

A DESPERATE FIGHT

New York Strikers Make a Desperate Onslaught.

THEIR LEADER IS KILLED

A Boiler Explodes at the Insane Asylum With Fatal Effect-- A Great Female Bandit Meets Her Death.

The Car Strikers Fight.

New York, Feb. 6.—A large crowd of strikers and their sympathizers attacked a car of the Forty-second-st. line at the boulevard and Sixty-second-st. about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There are few buildings in the neighborhood and no policemen were in sight to aid the solitary officer on the car, Thomas K. Schneider. There was but one passenger an old lady. She got out when the car stopped and escaped unhurt. In a moment the windows of the car were shattered and a shower of stones was falling upon the officer, driver and conductor. Schneider used his club freely, but could make no headway against the mob.

THE FIGHT GROWS WARM.

The driver and conductor defended themselves as best they could. A rioter got behind Schneider and smashed his helmet with a brick. At the same time another hurled a stone which struck the officer full in the mouth, knocking out several teeth. Schneider took out his revolver and fired twice over the heads of the mob. A few of the rioters ran away when the firing began, but most of them stood firm and quickly made another rush for the car. As they advanced Schneider aimed at the leader and fired three times in quick succession. The driver and conductor also fired.

THE MOB REPULSED.

The mob wavered and then fled in all directions. One wounded man was left on the spot, and two less seriously injured were helped away by their friends. Schneider stood over the prostrate and unconscious man until a detachment of reserves came up. It was found that the wounded man was James McGowan, aged 25, who had been a hostler in the belt line stables, and was out on a strike. He was taken to a hospital, where he died. He was single. His two brothers are hostlers for the Ninth-ave. road. His parents live in Ireland, and he had been in America five years.

THE FATAL SHOT.

The bullet which killed him had struck his arm and ranged upward into the brain. Schneider went to police headquarters and gave himself up.

Supt. Murray sent an officer with him to the Essex Market police court where he was arraigned before Justice Patterson. He stated that he had fired several shots in self defense, but could not tell whether McGowan had been struck by one of his bullets or not.

Louis Brennan, a brother of the Charities Commissioner Brennan, was an eye witness of the fight. He describes the affair as above and he was positive that McGowan was shot by the conductors who fired in self defense.

Several other witnesses testified that it was Schneider's bullet that struck McGowan.

SCHNEIDER DISCHARGED.

Justice Patterson discharged Schneider and issued an order for the arrest of the conductor. Schneider is 28 years old and has been a policeman two years and has an excellent record. The attack on the car was carefully planned. Mr. Doolittle, who lives in a house overlooking the scene and witnessed the whole affair says he saw men coming from all directions as if by prearrangement. They concentrated and one man took the lead directing their movements. They drew two trucks over the track just in time to stop the car and at a signal from the leader every man drew from his coat a brick or stone and bombarded the car. The conductor and driver were arrested last evening and locked up at police headquarters to be arraigned tomorrow morning.

A LINCOLN DISASTER.

Explosion of the Boiler at the Insane Asylum With Fatal Results.

Three Men Killed.

LINCOLN, Feb. 5.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon an unaccountable accident occurred at the insane asylum, nearly three miles southwest of the city that is one of the most terrible tragedies ever known in the history of the state.

The boiler house at the asylum is a mass of ruins, the result of the explosion of

the boiler therein, and three human lives paid the penalty; two of whom were patients of the asylum. The excitement at the hospital was intense, and the condition of the patients there was not enviable, with the coldest night of the year starting them in the face and no means of any kind at hand to provide heat for the rooms.

T. K. Saunders, a patient from Pawnee county, and W. H. Huntly, a patient from Saline county, were scalded instantly to death. The former was 41 years of age and was committed to the asylum in 1883. Huntly was 31 and came to the asylum in 1882. John Norrin, chief engineer, at his post was fatally scalded and suffered intense pain till 9 o'clock tonight when he died. He was thrown clear through the building by the force of the explosion but no bones were broken. John C. Hall, a patient from Omaha, was slightly injured.

George Davis, the second engineer, had his head badly cut and his arm broken. He states that they had just blown of engine No. 2, and started fires under the other boilers, and everything seemed to be working all right, when he heard a noise in the dome of engine No. 2, and sprang to the door to call the chief engineer, and a moment later everything was in ruins.

The asylum suffered but little damage. A few window lights were shattered, but this was all. Forty heating stoves have been taken to the asylum since nightfall. Everything possible has been done for the comfort of the patients of the institution.

The damage is estimated at \$2,000. It is said that a terrible state of excitement exists at the asylum. Some of the patients are fairly frenzied. A number of the citizens of the city have gone to the scene within the past hour. The humanity of the city is manifest on every hand.

The Greatest Female Bandit in History at Last Wiped Out.

FR. SMITH, Ark., Feb. 6.—Information was received here yesterday from Eufaula, I. T., to the effect that Belle Starr was killed there Sunday night, but full particulars of the killing could not be obtained.

Belle Starr was one of the most noted characters of the day, and for twenty-five years or more has led a life of daring adventure and lawlessness that has made her name as familiar in the Southwest as the James and Younger boys were a few years ago.

