

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

DESPERADO CUTS HIS THROAT

The Short Line passenger train was the scene of a terrible tragedy last Thursday while speeding over the track toward Sioux City. Harry Rogers, a prisoner convicted of horse stealing in Butte county, South Dakota, stabbed himself to death while in charge of E.M. Sweeney and his deputy of Belle Fourche. He was being taken to the Sioux Falls penitentiary to serve a two years' term. The prisoner was known as a dangerous man, who would shoot to kill or resort to any other desperate means to make good an escape, and all the way from Belle Fourche Sheriff Sweeney and the deputy kept the man between them. At O'Neill a change of cars from the Elkhorn to the Pacific Short Line was made. Rogers was conducted to a seat in the combination smoking, baggage and mail car, and Sheriff Sweeney took a seat behind the prisoner and the deputy sat in front of him. All the way from O'Neill Rogers seemed deliriously happy. He sang and whistled constantly slapping the deputy on the back, telling him to cheer up.

When the train was a short distance out from Brunswick and Conductor Tom DeLong, looking over his ticket stubs was sitting across the aisle from the prisoner, Brakeman A. H. Blinco was nodding away in front, and Sheriff Sweeney quietly eying his hilarious prisoner. Rogers suddenly stopped singing and said to deputy: "Say, old pal, lend me your pocketknife. We will be in Sioux City pretty soon and I want to clean my finger nails." Thoughtlessly the deputy handed back his knife.

"Ha!" exultantly whooped the prisoner who in a second had turned to a raving maniac, and opening a long blade he drew it across his neck from his right ear almost to the jugular vein. The blood gushed and spurting and a dozen men were on their feet. Conductor DeLong was the first man Rogers saw, and he lunged across the aisle after him.

"Hold on there!" shouted Sheriff Sweeney and when the desperado turned he was looking into the barrels of two guns.

Wild eyed, his face ghastly and the blood pumping out of the long gash at every pulsation of the heart, Rogers made a motion of his body forward and then hesitated as though he understood that to advance meant certain death. He held up his left hand in a deprecating way, which plainly said "Dont shoot," and with four terrible stabs in quick succession he sent the knife blade deep into his neck.

With an awful, oat that made the blood of the hearers run cold—an oath that was half a wail of despair and a curse of hate—he fell on his face and expired.

The body was taken from the train at Plainview, in charge of Sheriff Sweeney and his deputy.

Conductor DeLong said the sight of Rogers killing himself was terrible. "The car was pretty well filled with passengers," said Mr. DeLong in relating his experience. "Almost every seat was taken. We were speeding along at a good rate and the noise being made by the prisoner had become rather monotonous. His silence attracted more attention than his singing. I was sitting quite near when he made the first slash at his throat. Then, when he jumped to his feet, all was excitement. Mr. Sweeney had the drop on him in a second and the succeeding seconds were full of motion. Rogers, for the fraction of a twinkle, as he was peering into the barrels of Sweeney's guns, appeared willing to take a chance against them. His mind as quickly changed and as he made a peculiar gesture he drove the knife again and again into his neck. Death came quickly. I do not believe he knew anything after he fell to the floor.

"Sheriff Sweeney thought at first he would take the body to Sioux City, but as he said he would take it back to Belle Fourche for interment I advised him to have it prepared for shipment at the first station we would reach. He decided to do this and the body was removed at Plainview."

It was said that Rogers, who was a tall, athletic man, about 35 years of age, was of a good family but that he had gone wild and was reckless and disregardful of his relatives and friends. He seemed to be proud of his reputation as a tough man and a gun fighter, and was the hero of many escapades in the Black Hills.

TAKING ASTOR DOWN A PEG.

Snubbed Gently and Unintentionally by a Duke's Gardener.

William Waldorf Astor, the expatriated American millionaire, who now resides in London, is the subject of a lengthy biographical sketch in the *Tit-Bits*, a publication issued in the British capital. Incidental to the sketch it is related how the duchess of Cleveland gently set him down on one occasion. When his grand estate offices on the Thames embankment were finished he gave a magnificent banquet to a number of swells. Showing one of the staircases in the building to the duchess, Mr. Astor is alleged to have asked:

"Isn't that handsome, your grace?"

"Yes, it certainly is," replied the duchess.

"Isn't it more so than any other staircase you ever saw?" Mr. Astor is reported to have persisted.

At this the duchess' back very naturally got up.

"Yes," she said, gently, "I admire it very much. It is much finer than our old staircase at Battle abbey, which has been spoiled these 200 or 300 years by the spurs of those stupid old knights."

