

ON A BONE-LADEN VESSEL.

Swarms of Scorpions and Pesticiferous Bugs Make Life a Misery.

When the 700-ton Austrian bark *Vila* was picked up at sea by the Norwegian fruit steamer *Breidablik* and brought to New York a couple of months ago much curiosity was expressed as to what could have caused her crew to desert her. With the exception of being partially dismasted, she was in perfect condition, says the *New York Tribune*, and the loss of her masts might have occurred after her crew left her. She had sailed from Egypt with a cargo chiefly made up of old bones, and no word was heard of her until she was picked up off Hatteras, by the *Breidablik*. All the bark's papers and every scrap of food had been taken from her, and the fate of her crew is a mystery. The experience of the three-masted schooner *Wallace J. Boyd*, which recently arrived at Philadelphia from Montevideo with a similar cargo of old bones, may afford an explanation of the mystery surrounding the *Vila*. The crew of the *Boyd* say that nothing could ever induce them to ship again on a bone-laden vessel. Within a few days after leaving port the vessel became infested with scorpions and pestiferous bugs, which came out of the cargo and penetrated every nook and corner of the craft. The men were driven from their bunks in the forecastle, and every effort to rid the schooner of the plague was unavailing. Five or six times a day all hands were compelled to strip, bathe and change their clothing, but the small insects hung on in spite of all this. On a day which was damp and warm the torment was aggravated by the appearance of large, green bugs, which swarmed over everything and continued their ravages until port was reached. It is believed that the creatures were in the bones when they were gathered on the Argentine plains, and the excessive heat of the hold during the voyage through the tropics caused them to breed in enormous numbers and forced them on deck. It is possible that the crew of the *Vila* was driven from her by a similar cause and met a worse fate.

Catnip Made Her Crazy.

A young married man with a young baby at home recently bought a box of catnip. He put it in his overcoat pocket and stopped in at a well-known Chicago resort to get some thing stronger than catnip tea for himself. In short time he noticed that the biggest cat of the establishment was manifesting remarkably anxious symptoms. All at once he thought of the catnip. Here was a cat brought up in a city, and which had never before sniffed the fragrant herb which is so much a medicine for felines in distress. So he opened the package, gave a few leaves to the cat, and the crowd was soon enjoying an unusual performance. The cat was in raptures, and rolled about in such a crazy fashion that the bar-keeper was suspicious. He declared that "them fellows had given the cat poison." Thereupon he gave the cat a dish of milk as an antidote, and couldn't get it through his dull head that an herb called catnip was a specific medicine for cats of all climes.

A Farmer's Idea of Work.

Farmer Hardfat—What under the sun is the reason that boys are such no account critters nowadays? Here is our son, Jasper, pretty nigh crazy to leave the old farm and git a job in town.

Mrs. Hardfat, meekly—Perhaps he thinks the work won't be quite so hard.

Farmer Hardfat—Work? Why, shucks, Polly, he don't skurceky know what work is. He hain't done a thing since supper but milk the cows, feed the horses, slop the hogs, split and carry in the wood and kindlin's, shell a little corn, ketch the colt, and turn the grindstone for me about half an hour. He's had all the rest of the time to himself, except the few minutes it took him to mend the bride I broke this mornin'. What in the name of Tunkett makes all the boys so crazy to leave the old farm?—Life.

Javanese Musical Instruments.

The Javanese musical instruments are made mostly of bamboo. They also played upon a pipe or whistle, which was about three feet long and six inches across. This sounded like the hollow roar of a lion. Another was a bundle of tubes of different lengths, which covered the small boy who carried it like a big saddle. A log hewn out with two strings stretched across it served as a drum. A zither of sixteen strings and a mandolin of two completed their outdoor band, while inside one could hear other music made by gongs of wonderfully pure and beautiful tone.

Jaw-Breakers.

Maine used to boast its hard names of rivers, lakes and towns, but Alaska's simplest names are longer and harder than most of those for which Maine is famous. A few of the longest and hardest Alaskan names of villages are these: *Algome-nahelanganhamute*, *Ahngulakpaghahmte*, *Chokfoktoleghamute*, *Kahlukhughamute*, *Kennachanahamute*, *Kyktoltowin*, *Quiechogamute*, *Tee-uahotozna*, and *Akgulurighiglak*.

