

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

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YNEILL NEBRASKA

Says Professor G. H. Darwin: "Radium is a substance which is perhaps millions of times more powerful than dynamite. Thus it is estimated that an ounce of radium would contain enough power to raise 10,000 tons a mile above the earth's surface. Another way of stating the same estimate is this: The energy needed to tow a ship of 12,000 tons a distance of 6,000 sea miles at fifteen knots is contained in twenty-two ounces of radium."

Berlin has recently lost one of her most ardent and methodical devotees of the fragrant weed by the death of Herr Grunn, whose daily allowance of tobacco consisted of six pipes, six cigars and six cigarettes. This amount he never varied, save on his birthday, when it was doubled, and on New Year's day, which, on the principle of starting the year temperately, was kept as a day of total abstinence.

Horses play an important part in whirling fishing along the Belgian coast. A procession of weather-beaten fishermen starts from the shore, each man mounted on the back of a trained horse, dragging the triangular purse-shaped net, which scoops in the shrimps as it passes over the sands. These fishermen on horseback frequently make hauls of several hundred weight in a single trip.

At the recent meeting of the German colonial congress in Berlin, Dr. Marinsky, formerly a missionary in South Africa, said, in speaking of the negro propaganda of "Africa for the Africans," there was no doubt whatever that the Ethiopian uprising would take place sooner or later in South Africa, menacing alike British, German and Portuguese authority.

Love of tobacco and wisdom often go together. Prince Bismarck was wont to boast that he had smoked something like fifty years consumed over 100,000 cigars, a number that works out an average of five a day—no great feat perhaps for one who was at one period a "chain" smoker, lighting each cigar from the glowing stump of the other just enjoyed.

Referring to the discussion in New York over the sex of angels, the London Standard remarks: "In old English paintings and stained glass, in the works of Oragna, and in the engravings of Albert Durer, angels were depicted as robust masculine figures, magnificent in their sturdy strength, irresistible power and unspakeable solemnity."

The London News calls attention to the fact that in the building that is now Wellington barracks, Dublin, was a jail it had the words, "Cease to do Evil—Learn to Do Well," chiseled over the gateway. When it became a barracks the authorities, perhaps realizing the uselessness of such advice in some cases, had the words removed.

Of all the creatures to be seen at zoological gardens, snakes are probably the most easy to ship from one country to another. Snakes take very little room, and throughout a long voyage give not the least trouble. They do not require to be fed, nor do they require looking after in any other way.

In a Berlin music hall the other night a conjurer was pretending to catch heavy iron balls on his face. But his assistant forgot to change one of the iron balls exhibited for a light globe, and after the conjurer had received the ball in his face he had to be taken to a hospital.

When a battalion of infantry was leaving England the other day for South Africa, a baboon, the regimental mascot, showed an amount of joy that was in striking contrast with the demeanor of his military friends. "He knows he's going back home," said a sergeant.

At the recent athletic tournament in the Vatican the pope took special interest in the bicycle contests and remarked that if the bicycle had existed when he was a boy it would have saved him great hardship, as he had every day to walk seven miles in all weathers to school.

It appears that the new statue of Camille Desmoullins, recently unveiled in Paris, shows the orator dressed in garments that did not come into fashion until after his head had dropped into the basket. So it has been removed that alterations may be made.

Unheard for nearly 250 years, the old "Tum Again, Whittington" chimes were rung once more, at noon, October 11, from the steeple at Bow church, London. The old chime, destroyed in the great fire of 1666, has been recast by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford.

Thomas M. Henry, a noted British marine painter, has just finished a picture of the naval battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801, which covers an area of 90 square feet, and has on it fifty-six pounds of paint. The industrious artist wore out fifty brushes on it.

While a dispute was going on in London as to whether Admiral Togo, while a cadet at Gravesend, was baptized a Catholic or a Protestant, Togo was visiting the city and he promised the spirits of his ancestors for his success in the war.

