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POST OFFICE AT LINCOLN, NEB., June 18, 1889. I hereby certify that THE ALLIANCE, a weekly newspaper published at this place, has been determined by the Third Assistant Post Master General to be a publication entitled to admission in the mails at the pound rate of postage, and entry of it as such is accordingly made upon the books of this office. Valid while the character of the publication remains unchanged. ALBERT WATKINS, Postmaster.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

For Senator Twenty-Ninth District.

At a senatorial convention for the Twenty-ninth senatorial district, held at Indianola August 14, Jasper N. Kountz was nominated as the people's independent candidate for senator from that district.

Mr. A. J. Green, of Beaver City, writes: Candidate is a farmer, a native of Indiana; was a soldier during our late war; is a member of the G. A. R., and is a man every inch of him. Heretofore has always voted the republican ticket, but is now an enthusiastic and earnest supporter of the people's party. He never was a candidate in any convention for office before. Mr. Kountz is a man of ability, and when he takes his seat in January, as he will, the industrial classes of southwestern Nebraska will be proud of him.

A Paper Repudiated.

The following is in relation to a paper started at Aurora under the name of the *Nebraska Alliance*. The thing is probably dead. We stated at the time that any one with gall enough to take the name of a paper already published in the same state was probably a fraud;

AURORA, Neb., Aug. 9. 1890.

We the members of Hamilton County Alliance, in session assembled, state that we have no connection whatever with the sheet published at Aurora, Nebraska, called the *Nebraska Alliance;* and further, that the publishers of said sheet made application to us for aid before coming here, and were told that we had no use for them. They are not members of the Alliance.

By order of committee.
M. H. SEVEREN, Sec.

Another Chapter on Insurance.

EDITOR ALLIANCE,—In your paper of April 19th, under a "Chapter on Insurance" old line or stock companies were shown to make some money which they did not rightly earn viz: 100 per cent on their cash investment.

I will try to show what another kind (the mutuals) are making (or rather saving.)

Iowa has 116 mutuals incorporated, carrying $68.840,642.73 in risks, and last year paid $88,393.51, and expenses $36,661.62; total, $125,055.13, and the cost per $1,000.00 at risk is $1.83 on the average. Multiply this by five and you will leave$9.15 for five years.insurance. or less than one per cent, and some of the companies carried fire, lightning and tornado. Only one (I judge by name in Auditors report) carried tornado only.

From the report of commissioner of insurance I find that the state has fifty-six mutual companies, and that the membership is 97,089. Amount at risk $161,272,602.00; losses $83,303.87; the average cost per $1.000 is $2.57. This is fire and lightning only. Michigan has two exclusive wind-storm companies carrying $1,451.375 and neither of them made an assessment last year. Iowa has but one exclusive wind-storm company carrying $7,471,602.00; amount of assessment for 1889 per $1,000 was about 82 cents. This company has been running six years, and the cost (except membership fee) has been but $1.00. The foregoing has been taken from official reports and can be relied upon.

If the farmers would compare these figures with the figures on the title page of their policies I think they will see the need of letting money sharks alone, and getting into a good mutual insurance company, and as the busy season will soon close the insurance business can be discussed and some final action taken.

A FARMER.

A Good Sound Letter From Webster County.

GUIDE ROCK, Aug. 13, 1890.

BROTHER BURROWS:—Last evening W. A. McKeighan addressed the people at Blackwell school house, in Beaver Creek township, in this (Webster) county. Many "doubting Thomases" were there of course, but I feel convinced that the ideas of many were revolutionized while there. Directly after the convention at Hastings many charges were brought against his public official character,. They have all beautifully vaporized, but now the charges have been reduced to personal vituperation.

