- - NEBRASKA.

The civil service records of the past three years show that out of the num ber of men applicants examined for government offices only a little over one-half passed, while four-fifths of the women applicants passed.

In Texas there is a stone about twenty feet in diameter that has won derful magnetic power. It is said that It will draw a hammer or an ax to its surface even when placed ten to fifteen feet away on the ground.

A South African mining journal says the surfaces of numerous bowlders have been polished by the constant cubbing of countless herds of large game, such as the wildebeest. These examples of the attrition of rocks by animals are found in a good many parts of the Transvaal.

James Robert McKee, the president's con-in-law, has now been in business in Boston for a year, and is said to like the city very much. Thus far he has lived at a hotel, but it is probable that before many months he will be settled permanently in Boston with Mrs. McKee.

Mrs. Annie Laurie Diggs, alliance orator, is held in great esteem in Kansas, where Mrs. Lease, her whilom associate and rival, has reached that period of popular aphelion at which she is unkindly referred to as "a salaried nightmare-masculine and bewhiskered."

A stretch of track across the pampas on the new Argentine Pacific railroad from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes is 211 miles long, without a curve, a single bridge, an opening larger than an ordinary drain, a cut greater than one meter in depth, or an embankment more than one meter in

A new viaduct over the River Lea, in Bolivia, for the Antofogasta railroad. 4s described as the highest viaduct in the world. It is 9,833 feet above the sea level and the height of the viaduct above the river is 4,008 feet. It is 10,-497 feet long, the highest pillar is 3,736 feet and the weight of the structure is

Mosquitoes and strawberries make a queer combination, certainly, but that is what the people in the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias can boast of in a region of perpetual ice and snow. Along the edge of the glacier, it is said, is a strip of luxuriant vegetation, where strawberry vines cover the ground for miles.

t Epicures will be interested to know that Herr Klenze, a German scientist. declares Cheshire and Roquefort to be the most easily digestible cheeses. Emmenthal, Gorgonzóla and Nenfchatel come next, with Bric a bad sixth and Swiss cheese least easily digestible of all. But the professor is silent about Camembert, best of cheeses.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the nature of the glow worm's land, Scandinavia and Australia, all of light, which is not put out by water which are protected countries, semingly capable of giving forth any heat. It has been asserted that the light diffusing substance contains phosphorus, but this has never been proved. Certainly it is incapable of communicating ignition to anything.

There is an effort making in Savanmah to build a menument to Father Ryan, the poet priest of the confederacy. Few southerners have had a more picturesque career than his, and few are more deserving of a monument. And yet the one Father Ryan raised himself in his songe is, like that of the Roman poet, "more enduring than

In the cold re gions of the far north, where timber or back is difficult or impossible to get, boats of skin are almost exclusively employed. To prowide material for them the native hunter relies upon the seal, the sea lion and the walrus Many patterns of such craft are utilized in the fishertes pursued among the Aleutian islands and elsewhere on the Alaskan coast.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who died in England a few weeks ago, left to the country of his adoption his famous cabinet of chemical elements. Some of the specimens are exceedingly valmable. Among them are gold, platinum, iridium and germanium, which is worth sixty times as much as gold. The prince's collection was one of the most perfect in existence.

Fish are drowned when taken from the water into the air, and animals when put even for a short time under water, but the axolotl cannot be drowned anywhere. Yet he is nowhere safe, for the inhabitants of the place where he is found-Mexico, New Mexico and Texas—think that his flesh is very good to eat, and catch great numbers of the axolotl for food, which they cook in various ways.

The composer Rossini was one of the aziest of mortals. After he had proluced his crowning triumph, "Guilfaume Tell," composed at the age of 37, he passed thirty-nine years in inactivity, amusing himself at Bologna by fishing and pig farming. He had so great an antipathy to exertion and was so enamored of "self-sufficing solitude," as Wordsworth calls it, that it is doubtful if he would go out of his way now, if he were alive, to hear the anthems of praise that are sung for him.

SHORT TARIFF SERMONS.