The New South Wales house of Assembly passed by 53 votes to 19, the second reading of the liquor act amendment bill, which provides for the total suppression of liquor licenses in a district without compensation, on a two-thirds majority.

Prizes amounting to \$8,000, offered by the king of Italy to exhibitors at the Milan exhibition next year, include one of \$2,000 for the best type of popular dwelling house adapted to the climate of northern Italy, and one of \$1,000 for motor boats.

Speaking the other night at Manchester, Winston Churchill, who is 34 years old, said: "In politics a man may be described as a young man in promise until he is past the age of 65. Youth less mature is often the object of hostile criticism."

Thinking at first that she was dreaming, an actress in Berlin watched some thieves packing up her valuables, but when convinced that what she saw was real she screamed for help. The thieves escaped with two diamond necklaces.

Franconian vinegrowers are getting alarmed at the steady encroachment of phylloxera. Already, in a single district near Würzburg, the government has to pay \$25,000 in indemnity for infected vines destroyed by its agents.

What will be the largest carpet in the world is being made in London. It will cover 63,000 square feet and will serve as the "carpet" for the new apartment in the Olympia, London. Its cost will be \$25,000.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR

FOREVER FORBIDDEN

A New Regulation Regarding Conveyance of Indian Heirship Lands.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW RULE

Violation of Prohibition Will Cause Title to Revert to Grantor or Heirs—Clause Inserted in Every Deed.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The commissioner of Indian affairs announced that the rules of regulation regarding the sale of Indian lands have been modified, requiring that all deeds of conveyance shall hereafter contain provisions forever prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises conveyed, and pursuant to this modification of the rules the following provision will hereafter be inserted in each deed:

"That no malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors shall be kept or disposed of on the premises conveyed; and any violation of this condition, either by the grantor or by any person claiming rights under said party of the second part, shall render the conveyance void and cause the premises to revert to the party of the first part, his heirs and assigns."

Section 7 of the act of congress of May 27, 1902, authorizes the sale, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior, by the legal heirs, of lands of deceased Indians, where trust patents have been issued covering such lands, but containing restrictions as to alienation. Under the provisions of this law there have been sold up to June 1, 1905, 212,437 acres of the value of \$3,450,596.

ENJOINS NEIGHBORS' ANIMALS.

Injunction Against Dogs, Hens and Ducks Granted in Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 8.—Former Attorney General Smyth has gone to the courts to get an injunction against the "dogs, hens, chickens and ducks" of his next door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Brien.

In his petition for injunction he intimated that when he would be entertaining a party at dinner the chickens of his neighbor would mount his front porch and peer into the house. Early in the morning he would be disturbed by a clamorous, throaty hanticleer on the sill of his bedroom window.

During the night he would be awakened with variations on Schubert's "Serenade," rendered by his neighbor's quartet of dogs. When he left his home he would be greeted by a symphony of cackles, clucks, quacks, barks and crows from half a hundred fowls and animals, enjoying a view of the lawn from his front porch.

He further says that almost daily they have come upon and remained for an indefinite time upon the said lawn, and that he has repeatedly requested the said O'Briens to prevent their animals from making his yard, lawn and front porch and steps a place for feeding, gathering and resting, but without avail.

WOMAN IS BEHEADED BY TRAIN

Mrs. Wacha Is Killed at Dangerous Crossing at Schuyler.

Schuyler, Neb., Nov. 8.—Mrs. Vaclav Wacha was struck and instantly killed at the mill crossing by the mail section of Union Pacific train No. 10. The body was thrown fully 125 feet, the head being knocked entirely off the trunk. The place where the accident occurred is a bad place, the mill being close by the track, and the noise of the machinery completely drowns the noise made by approaching trains.

According to Joseph Buresh, an employe of the mill, and the only eye witness of the accident, Mrs. Wacha attempted to cross the track and was nearly across with one foot on the other side when the train struck her. The train stopped and waited until the sheriff arrived. Considerable trouble was experienced in identifying the remains, as the clothing was the only means by which the face and head being crushed beyond recognition.

