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SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMISSION.

Regular meeting first Monday in February of each year, and at such other times as is deemed necessary. Robt. Gallagher, Pres.; chairman; Wm. Bowen, O'Neill, secretary; H. H. Clark, Atkinson.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

S Services every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock. V Rev. Cassidy, Pastor. Sabbath school immediately following services.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday services—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Class No. 1:30 A. M. Class No. 2 (Epworth League) 6:30 P. M. Class No. 3 (Children) 3:30 P. M. Mid-week services—General prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 P. M. All will be made welcome, especially strangers. E. E. HOSMAN, Pastor.

G. A. E. POST, NO. 86.

The Gen. John G. A. E. Post, No. 86, Department of Nebraska G. A. E., will meet the first and third Saturday evening of each month in Masonic hall O'Neill S. J. SMITH, Com.

ELKHORN VALLEY LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. C. L. BRIGHT, N. G. E. W. ADAMS, Sec.

GARFIELD CHAPTER, B. A. M.

Meets on first and third Thursday of each month in Masonic hall. W. J. DOBBS, Sec. J. C. HARNISH, H. P.

K. O. P.—HELMET LODGE, U. D. M.

Convention every Monday at 8 o'clock P. M. in Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. E. E. EVANS, K. of R. and S. E. M. GRADY, C. C.

O'NEILL ENCAMPMENT NO. 30. I. O. O. F.

O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall. Scribe, C. L. BRIGHT.

EDEN LODGE NO. 41, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall. LIZZIE SMITH, N. G. ADDIE HERSHISER, Secretary.

GARFIELD LODGE, NO. 95. F. & A. M.

Regular communications Thursday nights on or before the full of the moon. W. T. EVANS, Sec. A. L. TOWLE, W. M.

HOLT CAMP NO. 1710. M. W. O. F.

Meets on the first and third Tuesday in each month in the Masonic hall. D. H. Cronin, clerk. B. J. Hayes, V. C.

A. O. U. W. NO. 153.

Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month in the Masonic hall. C. C. McHugh, Rec. G. W. Meals, M. A.

POSTOFFICE DIRECTORY

Arrival of Mails
P. E. A. M. V. R. E.—FROM THE EAST.
Every day, Sunday included at 5:15 p m

FROM THE WEST.
Every day, Sunday included at 9:45 a m

PACIFIC SHORT LINE.
Arrives every day except Sunday at 11:35 a m
Departs 9:55 a m

O'NEILL AND CHELSEA.
Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:00 a m
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:00 p m

O'NEILL AND PADDOCK.
Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:00 a m
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:30 p m

O'NEILL AND STORABRA.
Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:00 a m
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:30 p m

O'NEILL AND CUMMINGSVILLE.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:30 p m
Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:00 p m

SEA MONSTERS IN A FIGHT.

Fierce Struggles in Which Orcas and Whales Sometimes Engage.

Hank Welsh, who has followed whaling for many years, was lucky enough to be one of a crew beyond the gulf of the Holy Cross last spring that came upon a large whale in distress, surrounded by three monster orcas, or killers, which had him winded and badly wounded. The story was thus told to a San Francisco Chronicle man by Welsh.

"We saw a big broadhead half a mile away to windward, and he kept a-jumping so hard that we knew he was in trouble. When we got closer we saw some thrashers or billers a-foul of him, and the water for an acre or two around was bloody. The orcas were pretty big ones and vicious, especially one which was fully twenty feet long, and when the whale went down a few fathoms this old boy rushed down after him and give it to him hard. You see a whale can stay under about half an hour, and he can go down 400 or 500 fathoms without minding the pressure, but he can't do a single submarine trick ahead of an orca. These orcas sometimes chase a whale so hard that when he hits the bottom he breaks his jawbone. Well, this old orca followed the whale so savagely that he did not stay down over five minutes at a time, and when he came up he was jumped by the other two, which kept watch on him like two hungry wolves. When he saw the ferocious gang he seemed to lose heart, for they were just quick for him. I think he was just about worn out, or downhearted, or something, for he anchored for a second. This gave the big orca a chance to slide up and catch him by the under lip and bite a piece out. The old fellow lashed and dived, but down went another orca after him.

