

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Sutherland is to have a paper. Gold has been discovered at Alma. Perry Woodcock of Fremont ran into a trap joint at Omaha and dropped \$225. It will take until Christmas to harvest the big corn crops in Harlan county. H. D. Scott of Thedford had four head of cattle all shot to pieces by a freight engine. The poet laureate of Iowa claims to have unloaded 200 of his books upon Nebraska citizens. A pupil of the high school at Blair was soundly punished for smoking cigarettes on the campus. Attorney Seymour of Nebraska City is proud of the fact that he read law under Allen G. Thurman. A strong effort is being made to build up a sentiment in Plainview adverse to visiting any more saloons. Ethan Allen, it seems, is still on earth. He lives in Franklin county and is one of the early settlers. W. M. Maupin, who last served time on the Fremont Herald, is now proprietor of the Bulletin at Perry, Ia. Rev. Byron Beall is working in the field out west where the harvest is steady and the laborers are few. B. F. Roscoe, a Swanton butcher, was ashward in swinging the cleaver and lashed two fingers on his left hand. Many of the Ponea Indians are looking longingly for their coming issue of rations. Some of them are suffering for food. There are 170 cases on the bar docket in Jefferson county, and the tax payers view with alarm the expense of "clearing it up." Gage county has two sets of supervisors who are meeting and adjourning from day to day until a contest case is settled. An evangelist from Missouri is giving the people of Madison such a religious shaking up as they haven't had for many a day. It is reported that the starch factory at Superior will be purchased by parties able to operate it, with the dawning of another year. Judge Welby will wage a contest and try and overcome the majority of two for Norris, which stands between him and the bench. J. Davidson of Palmyra, son of the hotel keeper, fell and broke his leg while skating. This makes the third time he has broken his leg. Ira Thomas of the Craig Times has purchased the Oakland Independent and will move the Times plant to Oakland and consolidate the two papers. Sam Anderson of Washington county is in hard luck. Out of a herd of over one hundred marketable swine he has but nineteen that survived the cholera plague. Lars Jacobson, brother to Postmaster Jacobson at Vacoma, lost a team of horses on May 13 last and has never been able to obtain any clue to their whereabouts. The university regents and Chancellor MacLean have decided to establish farmers' institutes, found a dairy school, a school of agriculture and a school of mechanic arts. Wilsonville presents a lecture course to the public which, for excellence, is said to beat. The list of speakers is headed by Gen. John M. Thayer. Then Rev. B. S. Haywood, Dean McBrien and others. Work on the bridge across the Missouri at South Sioux City is becoming very hazardous. Two men fell from a swinging scaffold the other day. One was fatally injured, the other has a broken leg. A man named William Boyd, stopping temporarily at Rushville, tried to end his life by taking strychnine. When the deadly drug commenced to get up action, he was glad to have a doctor come and call him back. C. B. McKinstry and Mr. Brown, of Sutherland, while out driving were thrown from the buggy and sustained severe injuries. Mr. Brown suffered a dislocated and fractured leg and Mr. McKinstry was considerably bruised. Frank Shaffer and John Peterson were riding in a road cart near Blair when a dog frightened the horse and both men were thrown out on the prairie. Shaffer was unhurt, but Peterson's arm was badly fractured at the elbow. George Taylor of Callaway, who served a term in the hotel de Loheligh for stealing hogs, had received word from above that the "second coming" would occur on the 15th inst., but as the date has come and gone, he must have been misinformed. James C. Devers, a switchman in the Burlington yards at Lincoln, was run over by the cars Friday morning and instantly killed. No one knows just how it happened, as he was found dead on the track a while afterwards, but blood on the end of a car that had been backing indicates that that must have been the cause of his death. "Grandpa" Osk of inland was ninety years old on the 12th inst. He used tobacco about sixty years, and though in comfortable health, thinks but for three years of dissipation he might look forward to celebrating his 100th anniversary with less dread of the possible infirmities to which one is susceptible who has passed the meridian of life.

THE SENATE DELAYS.

VENEZUELA COMMISSION BILL LAID OVER.

