|   | STATE.                            | The second |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------|
|   | GovernorSilas H                   | olcomb     |
|   | Lieutenant Governor               | Harris     |
| ä | Socretary of State Wm. F.         | Porter     |
|   | State AuditorJohn M.              | Carnell    |
|   | tit may timperal C. J.            | invthe     |
|   | Com, Lands and BuildingsJ. V      | . Wolfe    |
|   | a. pt. Public Instruction W. R. J | CKSOD      |
| 9 | REGENTS STATE UNIVERSITY          |            |

R. pres marives First Discrict, J. B. Strode cond. (1) D. Merser, Third. S. Maxwell, arth. W. L. Stars, Flith, R. D. Suther, and, 1xth, W. L. Green.

# "ONGRESSIONAL. emeters w. V. Allen, of Madison; John al Tourston, of Omaha.

JUDICIARY. A. M. Post Fit 1 KENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

M. P. Kinkaid, of O'Nelli
injoiter J. J. King of O Nelli
inje. W. H. Westover, or Rushville
injector has Mahor, of Rushville.

LAND OFFICES. O'MEILL.

John A. Harmon. ... Elmer Williams. COUNTY.

### SUPERVISORS.

FIRST DISTRICT. Cieveland, Sand Creek, Dustin, Saratoga, PECOND DISTRICT. shields, Paddock, Scott, Steel Creek, Wil-wdaie and lows—J. H. Hopkins.

THIRD DISTRICT. Grattan and O'Neill-Mosses Campbell. FOURTH DISTRICT.

Ewing, Verdigris and Deloit-L. C. Combs FIFTH DISTRICT. Chambers, Couley, Lake, LcClure and

SIXTH DISTRICT. Swan, Wyoming, Fairview, Francis, Green Valley, Sheridan and Emmet—C. W. Moss.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Supervisor, E. J. Mack; Justices, E. H. Benedict and S. M. Wagors; Constables, Ed. McBride and Perkins Brooks.

For two years.-D. H. Cronin. For two years—Alexander Marlow. For one years—W. T. Evans.

Mayor, H. E. Murphy; Clerk, N. Martin Fressurer, John Mc, tugh; City Engineer John Horrisky; Police Judge, H. Kautzman tulef of Police, P. J. Biglin; Attorney Thos. Carlon; Weighmaster, D. gtannard.

GRATTAN TOWNSHIP. Supervisor, R. J. Hayes; Trearurer, Barney McGreevy; Clerk, J. Sullivan; Assessor Ben Johring; Justices, M. Castello and Chas, Wilcox; Constables, John Horrisky and Ed. McHride; Road overseer dist. S., Allen Brown dist. No. 4 John Enright.

OLDIERS' RELIEF COMNISSION. Regular meeting first Monday in February of each year, and at such other times as deemed necessary. Robt. Gallagher, Page, chairman; Wm. Howen, O'Nelli, secretary; it. H. Clark Atkinson.

ST.PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Services every Sabbath at 19:30 o'clock.
Very Rev. Cassidy, Postor. Sabbath school
immediately following services.

METHODIST CHURCH. Sunday
services—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 8:00
p. M. Class No. 1 9:30 A. M. Class No. 2 (Ep.
worth League 7:30 P. M. Class No. 3 (Childrens) 3:00 P. M. Mind-week services—General
prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 P. M. All will
be made welcome, especially strangers.
E. T. GEORGE, Pastor.

A. R. POST, NO. 86. The Gen. John Us. O'Neill Post, No. 88, Department of Nebraska G. A. R., will meet the first and third Saturday evening of each month in Masonichall O'Neill S. J. Satis R. Com.

LEHORN VALLEY LODGE, I. O. O. E. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in old fellows hall. Visiting brothers sordially invited to attend. W. H. MASON, N. G. O. L. BRIGHT, Sec.

(ARFIELD CHAPTER, R. A. M. M. Meets on first and third Thursday of each mouth in Masonie hall.
W. J. Donas Sec. J. C. Harriss, H. P.