"When the whale came up the orca had him by the lip, and the third one caught him by the tongue. Now a whale's tongue is six feet long and weighs as much as a man. The way the orcas jerked it all out of him piece by piece and then ate off his lower lip in spite of all he could do beat all the fights under the sun. How that whale did suffer till we got up and let a dynamite bomb into him. When Bill Peters lanced him he seemed to enjoy it, for he turned over and died easily."

It seems to be agreed among all whalers that no fight ever seen equals the awful combats which these sea monsters wage against one another with unflinching ferocity. The orca is the only grampus or warm-blooded animal of the ocean that constantly preys upon warm-blooded creatures of his own kind, preferably the whale the largest of his species. The orca's habits are predatory and his strength and ferocity are remarkable.

"The orcas often travel with swordfish," said Captain Thompson, an old whaler, "and I have sometimes seen a whole school in combat with four or five orcas and a few swordfish. When the swordfish get under a whale and the orcas commence to tear his under lip and tongue, which are choice morsels for them, he seems to know his days are numbered. I don't know how long a whale can live after these savage creatures attack him, but our crews have found several carcasses of whales which had bled to death from the wounds thus inflicted by their enemies. I have also seen broken-backed orcas which had been struck by a whale's flukes."

They Cannot Make Fire.

The human race has vastly improved on the method of kindling a fire that was in vogue when wild in woods the noble savage ran. And still as then no one of the lower animals is able of itself to strike a light. This is said to be one of the signs that separates man from the beasts that perish—at least the test is accepted by a large number of persons. Yet though animals cannot make fire, they are very fond of it when it has been made. Pussy will lie on the hearth for hours, and apes have helped many a baker and cook look after ovens and furnaces. Since to natives of tropical countries heat is not a necessity, it has been held that some races, like the Dokos of Abyssinia and the Mincopies and certain of the South Sea Islanders, were once without knowledge of the means of producing fire.

The Police Force of New Orleans.

New Orleans has the smallest police force of any great city in the country, in proportion to its population and area to be guarded, and, though it has the remarkable record of making more arrests than some forces double or treble its size, the citizens of the ancient city want it increased. With a population of 242,000, New Orleans has a police force of but 256 men, and last year these men made 22,008 arrests. St. Louis, with a population of 452,000, has a police force of 800 men, who made but 20,729 arrests during the same period, while the Cincinnati police force of 480 men, with a population of 297,000 to operate upon, made but 16,944 arrests during the year.

standing Armies.

The largest standing army is that of Russia, 800,000 men; the next in size, that of Germany, 592,000; the third, that of France, 555,000; the fourth, Austria, 323,000; after which come Italy, with 155,000; England, with 210,000; Turkey, with 160,000; Spain, with 145,000.

Two Vegetable Wonders.

A root of cassava that measures seven feet in length and a sweet potato twenty inches in circumference are two products from the farm of H. A. Lusk, near St. Andrew's bay, Florida.

CURIOS OF THE CALENDAR.

Some Interesting and Odd Facts About the Year and Century.

The year 1900 will not be a leap year simply because being a hundredth year, although it is divisible by four, it is not divisible by 400 without a remainder. This, says the Boston Home Journal, is not the real reason, but the result of it; the real reason being the establishment of the Gregorian rule, made in 1582. The nineteenth century will not end until midnight of Monday, December 31, 1900, although the old quarrel will probably again be renewed as to what constitutes a century and when it winds up, and thousands will insist on a premature burial of the old century at midnight of December, 31, 1899. But as a century means 100 years, and as the first century could not end until a full 100 years had passed, nor the second till 200 years had passed, etc., it is not logically clear why the nineteenth century should be curtailed and broken off before we have the full 1,900 years.

April 1 and July 1 in any year, and in leap year January 1, fall on the same day of the week.

September 1 and December 1 in any year fall on the same week day.

January 1 and October 1 in any year fall on the same week day, except it be a leap year.

February 1, March 1 and November 1 of any year fall on the same day of the week, unless it be a leap year, when January 1, April 1 and July 1 fall on the same week day.

May 1, June 1 and August 1 in any year never fall on the same week day, nor does any one of the three ever fall on the same week day on which any other month in the same year begins, except in leap year, when February 1 and August 1 fall on the same week day.