Senators Sherman, Morgan and Others Express the Belief That There Will Be No War—Lodge of Massachusetts Wants Quick Action. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—As soon as the Senate journal had been read and approved the clerk of the House announced the passage by the House of the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of the commission to investigate the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, which was recommended by the President and the Vice President immediately laid it before the senate. Mr. Sherman moved its reference to the committee on foreign relations, but in the absence of Mr. Morgan, chairman of the foreign relations committee, Mr. Cockrell requested Mr. Sherman to withdraw his motion until the arrival of the senator from Alabama. This was done. As soon as Mr. Morgan arrived the resolution was laid before the Senate again and Mr. Morgan moved to refer it to the foreign relations committee. The bill should, in his opinion, be deliberated upon long enough to secure an absolutely correct judgment, and he concurred with Mr. Sherman in the belief that it should first have due consideration, but he wanted it distinctly understood that he would oppose such a reference unless it was made with the distinct understanding that Congress should not take the holiday recess until it was reported back. In the Hawaiian affair, Mr. Morgan said, Mr. Cleveland in the exercise of his power, had sent to Hawaii a commissioner to obtain certain information. He took that action without the advice and consent of the Senate, and when Mr. Blount's report was made the debate upon it was largely devoted to the questions of the President's powers, purposes, etc. In other words, if Mr. Blount had been appointed in virtue of an act of Congress, Congress, and not the executive, would have been responsible and there could have been no possible issue between the legislative and executive branches of the government. The question now presented, therefore, was whether Congress should at this time declare the policy of the United States, or leave it in the President's hands as still in the field of diplomacy. He did not want it understood, however, that a difference of feeling existed between congress and the executive. It was only a question of method, not principle now. So far as the Monroe doctrine was concerned, that had been definitely settled by the action of the president. Cleveland's message, and more particularly Mr. Olney's note to the British prime minister, placed the Monroe doctrine in a clear, substantial and unequivocal light before the world, and any action congress might take in affirming it, whether by the passage of the house bill, amended or unamended, it could not be mistaken. Mr. Morgan congratulated the country that the consummation had been reached. He said he was incapable of expressing the gratitude he felt over this clear cut and definite enunciation of an American doctrine founded on love and reverence for American ideas of government and rooted and grounded in the spirit of the American institutions. It was a conclusion comporting with the dignity of the United States as a government and the prestige of the people as a nation. At last the great American doctrine fixed in absolutely the attitude of the United States and warned the world that it would be maintained and enforced. After reading extracts from Secretary Olney's dispatches, he said that the Secretary's conclusions were in harmony with his own views. This was an American doctrine, such as the Secretary of State formulated and one which when it became applicable in a material way to a country on the Western hemisphere, it behooved all to support. Mr. Sherman expressed the belief that there would be no war, and that the matter could be adjusted peacefully. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts followed in a vigorous speech. He said that he was not in haste, but he thought the time for the commission to report should be limited, and gave notice of an amendment providing that the commission should report by April 1. He did not think that the Monroe doctrine could be upheld as a proposition of international law, but he believed that it should be supported as the Declaration of Independence was supported, because it was an American doctrine. Mr. Voorhees spoke in favor of immediate action. Great Britain took months to say that she would not arbitrate. He thought this country should not make any further delay, but appoint a commission to see what belonged to Great Britain, and give her that and no more. He did not believe there was any danger of war, but thought the dignity of the United States demanded that Congress should act without any further delay. Mr. Allen of Nebraska objected to a second reading of the bill, which would carry it over until to-morrow. In a short speech he said that he did not expect there would be any war. He thought the amendment proposed by Mr. Lodge meant that there would be more of a political war than anything else. Mr. Hawley of Connecticut said that it was not so much a case of war as information. No one knew what were the facts, Great Britain herself did not know. He wanted the bill referred because it was dignified and proper way. Amendments could then be considered. Mr. Chandler had read a petition in the British Parliament urging arbitration of all disputes between Great Britain and the United States and Mr. Terrell said that congress should uphold the President. He never expected to see a President who would not uphold the Monroe doctrine as an American doctrine. Facts were what was now wanted to bear of the doctrine which the present case. After some further debate the Venezuelan bill was laid over till to-morrow, when it will be referred to the foreign relations committee.

VENEZUELA REJOICES.

