

ITEMS OF SUNDRY SORTS.

Williamsport, Pa., has the biggest suspender mill in the country. No British sovereign has vetoed a parliamentary bill during the past 185 years.

Most of the rope that is used for execution is furnished gratis by a cordage firm in Philadelphia.

A small vase of Sevres ware only eight inches high was recently sold in London for \$7,305.

The shortest street in the world is Mansion House street in the city of London. It is only a few yards in length.

Samples of tea grown and cured at Summerville, S. C., have been received in Baltimore which expert tea dealers have pronounced superior to East India tea.

Some tinmiths use leaden-headed nails for roofing purposes. The last strokes flatten the head over the hole made in the tin, and leaking is thus prevented.

A Maiden, Mass., man has invented a device for lifting the lid of a street letter box by touching the foot of a treadle at the foot of the post to which the box is attached.

The anti-lar letter box is the latest, which registers the time the letter is dropped in the box, but men who mail their wife's letters would scarcely approve of it.

The "well of frozen air" is near Dayton, Ga. The drill passed through a five foot stratum of frozen gravel into a series of cavities from which gusts of freezing air come with perfect regularity.

Among some young salmon fry hatched in the hatchery on the River Devon there were found two fishes joined together at the back fin, from which there is only one body to the tail. Both heads are perfect.

A man at Macon, Ga., has a \$10 note of the state of North Carolina, printed in 1778. On one side is the inscription "Persecution the Ruin of Empires," while on the other side appear the words "Death to Counterfeiters."

WHAT TICKLED 'EM.

Miss Elderly—You have never met my elder sister, have you? Cleverton I didn't suppose it was possible that you had an elder sister.

Judge—You were begging on the public streets, and yet you had \$30 in your pocket. Prisoner—Yes, judge, I may not be as industrious as some, y'r honor, but I'm no spendthrift.

Whyte—Are you good at arithmetic? Browne—Good, my boy? I'm simply phenomenal at it. I can add a column of six figures up seven times and make it come out eight different ways.

Seedy Party, contemplating himself in a pocket mirror.—Here I am wearing the boots of a bank manager, the trousers of a landed proprietor, a baron's coat and vest, and even a count's hat, and in spite of all that I look like a tramp.

Papa—Well, Tommy, and how did you like it? Tommy, who has been taken to church for the first time—Very much, indeed. Every one had to keep very quiet, but one man stood up and talked the whole time, and at last we all had to get up and sing to keep him quiet.

Mrs. Gadder—I'm happy to inform you that I have been converted—got religion, as they say. Mrs. Talker—I'm glad, and yet I'm rather disappointed, too. Mrs. Gadder—Why so? Mrs. Talker—Because I had a choice piece of scandal to tell you, and now I suppose it won't do for you to listen to it. Mrs. Gadder—Oh, go on and tell it. I'm not to be baptized till next Sunday.

"You need not deny it. I know that he kissed you while you were sitting on the steps last night." "Yes, mamma, eight or ten times, I guess." "Eight or ten times! Why—I—you—" "Yes, mamma dar. I told him the first time if he did it again I wouldn't speak to him, and after that I could not tell him to stop without breaking my word. And I knew you would not want your daughter to tell a fib."

SOME UNUSUAL HAPPENINGS.

Allen Milton Browning of Huntington, W. Va., is sixty years old, has been married six times and has sixty-seven children.

A mule at Rome, Ga., killed a large moccasin snake which was in the act of striking it on the nose, by seizing the snake in his mouth and biting it nearly in twain.

Last June a young man was killed in an accident at Bloomsbury, N. J. A family of Elizabeth thinking it their son, claimed the remains, burned him and collected the insurance money. They were recently agreeably surprised to see their son return home.

Seven soldiers have been drowned at Neisse, in Prussian Silesia, while practicing in the military swimming school. The captain thought the whole company could swim, and so made them all go out of their depth, with the consequences that they sank and never rose again till they were fished out.

The colored school house in Brickhead village, Georgia, was struck by lightning. The whole school sat paralyzed and unable to save themselves from danger. People rushed to the burning school house and began to drag out the pupils, the great majority of whom had been rendered unconscious by the stroke.

