B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

NEBRASKA

Borrow, Mass., July 9.—Yesterday of forty-six bricklavers who had to work for Norcross Pros on the large building on State street, struck again, secreting that Superintendent Clark had not set Italian tile-layers to servinghod to had been agreed. Submently a large meeting of brickley-was held and it was voted to call all off of Norcross Bros' jobs ion. Officers were instructed to request Secretary Odes of the brick ers' international union to have all oklayers on Norcross Bros' numerous called out. The firm is stated to have large jobs in nearly every state, and a strike of their employes might be of national importance.

The Lonisville and Nashville Strike. LOUISVILLE, KY., July 10 .- The Louis rille & Nashville switchmen and the brakemen on the Short Line went on strike last night. The passenger train men took no part in the trouble and the trains went as usual. The men on the Short Line division were first to quit. They went out on a general strike yes terday afternoon. Thirty crews of 101 sen and forty switchmen are in the strike on this division. Transportstion all along the Short Line to Circinnatti has been completely stopped. Not a freight train is moving. The conduct tors it is claimed by the brakemen, may enter into the strike, but have not done so as yet. Several stated when seen last night, that they heartily endon the action of the brakemen and would lend them their support. The strike is for an increase of wages:

SARACUSE, N. Y., July 12.—Fred Curtie, fireman on the Deleware, Locks wanns & Western road, has been arrested, charged with disposir g of an infast by throwing it into the fire box of his locomotive. The charge was made by the engineer for whom Curtis was ring, who says Curtis showed him the ore throwing it into the fire and said it was his wife's child, and was still born. Also that he had disposed of other infants' bodies in the same way. Curtis denies the story, but it is known that his wife was delivered of a still born child a few days ago.

New York, July 12.—The Tribune has the following special dispatch from Chicago: A deal was completed this sorning by which an immense railroad shed on a tract of land southwest of Chicago owned by President Stickney, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City silroad. By the arrangement of tracks proposed any road can exchange freight with any other road outside the city imits and without unecessary switching. The roads which this morning closed were the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, the Alton, Burlington, Wabash 84. Pual, Pennsylvania, Atchuson, North western an Wisconsin Central. It is stood that the capitalization was for nearly \$3,000,000.

Will Resign.
LONDON, July 10.—The Times Berlin ndent says that Baron Wissman imated his purpose of resigning in the event of the government adhering to the proposed changes in the adminis-tration of African affairs. He considers the policy sought to be pursued as being unfavorable to his claims.

AWomnu Forger.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,—Nettie Clark, the the Menhani of this city, was brought here from New York lest night and arraigned before Judge Cook in the Sixth district court raing on a charge of uttering a formed note with the intention to de-She waived examination and and over in \$9,000 for trial in the her court of con

Chicago Market

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

PENATE

sece report on the diplo

Morrill moved to take up the tariff bill, saying it could then be laid aside until the shipping bills were disposed

as follows: Yess-Aldrich, Allison, Da vis, Dixor, Delph, Edmunds, Farrwell, Faulkner, Frye, Asie, Hawley, Hiscock, fanderson, Morrill, Platt, Pugh, Quay,

Naye-Allen, Bates, Berry, Carlisle Cockrell, Gibson, Gorman, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkaness Mitchell, Pascoe, Payne, Plumb, Rasgan, Squire, Stewart, Meller, Tursie, Vest, oorbes, Walthall-23.

The senate bill to provide a United States land court and to provide for settlement of private land claims in lew Mexico , Wyoming, Arazona, Utah, Nevada, and Colorado, were discussed until 2 o'clock, when it was laid asid without action and the shipping bills were taken up.

Reagan spoke against the bills. the close of his remarks the election bill was received from the house and was, on notion of Frye ordered to lay on table till the return to Washington of the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, Hoar.

Morgan opposed the shipping bills and Frye made some additional remark: in their support.

Sherman presented the conference re ort on the silver bill, after it was read gave notice that he should call it up for action tomorrow morning.