K. OF P.—HELMET LODGE, U. D. Convention every Monday at 8 o'clock p. m. in Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothern cordially invited. ARTHUR COTKENDALL, C. C. E. J. MACK. K. of M. and S.

O'NEILL ENCAMPMENT NO. 30, 1. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall OHAS. BRIGHT, H. P. H. M. TTTLEY, Scribe

LIDEN LODGE NO. 41, DAUGHTERS
OF REBEKAH, meets every 1st and 3d
Friday of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall,
Agnes T. Bestriet, N. G.
Dora Davidson, Sec.

GARFIELD LODGE, NO. 98,F.A.M. Of Regular communications Thursday nights on or before the full of the moon. J. J. King, W. M.

HOLT-CAMP NO. 1710. M. W. OF A. Heets on the first and third Tuesday in each month in the Masonic hall.
NEIL BRENKAN, V. C. D. H. CRONIN, Clerk

A. O, U. W. NO. 158, Meets second and fourth Tudsday of each month in Masonic hall.
C. BRIGHT, Mec. S. B. HOWARD, M. W.

INDEPENDENT WORKMEN OF AMERICA, meet every first and third Friday of each month. GRO. MCCUTCHAN, N. M.

## POSTOFFICE DIRCETORY Arrival of Mails

r, E. & M. V. R. B.—FROM THE BAST. day, Sunday included at...... 9:40 p m raom THE WEST day, Sunday included at...

PACIFIC SHORT LINE,
nger-jeaves 10:07A. M. Arrives 11:55 P.M.
ht—leaves 9:07 P. M. Arrives 7:00 P. M.
except Sunday.
O'RHILL AND CHELSEA.
rts Monday, Wed. and Friday at 7:00 a m
es Tuesday, Thurs. and Bat. at..1:00 p m

SAYINGS OF COL. NORTH.

He Wanted Some New Words for His

Vocabulary. The late Col. North, the nitrate king, had a ready, if somewhat rough style of wit peculiar to himself, says the London World. The trap in which he was seated being on one occasion blocked in a crowded thoroughfare in immediate juxtapostiion to a costermonger's cart laden with vegetables, the coachman, finding that the horse was about to help himself to the cab-bages would have backed the animal out of harm's way. "Let him graze," said the colonel "I want to hear the man swear!" The costermonger turning his head around at this moment. the colonel's wish was promptly gratified by an exceptionally choice and extensive selection of expletives. "Bravo." said North, as he threw the man a coin that would more than have bought the whole cargo of vegetables. "I thought I was pretty well educated in your line myself, but hang me if you haven't taught me four new adjectives." North, although fond of pictures, hated what one calls "doing galleries." Once, being pressed to go and see a picture after Rubens, he quickly replied: "After Rubens! Why, surely, Rubens was the brute they were after last year when you dragged me in here. Haven't they caught the old cuss yet?" The colonel loved children, but was not wildly keen on kissing babies miscellaneously. Once, being implored by a handsome lady to kiss an exceptionally unwholesome-looking in-fant, of which the mother stated herself to be the living image. "Well, here goes for the image," said North, and he forthwith imprinted a sounding kiss on the fair mother's cheek

NEW YORK FOOD SUPPLY.