Only one instance in which a lady has changed her name three times in one day is on record. Mr. Croft, son of Sir A. D. Croft, was married at Weigh Hill, Hants, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Marsh at one time M. P. for Salisbury. The same day the old baronet died suddenly and his son succeeded him. Thus the lady was in the morning Miss Marsh, in the afternoon Mrs. Croft, and at night Lady Croft.

REMARKABLE OPERATIONS.

Feats of Surgery That Amount Almost to Miracles.

Of the many results of the rapid strides which science has made in the remarkable skill which medical men have brought to bear upon difficult and dangerous surgical operations. It was not many years ago when it was thought improper to attempt operations upon the human body; but the steady onward march of human progress has given surgeons such a knowledge of the human anatomy that they are now enabled to perform feats which formerly would have been credited to witchcraft and the black art.

At the annual meeting of the Welsh branch of the British Medical association, Dr. Damar Harrison gave an account of an operation he had performed upon a boy, which he claimed to be unique.

The boy had the misfortune to cut his wrist with plate glass, which caused him to lose all sense of feeling in the hand and was followed by complete paralysis. The lad's wrist was laid open, and it was found that a portion of the nerve about two inches in length was entirely destroyed. A young cat was obtained and chloroformed, and immediately after death the surgeon cut a nerve out of the hind leg. The nerve was then wrapped in a cloth soaked in warm carbolic lotion and afterward connected with what remained of the boy's nerve. The result was most gratifying. Sensation returned and the boy was cured.

An equally interesting and successful operation was performed upon a boy who had swallowed a fish-hook. He tried to release it by pulling upon the line, but it had become firmly attached in the lower and back part of the throat. A medical man was called in, and he procured a pistol bullet and bored a hole through it. It was then allowed to slide down over the line to the hook. The weight of the bullet dislodged the hook, which, sticking in the lead and being protected by it, was safely removed.

WHEN A MAN'S HELPLESS.

Mean Treatment Received at the Hands of Hurricanes.

"A man never feels so utterly helpless as when a hurricane is having a little fun with him," said a namesake of Captain John Smith. "A hurricane—most people call it a cyclone, but improperly—is a freak of temporary insanity which nature occasionally indulges in. I have had three teta-tetes with that kind of phenomena, and I hope the fates will remember that I have had my share. At Grinnell, Iowa, a few years ago a hurricane used me to batter down a brick church. Then I went out to Kansas and was driven through a corn crib, head first. I was then used as a mop-rag to wipe up a couple of counties in Minnesota. I have had my skull cracked, both arms broken, and my internal economy so shaken up that I do not know where my heart is. When one of those black spirals strikes the earth and begins its war dance, all the laws of nature and reason seem to be suspended. I have seen people carried a mile and landed unharmed, and others whipped to death in their own dooryards with the trees beneath which they sought shelter. I have seen battles, earthquakes and mine explosions, but the horrors of a well-developed hurricane exceed them all."

CITY FIRE SERVICE.

Boston's Department Costs the Most and London's the Least.

The central fire brigade of Chicago has recently been furnished with two of the largest and most powerful land fire engines in the world. They are constructed to work six sets of hose throwing 10 tons of water per minute.

Paris has a very extensive fire establishment, the largest in the world—203 engines and 1,500 firemen.

London has 151 engines of all descriptions, and employs 707 officers and men. The number of journeys made by the fire engines and hose vans of the Metropolitan brigade last year was 32,795, and the total distance run 65,800 miles, these figures not including hose carts or the escapes, which are run by hand.

The London brigade uses 17,000,000 gallons of water yearly, that is, 4 1/2 gallons per inhabitant, or 8,500 gallons for each fire.

The New York brigade consumes 32,000,000 gallons yearly, that is, 25 gallons per inhabitant, or 18,000 per fire.

The most expensive brigade is that of Boston, which costs \$73 per head of population to maintain; that of London costs the least, 5d per head.

THE FIRST OVERSHOES.

They Came From Brazil and were Painted and Gilded.