Battle abbey is probably the grandest old place in England, and compared with Cliveden, Mr. Astor's country house, is like a battle ship to a torpedo boat.

Another story with a similar point is related in the same sketch. Mr. Astor, it is averred, was lost in admiration of the duke of Westminster's lawn at Cliveden when he first saw it, and, it is said, asked the gardener:

"How do you grow turf like that?"

"Well, sir," says the gardener, rubbing his chin and looking very innocent, "you just sows yer seed and then 'as it rolled every day for a hundred years or so, sir."

25 cents for the campaign.

The Twice-a-week State Journal, printed every Tuesday and Friday, will be sent postpaid with all of the news of the world from now until after the election for only 25 cents. It is worth that much to read about the Fighting First regiment's return. The Journal, printed at the state capital, is the leading Nebraska paper and it's mighty cheap at a quarter.

THAT RAILROAD TRIP

you have to take east this spring can be greatly shortened by going via O'Neill and the Pacific Short Line. The shortest route to Sioux City; makes close connections at O'Neill in both directions. Quick connections at Sioux City with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Buy local tickets to and from O'Neill, makes lowest fare.

CHANGE OF AIR.

A steadily increasing custom, and one which all interested in matters of health must rejoice at is that of the annual vacation. It is not only the rich man of leisure, or the well-to-do merchant or professional toiler who goes away for a few weeks each year, leaving his work and, as far as may be, his worry behind him; but the clerk and even the artisan have found that the Sunday rest, or more often stagnation, is not enough to keep them in good trim, and so a vacation of at least a week or two each year has come to be regarded as a necessity.

It is not so much the cessation from labor that is beneficial, for unless the labor is mental and of an exhausting nature, the Sunday recuperation would be sufficient to restore the balance.

Let a man, a bank clerk for example, take his two weeks' rest at home, sleeping late in the morning, reading a little, smoking more than usual, taking a stroll in the afternoon, or perhaps wheeling twenty or thirty miles beyond his average, and the probabilities are that he will go back to his work no better physically than when he left it, and with simply an increased distaste for the monotony of his daily life.

But if this time has been spent in the country, walking, driving or wheeling; or at the seashore, rowing, sailing or fishing; up early or late in the morning, as he may please, early to bed, out all day inhaling large draughts of tonic air; then his return to business will be with a new zest for work, his rest will have recreated him, and it will be weeks or months before he begins again to flag and look at life through smoked glass.

The greater the change, as a general thing, the more invigorating its effect; and the outing should be planned with this point in view.

The dweller at the seashore is better for a stay in the hills, or at least in a region back from the coast, while inland workers are regenerated by a whiff of salt air and a bath in the ocean. But any change is better than none.

The baby dying from midsummer heat is brought back to life by a sail on an excursion steamer, or by being taken to some place, perhaps only a few miles from home, where the soil, or the air, or the elevation is slightly different. So even a jaunt to the terminus of some suburban trolley line will often show its good effects in a better appetite and sounder sleep.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.
Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

WEAK RULERS.

Have Seldom Retarded the Progress of a Nation.

It is a curious fact that several conspicuous examples of nations thriving under weak rulers are to be found in history.

To begin with, the Roman empire undoubtedly reached its highest level of commercial and military prosperity during the first 400 years or so of the Christian era, and yet the majority of its rulers during this period displayed very little administrative ability, and many of them were not only weak but absolutely vicious. In this case, however, it may be taken that the accumulated energy which had been growing up for centuries found its last expression during the rule of the later emperors, and that Rome developed rather in spite of them than because of them. We have another striking example in Russia under Ivan the Terrible, who was undoubtedly the most unmitigated savage that ever occupied a European throne. Yet under him Russia developed in every way as she had never developed before. In fact, it is not too much to say that Ivan the Terrible made possible the work of Peter the Great. The last century of the French monarchy saw its throne occupied by men of small ability and generally considerable vices, whose alleged greatness—as, for instance, Louis XIV.—was due to their ministers, and not to themselves. Yet during this period France undoubtedly became the most powerful of the continental nations. In English history we have a striking example in the reign of the infamous Charles II., the greatest scoundrel who ever sat on the English throne. In his reign the value of the mercantile marine became doubled, the excise revenue nearly trebled, and, perhaps most eloquent proof of all, land round the great cities more than trebled in value. So, too, with the first four Georges. They were all weak and most vicious, and yet it was during the period covered by their reigns that the British nation took its final form and laid the foundation for all of its subsequent triumphs.

FLASHLESS GUNS.

Latest Artillery Improvement Beats Smokeless Powder.