SCHELL FILES COMPLAINT.

Asks That Judge King Be Ousted from Office from Maladministration.

Pender, Neb., Nov. 8.—Rev. Joseph Schell has filed charges in the district court against John King, county judge, as the result of a hearing in the case of the heirs of an Indian, John Johnson, against D. A. Kelso, administrator, asking that Judge King be ousted from office. The petition alleges that at the date first set for hearing a report from the administrator the case was indefinitely continued, but later he was required to file a report in three hours; that on September 15 the case was continued at the request of Kelso over the protest of the attorneys for the children; that on September 21, when the case was again on for trial, the judge was absent attending a political convention in Lincoln.

It is further alleged that on September 22 a report was filed in absence of Kelso and the amount due the estate ascertained, and on September 23 further continuance was granted; but on the same day the case was again called and a different amount ascertained, the judge saying that he would enter the amount last ascertained as the amount due the children. The priest and the attorneys for the children, considering the matter settled, left the court, but it is further alleged, on September 25 the case was again opened by the judge in the absence of the attorneys for the children and Kelso permitted to amend his report; and that on the next day, still in the absence of attorneys for the children, items rejected September 23 were allowed.

The complaint alleges that the attorneys for the children were not permitted to hear the evidence introduced or make objection to any claims presented at the last hearing.

The complaint is made returnable November 13 and Judge King has until December 4 to answer.

FIRE FATAL TO THREE.

Entire Family Suffers Severely as Result of Using Kerosene on a Fire.

Monticello, Ky., Nov. 8.—Mrs. Arthur Massengill was burned to death, her husband and sister fatally and other members of the family seriously burned in a fire which destroyed their home. Mrs. Massengill attempted to kindle a fire in the stove with kerosene.

BUILDING COLLAPSES.

Floor Gives Way in a New Structure at Omaha, Killing Two Men Instantly.

Omaha, Nov. 7.—Four fire proof floors of a new six-story building being constructed at Sixteenth and Douglas streets, collapsed today, killing Albert Lumpkin and James McNamara.

HELD FOR PERJURY.

Vice President Taylor of Failed Chamberlain Bank Gives Bond.

Tecumseh, Neb., Nov. 8.—County Attorney J. C. Moore, acting on the orders of Judge B. F. Good, who presides over the trial of C. M. Chamberlain at Auburn two weeks ago, has brought proceedings against Frank L. Taylor of this county in the Johnson county court on the charge of perjury. Judge Good believed the testimony given by Taylor who was vice president of the failed Chamberlain bank, in cases in this county pending on the bank failure in the case of the bar in Auburn was different from that given by Taylor in court on the charge of perjury. Judge Good believed the testimony given by Taylor who was vice president of the failed Chamberlain bank, in cases in this county pending on the bank failure in the case of the bar in Auburn was different from that given by Taylor in court on the charge of perjury. Judge Good believed the testimony given by Taylor who was vice president of the failed Chamberlain bank, in cases in this county pending on the bank failure in the case of the bar in Auburn was different from that given by Taylor in court on the charge of perjury.

IS AN AGED MAN.

Man Who Stabbed Marshal Crippen, 1 About 70 Years Old.

Plainville, Neb., Nov. 8.—Carl Leisner, the aged German who stabbed Marshal Crippen Saturday afternoon lived about ten miles southeast of Plainville on his farm on Willow creek. He and his wife drove to town Saturday morning to do some trading. Leisner had a spite against the German Lutheran minister living near town, and before leaving home took an old army sabre that he had used in Germany and put it in his wagon with which to kill the preacher. This weapon he had sharpened for that purpose. Rev. Mr. Merz, the preacher, did not come to town, and probably saved his life.