He Had Had It.

The Doctor—Do you ever have a sinking feeling?
The Patient—No.
The Doctor—Have you ever had it?
The Patient—No—yes, once.
The Doctor—Ah! You've had it once. We'll get at your trouble immediately. Now, then, tell me when it was that you had that sinking feeling.
The Patient—When I fell overboard from a boat.

THE CIGARETTE VICE.

Why It Is Much More Dangerous Than the Use of Tobacco.

The use of cigarettes is not merely the use of tobacco, it is a vice by itself. In reformatories where the cure of the opium, alcohol, and cigarette habits is a business, cigarette patients are not restricted from smoking pipes or cigars which are regarded as comparatively harmless. The cigarette works a special evil of its own which tobacco in other forms does not effect. This evil result may be due to drugs, or to paper wrappers, or to the fact that the smoke of cigarettes is almost always inhaled into the lungs, while cigar smoke is not. As to that, let the experts decide; about the fact of the effect there is no doubt, and no dearth of evidence. No other form of tobacco eats into the will as cigarettes do, says *Harpers Weekly*. The adult man can carry off a good deal of poison of one kind or another without disaster, and his duties being fixed and his will formed, he is usually able to make his minor vices subservient to his more important obligations. And so it happens that it is a matter of constant observation in clubs, and whenever there are intelligent men who allow themselves all the creature indulgences that they dare, that those experienced persons are constantly "swearing off" cigarettes for longer or shorter periods, and smoking cigars instead. The cigarette fester begins to gall, and they fling it off. But young boys do not do that. They have not discretion enough, for one thing, and, for another, cigars cost too much for them, and cannot be smoked surreptitiously in a spare moment. It is the infernal cheapness of the cigarette and its adaptability for concealment that tempt this school-boy's callow intelligence.

His First Letter.

The couple had never been separated in all the years of their married life until "pa," at the age of 70, concluded to visit some relatives in Boston.

When he was preparing to start on his memorable trip, says the *Christian Union*, his wife, who was to remain at home, said: "Pa, you never write me a letter in your life, an' I do hope when you git safely there you'll write me a line and let me know how you bore the journey. I'll buy a sheet of paper and put in a wafer, so you won't have no trouble about that."

Pa was absent a week, and, faithful to his promise, he sent a letter. It read thus:

"RESPECTED LADY: I got here safe, and I am very well, and I hope you are the same. I shall be glad to get home, for the pride of the air that I see here is enough to ruin the nation. The women folks are too lazy to set up in their carriages. They loll back and look as if they was goin' to sleep, and I don't s'pose one of 'em could milk a cow or feed a pig. Nephew Abijah has a proper dairy of horses, an' I have rid all over Boston. There wa'n't no need o' puttin' them boughen buttons on my coat, for nobody noticed 'em. I am,

YOUR RESPECTED HUSBAND."

Interchangeable Heels for Shoes.

An English firm has recently been granted letters patent for an invention whereby the heels of boots and shoes can be easily detached or reversed. The invention consists of steel, or any similar material, shaped as a lift with flange and groove, by the first of which it is fixed in any part of the height of the heel at the option of the maker, while the upper portion of the heel is so constructed as to slide into position so that it is indistinguishable from an ordinary heel; but to secure absolute security a fine screw is inserted from the inside. The advantages claimed for it are that when the top piece becomes slightly worn down the wearer can reverse it to the other boot, and after these have been well worn they can be replaced by a new set at a very small cost.—*Shoe and Leather Facts*.

Rheumatism vs. Gout.

Mrs. H—: "Now, doctor," said an elderly somewhat emphatically, "I want you to tell me if you can cure my rheumatism."

Dr. W—, judging from the tone that evasion was out of the question, thus replied:

"Madam, how do you know whether you have rheumatism or gout?"

"Well, doctor, what is the difference between them?"