It is reported that the new French rapid-fire gun invented by Colonel Humbert gives no flash or sign of fire. If this be true the French have made an advance in artillery second only in importance to that which marked the introduction by them of smokeless powder, says the *Scientific American*. In the operations around Santiago the only means by which our men could locate the position of the enemy was by the flash. If this should be removed the art of war, especially on land, will become more difficult than ever, for a masked battery of smokeless powder and flashless guns would be positively undetectable. The only description of the gun that has come to hand is rather obscure; but it would seem that an attempt is made to cool the larger portion of the gases below their flash point before they are allowed to reach the open air. The rate of fire has reached a maximum of 20 shots per minute. To accommodate the increased expenditure of ammunition it is proposed to reduce a single battery from five to four guns, and increase the number of ammunition wagons.

Worth Millions.

There is a 17-year-old boy working in a New York printing office who, this past week, fell heir to \$20,000,000, yet he kept right on "carrying copy," answering the telephone and running errands just as if nothing had happened. There are very few boys of his age who would act so sensibly. His great-uncle, Frank A. Mouritzen, one of the wealthiest men in California, and owner of vast estates in Denmark, recently died and left all his property to this young lad, and now William Warren Morrison, who a few days ago was poor and working for \$3 a week, is worth many millions, but is not yet spoiled. A reporter went around to see him about it, but his employer was just sending him out with a letter, and he would not stop to talk long. "I can't stop to loaf around this way," he said. "I might lose my job."

One of the pop county officers is probably in need as a guardian. The other day he went into a prominent business house and signed a memorial to congress praying for certain financial legislation. An hour or so afterwards some of the pop chiefs jumped on him for his indiscretion in signing a republican document and he immediately withdrew his name.

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.
After December 15, 1899, I will begin issuing distress warrants for all delinquent personal taxes. H. R. Henry, 213 Treasurer of Holt County.

Thousands of men and women suffer from piles, especially women with female weakness have this suffering to contend with in addition to their other pains. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment will quickly effect a cure. Price 50 cts. in bottles, tubes 75 cts. P. C. Corrigan.

Constipation means the accumulation of waste matter that should be discharged daily, and unless this is done the foul matter is absorbed and poisons the system. Use Herbine to bring about regularity of the bowels. Price 50 cts. P. C. Corrigan.

A SLAVE'S EPITAPH.

Old New England burying grounds have long been objects of special investigation to the antiquary. The quaintness of many of the inscriptions found, and the historic interest of others, make such places rich storehouses of local history. Once in a while, amid the recorded virtues of departed estimable housewives, pious clergy, valiant soldiers and worthy magistrates, the curious reader is shocked at some unexpected trace of the institution which it is difficult to believe once existed in New England—negro slavery.

In one old graveyard, the foot strikes against a small, chipped stone, so low and little that it is at first taken to be a footstone, rather than a headstone; but it is not. It bears the name, almost obliterated, Mingo, and proves to be the tombstone of a black slave baby three months old, a child, no doubt, of some household servant sufficiently beloved by the family to have been accorded in her grief the favor of such an exceptional memorial.

"Fortune, a faithful servant," in another graveyard, commemorates in grateful and appreciative terms a slave woman who once belonged to Tristram Dalton, the first United States senator from Massachusetts.

Far more striking than any of those is an epitaph in the old cemetery at Concord, Mass., an epitaph which Mr. Abram English Brown, in a recent address before the Bostonian Society, termed the first emancipation proclamation. It runs thus:

"God wills us free, man wills us slaves, I will as God wills. God's will be done. Here lies the body of John Jack, a native of Africa, who died March, 1772, aged about 60 years. Though born in a land of slavery he was born free. Though he lived in a land of liberty, he lived a slave. Till by his honest though stolen labor he acquired the source of slavery which gave him his freedom. Though not long before death, the tyrant gave him his final emancipation, and put him on a footing with kings. Though a slave to vice, he practiced those virtues without which kings are but slaves."

In Germany and Holland girls are chosen in preference to young men in all occupations where they can be advantageously employed.

M. F. Cronin has taken the agency for that well-known family medicine, **TURTLE OIL**. It is the best thing known for sore throat, rheumatism, and all aches and pains. 50c. Guaranteed. 17-4

For burns, cuts, bruises, lacerations, or injuries of any description, Ballard's Snow Liniment is a sovereign remedy. It never fails to do good, and so prompt that its wonderful curative properties frequently create surprise. Price 25 and 50c. P. C. Corrigan.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO SIOUX CITY is via O'Neill and the Pacific Short Line. Connections made both ways daily, except Sunday. No layovers; saves three hours in each direction. Passengers to and from points in Eastern South Dakota make through connections, avoiding layovers at Sioux City. Buy local tickets to and from O'Neill. Makes lowest fare.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT O'NEILL, NEB.,
November 1, 1899.