If the city of New York and the neighboring district were to be besleged or in some other way entirely cut off from the outside world, and therefore deprived of the food supplies which in normal times come in daily in large quantities, how long would it be before the pinch of hunger would be felt? That is a very hard question to answer, for the reason that there are such inequalities of purchasing capacity in New York society that some go hungry in times of greatest prosperity for lack of means, while the great majority eat more than is good for them. abtedly the number of those who always go hungry would be increased after two or three days of a siege, and then day by day this number would increase until the public authorities would feel compelled to take possession of the food supplies and distribute them among the people. With the exception of milk and some other things the supply of meat, poultry, hardy vegetables and fruits would last for two months at the present rate of consumption. If all the supplies were taken charge of at the beginning of a siege—and this could easily be done—the food within New York could be made to last for four months at least. The siege of Paris lasted only four months. Before two months had passed high and low, rich and poor, had learned what hunger was. And, as is well known, the French are the most thrifty and economical people in the world. In the arrangement and disposition of food the Parisians are and the people would still be comfortable.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Russians and Armenians The Russian people cared a great deal about the Bulgarians; they do not care at all about the Armenians. Englishmen are apt to be puzzled by this difference of attitude; they would and it more intelligible if they bore in mind the place that religion holds in the Russian mind. The Bulgarians belonged to the same church—the Russian peasant does not trouble himself about "autocephalous" distinctions— the Armenians do not belong to the church at all. They are monophysite eretics, and though the peasant probably thinks that it might be better that they should get their punishment from the orthodox car than from the Mus-sulman Turk, he is not greatly concerned that they should get it. This is an example of indifference originating in religious diversity, just as the last war of the peace. The young practi-with Turkey was an example of sym-tioner who appeared for the appelpathy originating in religious agreement; but it serves equally well to enforce the paramount part that religion plays in the formation of Russian popular opinion.

Saved by Sunshine. A writer in the New York Ledger

"I think the superb health of my family is to a great extent due to the habit we have of almost living in sunshine. Every bright day all the shutters are open, and the entire house gets the benefit of sunlight. It drives away dampness, mold, microbes, and bluedevils, and puts us all in good humor and health. I cannot imagine good sanitary conditions and darkness. Even my cellar is as light as I can make it: and whatever fruit and delicacies need to be shut away from light, I put in close cupboards or covered boxes.

No Business Man. "You have a safe in your house for

money, haven't you?" "Yes, and no burglar who knows anything about it would take the trouble to

open it." "Why not?" "My wife knows the combination."-Detroit Free Press.

Damaged. Baldup-"I was amused today to see Gadboy's mustache catch fire while he was irying to light a cigar." Teldoo—
"Damage it much?" Baldup—"Yes; it could have cried like a child," said Molly.—Texas Siftings.

NOVELIST'S FIRST EFFORTS.

Mr. Barrie's "Recollections of a Schoolmester Written at an Early Age. Having regard to Mr. J. M. Barrie's visit to Dumfries academy, the Courier and Herald of that place prints some extracts from the novelist's early contributions to a school magazine called the Clown, which he and some friends started. Young Barrie writes some "Reckolections" in the asumed role of a "skoolmaster" whose spelling is Artemus-Wardian. In his second instalment he complains that the edito: " elt sum of the wurds in m. last reckollections rong," and he adds: "Altho, of coars, I maik jew allowequal to mine. I hop you will be more cairful." Resuming the "Reckollec-

tions," he writes: "I alwais open the school with prair, as I think it a verry good thing to do, and I got two skollars by it. Now, my skollars have generally verry durty faces. Well, one day in the middle of my prair won of the boys crept in belo the tabel, and when he was there anuther boy cam in at the door with a cleen face. This was too mutch for the boy in belo the tabel, and, just as I had finished saying 'And may they crie from the botom of their harts-,' he shouted out ford Almichti, there's Jock Smith wi' his face washed!"

Here is an instance of how effectively the lad could reproduce a conversation. Relating a railway journey the schoolmaster says:

"On my rode we passed the river 'Aye.' A gentleman asked me, What river is that?' "I was meditatin', so I answered

abruptly, 'Aye.' "The gentleman repeated his question, and I, thinkin' he had not heard me, again replied 'Aye.'

"Could -you-tell - me-what-river-that-is?" he roared into my "I again answered 'Aye.'

"Sir, said he, 'I sea you want to

insult me!" "I couldn't comprehend what he said till another person in the trane informed me that he thoat that I meant 'ch' when I said 'aye.'" Here is another example well

worth giving: "The minister of the town was sed to be a good preacher, and so I went to heer him on the furst Sabboth of the munth. I went early, and their wer only one person there who I saw was a nelder. I sed to him, When

does service begin?'
"The man staired. "When does service begin?' I

agen asked. "To my surprise the elder ex-claimed: What abomnabul impurtnense. Pray, sur, do you know oor respecktit ministir?'