Average Rate Per Cent. Free trade dishonesty and deceit is

nowhere more conspicuous than in the statements regarding the average ad alorem rate of duty. The subject is at best a chimerical

It is like chasing rainbows to attempt to calculate or anticipate a future aver-It cannot be more than guessed at.

for the average rate does not depend on the rate of duty, but on the value and amount of importations. Thus the average ad valorem rate may change from year to year, while there has been no change in the tariff whatever.

The only way, then, is to calculate on actual values of importations and duty collected.

This will not be a true average, but perhaps the nearest that can be computed.

Every free-trade paper in the country is still maintaining that the average rate under the McKinley tariff is 60 per cent. Now, what are the actual facts? The latest figures at hand are those

ending September 30, 1891. During the twelve months ending on that day our imports were valued as follows:

It will be seen, then, that during the twelve months ending September 30, 1891 the average rate of duty on dutiable imports was 47 per cent., while on total imports, the honest way of reckoning, it was only 23 per cent.

The free trader is not only dishonest In his amount, but he uses a dishonest method in getting at it. He only computes the rate on dutiable imports. this mode of reckoning Great Britain's average rate is nearly 100 per cent. Suppose our \$800,000,000 worth of imports all came in duty free with the exception of \$100,000 worth, upon which we collected \$50,000 duty. Would our average rate of duty be 50 per cent?

The fact is, as nearly as we can calculate it, that our present average rate is only 23 per cent.-less than at any time since 1861.

Foreign Markets.

What and where are the great markets of the world for which the free trader would give up our splendid home

market? The following table shows the purchases of the whole world in 1889, according to that eminent free trade sta-

ciscician, michael G.	
Million \$	Holland519
U. K	Holland 518
France 812	Switzerland160
Germany 992	Greece 1£
Russia 189	Roumania 65
	Roumanu 02
	Servia §
Italy 272	Bulgaria 14
Spain 141	Turkey 97
Portugal 53	Canada111
Sweden 77	Australia
Norway 43	South Africa 48
Denmark 72	Mexico 85
Belgium 296	Central America 14
South America 277	Denvis
	Persia 24
	Едури 34
India 262	Algeria 43
China 126	Cuba 48
Japan 53	Other countries 194
Java 68	
	7.833

Here are the buyers of the whole world. Now, which of them does our free trader expect to capture by h's "lower cost of production?" Even the abiding faith of an American Cobdenite can not hope for greatly increased sales f the products of American mills in the shadow of English factories, so Great Britain and its 2,077 millions may be eliminated. Next subtract France Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portugal, Belgium, Canada, Switzerpolicy is to preserve for their own manufactures a monopoly of the domestic market. The protectionist law makers of these countries will see to it that no very extensive "captures" of their markets are made by the United States or any other country. There remains then as the only part of this great world's market of 7,833 million dollars only 1,698 millions for which we can even hope.

Well, what are our prospects for obtaining this remnant? Holland, the most liberal buyer, exports nearly as much iron and steel of all kinds as it imports. As for textiles, it usually ex ports quite as much as it imports of them and sends to England three times as much as it takes of British products. India is beginning, with the help of its extremely low wage rate, to supply its own demand for manufactures and will soon be a dangerous competitor in these "markets of the world." Cottons are the principal manufactured goods needed in the Orient, and it is altogether probable that the demand of China, Java and Japan will soon be abundantly supplied with Oriental cottons at so low a rate that competition by either England or the United States will be out of the question. Turkey, Africa and the "other countries" have but few wants, and these are for the most part such as we could not supply.

Thus do the 'great markets of the world" disappear under careful exami-nation and analysis. If the whole \$1,698,000,000 which represents the purchases of the world's "neutral" market were offered to us in exchange for our domestic market we could not afford to accept. Our home trade is at least ten times this amount annually. All its profits are kept at home, and the risk of distant ocean transportation is reduced to a minimum. Its benefits and blessings are incalculable, and it will be a dark and dismal day when this splendid birthright is bartered away for that miserable mess of pottage, "the world's neutral markets."—American Economist.