The Little Republic Will Over the President's Message. CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 20.—The news of the Cleveland message, uncompromisingly upholding Venezuela and the Monroe doctrine, created the wildest joy and enthusiasm here. It has produced new confidence in the future of the country. The Venezuelan foreign office declares that it will sustain the dignity and sovereignty of the republic by force if necessary. One hundred and fifty thousand soldiers can be put into the field. The government declines to speak officially in regard to the Uran incident, but it is almost sure that it will refuse to concede the indemnity of \$50,000 recently demanded by Great Britain. It is reported that England's warships are on their way here. The arrival of the American naval squadron is anxiously awaited. The Venezuelan press calls upon the people to show their patriotism on this great occasion and their gratitude towards the noble Republic of the Northwest which has proved in the supreme crisis its staunch alliance to the principles laid down by its most advanced statesmen in the early years of its history. The press also urges upon the people the duty of preparing for war with all their energy. Special editions were issued by the newspapers in the evening, reiterating the expression of the popular feeling of gratitude that there was at last to be union of political sentiment between North and South America, productive of beneficial results. They also declare their confidence in the outcome of the commission, which President Cleveland proposes to send to examine into the merits of the dispute with Great Britain. The prestige, they add, is now unique in the political world. Englishmen resident in Caracas betray their uneasiness, but express the opinion that there will be a peaceful solution. Caracas is crazy with patriotic enthusiasm. The populace show that they are deeply moved to gratitude toward their sister republic. Pictures of President Monroe are displayed everywhere and the statue of Washington has been decorated with American flags and floral wreaths. A grand mass meeting was held in the public place last night, at which ringing speeches were made. The American minister was serenaded by the military band. A grand ball in celebration of the event which now absorbs the thoughts of Venezuelans will be held January 1 at the Union club. The minister of foreign affairs called at the American legation yesterday and expressed to Minister Hazlett the thanks of President Crespo. President Crespo said that he was preparing a personal letter of thanks to President Cleveland. He added: "The attitude of Venezuela and of the executive head upon the question of the boundary line in Guiana will always be one of self-protection. The Republic will uphold rights that properly may be regarded as hers at all hazards. President Cleveland and myself were both as one in the losing and in regaining power and certainly it seems as if we were one in destiny and in action."

AGAINST CLEVELAND.

International Law Professors Declare the President is Wrong. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 20.—Professor Thomas S. Woolsey, who holds the chair of international law in the Yale law school, speaking of the President's message on the Venezuelan dispute, said: "The President has been ill-advised. When he says that the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is dangerous to our national safety, he says that which everybody knows to be ridiculous. The President emphasizes unduly a single phrase of the Monroe doctrine, without taking into account the special circumstances which the Monroe doctrine was intended to meet. In the whole matter, the Monroe doctrine should be kept out of sight as inapplicable, and the question should be argued on grounds of national policy. The President finds his offer of arbitration declined. He now announces himself as a mediator. But the mediator known to international law must be accepted by both parties, who are also both free to reject his decision. In this case neither party made the President a mediator and he announces his intention to enforce a decision. He is, therefore, not a mediator, but the dictator. Compulsory mediation in this case is as much out of place as would have been a similar proposition in our Northwest and Northeast boundary disputes."

HEARNES ON THE STAND

Amos Stillwell's Former Wife and the Doctor Testify. BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Dec. 20.—The nine lawyers who are defending Dr. J. C. Hearne in his trial on a charge of murdering Amos J. Stillwell, devoted nearly all of the latter part of yesterday to introducing evidence to discredit Dr. Fred Verne of Hannibal, who swore that he met Dr. Hearne at 115 on the night of the murder, going toward his home from the direction of the Stillwell mansion. Today a number of other witnesses swore out on the stand to discredit Verne and establish an alibi for Dr. Hearne. Nothing sensational was developed. Mr. and Mrs. Hearne took the stand late this afternoon and flatly contradicted all the damaging evidence of the State.

FOLLOWING FANCY.