Dr. W—, with a comical twinkle and a solemn countenance—Madam, rheumatism is the result of original sin; gout is actual transgression."

History does not relate what assistance the old lady gave the doctor in coming to a definite diagnosis.—*Boston Gazette*.

London Streets.

Bond Street was named after Thomas Bond. Paternoster-row is said to be so named from the turners of rosaries, or Pater Nosters, who formerly dwelt there. It has also been noted as the locality of stationers, printers, and booksellers. **Cheapside**, a celebrated street and crowded thoroughfare in London, is named from the Saxon word *Chepe*, or market. Addison in referring to it says, "The inhabitants of St. James', notwithstanding they live under the same laws and speak the same language, are a distinct people from those of Cheapside."

After the Row.

"I suppose now that you will be going home to your mother in the morning?"
"I just won't. I have tried that and it doesn't seem to do any good. I am going to bring mother here this time."

DOGS ON THE RACE TRACK.

A Canadian Lad Made \$10,000 Out of Exhibitions by His Trotting Setter.

Horse racing has long been an established and popular pastime, and now dog racing is coming to attract some attention. A lad named Willie Ketchum of Ontario, is said by the *Utica Press* to have been the pioneer in this line of sport. In 1887 he showed his trotting dog broke to harness. It was an Irish setter, who never left a trot and made half-mile heats against ponies. He was able to outspeed almost every pony that was entered against him. His challenge was large and was against any pony twelve hands or under, or to give any horse twenty seconds, the horse to go a mile and the dog half a mile, the horse to draw a quarter of his own weight. The lad has made \$10,000 with his dog in this way. Another boy named Charley Kinsler, whose home is in Ohio, trained a bulldog to make splendid time on the course. He was not a success however, because on the occasion of his first race on the fair ground the word go had just been given when he espied an unfriendly dog some distance away, and he bolted the track and overhauled the object of his chase, and could not be persuaded to return till he had whipped him on the spot. Young Kinsler gave up teaching bulldogs, and his next venture was with a cross between a Newfoundland and bloodhound which developed very good speed. Young Kinsler, however, had the best success with setters, and those that he broke to harness were able to go at quite a fast clip. He made a tour of the country fairs, and was everywhere a popular attraction. The business he netted him handsome profits, and he is training other dogs to draw in harness, single, in pairs and a four-in-hand. Of course dog trotting can be at best but a novelty and a side attraction. The two lads who have gone into it have done immensely well with the enterprise, but it is a field that can be very easily crowded, and too much competition will extinguish the business.

Sneezing Makes People Angry.

Why is it that it makes nearly everyone angry to sneeze? One will generally hear an exclamation of impatience after a sneeze. Delegate heard a gentleman let off several of these staccato explosions the other day and between every snort he gave vent to lively expressions of sulphuric adjectives. Asked why he did it he said he always had to sneeze when he didn't want to. It interrupted his business and jarred him from center to circumference, and he didn't like it. It was a useless and harrowing expenditure of time. Women do not like to sneeze. They may give vent to ever so small a "cat sneeze," but it causes them to make such unbecoming faces, disturbs their complaisance, disarranges their hair, their bonnets, and sets them all on edge, and they haven't any use for it anyway. And yet scientists say the sneeze is beneficial; that it is a healthful provision of nature; shakes up the constitution and prevents clogging and sluggishness of the circulation. This may be true, but mankind would much prefer some other method of regulating constitutional matters.

Passed on the P'int.

In the course of a trial before a justice of the peace in Texas, counsel for the defendant requested the court to rule on a certain point; whereupon, counsel for plaintiff, whose name was Charles Leggett, insisted that the court had already passed on the point. After considerable argument and due deliberation on the part of the court, the justice, who was Irish, said: "Chaarley, this court has niver passed on that p'int." "Well," said Leggett, "will your honor pass on it now?" "I do pass on it now," responded the court, with infinite dignity. "Well, how does your honor pass on it?" inquired the perplexed counsel. The court straightened himself up, cleared his throat, and relieved himself by delivering the following in his most impressive manner: "Chaarley, ye must abide by the law, whatever it is."—*Argonaut*.