A rew months ago about every free trade paper in the land was certain that the senate would not dare to reject the separate bills for abolishing the duty on this that and the other item in the McKinley list of dutiable articles. It is significant as showing the growing popularity of the new law and the increasing confidence in its effectiveness as the platform of the party of protection that these same papers now confess that neither the free wool bill nor any other free trade measure can even pass the senate, much less the president's vetoWHO PAYS THE TARIFF?

it Depends Upon the Kind of Tariff Who Pays it or Whether It is a Tax—The Fal-lacy of the Free Trade Argument Ex-posed—Everything Cheaper Under Protec-tion Than It Would be Under Free Trade. If a revenue or free trade tariff, such

as the former duty on sugar or tin plate. we pay it all; if a protective tariff, we may pay a part of the duty at first, but eventually the foreigner pays nearly if not quite all of it on goods actually imported. If we prefer to buy English goods, however, even though the Amercan goods are better and cheaper, then, of course, we pay the duty. This is a tax on Anglomania, but on ordinary products, brought in to compete with lomestic products made on a large scale and already in practical possession of the domestic market, the importer, the foreign manufacturer and the foreign laborers pay the duty.

In this connection we quote the following from a recent number of London Fair Trade:

If we are to retain a hold on foreign markets slight though it may be wages must be kept down that the high foreign tariffs may be over come. One of the greatest arguments against the theory that the consumer pays the import duty is to be found in the fact that when a for eign nation increases the tariff on a British product, the establishment charges as well as the wages on this side of the water are lowered, in order to give the manufacturer or the way. to give the munufacturer or the mer chant a chance to deal successfully with the change. If the consumer paid the duty there would be little cause for our exporter to grum ble. But our manufacturers and work people ble. But our manufacturers and work people do make sacrifices to meet the extra duty, and, we accordingly hear grumbling from both.

This is plain enough certainly, and need only be verified by actual facts. Ask the Canadian farmer who pays the American duty. Ask the Sheffield manufacturer, the Chemnitz workmen, the pearl button makers of Vienna, the tin plate makers of Wales, the foreign manufacturers of silk and linen and cutlery, and scores of other articles. They will all admit that they pay the duty if they put their goods on our market. Here is an admission from the New York Times of February 2, 1891. We produce it as being good free trade testimony indorsing our own assertions:

A statement issued by the department of agri culture, giving the exports to the United State from Canada for the year 1800, shows that the Dominion exported \$11,219,043 worth of agricul-Dominion exported \$11,219.043 worth of agricultural products to the United States last year. The average rate of duty collected by the United States customs upon agricultural products is about 20 per cent. and it is easy to prove from the speeches of Sir John Macdonald and other conservative leaders that the duties imposed by the Americans upon Canadian products exported to the United States come out of the pockets of the Canadian farmers. Hence we find that during the fiscal year 1890 no less than \$2.943,800—that is, 20 per cent, of \$11,219.043—went \$2.243,800—that is, 20 per cent. of \$11,218,043—went into the Washington treasury, which would have gone into the pockets of Canadian farmers if the Dominion enjoyed unrestricted reciprocity.

It seems useless to pursue the matter further. In the face of the many articles selling for less than the duty, the free trader still cries "the tariff is a tax." Is the tariff on wire nails a tax. selling at \$1.90 a keg while the duty is 82? Is the tariff on a yard of calico a tax, selling at 41% cents while the duty is 5 cents? Is the tariff on a yard of cloth a tax, selling at 75 cents while the duty is 87% cents? We deny that the tariff is ever a tax-that is, a burden. In cases where the tariff has been increased with a view to create and develop a new industry, even if prices are temporarily enhanced, it is simply an investment which will be repaid many fold as soon as the industry is established. The farmer does not begrudge the price of the seed in the spring which will pay him bushels of grain in the fall.