Now, Brother Burrows it has been thus ever more, and perhaps ever more will be. It is said "no persecution is so intolerant as religous persecution," and I think political persecution will rank next in intolerance. Nothing has ever amused or pleased me more than McKeighan's vigorous attacks upon the ideas of the bloodthirsty monopolists who with solemn smirk assure everybody that if he is elected the country will surely "go to the dogs." Each individual by nature, sticks up for No. 1, and when the people in general become educated up to a full and clear understanding of the facts, and succeed in washing their eyes clean of the dust that is continually being thrown into their faces by the wily and unscrupulous monopolist, then will McKeighan get there with a mighty whoop, and I fear not that he will meet with a triumphant election next fall.

I was raised a republican, have voted for each and every republican nominee for the presidency since U. S. Grant's first election, with the exception of Garfield. That fall I voted for Gen. Weaver. Afterwards my monopolistic friends pursuaded me that it was sheer nonsense for me a farmer to hold ideas on finance when our great and illustrious statesmen have made it a study from time immorial, and are not yet determined what is for the good of our country.

In the spring when our independent movement was born I recovered courage, and felt, in the language of Bill Nye, that when the thinking department of the massive brain of our illustrious statesmen was set fairly to working, that it failed to evolve anything that has ever proved beneficial to the farmer. Then why monkey any longer with the old machine. And I believe that the maker of the universe in his infinite mercy, provided he directly controls the destinies of man, will extend his sympathy sufficiently that we shall lead on to glorious victory next November.

Yours fraternally,
G. H. PAYNE, Cor. Sec. No. 774.

A HOME ENDORSEMENT FOR MR. WOLFE.

We have received a copy of THE DEMOCRAT of Aug. 14, published at Spencer, Owen Co., Ind. Spencer is the former home of Hon. J. V. WOLFE, the people's candidate for state treasurer. The following is what The Democrat says of him:

"We are glad to learn that our old friend and former citizen of this place, Hon. J. V. Wolfe, of Lincoln, Neb., has been nominated by the great people's convention of that state for State Treasurer. We do not say that Mr. Wolfe is more suitable for the position for which he has been nominated than many other citizens of that state, but we would be understood as saying that his qualifications and attainments for the discharge of that office are equal to any other citizen living in the state of Nebraska. Mr. Wolfe is not without experience in the line of his promotion. He was twice elected treasurer of this county, and served his fellow citizens in that capacity for four years, and no one has ever discharged its duties more acceptably or faithfully than he. Mr. Wolfe was honored by an election as Representative from this county to the Indiana House of Representatives. And although comparatively a young man, and inexperienced in business of that character, he soon evinced a legislative skill and ability which at once made him one of the leaders of the house of the session of 1863, which was one of the most stormy and memorable sessions ever held in the state. And whether acting in the capacity of legislator, officer or private citizen, his gentlemanly bearing and conduct have been the same, and he has always enjoyed the unbounded confidence of all with whom he came in contact. We congratulate the people of Nebraska on their selection of a candidate for State Treasurer, and should he be elected they will never have reason to regret their choice."

Homesteading.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—I see in your issue of the 19th inst. under the caption of "Homesteading" something that strikes home, having just made final proof on one. I must say that if I had it to do now, knowing what I do, I should prefer no land in mine to a homestead. The system of taxation alone makes homesteaders scrimp along with half enough furniture and as little stock and implements as possible, never asking whether you can make a living or not; and I know from actual experience that the average settler merely exists, half live, half starve, and let me tell you more than half of the mortgages on the land to-day are traceable to the trap laid by Uncle Sam. People come out here under wrong impressions and misrepresentations, and enter land, and not having enough to pay their fare back, are obliged to stay. Forced meat is no choice, and a forced settler is a very poor one to develop the fertility that the soil is capable of. More than half of such settlers barely fulfill the law and go out to work the balance of the time, and anxiously look forward to the time when they can get a loan, and when they get that they are gone, and they are more to be pitied than blamed.

Hail to the independent movement. Our government is rotten to the core and needs and must be revolutionized. Uncle Sam gives the land to the poor settler in order to furnish victims for the money shark. Plutocrats and politicians have need to spout. It has served them well. But "Good-bye, my party, good-bye."

VIGILANCE.

