on May 15, 1800.

Napoleon I. of France, attempt by use of an infernal machine on December 24, 1800.

Czar Paul of Russia, killed by nobles of his court on March 24, 1801.

Spencer Percival, premier of England, killed by Bellingham on May 11, 1812.

George IV. of England, attempt on Jan. 28, 1817.

August Kotzebue of Germany, killed by Karl Sand for political motives on March 23, 1819.

Charles Duc de Berri, killed on Feb. 13, 1820.

Andrew Jackson, president of the United States, attempt on Jan. 30, 1835.

Louis Philippe of France, six attempts: By Fieschi, on July 28, 1835; by Allband, on June 25, 1836; by Miuier, on Dec. 27, 1836; by Darmois, on Oct. 16, 1840; by Lecompte, on April 14, 1846; by Henry, on July 19, 1846.

Denis Affre, archbishop of Paris, on June 27, 1848.

Rossi, Comte Pellegrino, Roman statesman, on Nov. 15, 1848.

Frederick William IV. of Prussia, attempt by Sofelago on May 22, 1850.

Humbert, king of Italy, shot to death on July 29, 1900, at Monza, Italy, by Angelo Bresci.

Albert Edward, then prince of Wales, now king of England, attempt by Brussels anarchist on April 4, 1900.

William McKinley, president of the United States, attempt, shot at Buffalo, on Sept. 6, 1901.

How Scotchmen Marry. In Scotland the path to matrimony

Bulgaria, killed by four persons, armed with revolvers and knives, on July 25, 1895.

Nasr-ed-Din, shah of Persia, was assassinated on May 1, 1896, as he was entering a shrine near his palace. The man who shot him was disguised as a woman and is believed to have been the tool of a band of conspirators. He was caught and suffered the most horrible death that Persian ingenuity could invent.

Antonio Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, shot to death by Michael Angiolillo, alias Goli, an Italian anarchist, at Santa Agueda, Spain, while going to the baths, on Aug. 8, 1897.

Juan Idiarte Borda, president of Uruguay, killed on August 25, 1897, at Montevideo by Avelino Arredondo, officer in Uruguayan army.

President Diaz, attempt in the City of Mexico by M. Arnulfo on Sept. 20, 1897.

Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, president of Guatemala, killed at Guatemala City on Feb. 8, 1898, by Oscar Solinger.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria, stabbed by Luchini, a French-Italian anarchist, at Geneva, Switzerland, on Sept. 10, 1898.

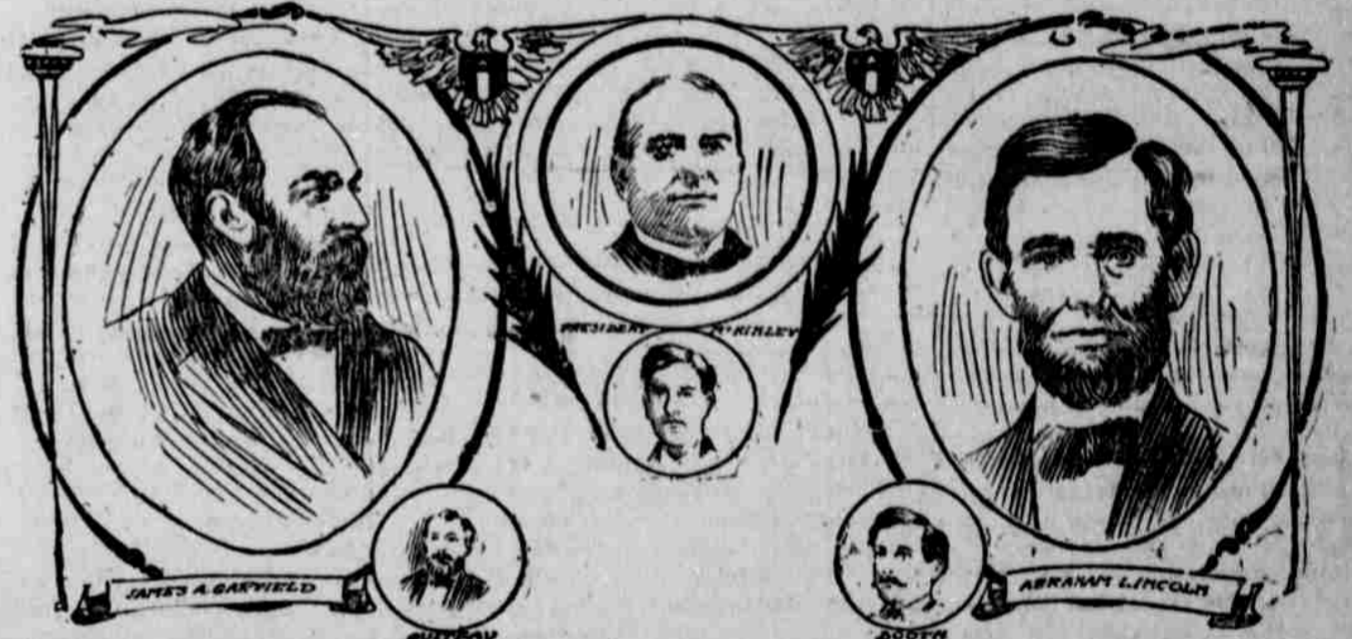
William Goebel, Democratic claimant of the governorship of Kentucky, shot by a person unknown on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, while on his way to the state capitol in Frankfort, Ky.