The result has been about as was ex pected. During the year ending December 31, 1891, our imports of manufactures of wool were about \$20,000,000 less than they were the year before. Here was an increase of 60,000,000 pounds in the demand of this country for raw wool to make similar goods in this country. Manufacturers necessarily went abroad for part of their supply, for our own wool growers did not produce enough last year to supply it. But over and above the extra 30, 000,000 pounds which they imported,

there remains another 30,000.020 as a positive increase in demand for American wools-that is, there were 30,000, 000 pounds of wool less imported during the last calendar year than in the year before. So that Mr. Springer's second point, about the decreased imports of woolens, answers his first about increased imports of raw wool. The net result is a gain to American labor, wool

growers and wool manufacturers. There remains, then, but one point, namely: Does the consumer pay a greater price for any domestic product pecause of the tariff? To this we answer, No. We do not mean to say that the duty is not in some circumstances added to the price paid in the foreign market. We do maintain, however, that if the tariff were abolished we would have to pay an equal if not a greater price than we now pay for the protected article. Imagine the tariff on woolen goods abolished to-morrow. Foreign woolen mills would find for their output a new market wider and richer than all their other foreign markets combined. The capacity for pro ducing would remain the same, while the demand would be largely increased. Inder such conditions must not prices ise? That is to say, if the tariff were abolished we could not buy in the foreign market at present prices under existent tariff conditions. That countless American products are cheaper now than foreign products would be under free trade would hardly admit of a doubt. In these cases the foreigner

pays all the tariff. We have had many cases of this kind in our history, and in every instance where the tariff has been removed or reduced below a protective basis the foreigner has put up the price and we have had to pay it; therefore we con-clude that, while denying in toto that the tariff on imported goods is a tax on domestic products, as the Hon. Grover Cleveland contends, we are very far from admitting that it is always a tax even on imported goods. Foreign mill owners would be the greatest gainers by free trade. Their eagerness to break down our tariff walls ought to be sufficient proof to an impartial observer that they pay at least some, if not all, of the tariff.

In Japan, a good mechanic earns about 40 cents a day. Carpenters earn 30 cents a day, masons 25 cents, and street car conductors about \$5 a month.

GEN. ALGER'S WAR RECORD

Disappearances.

The Michigan Monopolist Replies to the Viticisms of the New York Sun--Prints the Papers on File Relating to His Absences.

DETROIT, Mich., March 14 .-- The Deroit Tribune this morning prints two pages of General Alger's reply to the criticisms of his war record. His reply sakes the form of the publication of the record itself and purports to give all the papers now on file in the war department relative to the absences, omotion and final discharge of the general. It includes favorable inportion that answers the charges made

Headquarters First Brigade First Didision Cavalry, Middle Mititary Division,
Beptember 16, 1864—Captain A. E. Dana,
A. A. G., First Division Cavalry: In compliance with the instruction of the general commanding the division I have the
bonor to submit the following report in the
rase of Colonel B. A. Alger, Fiftieth
Michigan cavalry, stating the time at
which he left the command, for what purpose, by what authority and his present
whereabouts. Colonel Alger left this command the morning of the 2sth of August, as
it marched through Harper's Ferry to rejoin the division near Halltown. He has
been absent since that date. I was not
aware of his absence until this brigade
nalted to feed near Halltown, when Assistant Surgeon StClair, of the First
Michigan cavalry, informed me that Colonel Alger, owing to some indisposition,
had remained at a house near Halltown. sistant Surgeon StClair, of the First Michigan cavalry, informed me that Colonel Alger, owing to some indisposition, had remained at a house near Harper's Ferry. At the same time Assistant surgeon St. Clair, presented for my approval, an application from Colonel Alger for leave of absence for twenty days. As Colonel Alger had, two or three times previous to this, applied for a similar leave of absence, when in my opinion he was fit for duy, and which opinion subsequently proved to be correct as it has in the case now referred to, I returned Colonel Alger's application without my approval He failed to join his command. I first heard of him again as stopping at the Eutaw house in Baltimore, Md. I now have authentic and reliable information that he is staying at one of the hotels in Washington, D. C., and that he has been placed on duty in the latter city as a member of a general court-martial. How he came to be detailed I cannot say. He left this command without nuthority and after having been refused a leave of absence from these headquarters, and I have directed that he be reported "absent without leave" on the muster rolls of his regiment.

Respectfully submitted
G. A. Custer, Brigadier General, Commanding Brigade.

Headquarters First Cavalry Division, September 17, 1864.— Respectfully for

Headquarters First Cavalry Division, eptember 17, 1864. — Respectfully for arded for the action of the chief of cav warded for the action of the chief of cavniry. The case mentioned within
is the third in which Colonel Aliger has absented himself from the
command without proper authority since
the commencement of the present year's
campaign. Severe measures should be
taken to prevent a recurrence of this cvil.
[Signed] W. M. MERRIT. w. M. MERRIT, Brigadier General Commanding.