First Gun in Logan County.

On Saturday, August 16th, at Logan, under the auspices of Logan Alliance, was held one of the most enjoyable and successful picnics ever held in the county. The principal speakers of the day were A. C. Watson, county organizer of Custer county, and C. W. Beal, editor of the Alliance *Motor* at Broken Bow. On account of the unpleasant weather the crowd had to abandon the out door entertainment, and repaired to Shrader's large hall when the closest attention was given for three hours to an able discussion of the living issues instead of the dead ones. The Logan Glee Club and the Gandy brass band furnished the music.

In the evening the young people finished the program by a grand dance. No happier occasion ever occurred in Logan county. About twenty wagon loads from Lincoln county and a number from Custer were in attendance.

SPECTATOR.

Ex-Senator Tipton on W. F. Wight.

The following letter was written by Ex-Senator Tipton to a friend who offers it for publication.

BROWNSVILLE, Neb., Aug. 5, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to yours of recent date, I can answer that I have known W. F. Wright, your candidate for commissioner of public lands and buildings, for about 30 years, and have always found him intelligent, honest and capable of discharging any trust imposed upon him. I remember especially, about the close of the late war, when I was assessor of internal revenue for the Territory of Nebraska, with what courage and prudence he made assessments and collections upon our western border, after other deputies had failed, on account of privations and the hostility of many ranchmen and traders. Though not a member of your independent party, I could not say less of an old familiar acquaintance.

Very truly
J. W. TIPTON.

EDITOR ALLIANCE:—Bro. D'Allemand has written you in regard to our meeting at Arapahoe and Edison in Furnas county. On Saturday last the people of Gosper county met in a picnic at Phillips' grove. The woods were fairly alive with people, some coming as far as 25 miles. I addressed them first, after which their attention was occupied for about an hour longer by short but eloquent addresses by Messrs. Stevens and Yoeman.

The best of feeling prevailed, and when three cheers for the people's ticket was called for, and led by an old soldier, the woods rang with a mighty shout. I think the second district is all right.

Yours sincerely,
J. H. POWERS.

Estimates for Coal.

All Alliances wishing to procure coal through the State Agency are requested to send in estimates of the amount they will require, as nearly as possible, AT ONCE. Coal will be shipped direct from the mine to the local station where wanted, at the mine price, the receiver to pay freight.

J. W. HARTLEY, State Agent.

QUEER WAYS IN THIBET.

How the Natives Make and Serve Tea—Other Peculiar Customs.

"The people of Thibet have the funniest way of making tea you ever heard of," said Lieut. Rockhill, that far-away country's most recent explorer, to a Washington *Star* reporter. "To begin with, the tea they use comes from western China in the shape of bricks, which are pressed into such convenient shape for carrying overland. All sorts of teas are made into bricks for purposes of transportation across Asia. it being very well understood by conniseurs in the herb that a sea trip spoils it. But the tea imported into Thibet is of a very poor quality as a rule. There is in it as much weight of twigs as of leaves.

"Having pounded a portion of the brick tea in some sort of mortar the Thibetan housewife puts it in a large copper vessel and there permits it to boil over a fire made from dry manure. The resulting solution she pours into a queer-looking wooden churn through a course willow basket that serves as a strainer. To the liquid in the churn, before proceeding further she adds a portion of butter and some salt. The mixture is then churned up in ordinary fashion, and, when it is thoroughly mixed, is poured into a teapot of bronze. From the teapot it is dispensed into the little cup-shaped vessels which each Thibetan carries with him or her.

"The cup-shaped vessel I refer to is usually of wood, sometimes lined with silver. Thibetans employ it not only as their sole drinking utensil, but also as a dish for solid food. What they consume mainly as a substantial diet is parched barley. When a gentleman of Thibet feels hungry he sits down, and, taking from a leather pouch a portion of barley, he mixes a little water with it, and stirring it up into a dough eats it in that shape. Thus hunger is satisfied and he goes on his way rejoicing. In what we call the pleasures of the table the Thibetan takes no stock whatever. There never was a typical Asiatic yet who cared anything about amusement in the ordinary sense of the word. He doesn't go to the theater—there is no such institution in the land of the lamas. Nor does he indulge in any other rational enjoyment of civilization, though he does not scorn what might be called the primary viees.