After the executive session the senate

In the house Bland, rising to a question of privilege, had read a disputch stating that he was absent from the silver conference meeting Saturday. He also read a note from Chairman Conger stating there would be no meeting, and that he did not desire to be advertised as not attending to duty when he was notified that his presence was not re-

Dorsey of Nebsaska, moved to suspend the rule and pass the concurrent solution requesting the president to return to the house the bill extending the time of payment to purchasers of ands of the Omaha tribe of Indians in

Breckinridge, of Kentucky, made the wint of order that it was not in the power of the house under the constitu tion to recall a bill which had been passed and sent to the president. The peaker declined to pass upon the constitutional question. That was for the

Dorsey said the only object in asking the return of the bill was to correct an

Rogers of Arkansas said he under stood that the fear was that the presi dent would veto the bill unless it was changed in certain particulas.

The speaker said similar action been taken by both houses so many times that it would be a singular thing or any one to deny the right now. overruled the point of order.

Outwarte, of Ohio, demanded a call of the house and the democrats refusing to vote left the house without a quorum. Dorsey thereupon withdrew the motion The speaker submitted a dozen re

quests for leave of absence and Dunuell of Minnesota, asked if these would leave the house without a quorum. He suggested the time would soon come when these requests must be denied.

After further debate the requests were granted.

On motion Payson of Illinois, th house went into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the sen ate bill to forfeit certain lands hereto fore granted for the purpose of aiding the construction of railroads with the use substitute therefor.

On motion of Mr. Baker [New York] the senate amendments were concurred in to the house bill for the admission of the state of Wyoming.

On motion of Mr. Carey [Wyoming the conste amendments were in to the house bill for the disposal of the abundoned mulitary reservation in

Wyoming.

The speaker baving laid before the house the senate bill to adopt regula-tions for preventing collisions at see,

Mr. Canvon [Illinois] asked him to ithdraw his request as he had a reles relative to the "original p

Milford is in the ring with a base ball

The new town of Allen in Dixor ounty is to have a news The Free Methodists of Wymare an

ding suppers at short range The Occools creamery is turning out, 000 pounds of choice butter daily. The total valuation of Cass count

ecording to the equalization is \$5,222 J. S. Tesh, an all-around bum, was egged out of Pender for beating a boy

The bill for a \$70,000 United States uilding at Norfolk has been reported

favorably to the house. The Reporter says Seward has a stand sipe to swap for a natural gas well-or

in fact, anything useful. The editor of the Milford Nebraskan contemplates writing a book entitled Seven Years as a Tramp."

C. M. Dinamore, while decorating his vinda ill at Stanton on the Fourth, fel and broke his leg below the knee.

The Blair canging factory has just empleted packing 70,000 cans of peas Hail destroyed at least twenty-five scree Since the last census of five years ago Ashland has made an average yearly gain of nearly one hundred inhabitants

A Promer man who violated the liquor law was bound over in the sum of \$500 to appear at the next term of

The young ladies of Beaver City will entronize one of the lost arts by organizing a class for instruction in needle In twenty days in June the govern

total rainfall of seventeen and one-third Mrs. Henry Gorgen attempted sui ide at North Bend by taking strych-

ment rain gauge at Teksmah showed a

nine, but was pumped out in time to The Fremont hemp and twine com pany have decided to build an addition to their factory two stories in height,

Sox100 feet While other western counties ar omplaining, Dundy county has the best corn weather in stock, and a good crop is promised.

A Chase county man bought one do lar's worth of sugar on time and sold it for fifty cents cash to buy his way into

Almeria has spent considerable tim and money preparing a race track and now has one of the best to be found in the Loup valley. C. Phillips, a contractor and plumber of Grand Island, while rallying around

the flag, boys, lost an eye by a torpedo thrown by a small boy.

Tom McDonald and Mamie Caston

The resident traveling men of Fre nont are endeavoring to organize an as ociation. Their number has been variously estimated at from fifty to one undred

The Aimball county republican con ention has elected two delegates to the state convention pledged to support Rayner for attorney-general and Tom Benton for auditor.