How the Up-to-Date People Find Pleasure in Winter. People are fanciful and it is Fancy, after all, that is happiness, and the motive which dictates to the world. Some one fancies that the cozy fire at home and the environment of favorite books is enough to make life worth living during the winter months. That will do for the way worn, weary, easily satisfied, old fashioned man and woman, but the up to date cavalier and the new woman require a change—many changes in fact, and they seek in the dull winter days to find the climate they desired in spring and wished would pass away in summer. Sitting behind frosty window panes and gazing on the glistening snow crystals they sigh for the warmth and brightness they love better now than a few short months ago and, in no other country may these whims, these fancies be so easily gratified as in America. Absolute comfort in these days, and in speed and safety, too, instead of the wasted time and discomforts of the not distant past. Ponce de Leon who sought the fountain of Eternal Youth on the shores of Florida consumed many of the precious days of later life, and died before attaining the great prize. De Soto was lured in the same direction and found at Hot Springs, by the aid of Uielah, the dusky Indian maiden, the wonderful product of the "Breath of the Great Spirit," but before he could return home and apprise his friends of the great discovery and enjoy the certainty of gold and youth, which he believed he had in his grasp he fell a victim to the miasma of the Great River and found a grave in its muddy depths. To-day the seeker after health simply boards one of the magnificent trains of the Missouri Pacific System, and after something to eat and a nap, wakes up to find himself in this delightful winter Resort, ready to embrace health which seems to be invariably renewed by the magic of the air and water. In De Soto's time the secret of the Fountain of Life was sedulously guarded by the savages, but now a hospitable people opens its arms to receive the tourist whether his quest be for health or amusement. Fancy sometimes tires of Hot Springs, strange as it may seem, but Fancy says "the fields beyond are greener" and the climate of San Antonio is more desirable and thus another ride in another palace, and new scenes and new faces please the eye and satisfy the restless cravings of this master of man. Thus from the Father of Waters to the waves which wash the western shore of this great country the tourist is led by a whim, but most delightfully captive. Mexico has been described as the Egypt of the new world, and the comparison is fitting, and he who dare not face the dangers of the deep, and prefers to retain his meals as well as his life, should make the journey to the land of the Montezumas, and there learn the story of the ages within the faces of a people which change less in the passing years than any other on the Western Continent. This is the land of Sunshine and Color; of history and romance; and as bright eyes will smile at you from under bewitching head gear as may be found in Castle or Arragon. Fancy carries one to California of course, and this journey, as it once was termed, is now so easily performed as to have lost all of its terrors and left only a most emphatically delightful trip to be the subject of many future conversations. The land of fruits and flowers and fair women; Fancy can ask no more after this tour unless it has been satisfied for once; and still it is Fancy which takes the wearied traveler back to the home and the familiar surroundings and the friends and loves of home. There he may contemplate new journeys and new diversions, but there lingers in his memory a pleasure he would not part with, and he hopes soon to again enjoy the comforts afforded by this Great System of Railway which has taken him safely out and brought him safely home and has not robbed him of the joys which Fancy brings. F. P. BAKER.

THE OTHERS AND COLOR OF FLOWERS.

Plants with white blossoms have a larger proportion of fragrant species than any other; next comes red, then yellow and blue; after which, and in the same order, may be reckoned violet, green, orange, brown and black. The flowers of spring are white and highly fragrant; those of summer are red and yellow and less fragrant; those of autumn and winter are darker and with still less perfume.

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Yes, and economy, too. If you patronize the Burlington Route—Personality Conducted once-weekly—trains which leave Omaha every Thursday morning. Through tourist sleepers Omaha to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Second class tickets accepted. See the latest ticket agent and arrange about tickets and berths. Write to J. Francis G. P. & E. A. Omaha, Neb. There is a movement in the west to have public school children taught in English.

DAMAGE BY FRESHETS.

The Recent Rain Very Severe in Several Places. FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 20.—Almost incessant rain since Tuesday morning has caused the worst winter flood ever known here. Over five inches of water have fallen. Marmaton river, Mill creek and Back run are all out of their banks and the water is higher than during the flood last summer, in which two lives were lost. North Fort Scott is badly under water, and families were moving out during the steady rain and cold north wind all night. The public school on that side is inaccessible and school has been suspended. Since last night a force of men has been at work on the National avenue bridge to prevent its being washed away. The Goodlander mills have been forced to suspend. Passenger trains from St. Louis due here this morning have not arrived and one is reported abandoned at Sedalia. Columbus, Kan.—A rain which has continued for forty-eight hours is still falling here and the local signal station reports it the greatest rainfall ever known here. The streams are impassable, trains are being delayed and mails on the star routes are suspended. Cherokee, Kan.—It has been raining here for the past forty-eight hours with little prospect of cessation. The Neosho and Spring rivers have overflowed their banks and unless a freeze up comes soon much damage will likely result from floods. Much Damage in Missouri. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20.—Reports received from various sections of Missouri and Southern Illinois indicate that yesterday's rain storm was the most severe for many years for this season of the year. Passenger trains on the St. Louis and San Francisco railway, both ways from Carthage, Mo., were abandoned as were also several freights. Mexico.—The rain is said to be a record breaker for December in this section of Missouri. Bowling Green.—It has rained steadily and hard for forty-eight hours and is still raining with no signs of clearing up. Streams in Lincoln, Ralls and Pike counties are swollen out of their banks. In the vicinity of Joplin and Golden City, Mo., the rain, which has been falling for more than twenty-four hours, shows no signs of ceasing. Mines in the vicinity of Joplin will suffer to the extent of thousands of dollars by the flood. The same story comes from Bloomington, Arcola and New Douglas, Ill., where county roads are almost impassable. Sedalia.—Rain has been falling continuously for more than forty-eight hours. Springfield, Mo.—The heaviest rain for years has swollen the streams in this vicinity until great damage has been done. Over eight and one quarter inches of rain has fallen in thirty-six hours.