"Thibet is a very cold country, but its inhabitants do not warm themselves by the consumption of fuel. When the weather is chilly they simply put on more clothes in proportion as the mercury might fall, if there was a thermometer to register the temperature by. Their garments consist mainly for each individual of a voluminous cloak with sleeves and a high collar, under which a shirt is sometimes worn. Boots, with soles of rawhide and uppers of cloth and cotton, are made for them in China. For rainy days a circular cape of felt is provided. The gun used by a Thibetan has a long fork attached to it, which is stuck in the ground for use as a rest for the weapon. Naturally, the deadly instrument is of primitive pattern, intended to be set off with a priming, and the native wears attached to his belt a number of little brass cones, each of them containing an exact load of gunpowder. Those people of the country who live on the great elevated plains or steppes dwell in black tents; but the villagers reside usually in two-story stone houses, the lower story being given up to a stable for the cattle. Not all of Thibet, as is supposed, is actually subject to China. The country is divided up, politically speaking, into many tribes, and not a few of these tribes are governed by chiefs who owe no allegiance to anybody—not even to the Chinese emperor."

How a Spider Catches Fish.

The physical powers of the lycosidæ, the popular running, ground, or wolf spider, are well illustrated by an instance recorded in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The result, as reported, was achieved by pure strength and activity, without any of the mechanical advantages of snare.

Mr. Spring, while walking with a friend in the swampy wood, which was pierced by a dike three feet wide, was attracted by the extraordinary movements of a large black spider in the middle of a ditch. Closer examination showed that the creature had caught a fish. She had fastened upon it with a deadly grip just on the forward side of the dorsal fin, and the poor fish was swimming round and round slowly, or twisting its body as if in pain.

The head of its black enemy was sometimes almost pulled under water, but the strength of the fish would not permit an entire submersion. It moved its fins as if exhausted, and often rested. Finally it swam under a floating leaf near the shore, and made a vain effort to dislodge the spider by scraping against the under side of the leaf.

The two had now closely approached the bank. Suddenly the long black legs of the spider emerged from the water, and the hinder ones reached out and fastened upon the irregularities of the sides of the ditch. The spider commenced tugging at his prize in order to land it. The observer ran to the nearest house for a wide-mouthed bottle, leaving his friend to watch the struggle.

During an interval of six or eight minutes' absence the spider had drawn the fish entirely out of the water; then both creatures had fallen in again, the bank being nearly perpendicular. There followed a great struggle, and on Mr. Spring's return the fish was already hoisted head first more than half its length upon the land. It was very much exhausted, hardly making any movement, and was being slowly and steadily drawn up by the spider, who had evidently gained the victory. —*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Dyak Girl.

If her parents belong to the common class she is perfectly free, choosing the man she likes and carrying on her courtship without the slightest interference. Neither father nor mother alludes to her conduct until the young man makes them a proposal. The case of a chief's daughter is otherwise. Light conduct on her part would bring scandal on the community, and her marriage should be advantageous to it if possible. Therefore, she is not allowed the privileges of the humbler sisterhood, and she awaits, in general, the sanction of her parents. But if the husband they approve is not satisfactory to her mind she may refuse him, and very often she does. No form of compulsion may be used, for the Dyak girl has spirit enough, and she does not hesitate to run away if pressed too hard, or even to kill herself, but in such cases, I imagine, there is some stronger motive unavowed.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A new word has been invented to describe as verb and noun the reproduction upon the typewriter and the matter so produced, It is manuprint.

Investigation of the "Grip."