A call has been issued for an inde sendent people's convention in Rec Willow county, to be held on the 12th lay of July. A full independent ticke

The Mottes brewery at Nebra City was entirely destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss is \$25,000, insurance \$5,400, Developments show that the fire was undoubtedly of incen-

While shouting the jubiles of fre dom at Auburn, Thomas Ditton, a harness maker, had both hands blown off by the prometure discharge of a cannon, and it

The city authorities of Hastings ha slosed negotiations for forty acres of and three miles north-east of town for a wer farm and outlet. The farm gives Afty-eight feet of fall in three and

rding to the Pender Re there is over 200,000 acres of rich soil is Thurston county which the plowms share has never stirred, but which scoupation is feasung on the grub fur-tished them by Uncle Sam.

KANSAS IN BRIEF.

The echools of Great Bend received rer 1,200 varite from petrone last year. An Atchison man was stung on the ar by a bee and fell down in a doed

hall building was laid on the Pourth with appropriate coremonies.

Saline's Fourth was fraught with pleasure, as the president had attached his signature to the public building bill

Headstones furnished by the government for the deceased soldiers at Udali will soon be placed by the Grand Army

ridge at Robinson, a youth of sixteen years was blown almost to atoms. Charles Lagrange pleaded guilty of bigamy at Hutchinson, Kanese, and was sentenced to three years in the

While playing with a dynamite cart-

penitentiary. The second Presbyterian church at Wichits was burned on the Fourth by r fire originating from fire works. Loss

\$4,000; little insurance. At Olathe an original package man has been met with rather a warm recen tion. The people are greatly excite over his proposed establishment

Mrs. Micheal Hoyne, wife of a farme living west of Salina, Kan., was burne to death Sunday. She saved her chi dren and home, but lost her own life.

Two boys made a bon fire of the old Deleware Mills at Lawrence on the 4th of July, and now the tramps on the U P. road have to walk on to Bis marck grove before they find a place to make their toilets.

Arthur Magill, a young man of Sa betha, fell from a train and was killed at Pawnee City, Neb., Sunday night while returning from Beataice Neb. He was not missed by his mother and sister until they reached home.

More than 150 steam threshers are at work in Summer county, and when all of them sound their whistles at one time for the noor hour there is more music in that county than even the "Big Six" hand has ever been able to produce.

Chancellor F. H. Snow, of the state university has issued his rain chart for the first week in July. He says it has rained in seventy-2ve out of 106 counties in the state. Above the Kaw the rain has been very heavy, while in the southern counties the rain has varied considerably, only small amounts fall ing in the four western counties. Doug las county is the center of the dry dis-

Secretary Mobiler of the state board of agriculture is having serious trouble compiling crop statistics. The Farm ers' alliance in many sections of the state has instructed its members to give out no report and the correspondents of the board are for the most part members of that organization. In speaking Josie, a speedy Hambletonian filly, of the matter Secretary Moher said: "It valued at \$300, belonging to Rome Mil- is certainly a very short sighted move on of the matter Secretary Moher said: "It ler of Norfolk, broke her leg in a swing the part of the ulliance. The Chicago grain men, of whom the farmers complain, have their correspondents in nearliving near Beaver City, created a sense- ly every county. They will thus be ention by eloping to Kansas, where it is abled to obtain the exclusive reports supposed they were married. ipulate things than before. The propoition is so apparent that I should think the farmers would see it at a glance. A great deal of the difficulty comes from the fact that the alliance papers are advising their readers to take this step."

COLOBADO.

The population of Buena Vista is put

The tributaries of the Grand river are eported too high for good fishing. On the 23 of last month the mercury got up as high as 101 at Las Animas.

The assessed valuation of Huer'ano ounty this year will be about \$2,000,000. Sheep shearing is in progress in the state and the yield of wool is said to be

The populati m of Oursy county, estinated by partial census returns is 6,800. The construction of a 100,000 bushel elevator has been completed at Ala-

The census enumerators give Trini ded a population of 6,500. The people of the ambitious town claim 8,500.

