# GEN'L OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

## STATE

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Lieutenant Governor	
Secretary of State	J. S. Bart
State Auditor	Eugene Mo
Attorney General	A. S. Church
Com. Lands and Buildin Supt. Public Instruction	H R. Corb
DEGENTS STATE	

Chas. H. Gere, Lincoln; Leavitt Burnham, maha; J. M. Hiatt, Aima; E. P. Holmes, ierce; J. T. Mailaleu, Kearney; M. J. Hull, dgar.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Senators-Chas. F. Manderson, of Omaha; W. V. Allen, of Madison. Representatives-First District, J. B Strode Second, D H. Mercer; Third. Geo. D. Mikel-john; Fourth - Hainer; Fifth, W. E. And-rews; Sixth; O. M. Kem. JUDICIARY.

LAND OFFICES.

# O'NEILL.

Register....John A. Harmon. Receiver.....Elmer Williams. COUNTY.

Judge	Geo McCutcheon
Clark of the District	CourtJohn Skirvin
Denuty	
Trongipper	
Deputy	Sam Howard
Clark	Bill Detne
Deputy	
Shortf	Chas Hamilton
Donnty	Chas O'Neil
Sunt of Nchoold	W . R. JECKSO
Acoustant	Mrs. W. R. Jackson
Company	Dr. Truebloo
Gunvey of	
Attender	
Attorney	

#### SUPERVISORS.

FIRST DISTRICT. Cleveland, Sand Creek, Dustin, Saratoga Rock Falls and Pleasantview-J. D. Alfs.

SECOND DISTRICT. Shields, Paddock, Scott, Steel Creek, Willowdale and Iowa-J. Donohoe.

THIRD DISTRICT. Grattan and O'Neill-R. J. Hayes.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Ewing, Verdigris and Deloit-G. H. Phelps. FIFTH DISTRICT.

Chambers, Conley, Lake, LcClure and Inman-George Eckley.

SIXTH DISTRICT. Swan, Wyoming, Fairview, Francis, Green Valley, Sheridan and Emmet-H. C. Wine.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Atkinson and Stuart-Frank Moore.

CITY OF O'NEILL. Supervisor, E. J. Mack; Justices, E. H. Benedict and S. M. Wagers; Constables, Ed. McBride and Perkins Brooks.

COUNCILMEN-FIRST WARD. For two years.-D. H. Cronin. For one year-H. C. McEvony.

SECOND WARD. For two years-Alexander Marlow. For one year-Jake Pfund.

THIRD WARD. For two years-Charles Davis. For one year-Elmer Merriman.

CITY OFFICERS. Mayor, O. F. Biglin; Clerk, N. Martin; Treasurer, John McHugh; City Engineer John Horrisky; Police Judge, H. Kautzman; Chief of Police, Charlie Hall; Attorney, Thos. Carlon; Weighmaster, Joe Miller.

**GBATTAN TOWNSHIP.** Supervisor, K. J. Hayes; Trearurer, Barney McGreevy; Clerk, J. Sullivan; Assessor, Ben Johring: Justices, M. Castello and Chas. Wilcox; Constables, John Horrisky and Ed. McBride; Road overseer dist. 26, Allen Brown dist. No. 4, John Euright.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMNISSION. Hegular meeting first Monday in Febru-ary of each year, and at such other times as is deemed necessary. Robt. Gallagher, Page, chairman; Wm. Bowen, O'Neill, secretary; H. II. Clark Atkinson.

ST.PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH. Services every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock. Very Rev. Cassidy, Postor. Sabbath school mmediately following services.

## DOING THINGS QUIETLY.

When the Old Man Was Killing

Bear He Didn't Want Any Noise. From the San Francisco Call:

'Bear," said Mr. Ottinger. "Bear? why, I helped kill a 1,146-pound grizzly just a week ago at Wawaona. Old Jim Duncan, the slayer of ninety-four bears, and I, went out on horseback about ten miles from town after grouse. We walked five or six miles in the hottest weather, and after getting six grouse and a hundred mosquitoes we thought of turning back. But I was so thirsty that I said: 'Wait here, in the clearing, Jim, till I go down the canon to get a drink.' I went down about 200 feet and had to lay sprawling over some rocks to get a drink. I only took one swallow when two gunshots rang out. Startled at the sound I rose up and ran as well as my weight would let me, back to the clearing. Puffing and blowing I leaned up against a tree and witnessed the strangest sight I ever saw. A big pile of fur lay in a heap on the ground, and the old hunter was just about to stoop over it to jab his Bowie-knife into it when the bundle rose up like a flash and let out a blow that sent Jim's musket spinning fifty feet in the air. With that there was the most exciting

fight I ever saw. "The bear reared up again and Duncan barely dodged its claws. But Bruin caught his clothes at the neck and ripped them down to his boots. I still leaned against the tree, too weary from my run and too surprised to go up and shoot the bear. I could see Duncan slip around and his feet got tangled in his torn clothes. He fell fighting with the bear atop; but the bear's throat was cut from ear to ear. The old man extricated himself and sliding on the carcass called to me through his nose: 'Wall, my time hasn't come yet. Young man, I give you credit for a great deal of coolness for a greenhorn. I'm glad you didn't open your mouth in this fracas, so many of these fellows think they have to talk when I'm killing a b'ar.'

SPLINTER WOUNDS.

## On Ships of War They Are a Great Source of Danger to the Men.

The recent war between Japan and China has taught the officers of the American navy at least one new thing in the construction of vessels. There will be scarcely any woodwork in the Oregon, that is rapidly nearing completion at the Union iron works. This is due to the fact that there were more people killed and injured in the naval battles in the Orient by flying wooden splinters than by the bullets or exploding shells. Most of the cruisers and battleships that took part in the war were constructed with steel hulls, and all of recoil from them as from fire. them were more or less protected with heavy armor plates. The interior fittings and furnishings of the quarters and the deck coverings, however, were of wood. When a shot pierced a hull of a vessel and tore through the wood in the interior of the ship splinters were sent flying in all directions. In most cases the shot passed through the vessel without injuring any of the crew, but the shower of wooden splinters filled the sick bay and kept the sailmaker sewing up the dead in canvas sacks for burial. On the battleship Oregon practically no wood will be used. All the bulk-heads and partitions dividing the rooms in the officers' quarters

## VIOLETS CURE SNAKEBITE.

to Says Richard Cook, the New Jersey Snake Charmer.

Richard Cook, the New Jersey snake charmer, has studied the habits, peculiarities and characteristics of snakes until they are as familiar to him as the multiplication table. His home is at the foot of a mountain range about two and a half miles southwest of Glenwood and is contiguous to a number of snake dens in which are pilots and black snakes, and rattlesnakes are frequently seen sunning themselves upon the rocky slope. Sometimes, when Mr. Cook has leisure, he climbs up to the dens above mentioned and by some hocus-pocus (he declines to tell how) he entices the reptiles from their dens and captures them alive, and the next day he puts a big bo ful of the writhing creatures on exhibition in some nearby town. Many a dollar has he picked up by this means. Last summer was an unusually good season, and he captured 180 pilots and 75 or 80 huge black snakes, one of which measured eleven feet. It looks more like a boa constrictor from South America than a common Jersey black snake, and was as vicious and cunning as he was big. He would sometimes viciously encircle the body df the exhibitor with his coils till you could almost hear the bones crack. This season Mr. Cook is not devoting much time to pilots or black snakes, but has succeeded in capturing four large rattlers, from which he extracted several ounces of oil, which found a ready sale at \$3.50 an ounce. He says that there is a growing sale for rattle snake oil. It is said to be a swift and sure cure for deafness, and, as a balm or lubricator for sore muscles or stiffened joints, is far ahead of

choloroform liniment or any other remedy known to materia medica. In regard to the poison injected by the bite of a rattlesnake Mr. Cook said it was far more deadly in its effects than that of a pilot and required prompt attention. He has had a painful but not serious experience with each,

as his scarred hands testify. When bitten he never thinks of consulting a doctor or drinking whisky, but gathers a handful of blue violet leaves and stems and, crushing them, makes a poultice, which he applies not on the wound but on the swelling around it. Upon the bitten part he applies equal parts of salt and indigo. This application is renewed every half hour. Three applications are generally sufficient to effect a cure. Mr. Cook says he has observed that all snakes lie dormant until blue violets appear in the spring and that they all disappear after the leaves of white ash trees begin to fall in autumn, and so great is their antipathy to ash bark or leaves that they will

# OVERRUN BY RATS.

An Army of Vermin Takes Possession of an Island.