A prominent Eastern life insurance company has issued a circular of inquiry to the physicians of the United States as to the after-effects of the influenza, or "grip," which was epidemic in this country last winter. The disease caused many deaths directly, but its ravages were chiefly through the acceleration of diseases from which its victims were suffering when it attacked them, and through the development of disease which were latent and unsuspected in the persons attacked. The "Grip" was received as a matter to be sneezed over, both figuratively and literally, but when its insidious effects became apparent the epidemic aroused serious concern. Men in the full strength of manhood were suddenly cut down by consequent pneumonia, and others who up to the time the "grip" laid its clutches upon them were apparently well, fell into a decline which ended in death. People with sensitive respiratory tracts were left with chronic bronchitis, and lungs which had been clear and strong were left as wheezy as a leaky blacksmiths' bellows. For this last-mentioned class of sufferers the early and prolonged hot weather of the summer season thus far has been a godsend. Leading physicians predicted last winter that the victims of the grip who contracted respiratory troubles would be afflicted until the heat of summer strengthened their bronchial tubes and lungs by providing hot and dry air for respiration. The predictions of these medical sages have been verified, and many a victim of the "grip" is grateful to Providence for the early advent of summer and the prolongation of the heated term thus far experienced.

The deductions of the medical department of the insurance company which is making formal inquiry as to the after-effects of the grip" will be received with general interest, if they are published. So many people have for months groaned over the pains inflicted by the girp, and so many others who were fortunate enough to escape attack by the disease have laughed about the groaners and ridiculed their complaints, that the facts in regard to the real extent of the winter plague, and as to its effects upon the constitutions of its victims, will form interesting reading for thousands who have suffered both from disease and from ridicule.

A Ferocious Beast.

The Madras Times chronicles the doings of a terrible man-eating tiger During 1889 the monster carried off human lives at the rate of one a week. This year the proportion has doubled. The tiger is known as the man-eater of Tintalakunti. It makes the plains and mountains of Murangapen and Kalahundi, in the district of Vizagapatam, the field of its operations. The government has offered 200 piasters for its destruction.

Last year the man-eater swallowed fifty-two men, and this year, from the 1st to the 20th of January, it had eaten six.

It is absolutely without fear and does not hesitate to attack a group of four or five men. It will select the individual most to its taste and coolly walk off with him. The natives of the locality are paralized with fear. At the sight of the tiger they become incapable of action.

Here is one example of the ferocious audacity of this animal, which occured the beginning of this year: A mother and her daughter were warming themselves by the fire in their hut. The door was closed and bolted. Without an instant's warning the door was smashed in, the man-eater leaped into the hut, seized the beautiful girl, and walked off with her.

An Infant Giantess,

Pine Level, a hamlet lying six or seven miles east of Douglasville, Tex., and just across from Louisiana, boasts of a phenomenon in the shape of a girl not quite 10 years old who has already attained the height of five feet ten inches. She is the daughter of James Rutherford, engineer at the lumber mill of Carter, Robinson & Co., who is himself a giant in size, while his wife is six feet and a quarter in height.

The girl, who was, her parents say, an unusually small, sickly baby, began to grow when she was about 9 years old, and in four years has gained two feet and a half, an almost unprecedented growth. She is stout and developed in proportion, and has the strength of a man, but her mind is feeble, or else she has been so outstirpped by her body as to give it no chance to develop. The young giantess presents a remarkable spectacle with her childish face and dress, seated playing in the sand or amusing herself with a doll.

Where is El Dorado?

This was a question which actutely exercised the conquerors of Mexico and Peru. Not content with the spoils of these unfortunate countries, the Spaniards argued that there must be another and a richer country in the interior, supposed to be somewhere to the north or west of Peru. They called it, in prospective, the Golden land. Sir Walter Raleigh tried to find it in Guiana. It has not yet however, been discovered. The Spaniards very likely found their El Dorado when they plundered Mexico and Peru; and the English buccaneers—of whom Sir Walter Raleigh was by no means an insignificant specimen—found their El Dorado in plundering the plunderers; a sort of rough-and-ready retribution, highly pleasing, no doubt to the well-known English sense of justice.—Chamber's Journal.