Brigadier General Commanding.

Headquarters Cavalry, Middle Military Division, September 17, 1864—Hespectfully forwarded with recommendation that he be dismissed from the service for absence without leave, subject to the approval of the president. Such cases are too numerous and the scarcity of officers requires immediate action to be taken. [Signed] A. T. A. TORBERT, Brevet, Major, General and Chief of Cavalry.

I understand that Colonel Alger is on some duty at Washington, but it is evident he has left his command without authority and it appears he has done so before. I have always considered Colonel Alger a good officer, but cannot excuse his conduct or withhold my approval of the recommendation of his immediate commanders. P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General.
War Department, A. G. O., Sept. 23.
1864—Respectfully returned. This officer was honorably discharged from the service by S. O., 311, September 20, 1864, from this office. [Signed] THOS. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Alger's reply is to this On August 6, 1864, a month and ten days before General Custer's report, Colonel Alger wrote a letter to Secre-

tary Stanton tendering his resignation. In that letter he said: 1. "I have been in the military service of the United States nearly three years, having enlisted in August, 1861, and have been off duty but eight days except on account of

wounds, six of these eight days being on account of sickness. 2. "My private business at home has become such and in such condition that my presence there to attend to it is sary in order to enable me to save

anything from it. President Lincoln indorsed this letter as follows:

Let this resignation be accepted. [Signed] A. LINCOLN, August 8, 1854. "It will be seen that this acceptance

by the president was dated and eight days earlier than the date of General Custer's letter regarding him. After leaving the president, with his accepted resignation in his possession, Colonel Alger learned that there was a prospect of an active campaign in the Shenandoah valley. He did not present his resignation at the war department but hastily rearranged his business as well as possible and started for the scene of operations, arriving on account of misinformation as to the time of the departure of the train, one day late. will be seen that Colonel Alger did not have to report to his brigade commander at all if he had desired to quit the service at that time. He did not present his resignation, but went to the front

Colonel Alger's record include a letter from General Custer to the secretary of war dated October 19, 1863, in which Custer recommends him for a brigadier An Explanation of His Numerous generalship, saying: "As an officer and gentleman Colonel Alger justly enjoys the highest esteem of both his command and his com-manding officers. Ever ready to perform his duty at any and all times, zealous in the cause for which we are fighting, he has proved himself worthy of the highest confidence of all. I therefore earnestly and cordially recommend him to your consideration, fully believing that any trust reposed in him will be skilfully and faithfully performed by him, with honor to himself and credit to our

army and to the noble cause in which we are engaged." This application was renewed by Custer under date of June 26, 1864; in-dorsed by General Sheridan June 29; forwarded without comment by General Meade July 5; sent by General Sheriday to the adjutant-general of the dorsements from time to time. The army of the Potomac on July 11, and approved by Meade July 20, 1864. On by the Sun is the most interesting. letter approving all the recommendations of dations in the list, in which Alger's Weneral Custer are given in full, with name appeared. A letter from General the indorsements. They are as fol-Sheridan to Hon. W. F. Kellogg, member of congress from Michigan, under date of July 18, 1864, says: "When I recommended Colonel Alger, Fifth Michigan cavalry, for promotion it was with the expectation that he would be ordered to report to me. I have a brigade to give him."

General Alger was afterwards brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers, and on February 27, 1867, by order of Secretary Stanton, was ordered appointed a brevet major general of volunteers These brevet commissions were signed by President Johnson, to whom Gen-

eral Alger was politically opposed.

The reply is declared by General Alger's friends in this city and state to be eminently satisfactory.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE MEETS.