Chance for Another Rush.

Another strip of Indian lands, the northern part of the Colville reservation, will probably be thrown open to settlement next fall. Government surveyors completed their survey of the strip about a week ago. The reservation is bounded on the north by the British Columbia boundary line, on the west by the Okanonga river, and on the south and east by the Columbia river. The portion to be thrown open for settlement extends the whole width of the reservation, and from the British Columbia boundary to about thirty-six miles south. It has an approximate area of 2,500 square miles. There are a few Indians on the strip, who will receive each 160 acres before the land is thrown open to the whites.

The Skoptzi.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* tells this story: A banker and his niece, who are members of a religious sect called the Skoptzi, or self-mutilators, were sentenced to fifteen and ten years' imprisonment respectively. The banker tattooed a cross on his niece's breast, and mutilated himself. Mutilation is a penal offense in Russia only when it is prompted by religious motives.

He Has Been Doing It.

"You must make allowance for George," said Mrs. Gargoyle, pleading with her husband to overlook his son's extravagance.
"I do," replied Mr. Gargoyle, "and I think an allowance of \$1,000 a year is amply sufficient."—*Detroit Free Press*.



FOR CLOTHES.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINT.

July 14.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at P. C. Corrigan's drug store. Regular size 50 cents and \$1. 37-4

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepard, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight year's standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by P. C. Corrigan. 37-4

A Present to Everybody.

All our readers should send to the publishers of the *Home*, 141 Milk street, Boston, Mass., and get a set of their beautiful stamping patterns. They can be used for embroidery outlining or painting. All desirable and good size; some 8x10, others 5x8 inches. There are ninety-one different patterns and two alphabets, one a large forget-me-not pattern. With this outfit the publishers send the *Home*, a 16-page paper containing stories, fashions, fancy work, etc., and only ask for 10 cents to cover postage on patterns and paper. Our illustrated premium list of 200 premiums sent free to any address. Take advantage of this offer now.

IN THE NECK.

A Negro Boy Who Was the Butt of His Companions.

Eight little colored boys got on a Buffalo street car at the corner of Vermont street one evening recently. They had been out to St. Mary's to rehearse something or other (they were choir boys) and they were then on their way to St. Paul's. The women in the car talked to them, and asked them all sorts of questions. They all talked willingly except one little fellow, who was black as coal, and who seemed to be the butt of the other seven.

"So you all sing?" asked one of the women.

"Yep," answered three of the boys at the same time.

"Then you are regular little blackbirds?"

"Oh, no, ma'am. Blackbirds don't do nothing but chirp. I'm a canary."

"An' I'm a mockin'-bird," said another, and each boy told what kind of a bird he was until the eighth one, the butt before mentioned, was the only one who had said nothing.

"And what kind of a bird are you, my little fellow?" asked the woman.

"Deed, ma'am," he answered, "I specs I mus' be a chicken, I get it in the neck so offen."

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

We, the undersigned subscribers, hereby associate and incorporate ourselves under the following articles of incorporation:

ARTICLE I.
The name of this corporation shall be the Niobrara River Irrigation and Power Company.

ARTICLE II.
The principal place of doing business shall be at the city of O'Neill, county of Holt and state of Nebraska.

ARTICLE III.
The general nature of the business of this corporation shall be to promote irrigation and to develop and utilize water power in the state of Nebraska; to locate, construct, develop and improve canals, ditches and water courses, and to operate the same; to construct water courses, dams, flumes, races, water-gates and such other improvements as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the general purposes of the corporation; to acquire water rights, powers and privileges as well as such mill sites and other power sites as may be found beneficial and advisable; to utilize and apply such water power and water for irrigation purposes; to purchase, construct, own and operate such machinery, plants and appliances as may be deemed beneficial and profitable for the purpose of furnishing, applying and utilizing such water; to sell, convey or lease water rights for irrigation purposes, and to sell, convey and lease such power in different localities to consumers thereof for mechanical and other purposes; to acquire, purchase, hold, encumber and convey such real estate and interest therein, and other property as may be found necessary in and about said business, as well as such real estate and other property as may be deemed beneficial and profitable to acquire, purchase, hold, encumber and convey from time to time; to acquire such rights of way and other rights as it may be found necessary or advisable to acquire from time to time by statutory proceedings.