Wanted the Job.

Woman—I want this room whitewashed, but I dread the muss of it all.

Uncle Pete—Guess you'se had sum ob dese here cheap whitewashers at wuk. I'se very 'ticular, ma'am. I'se whitewashed sum ob de finest fences in the city. Whitewash am too 'spensive ter spill 'roun on furniture. —Epoch.

The Farmers' Organization.

It has been the habit of the old politicians to quietly smile when the attempt to run a state campaign by the farmers and labor organizations was mentioned. They have said "these fellows don't know anything about practical politics. When election day comes half the precincts will be without tickets and workers. They have no means of canvassing the state. If they establish headquarters they have no man capable of managing the vast machinery of a state campaign."

But this year these old political war horses are already discovering that they have underestimated the farmer's capacity for organization. Not only has the independent party secured an active and effective state central committee, with George Blake as its efficient head, but the farmers are already "carrying the war into Africa," and making an aggressive campaign against the G. O. P. candidates in the very strongholds of republicanism throughout the state. In several counties republican leaders are already astonished at the wonderful showing of strength made by the rebellious farmers, who are striking for independence and reform. Kem on the north, McKeighan on the south, Wolfe in Lancaster county and Edgerton in Douglas, are waging an aggressive and co-operative campaign, while Powers seems to be making votes in every county that he visits.

Already the republican organization and the republican candidates are on the defensive, yet the democratic division of the great army of attack is not yet afield.—*World-Herald.*

Garfield County People's Ticket.

The people's convention for Garfield county was held at the court house in Burwell, August 2, and nominated R. P. Wright for commissioner and T. W. Bartley for county attorney. There were thirty-eight delegates present, and everybody is satisfied with the work done. Our representative convention meets the 20th of August, and we want a clean and pure man to represent us. Our moss-backed, tender-footed editors of the G. O. P. machine composed of nothing but mouth and insinuations to us and our candidates, are in the soup. They can't find out who is running this independent movement. Wonder if Thayer, Howe, Butler and others wouldn't like to run it? Hurrah for liberty, labor, order and the people's ticket.

HENRY TOLSON,
County Secretary.

Grand Meeting at York.

We are informed that the meeting at York on the 15th, was a grand gathering. Not less than fifteen hundred people were on the ground. Families came in wagons from twenty miles distant. York, Hamilton, Polk and Butler counties were represented. Addresses were made by Mr. Wolf, and by many local speakers.

Mr. Wolf made the banner speech of day. He is winning golden opinion wherever he goes. The enthusiasm among the farmers is growing, and there is no doubt the people's ticket will be elected.

A Good Nomination for Senator.

The independents of his district have placed Hon. W. A. Poynter, of Boone county, on the track for the state senate. Six years ago Mr. Poynter was the anti-monopoly member of the legislature from Boone. Two years ago he was nominated for state auditor by the democrats, and was endorsed by the Union Labor state committee. He is an able man, and will make a senator wholly reliable on the side of the people. We believe he will be elected.

People's Ticket, Fifty-sixth Representative District.

On Friday Aug. 15th, at Aurora, near the line of the two counties composing the district, viz., Custer and Logan, the people's convention nominated by acclamation C. D. Shrader, of Logan county. The district is entitled to two representatives, and for the second place H. Lomax and J. Jeffords, both of Custer county, were placed before the convention, each receiving the exact number of Custer county votes, Logan county breaking the tie by casting her votes for Lomax, whose nomination was thereupon made unanimous. The ticket will be elected by about one thousand majority. The usual republican majority until last fall, being from 1,200 tn 1,500. L. O. SHRADER, Sec'y.

GRANT, NEB.

EDITOR ALLIANCE: The idea of poverty d squalifying men for office is something new and novel to say the least. Every school boy knows that the best statesman we ever had were comparatively poor men, and how old party papers expect to whip dissatisfied mortgaged farmers back into the old party fold by calling them paupers, and advising them to skip the country between two days, is more than we can imagine. Would these papers oppose a stock holder in the pacific railroads for office on the same grounds? Well hardly.