A Special Session to Consider Several Im-

Austin, Tex , March 14.-The state legislature assembled in special session

at noon today in accordance with the call issued last month by Governor J. S. Hogg. In the call in question the governor stated that the lives tock industries of Texas were seriously injured by the restrictive laws passed by congress affecting the transportation and sale of cattle under quarantine regulations, and that this injury could e corrected only by legislative action. It is also stated that the extravagant issue of railway and municipal obliga-tions without valuable, just or proper consideration, but for speculative pur-poses threatened calamity to the public prosperity, depreciates honest securities, casts opprobrium on the state's reputation abroad, and should be checked by some just restrictive laws. Although, in the opinion of the govrnor, these two matters alone are sufficient to constitute an extraordinary occasion requiring the convening of the legislature, the body will be called upon to consider many other important matters, some of them of national importance The constitution requires the state to be reappo tioned every ten years, and that period having nearly expired since the last apportionment the congressional, senatorial and judicial districts must be reapportioned. The two houses will also receive and act upon the report of the committee appointed to investigate the case of Jay Gould vs. the International and Great Northern railway under the con-Cavalry.

Headquarters Military Division. September, 18, 864.—Respectfully forwarded, I understand that Colonel Alger is on the division of the Twenty-second legislature. Legislation will be submitted to change the general laws limiting and regulating the right of a jens ing and regulating the right of a iens to own real estate in Texas; also to strengthen the general law of 1889 defining, punishing and prohibiting trusts and conspiracies against trade A bill is being prepared providing for the protection of the public and investors against the fraudulent issuance of insurance, and against the circulation of railway bonds and state, county and municipal bonds, and also to regulate the issuance of bonds and stock by such corporations.

Last, but not least, the legislature will be called upon to elect a successor to United States Senator Horace Chilton, whose term expires next year.

DIAMONDS IN A PLASTER.

Edward Hardt, a Chicago Jeweler, De-tected Smuggling Them In. New York, March 14. - Inspector Donohue had his attention drawn to a passenger on the steamship Saale as he stood on the company's pier Friday. This passenger was observed to transfer a watch and a locket from one of

his overcoat pockets to another, and as the movement aroused the suspicions of the inspector he asked him to step down down to the examination room. The passenger was Edward Hardt, who said he was a jeweler and that he lived in Chicago. Hardt was subjected to an examination, and upon the removal of his garments. his garments a porus plaster was dis-covered fitting nicely to his shoulder blades. A gentle tapping upon the plaster convinced the inspector that something besides lame back lay be-hind the plaster, and so the plaster was rudely torn off, when there dropped out one pair of diamond earrings, one pair of diamond and pearl earrings, one diamond bracelet one diamond ring; total value, \$600. The jeweler was seized.

THE ENGLISH COAL STRIKE Factories Forced to Close and Thousands

Are Idle. LONDON, March 14.—The coal strike continues universal in England, except that a few. pits in Durham, Staffordshire, Worcestershire and North Wales are at work. In all other Six weeks later, on September 16, 1864, districts south of the Scotch border the date of General Custer's report, and universal idleness prevails. Exseven days before it had received its cept in the few places seven days before it had received its final indorsement, he tendered his resignation anew. The same day it was accepted by the president. The time to close and hundreds of thousands of people are being thrown out quainted with the facts. Miss Crosser of employment. The Northwestern

NEBRASKA.

Sneak thieves are very active at Ash The Catholic bazaar at Valentine act.

ed \$350. Superior is to have a drunkard reclaim-

ing factory. Wymore is to have a new Catholie

church to cost \$15,000. St. Stephen's church at Grand Island is free from debt.

A portion of the Russian colony has arrived at Nelson.

The Sydney authorities have begun a raid on the gamblers. A camp of Sons of Veterans has been mustered in Palmer.

The camp of Sons of Veterans at Craw. ford has been reorganized. Wymore will celebrate the anniversary

fits founding on May 21. It is said that the Plattsmouth canning factory is to be reopened.

Holt county has five mills and all are working at full capacity. Minden will probably vote \$10,000 in

oonds to build a new school house. Indianola's paint factory has started up and employs twelve workmen. A Congregational church has been or.

ganized at Butte City, Boyd county. Twenty people are employed in the cigar making industry at Grand Island. Robert Good, of Murray, chopped his foot instead of a log and nearly lost his

The Nebraska Blizzard has broken loose at Sumner. W. F. Porter blows the John Dodd was fatally shot by Samuel Pirkecing, near Fullerton, as the result of

The postoffice, together with the dwelling house of Charles Seiz, at De Soto, was burned. Lo \$ \$3,00)

A number of families are now on the road from the east bound for Duel county to settle on farms. A purse was raised by subscription at

Rising City to buy a hearse. hising is not a dead town, though. Loran Clark, of Albion, has announced himself a candidate for delegate to the

national republican convention. Ex-Attorney-General William Lecce has patent on a rat trap which will be manufactured by a stock company.