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THREE PRESIDENTS' VICTIMS OF ASSASSIN'S BULLETS.

Francis Joseph of Austria, attempt by Libenyi on Feb. 18, 1853.

Ferdinand, Charles III., duke of Parma, on March 27, 1854.

Isabella II. of Spain, attempts by La Riva on May 4, 1847; by Merino on Feb. 2, 1852; by Raymond Fuentes on May 28, 1856.

Napoleon III., attempts by Pianori on April 28, 1855; by Bellemarre on Sept. 8, 1855; by Orsini and others (France) on Jan. 14, 1858.

Daniel, prince of Montenegro, on Aug. 13, 1860.

Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, at Ford's theater, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14; died on April 15, 1865.

Michael, prince of Serbia, on June 10, 1868.

Prim, marshal of Spain, on Dec. 28; died on Dec. 30, 1870.

George Darbov, archbishop of Paris, by communists, on May 24, 1871.

Richard, Earl of Mayo, governor general of India, by Shere Ali, a convict, in Andaman Islands, on Feb. 8, 1872.

Amadeus, duke of Aosta, when king of Spain, attempt on July 19, 1872.

Prince Bismarck, attempt by Blind on May 7, 1866; by Kullman on July 13, 1874.

Abdul Aziz, sultan of Turkey, on June 4, 1876.

Hussain Avni and other Turkish ministers, by Hassan, a Circassian officer, on June 15, 1876.

William I. of Prussia and Germany, attempts by Oscar Becker on July 14, 1861; by Hodel on May 11, 1878; by Dr. Nobbling on June 2, 1878.

Mehemet Ali, Pasha, by Albanians on Sept. 7, 1878.

Lord Lytton, viceroy of India, attempt by Busa, on Dec. 12, 1878.

Alfonso XII. of Spain, attempts by J. O. Moncal on Oct. 25, 1878; by Francisco Otero Gonzalez on Dec. 30, 1879.

Loris Melikoff, Russian general, attempt on March 4, 1880.

Bratiano, premier of Roumania, attempt by J. Pietraro on Dec. 14, 1880.

Alexander II. of Russia, attempts by Karakazov at St. Petersburg on April 16, 1866; by Berezowski at Paris on June 6, 1867; by Alexander Solovieff on April 14, 1879; by undermining a railway train on Dec. 1, 1879; by explosion of Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, on Feb. 17, 1880; killed by explosion of a bomb thrown by a man who was himself killed, St. Petersburg, on March 13, 1881.

James A. Garfield, president of the United States, shot by Charles J. Guiteau on July 2, 1881.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, shot by Prendergast on Oct. 23, 1893.

Marie Francois Carnot, president of France, stabbed mortally at Lyons by Cesare Sauto, an anarchist, on Sunday, June 24, 1894.

Stanislaus Stambuloff, ex-premier of

is broader and smoother than in England. The great holiday time in Glasgow is the fair week. All the shipyards are closed and man has time to marry. But many shirk the tollgates of the high road. Seventy irregular marriages took place this fair in Glasgow. The method is simple and inexpensive. The couple take each other for man and wife before witnesses, and then they go to the sheriff and ask for warrant to register. There is an absence of fuss and wedding cake which appeals to the modest and economical mind. Besides miners, laborers, engineers and shipyard workers generally, the seventy numbered a ventriloquist, a physician, a valet, a school board officer, a hotel-keeper, a coachman, a soldier, a sea captain, a lapidary and a motor car driver.—London Chronicle.

Bulls in Parliament.