The people of Rocky Ford in m convention assembled have decided to have September 9 watermelon day this

A Close Secret.

success. Neither has anybody discovered the secret by which the Chartreuse monks compound a cordial over which millions of lips close in bliss

It was said not long ago that the pope determined to have the secret and boy just home from school until 80'ck that London bankers offered \$16,000,manufactured by chemical companies of the process, and they mingle their mountain gathered herbs in the proportions which many generations have

affirmed to be perfect. The French government, which receives \$250,000 yearly from the Carthusian monks, has always protected the monastery at Grenoble, although religious houses have fallen in every other part of the country. The profits of the business are devoted to charity. and there is no evidence that the brothers share in the products of their

Founded in 1084 by St. Bruno, the order has ever been an ascetic one, and from a belief that manual labor is more profitable than meditation has grown the world famous industry of the monastery. The monks do not eat meat and rarely taste fish; two days in the week their fare is eggs and cheese; on three others they eat pulse and boiled herbs, and on Wednesdays and Fridays they are restricted to a diet of bread and water. One meal a day is the rule. The monks sleep on beds without sheets, wear rough hair shirts next their bodies, and are awakened twice every night to perform their devotions. They wander over the hills collecting the lifty ingredients from which their liquor is supposed to be made, and most of them are said to die of old age.

A TRAVELER'S ACCOUNT. A traveler who recently visited the monastery describes his experiences as

"I was at once conducted to the reception room, when a brother took me in charge and told me that I was welcome, but that the duration of strangers' visits was always limited to forty-eight hours. He then led the way to my cell, which was a very comfortable, though uncarpeted, bedroom. Looking round it as I washed my hands before going down to supper I found that it contained a good bedstead, a large table and an ample cupboard, inside which the lay brother who escorted me showed me some plates containing biscuits apples and raisins, together with bottles of yellow and green chartreuse, which he added, 'are at your disposal should you feel faint during the night.' One thing the bedroom did not contain this being a looking glass, and I found that none of them are to be seen in the monminister toward vanity

"I was of course aware that animal for strangers; but there must be some- corroding effects. This is thing wrong with the appetite of the for him at the Grande Chartreuse. Eggs, tiuned lobster, rice, vegetables and fruit of various kinds become monotonous by repetition, but the keep mountain air gives them a wonderful relish, while there is plenty of table wine and at the end of the meal chartreuse at discretion. The meal was served in one of the several refectories set apart for strangers. It was not supper was over, and the lay brother ofered to show us back to our rooms, though, as he was careful to explain. we were not expected to go to bed at once unless we wished to do so. As I told him at once, one of the main reasons which had attracted me to the Grande Chartreuse was my desire Protestant though I was, to attend the service of which I had read so often, and he then informed me that it would begin at 11 o'clock, and in case I should fall saleep and not hear the chapel bell I should be warned half an hour beforehand

A NIGHT SERVICE. "The service is very striking. Catho-

lies themselves, having no books to guide them, and unable to hear more than a word here and there of the voices lifted in prayer and praise, are unable to follow the service, but the scene is a very impressive one, for one can only ust discern in the dim light of the choir athwart the interstices of the heavy screen which seperates it from the nave the outlines of the white robes worn by the monks, there being only one lamp to every three decterns, upon which the books of chant are placed. This service lasts for two and a haif or even three hours, summer and winter the winter months, for even in the latter part of April, which was the date of first visit, it seemed to rise up from stone pavement and pierce the very

"Yet the fathers are in this chi till 2 in the morning, day after day, week after week, year after year; and need arter week, year after year; and may have to recite a few prayers to the Trgin upon returning to their cells, and be in the chapet for what in the

celebration' at 6 o'clock. In oth Men have experimented with clixirs words, the only sleep they can gu from 7 to about 10 in the evening a from about 2:30 to 5:30 in the perpetual motion since the time of from about 2:20 to 5:30 in the morning. Noah without achieving remarkable the rigor of this being increased by the fact that they do not, except when ill. undress, sleeping in their clothes all the year round.