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 December 9, 1899, viz:

A. CLYDE BROWNLEE, H. E. No. 14738, for the northeast quarter section 31, township 23, north range nine west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George E. Candee, L. D. Hunt, A. J. Fleming and E. L. Brownlee, all of Page, Neb.

S. J. WEEKES, Register.

Contest Notice.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, O'Neill, Nebraska, November 11, 1899.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by John Schneider, contestant, against title certificate entry No. 6406, made February 19, 1899, for the ne 1/4 section 19, township 31, range 15 W, by M. H. Hancock, contestee, in which it is claimed that M. H. Hancock has failed to break or cause to be broken ten acres of said tract and plant the same or cause to be planted to trees, trees, or cuttings, said ten acre tract as required by law and cultivate and care for the same as required by law; that the date of said entry there were no trees standing and growing on said tract; that no improvements of any character were ever made or caused to be made on said tract by the entryman, except that about eight acres were broken on the same and three and one-half acres were planted to cottonwood timber all of which timber is now dead except about two hundred trees which average about three feet in height; that the said eight acres broken originally have grown up to grass and weeds and become reseeded as thoroughly as in its virgin state, because of necessary cultivation and care; that all of said failures occurred during the first eight years of the life of said entry and still exist, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock, a. m., on December 19, 1899, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in O'Neill, Nebraska.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed November 11, 1899, set forth facts which show that after due and diligent personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

S. J. WEEKES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at O'Neill, Neb.,
Nov. 29, 1899.—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, Neb., on January 13, 1900, viz:

TIMOTHY J. HURLEY, H. E. No. 14714 for the ne 1/4 section 9, township 23 north, range 10 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Moore, Florence Sullivan, John Horriskey, all of O'Neill, Neb., and Winfield Halnes, of Page, Neb.

S. J. WEEKES, Register.

Real Estate Bargains

NE 20-28-9. 600 acres incultivation Good grove and orchard. \$800.

W 1/2 se sw and sw ne 9-26-14. Will cut 100 tons of hay. \$700.

N 1/2 ne nw 20 and sw se 17-32-11. Good grain farm. Eagle Creek runs through the land. Price \$550.

Sw 17-27-10. Good hay and grain farm. Price \$700.

Ne 26-27-10. Price \$400.

Se 24-28-12. Fine hay farm, 5 miles from O'Neill. Price \$1000.

N 1/2 20-28-12. 320 acres Price \$1400.

Sw 31-30-11. 160 acres in cultivation. Price \$1000.

N 1/2 of n 1/2 3-29-11. \$450 buys this farm.

W 1/2 sw 17 and n 1/2 nw 20 25-9. \$500.

\$850 buys the nw 15-29-14 with buildings and 70 acres in cultivation.

W 1/2 8-29-15. 120 acres in cultivation. \$1500 for this 320 acres close to market.

Nw 21-26-12. 1/2 mile from Chambers. 30 acres in cultivation and 10 acres of trees. \$600. This is a snap.

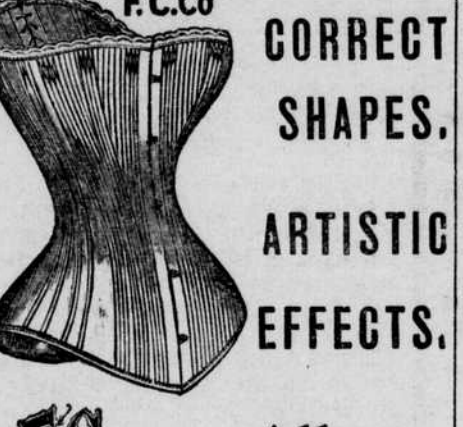
W 1/2 of section one and nw 12-30-15. Good location for sheep ranch. \$1500 will buy this if taken at once.

Best stock ranch in the county, known as the Brown ranch, south of Ewing, 480 acres. Good hay land with running water. At \$2800 for 30 days only.

M. Lyons, Emmett, Neb.

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CORRECT SHAPES. ARTISTIC EFFECTS.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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PATENTS

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Is made in 16 different styles and is guaranteed to turn all kinds of stock.

Nothing but Large, Galvanized Wire, of the Best Bessemer Steel, used in its construction.

A FENCE THAT ALWAYS KEEPS ITS SHAPE.

The hinge joint at each intersection of the wires provides for expansion and contraction and prevents stay wire from bending.

The crimp in the strand wire provides for expansion and contraction and prevents stay wire from moving out of place.

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