ARTICLE IV.
The authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be two million five hundred thousand (\$2,500,000) dollars in shares of one hundred (100) dollars each. Ten thousand dollars of which shall be paid in before the commencement of business. The remainder of the stock shall be issued as ordered by the board of directors. No stock shall be issued until the same be paid for in full.

ARTICLE V.
This corporation shall commence April 2, 1894, and shall continue ninety-nine years unless sooner dissolved by voluntary liquidation or by due proceedings at law.

ARTICLE VI.
The highest amount of indebtedness to which this corporation may at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of its capital stock.

ARTICLE VII.
The business of the corporation shall be managed by a board of directors, to consist of not less than seven nor more than eleven stock holders to be elected by the stock holders prior to the commencement of business, and at each regular meeting thereafter. Each stock holder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock he represents. Vacancies shall be filled in the board of directors by the board of directors.

ARTICLE VIII.
The directors shall choose from their numbers a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

ARTICLE IX.
The annual meeting of the stock holders shall be held in the city of O'Neill, Nebraska, on the first Monday of April of each year.

ARTICLE X.
The board of directors shall have general charge and control of the property and business of the corporation and may adopt such by-laws not inconsistent with these articles, as they may deem proper.

ARTICLE XI.
The corporation shall have a seal, which shall have engraved thereon the words, "The Niobrara River Irrigation and Power Company, Corporate Seal."

ARTICLE XII.
The capital stock of this corporation may be increased from time to time upon the vote of two-thirds of the stock holders, voting by shares.

ARTICLE XIII.
These articles of incorporation may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the stock holders voting by shares of stock, but notice of all proposed amendments must be given to all of the stock holders by mailing same to each of them at their last post office address as shown by the books of the corporation, at least ten days before the meeting, which notice must specify the article to be amended and contain the language of the article if amended as proposed.

In witness whereof we have caused our names to be hereto affixed on this 10th day of February, 1894.
In presence of:
A. J. HAMMOND.
A. U. MORRIS,
J. L. McDONALD,
H. A. ALLEN,
E. L. DICKSON,
J. P. MAXX,
O. F. BIGLIN,
T. V. GOLDEN,
G. C. HAZLETT,
NEIL BRENNAN,
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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at O'Neill, Neb., March 3, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at O'Neill, Nebraska, on April 14, 1894, viz:
MOSSES GAUGHENBAUGH, SENIOR, H. E. No. 1347, for the E 1/4 NE 1/4 section 9, township 28, range 13 west.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
T. B. Maring, J. B. Maring, Emery Herriek, all of Emmet, Neb., and S. H. Elwood, of O'Neill, Nebraska.
W. D. MATHEWS, Register.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Ralph A. Bradshaw, Elizabeth M. Bradshaw and James H. Clark defendants, will take notice that on the 28th day of February, 1894, the First National Bank, of Ravenna, Ohio, plaintiff herein, filed 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 defendants Ralph A. Bradshaw and Elizabeth M. Bradshaw to James H. Clark upon the southeast quarter of section five in township thirty in range nine west in Holt county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of one promissory note dated April 1, 1887, for the sum of \$800.00 and interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum payable semi-annually and ten per cent after maturity; that there is no due upon said note and mortgage according to the terms thereof the sum of \$1,736.51 and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from February 29, 1894 and plaintiff prays that said premises may be decreed to be sold to satisfy the amount due thereon.
You are required to answer said petition on or before the 9th day of April, 1894.
Dated February 27, 1894.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RAVENNA, Ohio, Plaintiff.

P. D. & J. F. MULLEN, PROPRIETORS OF THE

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Prices Reasonable.

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TRAINS DEPART:

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Passenger east, 5:15 P. M.
Freight east, 10:45 A. M.

GOING WEST. 1:45 P. M.
Passenger west, 5:15 P. M.
Freight, 6:44 P. M.

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