The wholesale saddlery house at Hast-

ings employs twenty-six men and turns out an immense number of harnesses. Phil Gruesel. of Plattsmouth, has filed an application for an appointment as an umpire of the Nebraska State Base Ball

league. The alliances of Brown, Rock and Keya-Paha counties have arranged to build a company elevator at Long Pine. Stock has been taken.

C T. Schlueter, a prominent merchant merchant of Alexandria, committed suicide recently by shooting himself with a 82-calibre revolver. The C. S. P. S. lodge at Humbolt gave a

masked ball, at which beer flowed as free as water and the participants didn't go home till morning. H. T. Wilson has said goodbye to the

readers of the Holdredge Progress and has been succeeded by Montgomery & Johnson as editors and proprietors. Harry Kinsey, alias George Emery, a

Burlington brakeman, was found on the top of a car of his train at Sutton, with his skull crushed in by some blunt instru-The Indian school building on the Win-

nebago agency, together with the ice house and warerooms, was entirely con-sumed by fire. The building was a large brick structure and cost about \$18,000. As a fast mail was leaving Grand Island

for the west, three tramps attempted to board it. Two were successful, but the third missed and stepped back on the next track, when an engine backing to the round house struck him, killing stantly.

A young man named Probat, living south of Taylor, in Loup county, has refused food, drink and medical aid for twenty-five days. On recovering from delirium tremens he became convinced he was going to die and took the above course to make sure of it.

Great interest is being shown by practical farmers in and near Kearney in the matter of raising winter wheat, and wonderful success has already been attained Should the test prove satisfactory it will forever solve the question of competition between Nebraska and Kansas flour. Judge Crawford, of West Point, has

come out in a card declining to be a candidate for congress on the democratic ticket. The judge is so afraid that he might be named that he concludes with the statement that he wouldn't even accept a certificate for a seat in the house. The Nebrasks G. A. R. is nothing if not

considerate. It couldn't make all the prominent candidates commander, but after electing General Dilworth, Judge Church was made senior vice and Robert La Fountain junior vice. The boys are in the line of promotion anyway. James Murray, at Columbus, who was a

captain of the Pawnee scouts in the early days, has just been granted a pension of teen years. He was known as Brave Chief by the Indians, which was given him by reason of the bravery he always displayed. While the police court was in session at

Lincoln a crank by the name of Warner entered the room, and opened fire with a revolver at Justice A. D. Borgelt. Three shots were fired, two of them taking effect. The man was speedily arrested and disarmed. He is thought to be insane. The judge will recover. There is a slight touch of romance in

the history of Isaac Rakestraw and Geneva Catherine Raines, of Silver Creek, Col, who were married in Lincoln by Judge Lansing. They are both 68 years of age. Forty years ago they were lovers in their native village in Ohio. Their paths diverged, and until a few months ago they had not seen each other since

early youth.

Miss Florence Crosser, a highly respected young lady, daughter of Silas Crosser, of Murray, left home last week in company with Darius Butler, son of ex-Governor Butler. The destination of the young couple is not known, but that it is a clear case of elopement, with matrimonia was accepted by the president. The acceptance was indorsed by the secretary of war on September 17, and by special order of September 20, 1804, signed by Adjutant General E. D. Townsend, he was honorably discharged from the service of the United States."

The papers which accompany tinue to close and hundreds of thousands of people are being thrown out of employment. The Northwestern railway has closed its forge works at Crewe, which is said to be the greatest centre of railway iron works in the world, and there is fear that the whole population of that place may be thrown out of employment for a time.

The papers which accompany throw out of employment for a time. intent, is not doubted by anyone acformed the acquaintance of young Butlet while attending school at Shenandoah, In, about a year ago, and had kept up a correspondence with him until about two weeks since, when he came to Murray, re-