The island of Tropic, twenty miles south of the Florida coast, has been invaded by an army of savage rats and the inhabitants have been forced to flee for their lives. Tropic is three miles long and two miles wide and the soil is very fertile. A dozen families have settled on the island and engaged in growing vegetables for market. George Butler, one of the settlers, has just reached here, and tells a thrilling story of the invasion and subjugation should be brought in contact with in- days, are the greatest days of all the of Tropic by the rats. Up to a month ago, according to Mr. Butler, there were no rats on the island. At that time the advance guard of the rodents arrived, and were quickly followed by others, until in two weeks there were fully 10,-000 on the island. The rats came from the mainland. which was only two miles away, and Mr. Butlers affirms that they swam across. He says he has seen them coming out of the water by hundreds. At first the rats contented themselves with attacking the vegetables, which were soon destroyed. Then they invaded the homes of the settlers. The latter made war on the rats, killing hundreds of them. Mr. Butler says he has killed as many as 100 at one shot, and that others would rush forward and attack him, biting him viciously on the legs. In spite of the slaughter the rats got into the houses and attacked the women and children. Several of the latter were badly torn by the sharp fangs of the rodents. One baby was so severely bitten about the face that its life is despaired of. For three nights, Mr. Butler says, not a soul on the island slept, as that would have meant death. At last the people, in terror and worn out, fled in their boats to the mainland, where they are now camped in a destitute condition. Mr. Butler says the rats pursued them to the water's edge, and the women and children were repeatedly bitten before the boats could be pushed off. Every vestige of vegetation had been destroyed. The rats are described as gray in color and monstrous in size, being larger than squirrels .-- New York Rec-

## THE SHOPLIFTER'S RUSE. The Baby in Her Venerable Arms Was

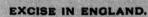
Simply a Wax Doil. An elderly woman of very respectable

ppearance, acompanied by a girl holding a baby in her arms, was the object of the sympathetic interest of a goodly, crowd which had gathered in front or a large shop outside which a quantity of wares were displayed in tempting array for sale. The venerable female, who belonged to the light-fingered 'section of humanity, had been detected in the act of helping herself to some linen. but her protestations of innocence and loud lamentations had melted the hearts of the passers-by, who, under the impression that some mistake might have been committed, as is frequently the case in these big establishments, espoused her cause with so much vigor that the inspector was about to set her free, when the long cloak which she was wearing slipped off her shoulders and fell to the ground. A complete transformation scene was the result of this accident. The thief stood confessed. Her dress was provided with a number of hooks, from which a valety of articles were suspended. Choice ace fans and parasols were among the goods which she had thus cleverly appropriated, and further attempt at denial was vain. As she was about to be conducted to the office of the police commissioner glances of pity were directed toward her young companion, who was so much distressed at all that had occurred that she burst into tears and dropped the baby at the same time. Kind-hearted spectators rushed forward to pick up and soothe the infant, and as it remained mute a few pessimists jumped to the conclusion that it must have been killed outright by the shock. A nearer inspection, however, relieved their feelings, for the baby turned out to be nothing but a wax doll's face supplemented with very long clothes containing another collection of stolen goods. The female of respectable appearance and the girl are now under lock and key at the depot of the