MORE ARRESTS.

Ex-City Scavenger of Topeka, Charged With the Grave Robberies. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 20.—The police last night arrested ex-City Scavenger M. E. Lowe on the charge of body snatching, and they claim to have a straight chain of proof which will convict him of being the party who robbed three graves in the Topeka cemetery to supply the Kansas Medical college with dissecting material. Lowe is already under \$1,200 bonds on the charge of murderous assault. Dr. Minney, dean of the college, was also re-arrested on the charge of arranging with Lowe for the bodies, as were also E. H. Martin and L. C. Duncan, students at the college, who are charged with receiving the bodies into the dissecting room. The three latter gave bond while Lowe remains in jail.

KILLED BY HIS SWEETHEART.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., Dec. 20.—John Bryant a young man 30 years old, was killed near here by his sweetheart, Miss Bella James. The two young people and a sister of Miss James were returning from a candy pulling. Bryant handed Miss James his pistol and told her to shoot it. She pulled the trigger several times and each time it snapped. He then put a cartridge into the cylinder and handed it back to her. She pointed the pistol at Bryant, pulled the trigger again, and the cartridge was discharged, the bullet striking Bryant over the left eye, killing him instantly.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Dec. 20.—Late last night Charles Brandt, a well-to-do farmer living about a mile from this place, was in default of \$2.00 bond, committed to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury upon the charge of being the father of a child recently born to his 16-year-old daughter. Attached to the jail were Ed Cook, of Cherokee, Mo., and Ed Cook, of Cherokee, Mo., at Newton, Mo. He has been arrested for a burglary. It is said to be a

ONE ON OSCAR WILDE.

Why Artist Whistler Couldn't Believe His Cat Had Had Kittens. Everyone knows the story of Whistler's celebrated reply to Oscar Wilde's envious exclamation of delight at a clever sketch of the eccentric painter—how Oscar said, "Oh, Jimmy, how I wish I had said that!" and how Whistler answered, "Never mind, dear boy, you will!"—but everyone does not know, says the Chap-book, how during the time that they were friends, a kitten was given to Whistler, and that in token of affection and without undue curiosity he had named it Oscar. Time passed and Whistler's wife invaded the studio one day with a momentous announcement. "Jimmy," said she, "did you know Oscar has kittens?" "Impossible," said Whistler, laying down his brushes; "Oscar can't." "Come and see," said his wife. Together they went to where Oscar and the kittens lay. Mrs. Whistler looked at her husband, who stood for a moment in amazement and dismay. "Never mind," he said, "they must be plagiarized." Disastrous Failure! We can mention no failure more disastrous than that of physical energy. It involves the partial suspension of the digestive and assimilative processes, and entails the retirement from business of the most active industry. Only through the good offices of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can the restoration of its former vigorous status be hoped for. When this has been secured, a resumption of activity in the stomach, liver and bowels may be relied upon. The Bitters cures malaria and kidney troubles. The Force of Example. "I do not believe any man ever yet genuinely, humbly, thoroughly gave himself to Christ without some other finding Christ through him."—Phillips Brooks. A Map of the United States. The wall map issued by the Burlington Route is three feet wide and four feet long; is printed in seven colors; is mounted on rollers; shows every state, county, important town and railroad in the Union; and forms a very desirable and useful adjunct to any household or business establishment. Purchased in large quantities, the maps cost the Burlington route more than 15 cents each, but on receipt of that amount, in stamps the undersigned will be pleased to send you one. Write immediately, as the supply is limited. J. Francis G. P. & E. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb. Patient—See here, you advertise that you extract teeth without pain. Dentist—Certainly, but not this kind of tooth. Patient—What then? Dentist—False teeth. Pain is not conducive to pleasure, especially when occasioned by corns. Blisters will please you, for I remove them perfectly. Cowley liked fried eels. He said that when properly cooked they were a dish to set before a king. Take Parker's Ginger Tonic home with you. You will find it to exceed your expectations in abating colds, and many ills, aches and weaknesses. Some people crave notoriety so they can have a big funeral when they die.

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