Odd as it may seem the first pair of articles brought into the United States were imported from Rio de Janeiro in 1830. They were a rough pair of India-rubber "gunboats," painted and gilded like a Chinese pagoda, and were sent as curiosities to a New York gentleman by a representative of a wholesale house doing business in what was then the great American Empire. Friends of the gentleman when inspecting his odd rubber shoes expressed a desire to own a pair of such oddities; and in 1832 twenty-seven pairs were imported by New York and Boston people. The price was something terrible to contemplate, but they were soon sold out and orders placed for more. From this small beginning the rubber boot and shoe trade began. In 1833 500 pairs were imported and from that time forward until Goodyear's famous "vulcanizing" discovery and the complete revolution of the rubber trade from 5,000 to 10,000 pairs of rubber shoes were annually imported from South America.

WHAT WORMS CAN DO.

They Raise Tons of Sand on the English Coast.

Mr. C. Davison has examined the sands between Holyhead and the coast of Northumberland, England, a large flat stretch of beach familiar to most persons who travel by the east route to Scotland. The observer found that the number of castings of sand thrown up by the lobworms gave an average of 50,000,000 to the square mile. A portion of the castings was weighed and the total weight thrown up annually was thus shown to be, in some places, about 901 tons per acre; at other points it was a good deal less than this, but in still other parts it amounted to no less than 3,146 tons per acre.

If all the sand thus passed through the bodies of those animals in the course of twelve months was spread out it would give an average thickness of not less than thirteen inches. How many and various are the changes produced in the sand by the wonderful activity of these industrious worms it is impossible to say, but it is easy to see how the presence of such creatures in large numbers operates with other forces to produce a kind of order on the surface of the earth and to replace crudeness by beauty.

The thing that strikes one most, however, is the magnitude of the results which can be produced in a short time when a large number of separate individuals work in co-operation by the same methods toward the same end.

DIGGING EARTH WORMS.

A Little Trick Worthy the Attention of the Fisherman.

A man tells how to get earth worms without digging for them. Take a strong stick, four or five feet long and sharp at one end, and go to some locality, such as the back of a barn, where the worms are sure to be plentiful. Drive the stick four or five inches into the ground with a hammer or stone, and then begin to twist it with a rotary motion. Every few minutes hit the top a rap to drive the point further into the ground and keep on twisting. In five minutes the worms will begin crawling out of their holes, and all you have to do is to pick them up and put them into your can. They hear the grinding and think it is a mole after them, and know that only on the surface are they safe. So they come out, those nearest to the sound making their appearance first, with every evidence of haste and trepidation. Sometimes they come up for a distance of ten or fifteen feet from the twirling stick; and in places where they are plentiful, as many as a hundred can be literally scared out of the ground in this manner. Some people think a worm has no sense, and they may be right in general, but a worm knows that a mole is its deadliest enemy, and will come squirming to the top of the ground any time it hears a mole coming in its direction.

TO SAVE LIFE.

Laborde's Method of Restoring Breath in Desperate Cases.

Anybody may be called upon to give assistance to drowned persons while the doctor is being sent for, and Professor Laborde's simple method for restoring breath when all other means have failed deserves to be universally known. At a watering place in Normandy two bathers, a young man and a boy, who were unable to swim, went out of their depth and disappeared. They were brought on shore inanimate, and were taken to the village. Two doctors were sent for, but the young men gave no signs of life, and they were declared dead.

M. Laborde, who was fishing at half an hour's distance, came up as soon as he heard of the accident. He examined the body and found that the extremities were cold and the heart had stopped. Then taking hold of the root of the tongue he drew it violently forward, giving it a succession of jerks in order to excite the reflex action of the breathing apparatus, which is always extremely sensitive. At the end of a few minutes a slight hicough showed that the patient was saved. In addition to the usual restorative means, Professor Laborde in extreme cases rubs the chest with towels soaked in nearly boiling water.

Sad Signs at Blackwell's Island.

At the insane asylum on Blackwell's island it is said that when the insane are first committed they are visited by family and friends. The friends drop off, but father, mother, sisters and brothers return week by week, month by month. Then the brothers appear no more. At length the father leaves to the mother and sisters the duty of looking after the afflicted son or daughter. The girls marry, and husband and babies claim their time. Then the day comes when the mother alone is seen. Year in and year out, unmindful of the weather, unheeding the season, comes the mother. When she comes no more they know at the asylum that she is dead.

A Sweet Credulity.

Miss Caling went for the first time to view the sea. At her departure from home her sister recommended her to carry back some sea water in a bottle. She went down to the shore and filled her vial with water. "Better not fill it up like that," said a sailor, "because it being low water now, when the tide rises it'll burst your bottle." Miss Caling, quite convinced, poured out half the water and departed.