THE HORSE IN HISTORY. Many Tulage Recorded in Honor of

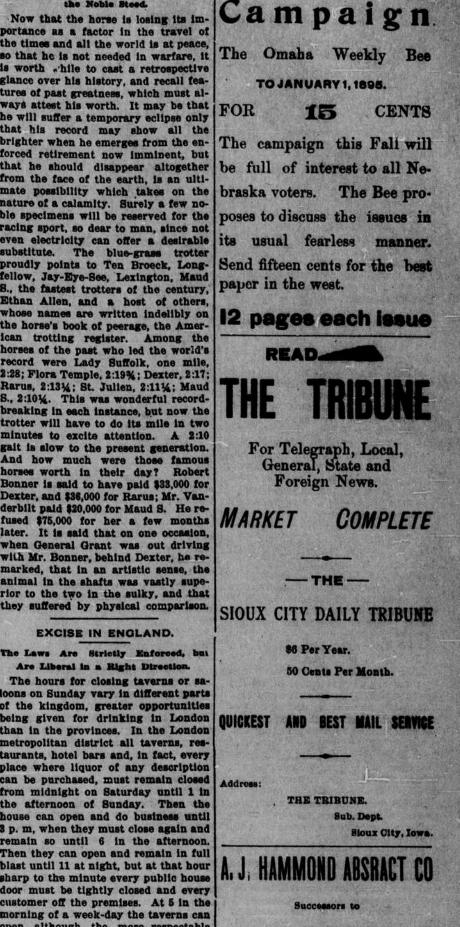
## the Noble Steed. Now that the horse is losing its importance as a factor in the travel of

the times and all the world is at peace, is worth ... hile to cast a retrospective glance over his history, and recall features of past greatness, which must al-ways attest his worth. It may be that he will suffer a temporary eclipse only that his record may show all the brighter when he emerges from the enforced retirement now imminent, but that he should disappear altogether from the face of the earth, is an ultimate possibility which takes on the nature of a calamity. Surely a few no-ble specimens will be reserved for the racing sport, so dear to man, since not even electricity can offer a desirable substitute. The blue-grass trotter proudly points to Ten Broeck, Longfellow, Jay-Eye-See, Lexington, Maud S., the fastest trotters of the century, Ethan Allen, and a host of others whose names are written indelibly on the horse's book of peerage, the American trotting register. Among the horses of the past who led the world's record were Lady Suffolk, one mile, 2:28; Flora Temple, 2:19%; Dexter, 2:17; Rarus, 2:1314; St. Julien, 2:1114; Maud S., 2:10%. This was wonderful recordbreaking in each instance, but now the trotter will have to do its mile in two minutes to excite attention. A 2:10 gait is slow to the present generation. And how much were those famous horses worth in their day? Robert Bonner is said to have paid \$33,000 for Dexter, and \$36,000 for Rarus; Mr. Van-derbilt paid \$20,000 for Maud S. He refused \$75,000 for her a few months later. It is said that on one occasion when General Grant was out driving with Mr. Bonner, behind Dexter, he re marked, that in an artistic sense, the animal in the shafts was vastly superior to the two in the sulky, and that they suffered by physical comparison.



The Laws Are Strictly Enforced, but Are Liberal in a Right Directio

The hours for closing taverns or saoons on Sunday vary in different parts of the kingdom, greater opportunities being given for drinking in London than in the provinces. In the London metropolitan district all taverns, restaurants, hotel bars and, in fact, every place where liquor of any description can be purchased, must remain closed from midnight on Saturday until 1 in the afternoon of Sunday. Then the house can open and do business until 3 p. m, when they must close again and remain so until 6 in the afternoon. Then they can open and remain in full blast until 11 at night, but at that hour sharp to the minute every public house door must be tightly closed and every customer off the premises. At 5 in the morning of a week-day the taverns can open, although the more respectable houses do not take advantage of that permission until two or three hours later in the morning. Closing time on a week-day is 12:30 a. m., except on Saturday nights, when it is sharp midnight. Christmas Day and Good Friday are the only two other days in the year isfactory examinations it is imperative which are treated as Sundays, so far as that all natural conditions should be the license law goes. The four bank strictly complied with; the oysters holidays, which are legal national holi-



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ing about in the juice. When the sea water is taken into the shell many of the forms of bacteria were destroyed or rejected, as some kinds were not found in the oysters at all.

One bacteriologist has inoculated a number of oysters with the typhoid bacilli. The disease germs lived for two weeks in the oysters, but it was not ascertained that they multiplied; and so far as this goes, the result was not conclusive. Furthermore, the oysters were not restored to the water, but kept in a cool place. In order to make sat-

prefecture of police. BACILLI IN OYSTERS.

## Trying the Effect of Inoculation Upon Bivalves.

The recent excitement caused by alleged disease originating in oysters has led to some experiments with a view to determine the possibility of infection from this source, says an exchange.