It was not for the Irish members of parliament half of the fun of parliamentary proceedings would be lost. "Sir," said an Irish M. P., "if I have any partiality for the honorable member, it is against him!" "Sir," said another, "I answer boldly in the affirmative, No!" "The silence of the Irish members of the house," said another, "shall be heard no longer!" Sir John Parnell declared that "Every man ought to be ready to give his last penny to save the remainder of his fortune!" while another spoke of "Re-deeming a character irretrievably lost!" Another member declared that he was not going to reiterate what he was going to say, but that "the time has come—indeed is rapidly arriving—when the population of Ireland will be decimated by two-thirds!"—London Tit-Bits.

Good Manners.

Good manners are the result of training and example. Nature makes a child selfish, and it is hard for a child to do the things he does not like to do. Society has long since agreed upon certain formal rules of politeness. Not one of these but teaches deference to others and unselfishness. Patient perseverance in repeating what must be obeyed and the order that must be observed will at last effect the well-bred child a satisfaction to his friends and a pride upon himself all his lifetime. Politeness and a self-respecting bearing is so much capital to the boy and girl who must work their way in the world.

Bacteria of Fatigue.

Professor Gautier, a member of the Institut de France, says that in isolating the bacteria of physical fatigue he has found that they are a poison strongly resembling ptomaine poison in nature. From this he argues that fatigue can, by the use of disinfectants, be avoided like any other poison, and consequently man need not weaken or age.

OTHER CRIMES RECALLED

By the Attempt to Kill President McKinley.

ARE MURDERED BY MANIACS.

Two Previous Attempts Have Been Made by Fanatics Upon the Life of McKinley—Jackson Was Once Shot at by a Madman.

Two presidents of the United States—Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield—have fallen before the assassin's bullet prior to the crime at Buffalo. An attempt was made to assassinate Andrew Jackson, but was thwarted. President McKinley's life has been threatened twice before this last event.

The murder of President Lincoln came at the close of the costly and bloody civil war; at a moment when all the man from Illinois had struggled for seemed about to be realized; in the hour when the triumph of the republic seemed the greatest. The assassin was John Wilkes Booth, an actor, a brother of the afterward famous tragedian, Edwin Booth, and a misanthrope of the most pronounced type.

Almost at the moment that President Lincoln was assassinated Lewis Payne Powell, son of a Florida clergyman, broke into the residence of Secretary Seward, where the latter was lying ill, and whom he stabbed in several places. He also fractured the skull of Mr. Seward's son, stabbed a soldier on duty and two other persons and made his escape.

Booth was shot by his pursuers and Payne was hanged.

Shooting of Garfield.

On the 2d of July, 1881, all over the United States, at 9:38 in the morning, the telegraph instruments suddenly opened with the Washington call. Operators who wondered at the sudden interruption sprang to their keys and listened to the slow delivery of this message:

"President Garfield was shot this morning at the Baltimore and Ohio depot by Charles Guiteau."

This was the second presidential assassination to be spread on the pages of American history. That morning President Garfield, accompanied by Secretary of State Blaine, had gone to the Baltimore and Ohio depot in Washington to take a train to Williams College, Ohio. It was his old college and he was to be the guest of honor at the commencement exercises. He was in unusually happy mood and chatted gaily with Mr. Blaine. They entered the station waiting room together. As they passed the door Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin, stepped up behind Mr. Garfield and shot him. The president sank to the floor, officers seized Guiteau and the dead news was flashed to all parts of the country.

Suffered Intense Agony.

As soon as possible the president was removed to the White House, and later, by advice of his physicians, was removed to a cottage at Elberon, N. J., where he died Sept. 19, 1881.

The entire country lived with him during his hours of agony and mourned when he passed away. He was a man of superb constitution and his battle for recovery is one of the saddest stories to be recorded. Guiteau was a blind partisan whose mind had been worked upon by the stories of the bitter political fight then raging between the president and Senators Conkling and Platt of New York. The man had been a crank all his life, a monomaniac, and had gone deliberately to Washington to kill the president, believing that by so doing he would save the country and advance himself.

He had sought office and been disappointed and he brooded upon this until he determined on his bloody deed.

During Andrew Jackson's administration a maniac attempted to shoot him, but was overcome and incarcerated in an asylum for life.

Wedding Ring Lore.

It is deemed unlucky when the wedding ring comes off the finger, whether from forgetfulness or accident. It is a common superstition that when the wedding ring has worn so thin as to break it is a sure indication that the married life of one will shortly end in death. It is suggested that this solves the cause of ladies wearing heavy wedding rings. Should a wife be so unfortunate as to break her wedding ring it is believed that death will soon rob her of her husband.—London Church Family Newspaper.