To find out on what day of the week any day of this century fell divide the year by four and let the remainder go. Add the quotient and the year together, then add 3 more. Divide the result by 7, and if the remainder is 0 March 1 of that year was Sunday; if 1 Monday, if 2 Tuesday, and so on.

For the last century do the same thing, but add 4 instead of 3. For the next century add 2 instead.

It is needless to go beyond the next century, because the survivors will probably have some shorter method by simply touching a nob or letting a nob touch them.

Christmas of any year falls on the same day of the week as Jan. 2 of that year, unless it be leap year, when it is the same week day as Jan. 3 of that year.

Easter is always the first Sunday after the full moon that happens on or next after March 21. It is not easy to see how it can occur earlier than March 22 or later than April 26 in any year.

New Year's (Jan. 1) will happen on Sunday but once more during this century; that will be in 1899. In the next century it will occur fourteen times only, as follows: 1905, 1911, 1922, 1928, 1933, 1939, 1950, 1956, 1961, 1967, 1978, 1984, 1989 and 1995. The intervals are regular—6-5-6-11, 6-5-6-11—except the interval which includes the hundredth year that is not a century, when there is a break—as 1893, 1899, 1905, 1911—when three intervals of six years come together; after that plain sailing till 2001, when the old intervals will occur in regular order.

Good for Silence and Secrecy.

At a telegraphic trial of skill between competitive operators, absurdly called a tournament, which took place last month, one of the most interesting features was a test of the capacity of a receiving machine technically known as the "audion"—a small instrument fitted to the head of the operator, giving a sound which, although perfectly distinct to him is wholly inaudible to anyone else. It is high time that the use of a receiving instrument of this character became general in the telegraph service. Under the present condition of affairs it is almost literally true that he who runs may read. Hundreds of telegraph stations in hotels, railroad depots and other equally public places are equipped with noisy sounders, enabling every message that goes over the wire, to or from that or any other station, to be read by any person within hearing who is able to do it. It is a state of affairs that calls loudly for immediate reform.—Engineering Magazine.

Don't Nail Things in Rented Houses.

Additions to rented premises, when made by the tenant, should never be fastened with nails, but with screws. The reason for this lies in the fact that should he wish to move away and take with him the boards and other lumber composing the improvements he has made, he can simply draw out the screws and take the planks. If he fastens them with nails, however, he can remove nothing, and the improvements become the landlord's property. The fact results from a legal quibble, insisting that articles fastened with screws are for temporary use, and if put in place by the tenant his own property.—Globe-Democrat.

His Throne in the Kitchen.

Otto Ehlers, the famous German traveler, tells of an easy-going Chinese prince whom he visited in the Laos states while on his way from Siam to Tonquin. The present ruler leaves the cares of affairs chiefly to his wife. He has had his throne placed in the palace kitchen, so that he can review visitors and watch the preparation of his meals at the same time. The subjects seem to be content with his manner of administration, and admire the democratic spirit manifested in his choice of a throne-room.

16 Boils at Once

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood and Restores Health.



Mr. F. W. Stowell, Wilmet, S. Dak.

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There were sixteen of them at once and as soon as they healed others would break out. My neck finally became covered with ridges and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Scars. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking four bottles the boils had all healed, and the scars have disappeared. I recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to all suffering from any disorder of the blood." F. W. STOWELL, Wilmet, South Dakota.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. Etc.

He Has Reformed.

A Maine man who tried to scare his wife, the other evening, is now rubbing his head—wondering. There had been considerable said about highway robbers, etc., and this man, who knew his wife was out riding with some other ladies, thought it would be fun to hide behind a tree and jump and grab the horse's head as they approached. He carried out his part of the program to perfection, but the lady, instead of screaming as he expected, snatched up her whip and the blows that rained down upon her husband's skull ought to drive a few ideas into his brain and probably did.

Football Accidents.

A return of the football accidents for the last season in Great Britain has been made. The deaths number twenty-six, (four more than in the previous season), the broken legs thirty-six (a decrease of thirteen), the broken arms twelve (the same as in 1891-92), the collar bones broken twenty-five (an increase of seven), and the other injuries seventy-five (an increase of nineteen). The chronicler makes the grand total for the past three seasons of "deaths and damages" to be 437.

The Sioux City Weekly Journal

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