It is found that the bacillus of typhoid will live in brackish water for eight days in the very coldest weather, and a proportionately longer time when the weather is mild. In the examination of the oyster, it was found that those in an apparently healthy condition had bacteria of various sorts float-

METHODIST CHURCH. Sunday services—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Class No. 19:30 A. M. Class No. 2 (Ep worth League 6:30 P. M. Class No. 3 (Child-rens) 3:30 P. M. Mind-week services—General prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 P. M. All will be made welcome, especially strangers. E. E. HOSMAN, Pastor.

G. A. R. POST. NO. 86. The Gen. John or O'Neill Post, No. 86, Department of Ne-braska G. A. H., 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. E.F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. S. SMITH, N. G. C. L. BRIGHT, Sec.

GARFIELD CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets on first and third Thursday of each month in Maconic hall. W. J. DOBRS Sec. J. C. HARNISH, H. F.

K. OF P.--HELMET LODGE, U. D. m. in Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brethern ordially invited.

M. F. MCCARTY, K. of H. and S.

O'NEILL ENCAMPMENT NO. 80. I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall. Scribe, CHAS. BRIGHT.

LOEN LODGE NO. 41, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH, meets every 1st and 3d Friday of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, ANNA DAVIDSON, N. G. BLANCHE ADAMS, Secretary.

GARFIELD LODGE, NO.95, F.& A.M. Regular communications Thursday nights O Regular communications Thursday night on or before the full of the moon. W. J. DOBBS, Sec. E. H. BENEDICT, W. M.

HOLT CAMP NO. 1710, M. W. OF A. Meets on the first and third Tuesday in each month in the Masonic hall. O. F. BIGLIN, V.C. D. H. ORONIN, Clerk.

A. O, U. W. NO. 153. Meets second and fourth Tudsday of each month in Masonic hall.

C. BRIGHT, Rec. T. V. GOLDEN, M. W.

INDEPENDENT WORKMEN OF AMERICA, meet every first and third Friday of each month. Geo. MCCUTCHAN, G. M. S. M. WAGERS, Sec.

POSTOFFICE DIRCETORY

#### Arrival of Malls

FROM THE WEST. Every day, Sunday included at.....9:58 a m

PACIFIC SHORT LINE. Passenger-leaves 9:35 A.M. Arrives 9:07 P.M. Freight-leaves 9:07 P.M. Arrives 7:00 P.M. Daily except Sunday. O'NEIL AND CHELSEA. Departs Monday, Wed. and Friday at 7:00 am Arrives Tuesday, Thurs. and Sat. at.. 1:00 pm

O'NEILL AND PADDOCK. Departs Monday. Wed. and Friday at..7:00 a m Arrives Tuesday, Thurs. and Sat. at..4:30 p m

a will be u on the decks, but instead linoleum will be cemented to the iron deck to prevent slipping. All the doors will be of iron, and all those leading to the decks will be made water-tight.

Punishing Children.

Moral suasion may do very well for older children, but I never could appreciate its powers during babyhood. I read the experience recently of a mother who was a strong believer in the "Come away, baby; there's a darling, now do," theory, until her own little one began to creep about. Like other babies, he investigated everything within reach, being especially attracted by the books which he could reach and pull to the floor. For awhile the mother patiently replaced the books and carried baby away. Just as often he went back again, until patience ceased to be a virtue. Then theory gave way to something more practical-the mischievous little hands were punished and the books were left in peace .- Womankind.

Mr. Biggs' Accustomed Awakening. "How do you manage to wake up so early every morning?" inquired Boggs of his friend Biggs, who goes to work at

"Alarm clock," replied Biggs. "I have one, too, but I never hear in go off."

"I never here mine, either," declared Biggs.

"Then how in the world do you wake up?"

"My wife wakes me up every morning, saying: 'For goodness sake, get up and stop the alarm on that clock! It ord. will arouse the neighborhood.' By the time I am awake it has stopped.'

Earning an Honest Penny. Miss Lily nestles familiarity on the lap of a young gentleman who has been paying his addresses to her big sister all through the springtime of this year. "Tell me, sir, are you well off?" "Yes, my little pet." "You are very well off?"

"Why, what difference can it make to you whether I am rich or not?"