'Me no him? No.' sed I. " 'Then get oot o' this,' he re plied. You impurnant skoundral git oot o' this; an' if I sea you here agen I'll kick you oot mysel!"

Of course I was grately astonished at the man, not noing anythink I had sed about the minister; but it struck me at wonce that the minister's name was Service!"

Admiral de Horsey and the Sentry. When Admiral de Horsey, who ome years ago had command of the disposition of food the Parisians are British fleet in the Pacific, was the especially distinguished. But the food admiral of the North Atlantic supply in New York could be made to last as long as the Paris siege lasted, on shore at Port Royal, Jamaica. On robes the books of to-day as far surreturning to his flag-ship alone after dinner, his way to the boat led across the barrack square. A black sentry, of one of the West India regiments, halted him at the gate with, "Who goes dar?" Great was the admiral's annoyance to find he had neglected to get the pass-word before leaving the ship. "That's all right," he said carelessly, hoping to overcome the man's scruples by indifference; "you know who I am. "Dunno nobody, sar," replied the nigger, pompously; "you can't go in dar." "Why, I'm Admiral de Horsey." "Well, you can't go in, I don't care if you's Admiral de Donkey."-Argonaut.

Learned by Experience,

A certain judge in Chicago, who rather prides himself on his vast and varied knowledge of law, was compelled not long ago to listen to a case that had been appealed from a justice lant was long and tedious; he brought in all the elementary text-books and quoted the fundamental pro; ositions of law. At last, the judge thought it was time to make an effort to hurry him up. "Can't we assume." he said. blandly, "that the court knows a little law itself?" "That's the very mistake I made in the lower court. answered the young man. "I don't want to let it defeat me twice."-Argonaut

A Relative in Need. Half a century ago, when "sub-jects" were bought by the surgeons. poor man, writes James Payn, fell dead in Fleet street. Without a moment's hesitation, a young fellow who was passing threw himself on his knees beside the corpse, exclaiming: "My father, my dear father!" A crowd gathered round, their sympathy was excited, and money was subscribed to enable the pious youth to take away his father's body in a hackney coach. He did so, and took it to a surgeon, who gave him a hundred dollars for it.

Poor Little Thing. "What's the matter, Molly?" asked Colonel Yerger of his little 6-year-old

"Pa, my mocking bird is dead."
"Well, never mind. Molly, I'll buy you another one."

GUTENBERG'S INVENTION.

What the Printing Press Has Done for Mankind

Five hundred years ago the literary

Zeitgeist, hky-fingered and forlora, eried out for belp, and his cry was heard in Germany and answered by the birth of Gutenberg in 1397, who gave to the world, in 1450, its first com-I cold printing press, says the New York World, "Four men," writes the German historian Kapp, "Gutenberg, Committee Luther and Copernicus, E want the dividing time of the middle old stree as boundary scones the characte of mankind into a lather and finer epoch of its develop-From centers of discovery and ance for your eddukation not being invention in ever-widening circles that development has gone on. But of all the means by which the divine flat 'Let there be light" has been fulfilled —in its inner sense—through the long ages, there has been none in the material realm that has exerted an influence as powerful and far-reaching as the printing press. Compared with this discovery, which has evolved from the nebular chaos of man's thoughts and emotions the vast solar system of books, even the finding of a new continent, pales in significance. The priority of Gutenberg's discovery over that of Columbus is in itself evidence of its vaster and more urgent import. However it may be now, there was a time when we needed a printing press more than we needed another hemisphere. For there has never been any miscalculation in the order of the discoveries and inventions of the universe. The Edisons and Maxims never could have been born before the Newtons and Watts any more than man could have made his appearance in the early protozoan eras. The wonders of electricity and Roentgen rays are the culminating luxuries of invention, so to speak, and not its first necessities. Added to all the bare utilitarian services it has rendered mankind, the printing press has enabled man to repeat in a spiritual sense the divine drama of creation. And many an ink-begotten hero is as living and effectual an inspiration to noble deeds as though he had lived and breathed in human form. It is, moreover, by means of their typographical cerements that the real heroes of every land and clime have escaped oblivion. Better than all the promises of immortality offered to Ulysses by Calypso has been the immortality conferred upon him and his comrades by the no ess magical wand of the printer. "Were our mother island sunk beneath the sea," wrote Lowell, "Shakespeare would still be an immortal England." the other hand, candor compels the admission that sinful man has made use of type—as of every other inven-tion—for base and ignoble ends. But the most pig-headed pessimist would hardly maintain that the evil results thus obtained could be more than an infinitesimal part of the good ones. For the printing press has demonstrated in a most convincing manner that only what is good and beautiful is permanent. Every vile and morbid book has died, or eventually will die, of its own diseases, till at length authors and publishers will have learned the folly of printing such things. It is not mere fancy that sees in the steady external improvement that has been made on the first book models a symbol of an internal progress in the matter between the covers of bookdom. However much antiquarian rapture we may feel when we buy a worm-eaten old book in fif-