"I felt the cold so much that I returned to my room before the services were over, and slept as soundly as a at which hour the lay brother who had 000 for it, but chartrense is not yet been told to attend me came in with some coffee and milk and bread and out of old boots and discarded tomato butter, and put upon the table with the cans. The monks still have a monopoly two bottles of chartrense."-New York World.

Why We Are Right Handed.

Primitive man, being by nature a fighting animal, fought for the most part with his teeth, nails, and fists; until in process of time he added to these early and natural weapons the club or shillalah. He also fought, as Darwin has shown, in the main for the poss sion of the females of his kind against other members of his own sex and species. If you fight you soon learn to protect the most exposed and vulnerable part of the body, or, if you don't, natural selection manages it by seeing that you are killed off as an immediate

consequence. To the boxer, wrestler or hand-to-hand combatant the heart and the pit of the stomach are, without doubt, the most vulnerable parts of the body. A hard blow on the left breast will stun the strongest man and sometimeseven kill. Hence from an early time in his history man has used his right hand to fight with employing the left in protecting the heart and stomach from stunning blows, and when weapons of defense were invented it was the right hand that was used to grasp the club, spear or sword, while the left was employed holding a shield over the heart and other exposed parts.

From this simple origin, then, the whole vast difference in right and left hand in civilized life takes its beginning. At first, no doubt, the superiority of the right hand was only felt in fighting. But this alone gave it advantage, and paved the way for supremacy elsewhere. When weapons came into general use, the habitual employment of the right hand to grasp club, spear, knife or sword made the muscles of the right hand more obedient to the control of the will than those of the left. The dexterity thus acquired by the right hand made it quite handy for the savage to employ it preferentially in all the manifold activities of life,-Commoner.

Using The Teeth.

The law of deterioration from disuse obtains with the teeth, as well as with other things. The constant and regular use of them in masticating hard food tends to make them continually grow harder and stronger, and better able astery, because they are supposed to to resist the influences that make for decay, while on the other hand, living on soft food and neglect of mastication food, or meat, to use the more collo- makes them tender, softens the enamel quial expression, was not provided, even and renders them easily susceptible to especially shown in the case of people man who cannot make a hearty and after a long illness, who find their teeth satisfying meal off the fare provided tender and sore when they begin to return to a diet of solid hard food. A dentist, speaking on this subject, says: "Some men have healthy teeth all their lives, because they were given good, hard food during infancy. That is the period to begin to save the teeth. Mothers and nurses give children soft food, utterly ignorant in many cases of the result. Crusts and hard stuff should be given to children as soon as much more than 8 o'clock when our they can eat them. In this way the teeth begin to grow healthy, gradually harden with time and The chewing gum girl gives her molars plenty of wholesome and unwholesoms exercise. But chewing gum is not especially healthy, because only part of the teeth are used. It is jaw exer. cise more than anything else. But in eating hard, wholesome food all the teath come in contact with the substance. Tobacco chewing is not healthy for the teeth, because the tobacco is generally placed in one location. Uks chewing gum, and there remains, until thrown out. The Southern negroes have better teeth than most any race, because they use them from childhood up in musticating hard food."-Good Housekeeping.

> Few Signs Needed in Writing. Rev. David P. Lindsley, the author of "Takigraphy," says that 150 English words make about 60 per cent of all ordinary forms of literature or orai speech; that twenty words-"the," "and," "of," "to," "I," "that," "in," "it,"
> "you," "a," "is," "not," "be," "for,"
> "have," "but," "they," "shall," "a," "he,"
> —make one-third of our common liter ary language, and the first ten of these e-fourth. So that with the use of only 150 word signs the labor of writing is diminished about one-half, even whon all other words are written in long hand; while the use of from ten to wenty such sighs would reduce the labor of writing a little over one-fourth -Author and Writer.

W. H. Donne, the hymn write nameger of an iron foundry in Cr. tati. He can superintend the mi-of a big easting and then cost his manager of an iron for cati. He can superin