"You see, my sister said yesterday that she would give 20 france to know if you were well off, and I should like to earn the money."

Foreign consuls in China report an increase in the use of injections of mor- still is, but there really is nothing like effect of a diet which excluded all phine as a cure of the opium habit.

## Actors That Are Thrifty.

An actor ought always to have an anchor to windward. Look at Sol Smith Russell. If he hadn't bought up that Minneapolis-or was it St. Paul?property when it was cheap, could he afford now to play annual engagements in New York? Echo answers very distinctly. And now here comes Lewis Morrison. He, too, likes to play New York. He hasn't any property in the twin cities, but he has a "manor" up the Hudson, and he has a big gas plant there, from which he not only lights his own house, but furnishes illumination for all his neighbors at very low rates. "Shoemaker, stick to your last" was a very good maxim, and an anchor to the windward.

fected water and allowed to assimilate it and any of its contents in the natural way. Experiments based on unnatural conditions are no experiments at all therefore, the accounts of this method of procedure prove nothing.

Economy in Fuel.

Professor Carpenter, a writer and authority on the economy of fuel in present engineering methods, states that a study of the tests of boilers which have been made in this line shows, definitely, that a larger percentage of the value of the coal can be utilized when using anthracite and that bituminous coal and even oil can only be burned with large wastes of heat. Many who have intimately studied the subject are of the opinion that a large portion of the hydro-carbon gas contained in bituminous coal is given off when the coal is first fired and is carried away uncon sumed with large volumes of fresh air

before the furnace doors are closed. Whether or not there is absolute proof of this being so, Professor Carpenter thinks there is little doubt that, to successfully fire bituminous coals they should first be gradually heated in the presence of a small amount of air, which will drive off the gas, and the gas liberated should then be passed over a body of incandescent coals in the presence of sufficient air to produce combustion. Mention is made of the scheme, favored by some, of drawing the gas downward through a body of incandescent coal, but no automatic device will replace an intelligent fireman, though it is admitted that no slight difference exists in the quality of these various machines, and some of them are of practical help .- New York Sun.

No More Vegetarian Restaurant

The vegetarian restaurant that was opened last winter has been closed up on account of a lack of sufficient patronage to pay expenses. It made very few converts to vegetarianism, though for a time there were many promising recruits. The novelty of the thing usually wore off in a few days, and the new disciple returned to his fleshly diet with an appetite whetted by his short abstinence. The regular customers of the place were noticeable for their sallow complexions, and most of them had the appearance of being poorly nourished. They could hardly be expected to make converts to their mode of living by posing as living examples of the

vear for the public houses.

## A Natural Financier.

A group were talking a few evening, ago about some remarkable exhibitions of "nerve," when one said: "I think I saw about as 'nervy' a display of impudence as I ever heard of in a cigar store in this city a few days ago. A young man came in and asked for two ten-cent cigars, throwing a half dollar on the counter. The clerk gave him the goods, and tendered him in change thirty cents-a nickle and a Canadian twenty-five cent piece. The customer object to taking a Canadian coin when the clerk said: 'Well, sir, I am perfectly willing to give you American money, if you prefer it, but suppose you first give me an American half dollar for this Canadian fifty-cent piece you vave me.' "

## A Cheeky Little Lamb.

The Rev. Dr. Meredith, a well-knowl clergyman, tries to cultivate friendly relations with the younger members of his flock. In a recent talk to his Sunday-school he urged the children to speak to him whenever they met.

The next day a dirty-faced urchin, smoking a cigarette and having a generally disreputable appearance, accosted him in the street with: "Hullo, doctor!"

The clergyman stopped and cordially inquired:

'And who are you, sir?"

"I'm one of your little lambs," replied the boy, affably. "Fine day."

And tilting his hat on his head he swaggered off, leaving the worthy divine speechless with amazement.

#### Sultan and Turkey's Balance.

The sultan is not quite such a fool as our newspapers take him to be. I remember Fuad Pasha-the last of Turkish statesmen-observing to me many years ago: "Turkey is a chariot to which the great European powers are harnessed. When one tries to pull one way, I flick up the others, who at once pull the other way. Thus the equilibrium of the chariot is secured."

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## **Correspondence** Soliced

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