Belle Starr was the wife of Cole Younger, and figured with him in many of his daring adventures and hairbreadth escapes. When Cole Younger's career ended she went to the Indian territory, and became associated with the notorious John Middleton, to whom it is said she was married. Middleton was an outlaw with big rewards upon his head from three states. With Belle's assistance, however, he managed to elude capture, but about five years ago while attempting to swim the Politan river, twenty miles from here, Middleton and his horse were both drowned. Belle Starr then made up with Sam Starr, her former husband, and with him was soon arrested for horse stealing and was sentenced to the house of correction at Detroit, Mich. After serving her sentence she returned to her home in the wilds of the Indian territory, and her house has been a refuge for some of the worst outlaws of the land.

Joe will surprise you on his grand opening of spring and summer goods. Nothing in his line that Joe won't be able to show you—goods that his competitors won't dare offer to the public. Joe's low prices will make his competitors wonder how he can sell so low.

COAL! COAL!

Must have this coal burned up, so hear goes
The Best Missouri Coal.....\$4 50
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Plenty of hard coal on hand; also Canon City and Illinois Coal at reasonable prices. Stove Wood prepared.
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1w TIMOTHY CLARK.

Joe the One Price Clothier is connected with four of the largest retail clothing houses in Illinois and Missouri, which enables him to buy cheaper than any of his competitors. 3-1w

Plenty of feed, flour, graham and meal at Heisel's mill. tf

Be wise and buy your overshoes of Merges. tf

—The man who has not seen "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is considered more of a curiosity itself.

If you consult your own interests you will buy your foot-wear of Merges. tf

A NOVEL SIGNAL ROCKET.

It Does Not Need a Stick, and Its Explosion Can Be Heard Twelve Miles.

A new signal has recently been brought out by the Cotton Powder company, of Queen Victoria street, London. The distinguishing features of this invention are that no stick is required and there is no back fire. The rocket takes the form of a metal cylinder, in the base of which is the propelling charge. Above this is a charge of tonite, and above this again a star composition. The rocket is placed in phosphor bronze socket, which may be screwed or let into the rail of the ship. When it is required to fire it a firing tube is placed in the center of the rocket, and to the top of this a lanyard is hooked. The propelling charge is fired by simply pulling the lanyard, and the signal is propelled upward at one impulse. The wire fuse by which the toniting charge is exploded is at the same time ignited and this burns until the rocket has reached the maximum height, which is 600 feet.

The stars are thrown out, giving a brilliant illumination, and the tonite charge then explodes. The noise of the explosion is equal to the firing of a six pound gun; but being high, is heard at a great distance; indeed in one instance a disabled vessel brought another to her assistance from a distance of twelve miles. These rockets are so portable and easy to fire—no match or port fire being required—that they are very suitable for boats, and doubtless many lives would have been saved had they been in use in cases where shipwrecked crews have had to take to the boats. The board of trade has authorized its surveyors to pass these rockets distress signals in lieu of both guns and rockets, so that many lines of steamships have landed their guns and use these signals instead.

The National Lifeboat institution is also introducing them with red stars, which is the distinctive signal to summon a lifeboat crew. A further advantage in this form of rocket is that a combination of colors and number of stars can be so arranged as to form a code on the principle of the Morse alphabet, a feature which may prove of great importance in naval maneuver and for torpedo boat operations. The full sized rockets are seven inches long and two inches in diameter. A smaller size, which is called the "rocket light signal," is also made. This has no explosive charge. Another modification of the idea consists of a sound signal, which has no stars. This takes the place of a gun.—Engineering.

Gambler's Homage to Joss.

The rites of pagan worship were celebrated in Chinatown until a late hour last evening, and formed an interesting spectacle. The Celestial gamblers were paying homage to their joss to secure luck in the games. Small paper bonfires were started at intervals all up and down both sides of Second street, each of which was tended by two Mongolians.

The bonfires were made of a certain kind of prepared paper, which is supposed to possess a peculiar quality of sacredness. Before each fire a bundle of joss sticks and several red and white wax candles were lighted. A large salver of edibles was brought out and placed beside each fire for the supply of the gastronomic wants of the god. The salvers contained dishes of nuts, plates of prepared meats, bowls of cooked rice, apples, and several empty cups. One of the attendants poured tea from a pot into each of the cups, and then lifted each plate and dish separately, giving them all reverential swings in the direction of the bonfires.

The food was then taken back into the houses to complete the feasts already begun. These rites are gone through with on two nights of each month, and are supposed to be extremely efficacious in the procuring of luck for the manipulators of cards, dice, and fan-tan paraphernalia.—Portland Oregonian.

Engines in the Lamp Posts.