> All Things to Her Who Walts. The irony of fate forms a strong leaven in the story which comes from Kansas about the luck of Mrs. H. H. Leonard. While engaged in the task of searching among a lot of old letters she discovered that her brother had deposited in a Trenton (Tenn.) bank, in 1863, \$10,000. Not long afterward he was killed in the civil war. Inquiries elicited the fact that the bank was still in existence and had sought the depositor's heirs in vain. In this story we have first the tragic fate of the man who owned the money, and then the ill-starred career of Mrs. Leonard's husband, who, having only last fall secured a divorce from her to enable him to marry another woman, was murdered within two months of his second marriage. Mrs. Leonard, since the loss of her husband by divorce, has been obliged to adopt the arduous profession of a washerwoman. Now she alone, of all the parties concerned, comes out ahead!

pass the first Gutenbergen attempts as the dainty tinted gowns of a modern belle outvie the impromptu makeshift

of our fig-leaved mother Eve. Con-

cerning the respective claims of Guten-

berg and Koster to the discovery of

movable types, we have no desire to

quibble. If they had not invented something of the kind somebody else

would have done so about the same

time or a little later. Be that as it

may, in recognition of his service to mankind we are willing to pledge Mr.

Gutenberg's health-he surely would

excuse us from drinking it unless we

followed it up by swallowing a blotter
—in a brimming bumper of ink.

A Scarecrow for Mosquitoes

John Habberton states with the solemnity of firm conviction that mosjuitoes are extremely frightened by dragon flies and will not come within yards of them. He says that one or two dried dragon flies suspended from fine silk under the roof of an open porch infested with mosquitoes will scare all of the little pests away, and they will not come back while the dragon flies are there. This, he says, he has tried with surprising results. It is a well-known fact that dragon flies are predatory and voracious insects, and that they subsist largely upon gnats, mig-ges and mosquitoes, and it is but nat-ural that the mosquito, who is a wine insect, should regard the "spindle," "darning needle" or drawn as as the small bird regards the state.







The Man who is Raising a Big Grop

Ideal farming comprehends not only the growing of the tallest grain—the me to-the-acre of hay; the best farming—the farming that pays—must one something more than this; for there is a harvest time, and just in proper crop is saved, successfully, speedily and economically, in just that proportion measured the season's profit or loss.

Harvesting Machines are the profit-bringing kind; they are the kind that is expenses; there are other kinds that don't, and are in fact a constant expense. y ere so constantly out of fir. Let's admit, that we are all trying s admit also—because experience has proven it true—that there's a an the best. In harvesting machinery here it is,

The McCormick Right-hand Open Elevator Binder

The McCormick New 4 Steel Mower.
The McCormick Folding Dalsy Resper.
The McCormick Vertical Corn Binder.

Come in and let us show you these machines; they are the only kind we hand

Write me for prices on Twine.

Bielin



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