Just before the stabbing occurred the old man, who is a giant in strength, went to his wagon, got the old sword and went into the Hansen meat market, brandishing it over his head and talking in a threatening manner. Sheriff Jones was in town, but the village constable sent for Crippen, who approached him from the rear. Crippen went around to the rear. Before the men could close in on him he ran at Crippen and swung the sword to cut his head. The blow was dodged, but the old man, who was an expert with the weapon, struck just into the body of the marshal just above his heart. The old man was overpowered and locked in the city jail and the wounded officer was taken to his home. Leisner was taken to the county seat, where he will be kept for the present. He is about 70 years old and a strong man. The tragedy occurred in a street in the presence of a crowd of people.

ACTIVITY IN FARM LANDS.

Free Corn Lands Gone and Price Continually Raising.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7.—Central Nebraska is at present enjoying a period of unusual activity in farm lands. Not only are the number of sales reported monthly far in excess of the corresponding months of previous years, but prices are advancing at a rate that is almost startling. The casual observer may be inclined to attribute this activity to the bounteous crop activity in farm lands. Not only are the number of sales reported monthly far in excess of the corresponding months of previous years, but prices are advancing at a rate that is almost startling. The casual observer may be inclined to attribute this activity to the bounteous crop activity in farm lands. Not only are the number of sales reported monthly far in excess of the corresponding months of previous years, but prices are advancing at a rate that is almost startling.

These conditions, it is true, may have had their influence in creating a demand for farm lands in this section, but the real underlying cause therefor is that the public is awakening to the fact that cheap farm lands within the corn belt as gauged by our present standard will soon be a thing of the past. People are beginning to realize that the great central farming section of the middle west, which produces practically the corn supply of the world, has almost reached its limit; that the government has not another acre of land within the corn belt to offer to its homesteaders and that the country has disposed of all their holdings within the corn-producing limits; that free corn lands are absolutely a thing of the past and that cheap corn land soon will be.

When the prospective land owner stops to consider that our population is increasing at the rate of 100,000 annually, that the uses for and the products which can be derived from corn are increasing annually, that lands in Central Illinois are selling today at from \$125 to \$150 per acre, while Iowa lands find equally ready sale at the rate of \$125 per acre, and that these prices are based upon the ability to raise corn, he realizes that central Nebraska lands which will produce acre for acre as much corn as the lands above referred to, and of better average grade, cannot long remain at present prices. He realizes that if he would own a farm within the great corn belt of the middle west he must purchase same quickly or pay a greatly enhanced price therefor.

SERVES NO NEGRESS.

Waitress Seized When She Ignores Order of Colored Person.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Miss Emma Wagner, 49 Rush street, employed in Berry's candy store, was arrested Saturday for refusing to serve a colored person. She was taken to Justice Richardson's court and the case, which is the first of its kind in Chicago for some time, will be heard November 11.

Miss Wagner was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Florence Jones. It is said Mrs. Jones went into the restaurant at Berry's, and after waiting three-quarters of an hour, was informed that colored persons were not served at the place. She procured a warrant from Justice Richardson and Constable John Noonan arrested Miss Wagner.

Sanger Berry, head of the firm, refused to sign Miss Wagner's bond, and for two weeks she was unable to find a bondsman, but at the last moment, when court was about to close, she was released upon bail of \$400.

DEATH IN COLLISION.

One Person Killed and Six Injured at Troy, O.

Troy, O., Nov. 8.—One person was killed and six injured by a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway in the western part of Troy. The cab of the northbound train was smashed to pieces, and Frank Turkins, of Lima, the engineer, was killed. Morris Frawley, of Toledo, fireman on the southbound train, had his legs smashed, and the left leg was amputated.

The collision occurred on a curve and it is said to have been the result of a misunderstanding of orders.

CORNER IN BROOM

CORN IN NEBRASKA

Community About Alvo, Produces Large Share of World's Supply.

FORTUNES MADE IN CROP

This Year Has Been Unusually Profitable, but Recent Seasons Are Recalled When Farmers Met Severe Reverses.