Practiced It.

A certain Irish orator, whose daughter was going to marry Emmett, died of consumption. The day before he died some friends asked him how his cold was. "It ought to be all right," he answered, "for I've been up the entire night practicing on it."

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A reported outbreak of cholera at Helmetta, N. J., created much excitement in that vicinity. Investigation showed that the disease was not cholera but a violent dysentery which is almost as severe and dangerous as cholera. Mr. Walter Willard, a prominent merchant of Jamesburg, two miles from Helmetta says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy has given great satisfaction in the most severe cases of dysentery. It is certainly one of the best things ever made. For sale by P. C. Corrigan, druggist.

Understanding the difficulty people living in small towns have in getting proper lenses, when they possess any complicated trouble of the eye, such as myopia, hyperopia or presbyopia, astigmatism, strabismus, or muscular insufficiency, involving the use of prisms, the Tudor Optical company will send a member of their firm, Mr. G. D. Bruce Tudor, M. A. O., oculist, optician and specialist in lenses, late of New York, to O'Neill, Neb., on October 8. This is an opportunity not often afforded, and we should advise any whose spectacles do not fit them, or who think they have anything the matter with their eyes, to see Mr. Tudor, who can be seen at their agent, P. C. Corrigan, M. D., on Saturday, October 8. No charge for examination.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public auction in front of the Holt County Bank in O'Neill, on October 8, 1892, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described property, to-wit: One team of work horses, one horse 5 years old, one mare 7 years old; one horse colt 3 years old, one mare colt 2 years old, two set of double harness, one spring Studebaker wagon, one cultivator, one stirring plow, one pair of bob sleds, and numerous other articles too numerous to mention. Nine months' time on all sums over \$10 with approved security and 6 per cent interest. Six per cent off for cash on all sums over \$10.00. F. J. Toohill, Auctioneer. 12-2 CHARLES MEDIC, Proprietor.

Auction Sale.

I will sell at my residence, one-half mile south and two miles west of Scottville and 19 miles northeast of O'Neill, Holt county, Nebraska, at 10 o'clock A. M. prompt on Tuesday Oct. 11, 1892, on one years time at 10 per cent per annum. The following described property: One span of gray brood mares, 9 and 11 years old; one span of 3 year old horse colts, one two year old horse colt, one spring filly colt, one bay horse, 18 years old; one milch cow 7 years old; two dry cows, 4 and 6 years old; one two year's old heifers with calf; one yearling heifers, two steer calves, one Rock Falls wagon, one set of harness, one mower and reaper, one Farmer's Friend check row corn planter, nearly new, one almost new lister and drill combined, one good breaking plow, one stirring plow, one corn sheller, cultivators and cutter, about 20 acres of corn, about 30 tons of hay, and various small farming implements, etc. And if farm is not rented prior to day of sale, will sell thereof, buildings, shed, lumber, picket fencing, and pasture fencing of posts and barb wire. Good bankable security will be required upon all notes given. Ten per cent discount will be given on all cash sales over \$5. Sales under \$5 must be cash in hand. Free lunch at noon.

Notice—This is a bonafide auction sale no by bidders, as I am quitting the farming business. F. J. Toohill, Auctioneer. 12w2 F. BRADLEY.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Defendants will take notice that on the 22d day of July, 1892, T. H. & W. J. Baker, administrators of the estate of Isaac P. Baker, deceased, do hereby file a petition in the district court of Holt county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by defendant, Robert Hoback, to Isaac P. Baker, upon the following described real estate, situated in the state of Nebraska and county of Holt, to-wit: The south half (1/2) of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township thirty-one (31) north and range thirteen (13) west of the 6th P. M. To secure the payment of one coupon bond dated July 24, 1887, for the sum of \$60 and interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum payable semi-annually and ten per cent, after maturity; that there is now due upon said note and mortgage, according to the terms thereof, the sum of \$67.20 and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from July 1, 1892, and plaintiffs prays that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount due thereon. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 22d day of November, 1892. Dated October 3, 1892. T. H. & W. J. BAKER, Administrators, Plffs. By MARTIN & PIERCE, their attorneys.

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