Corporations call off your curs. Can't you see they are barking up the wrong tree?

J. B. OSLER.

Special Notice.

Alliance members who want coal, hard or soft, call upon or address State Agent Hartley. 2t

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Holstein Bull for Sale or Exchange.

Registered name Omaha, from C. Jones' Premium and Imported Cow Akje; six years old this fall and weighs in light trim 2,200 lbs. No scrub wanted. Address
4w9 O. E. STEARNS, Fullerton, Neb.

WANTED.

A responsible agent in every precinct, alive Alliance men preferred, to handle "Our Republican Monarchy" by Venier Voldo, during the campaign. The fastest selling book of the day, treating all public issues in plain language. 40 per cent commission to agents. Address at once A. E. Sanderson, publishers, box 706, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.—An old established newspaper in a good county is offered for sale on account of sickness of the publisher. Apply, care of ALLIANCE, Lincoln, to BARGAIN.

Send your orders for tin fruit cans to. MAXWELL, SHARPE & ROSS CO., Lincoln, Neb.

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Everything in the amunition line at MAXWELN, SHARPE & ROSS CO. Lincoln, Neb.

Rubber belting at less than jobbers prices at, MAXWELL, SHARPE & ROSS CO., Lincoln, Neb.

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If you are going to build a house or barn or both, or anything else. Send your order to Maxwell, Sharpe & Ross Co., Lincoln, Neb.

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50tf *104 NORTH 10th STREET, LINCOLN.*

A Queer Newport Episode.

W. Starr Miller, a member of the "Four Hundred," has made a mess of it, and all his friends are laughing at him, says a Newport (R. I.) dispatch. A visitor was announced at his cottage recently. Miller shook hands with him. The visitor was good-looking and well-dressed. To Mr. Miller's horror the visitor had called in response to an advertisement for a butler. Mr. Miller's manner changed at once and the fellow was ordered from the house with the aid of a cane. The stranger, Thomas D. Smith, was dumbfounded and putting his hand to his hip pocket, informed the infuriated millionaire that he would blow his head off if he touched him. And he slowly backed himself out of the house. Soon afterwards Miller lodged a complaint against the visitor, who, he said, had threatened to shoot him. Now, the man had no pistol, but said he would shoot simply because he felt that he was in the presence of a very strange man. The authorities put the matter off several days, as they felt that Mr. Miller had no case; but he insisted, and finally the warrant was sworn out and the applicant for work was arrested and promptly released on bail. In court it came out that the butler had not been civil, had neglected to say "Yes sir," and "No, sir." He said simply "No" and "Yes." The butler was released and the crowd cheered, while Miller was hooted and jeered. Policemen dispersed the crowd. The affair is the talk of the clubs.

Measuring Ocean Speed.

From the Illustrated American.

The speed of English naval vessels is generally determined by a run over a measured mile: This is as if a sprint runner were allowed to take a flying start and as if the speed he attained by spurting for 100 yards on a good track were assumed to be the speed he could make in chasing a pickpocket in the street. It is notorious that these vessels rarely, if ever attain in actual service the speed with which they are credited.

It will therefore be understood how much more accurate was the test imposed on the new cruiser, Philadelphia, when she was made to run forty miles and back along the coast of Long Island. The record she made was, of course, materially aided by the work of the most skillful engineers and stokers employed by the Cramps, and by the use of picked coal; but there seems to be little reason for doubting her ability to run twenty knots an hour in actual service.

A London Curiosity.

One of the curiosities of London streets this season is a pair of traveling musicians, consisting of a lady and gentleman, both wearing dominos, who take round a piano mounted on a pony cart. The woman sings, in a fresh and strong voice, with real artistic sense, and the man plays. They reap harvests of silver and copper, and then drive off to a new corner.—London Star.

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