Alvo, Neb., Nov. 7.—Broom corn growers of the greatest of the three sections where the brush is produced in the United States have won this year. The brush is now worth \$100 per ton and it is thought it will go to \$125 to \$150 before spring. This means windings amounting to over \$1,200,000 to the farmers in the broom corn region of Nebraska.

Broom corn earnings are windings, because the raising of broom corn is the greatest gambling game played by the farmers of the west. The New York Stock exchange, the faro banks and other games where the last dollar is laid on the turn of a card or fluctuation of the market, are not the cause of greater anxiety and excitement than is the growing of broom corn in Nebraska. The other two sections where corn is grown are in Illinois and Kansas. But the largest section is in the richest farming district of Nebraska, where land is worth from \$50 to \$85 per acre.

GROWERS TAKE CHANCES.

Growers take not only the chance of market changes, which are affected by the other productions and by speculative buying, but the greatest chance is taken in the weather during the last two weeks before the crop is harvested.

Corn here grows as high as sixteen feet. The stocks are frail and easily broken. The brush must ripen in the September sun just long enough to thresh well and to enable the growers to cure it properly.

While the thousands of acres of broom corn are standing the last few days the farmers are watching it closely and literally holding their breath. Many of them are made or ruined in a few hours, as though they had placed their fortunes on the green and it had come black. A strong September wind, accompanied by a little rain, quickly destroys the crop. Fields worth \$6,000 to \$10,000 in the evening may be laid low while the farmer sleeps the last night before harvest begins. But this year the farmers have won, both in the market and against the destroying elements.

FORTUNE IN BROOM CORN.

E. L. Rouse, a large farmer near this place, has won \$3,200 on broom corn this year, and he only planted eighty acres. This produced thirty-two tons of brush, and it is worth \$100 per ton.

C. H. Wood, who lives three miles north of Alvo, is one of the best winners at broom corn. He planted 400 acres of corn at a cost of nearly \$2,300, including the rent for the ground. But he won about six for one. His 400 acres produced 130 tons of brush, which is just as good as \$13,000 worth of corn. If this brush should it may be worth more than \$100 per ton. Mr. Wood has made three big windings in five years. The first year he played broom corn he agreed to pay \$4,000 for eighty acres of land. He put the whole of the eighty acres in broom corn. Brush that year was worth \$135 that year and he had thirty-one tons to sell.

MANY LOST ONE YEAR.

But there have been years of loss. Wind and rain laid the fields of Cass county low three years ago. The corn stood up straight the evening of September 14 and was blown down by a north wind in the gentle breezes. Hundreds of harvesters who had worked in the fields of Kansas were on the scene to harvest the corn. Many growers had borrowed money with which to pay and feed their men. But wind and rain had taken the broom corn out of the game, and an army of men were thrown out of work; land owners lost the price of the seed, rent from their lands and pay for their season's work; renters were ruined, and banks lost heavily. The bank failures, severe suicides and no less than a dozen disappearances of growers, mark the record of that fatal year of playing, when nature had the percentage in her grasp. Other years have been disastrous when brokers kept the price down and all three sections produced large crops. Growers then received but \$25 to \$30 per ton. As it takes nearly three acres of ground to produce a ton of brush, no farmer can afford to raise and harvest the corn for \$30 per ton.

METHOD OF HARVEST.

The harvest time is an exciting period. It takes nearly twenty men to harvest forty acres of broom corn. Most of them are experienced workers and must be paid and fed well by the farmers or they will form associations and strike. They receive from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day, owing to their skill. And it takes a sharp brush to sweep the broom corn table, and afterward gathered by a wagon and taken to the threshing machine, a simple cylinder of spikes. In this way the brush from which the brooms are made for sweeping the dirty country is produced and fortunes made and lost in a season.

OFFERED 80-CENT GAS.

New Proposition in Franchise Fight in Hands of Council.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7.—The announcement that a proposition to supply Omaha with 80-cent gas was in the hands of one of the councilmen renewed interest in the gas fight. The council probably will be asked to allow the people to vote on the question of granting a franchise to a new corporation. It is beginning to appear doubtful whether the gas company will be able to count a majority of the council on its side.