M. G. A. Tabourin proposes to the Paris municipal council to fit each lamp post with a light dynamo and gas engine. He has contrived a dynamo of minute parts and a gas engine ten inches in diameter for coupling up with it, and would put a dynamo and gas engine in the post under each of the gas lamps, as used at present in that city, utilizing the gas supply for feeding the gas engine. He shows by tables of cost and quantity, which he says are correct, that far more light in the form of electricity, can be had by the use of this product of coal applied to the dynamo than when the gas is directly used for light. Then he sets out to show that the cost of apparatus would not be as large as, at the first blush, it would seem, and, considering the price paid per acre light per year, not costly, far less so than the Jablochhoff candle installation in l'Avenue de l'Opera some years ago. Should his scheme prove practicable, we might be enabled to give up the discussion of burying wires, so far as high tension currents are concerned, for it would require any.—Scientific American.

An Old Man's Wooing.

Perry J. Chace, a retired Providence merchant, the owner of many houses and various other buildings, a widower and a man of 82 winters, recently decided that he wanted a wife, and so he asked a lady friend of his if she knew of any good woman about his age

whom he might marry. She said that Mrs. Sarah Ann Tilton, of Boston, was certainly good, was 83 years old, and might possibly wish to marry. "I'll see if she'll let you call on her," said the friend, "and if so will take you there and introduce you." When she saw Mrs. Tilton the widow laughed at the idea, but said Mr. Chace might call. At his second call he proposed, and at the third arrangements for the wedding were made, and within three weeks from the first call the venerable couple were married, and are now living happily in Providence.—Boston Globe.

The Incomprehensible.

Science can trace an epidemic to a germ so small that a thousand might find lodgment on the point of a cambric needle. But no science has yet been able to assign the faintest reason for epidemics of another form, such as so often spread sudden death and swift destruction. The most learned in this respect, are no wiser than the most ignorant. The colored roustabout is the peer of the scientist in knowing that when, after a long cessation of such horrors, a noble steamer is suddenly wrecked by a boiler explosion, or burned to the water's edge, that another such disaster is almost certain to occur before many days have passed. So with fires that cause lamentable loss of life. These so seldom occur save in an epidemic form, that the exception proves the rule. Before the question, "Why is this so?" the wisest man that ever won a formidable succession of big letters as a following to his name, is as dumb as a mollusk. It may be that some day or generation will bring forth a mind capable of a solution of this mystery, and that the germs of a disaster epidemic will be discovered, and, being discovered, be also studied, pursued and destroyed. In the light of what has been accomplished by science, who can say confidently that the now occult causes of disaster epidemics shall not be discovered by some savant of the future?—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Small Timber Better Than Large.

The statement that a 12 by 12 inch beam built up of 2 by 12 planks spiked together is stronger than a 12 by 12 inch solid timber will strike a novice as exceedingly absurd, says The Mississippi Valley Lumberman. Every millwright and carpenter knows it also, whether he ever tested it by actual experience or not. The inexperienced will be fooled simply because the adjacent vertical longitudinal portions of the wood have been separated by a saw; and if this were the only thing about it, it would not be stronger, but the old principle that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link comes into consideration. Most timbers have knots in them or are sawed at an angle to the grain, so that they will split diagonally under a comparatively light load. In a built up timber no large knots can weaken the beam, except so much of it as is composed of one plank, and planks whose grain runs diagonally will be strengthened by the other pieces spiked to it.

Incendiarism in New York.

A fire underwriter is quoted in The Tribune as saying that one-half the fires reported are intentionally started by the owners of the property in which they take place. That is seen to be an important item when one considers that the fire losses in this city amount to \$120,000,000 last year. The underwriter says that in the long run the companies will raise their rates until they are able to pay both the honest and dishonest policy holders, but that will fall heavily on the honest ones. He says that it is not in the power of the insurance companies to prevent arson, but it is in the power of the government.—New York Sun.

Humming Birds as Pets.

A young lady of New York amuses herself with humming birds as pets. They build their nests in the lace curtains and have raised little families in the parlor. There are plants for them to fly about in, and every day the florist sends a basket of flowers for them to extract the honey from. They are like little rainbows flying about the room, and they light on the head of their dainty mistress with perfect freedom. She has an especial affinity for the feathered race, and pigeons, canaries and bullfinches are included among her household favorites.—Boston Budget.

Large Railway Stations.

The largest railway station in the world is the one at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It covers a superficies of 335,916 square feet. Hitherto, the largest stations have been the Saint Pancras at London (166,625 square feet) and the Silesia station at Berlin (130,000 square feet). That of Frankfurt is double the size of the first named.—La Semaine des Constructeurs.

A mammoth sweet potato was taken home by Lewis Smith, of May's Landing, N. J., who gave it to his wife to be roasted. She placed it in the oven of the stove without breaking the skin. Shortly afterward the family was startled by a terrific explosion. The potato had burst, blowing off both oven doors and stirring things up generally in the kitchen.

Mme. Carlotta Patti de Munck says that "to many American girls who come to Paris for study the attractions of the great dry goods stores are more absorbing than the selection of a good singing professor."

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at Cost. My Winter Goods, such as Blankets, Flannels and Cantons, will be sold regardless of First Cost. Flannels from 12½c. per yard to 33c., former price 20 to 60c. Blankets in proportion. It is getting to be about the time of the year when you need or buy these goods for spring, and we save you money on every yard you purchase from us.

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