FACTS ABOUT COTTON.

From Harper's Weekly.

The world's cotton production for 1904, entering commercial channels, was 18,041,859 bales, with a total consumption of 15,474,980 bales. This indicates a surplus in the world's factory supply of cotton amounting to 2,566,879 bales. The total production and consumption of cotton, however, does not represent the full statistics for the world. Large quantities of cotton are grown and consumed in China, Japan, Asiatic Russia and other eastern countries, and in South and Central America, which do not enter into commercial channels, and cannot be estimated with any certainty.

NEBRASKA SMALL GRAIN

Bureau Intimates Wheat Yield at Forty One Million Bushels.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 7.—The state bureau of labor and statistics has issued its report on the yield and value of wheat and oats for 1905. A perusal of the report shows that the total production of winter wheat this year is 36,620,319 bushels at a value of \$23,239,233.30, and the production of spring wheat is 4,715,428 bushels with a value of \$2,239,066.90, making a total wheat yield of 41,335,747 bushels as compared with 31,825,550 bushels in 1904.

The total value of the wheat crop this year is \$25,940,629.90 as compared with \$25,465,455.47 in 1904.

The total acreage of wheat in the state as shown by the report is 2,691,871 acres as compared with 2,624,667 acres in 1904. The report shows that the average yield per acre of winter wheat was 21.02 bushels and of spring wheat 13.46 bushels.

Clay county leads in production of winter wheat, its total being 1,796,790 bushels, with Hamilton county a close second, producing 1,762,849 bushels.

In the production of spring wheat Knox county leads with 588,683 bushels. Hamilton had an acreage of 34,318 and an average yield of 11.6 bushels per acre. Sheridan county ranks second in the production of spring wheat with 378,339 bushels to its credit. The county's acreage was 24,469 with an average yield of 15.5 bushels per acre and the value of the crop was \$294,477.30. The average yield for the state is considerably larger than in 1904, when it was 15.7 bushels per acre on the total wheat crop.

The total oats crop of Nebraska this year is 78,552,878 bushels with a value of \$19,638,459.50.

The acreage for 1905 was 2,420,621 with an average yield for the state of 32.45 bushels per acre. This yield is an increase of 11,742,813 bushels over the crop of 1904, the total yield that year being 66,810,065 bushels at a value of \$16,762,516.25. The acreage in 1904 was 2,146,324, which shows an increase of 274,300 acres over last year's crop.

The leading county in the production of oats is Knox with a total yield of 3,712,633 bushels and an average yield of 36.5 bushels per acre.

Cedar county ranks second with a production of 2,791,388 bushels. The increase in the average yield per acre in the state is 1.33 bushels.

YIELD OF RYE AND BARLEY.

Nebraska Makes a Gain in These Cereals Over Last Year.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6.—The total yield, value and average yield of the rye and barley crops of Nebraska for the year 1905 is shown in a report issued by the state bureau of labor and statistics.

The report shows the total yield of barley as 5,926,331 bushels at a value of \$2,192,742.47, having had an average yield of 31.49 bushels per acre, with an acreage of 188,360. In 1904 the production of that crop was 5,502,725 bushels with a value of \$1,815,399.25 and an average yield of 27.5 bushels per acre. The acreage in that year was 198,844.

This comparison shows that, in spite of a decrease in the acreage of barley this year, the total yield is larger, as the increase in average per acre yield is 3.5 bushels, which results in an increase of 423,606 bushels in total yield, and \$376,342.22 in value to the producers.

The 1905 rye crop in Nebraska is larger than that of 1904 by 438,710 bushels and its value to the farmers is greater by \$28,226. The total yield this year is 2,474,512 bushels, as compared with 2,035,802 bushels in 1904.

The value of the crop is given by the bureau as \$1,484,707.26, as compared with \$1,214,412.29 for the crop of 1904.

The average yield per acre for the state this year was 17.33 bushels. In 1904 it was 16.6 bushels.

The leading counties in production of rye are Custer, Dawson, Frontier, Holt, Howard, Red Willow and Sheridan.

CLOCK 154 YEARS OLD.

Has Ticked Regularly Since Birth on Washington.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 6.—S. S. Peters is the owner of a clock which is 154 years old and still running. It is a pendulum clock and a good time keeper. It has come down by direct line of descent from the original purchaser through the oldest male member of the Peters' family, for two generations of time.

The clock was built by Felix Owen in the famous town of York, England, in 1751, and was purchased by the Peters family in 1766. Seventy years afterwards Peters came to America settling at Jamestown, Va. A few years later he with William Byrd founded the town of Petersburg, Va. On the death of Newton Peters, in 1725, the clock became the property of his son, Adam and on his death in 1786, Abalom's son, Zachariah, came into possession. Later his son Tunis acquired ownership of the then aged clock. Tunis Peters with others moved to Ohio and settled and on his death in 1802 his son, also Tunis, became the possessor of the valued clock.

The next successor to the ownership was Jonathan L. Peters who died in 1883. The clock then became the property of S. S. Peters who is employed on a newspaper in Omaha.

It will thus be seen that the clock has counted the hours of seven generations of men of the Peters' family. It has ever been keeping time when the battle of Concord and Lexington was being fought.

The body of the clock is of hand carved cherry. The works are of brass. So well did Felix Owen do his work of the mechanism that the only repairs that have ever been made to the clock are in the nature of occasionally renewing the cords by which the weights are suspended. It is an eight day clock and must be wound once every week. The face of the clock shows the phases of the moon and planets. The face of the clock upon which the figures are in white is of enamel and is badly cracked, the cracks the grim symbols of a long life of usefulness. The clock is eight feet high and eighteen inches wide. The pendulum is four feet long.

INSANE MAN STABS MARSHAL.

Plainville, Neb., Nov. 4.—While attempting to take away a broom corn table, an insane man, Marshall F. H. Crippen of this place was wounded just below the heart and is not expected to live.

Leisner is an old German farmer who has resided in the vicinity of Plainville for some time. This afternoon he came to town armed with a sword. Attention was soon attracted to him by his waving the sword about his head and yelling loudly. Marshal Crippen was notified and went up to the man to take the sword away.

"You'll not get which the figures are in the next moment he had pierced the marshal below the heart.

As the officer fell to the ground, a number of onlookers rushed forward and captured Leisner. The latter, it is said, was not drunk and the act is supposed to have been done while he was temporarily insane.

RUSH TO PAY TAXES.

O'Neill, Neb., Nov. 4.—During the past few days and at the present time the county treasurer of this county is overburdened with people wanting an opportunity to pay their taxes. The sale under the tax law was held yesterday and as soon as two sales were made the sale was adjourned until the office force would have time to work up the mail. Several parties are said to be here with large sums of money to invest in tax sales, but no information can be given as to what but few have any opportunity to get loose of their money.

LIGHT FOR SON

WHO NEVER CAME

Aged Woman at Omaha Dies, Awaiting Return of Loved Boy.

LEFT LAMP IN WINDOW

For Eight Years It Burned Every Night from Dusk Until Dawn in Hopes Son Would See Its Beacon Light.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 3.—Waiting and watching to the end for a missing son who never came, Mrs. Naomi Welles passed away at her home here. Her death was caused by old age.

For years Mrs. Welles had nightly sat in her little cottage on the hill with a lamp burning brightly in the window in the hope that her son, who left her roof eight years ago, returning would see the glow in the darkness and come back to comfort his old mother.

The son, Frank, left home to make his fortune. Nothing was ever heard from him. When Frank left home he floated down the river on a flat boat in company with two other young men. Some time afterwards Mrs. Welles received word that her boy had been murdered in St. Joseph.

She left with the intention of bringing the body home, but after viewing the remains of the man who had been killed, declared that it was not her son.

From that day until her