

THE SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL

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HARRISON, - - NEBRASKA

News From Shanghai.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 26.—The steamship Empress of China arrived from Hong Kong and brings the following advices.

J. A. Leonard, United States consul general at Shanghai, telegraphed Admiral Belknap September 3: "A Shanghai morning paper has a telegram received saying there was a riot at Ichang at noon September 2. The mission and all foreign property was burned; no lives lost." Admiral Belknap sent immediately the Alliance and Palos to Yang Tee.

A special to the Japan Mail of September 3, says a riot occurred at Ichang. All the foreigners' property at this point was burned, but no lives lost. Foreign residents are under arms.

A few cases of cholera have appeared in Kiobe, Japan, and a general break out is feared. Twelve cases are reported in Yamaga Chi, with four deaths.

A landslide occurred near Togiro September 2, burying twenty workmen. Four perished.

In Oita prefecture, Japan, 3,000 cases of dysentery are reported, with 700 deaths.

During the celebration of the Feast of Lanterns at Jokotecho, Akita prefecture, a bridge fell owing to the pressure of the throng, and more than 100 people were precipitated into the water. Over twenty were injured and several lives were lost.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to the Times from Singapore says: Shanghai advices to Sept. 12 prove that the Ichang riot was an organized outbreak on the part of Hunan soldiers. The central government was powerless to quell the riot, except by sending troops from a distance and risking civil war. As gunboats ascend the Ichang a merchant steamer will take the British marines. Piccards issued to students in Nankin accuse Christians of gross crimes. People at the treaty ports say that nothing but the landing of a well armed force of foreigners will quell the trouble.

A dispatch to the Times from Foo Chow says that a secretly organized scheme to capture the arsenal has been discovered by foreigners employed there. Foreign residents consider the presence of a gunboat imperative.

They Will Disband.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 26.—The members of the Trinidad fire department are having a big demonstration, which will last until midnight, when the apparatus will be turned over to the city and the various companies disbanded. This leaves the city without any protection against fire. The action of the fire boys is due to the fact that the city council refused to compensate them for time put in at the fire. Headed by the band playing a dirge, the four companies marched through the principal streets, the hose carts draped in mourning. At the head of the procession was a transparency representing a coffin.

The citizens are in sympathy with the members of the department, who have been very shabbily treated. The only recourse for the city now is to organize a paid department.

A Terrible Murder.

DECRAGO, Colo., Sept. 25.—Edwin Ray, a miner, returned home from his work and upon entering the cabin found his wife lying upon the floor of their bedroom dead. Her brains had been beaten out with a hammer, the blood scattered over the room showing she had not died without a terrible struggle. The things in the room were disarranged but nothing stolen, which proves that the purpose was not robbery. On the kitchen table was a note from their 20-year-old son Ralph saying his mother had been murdered and he had gone to capture the murderers if it took him ten years.

Some think he is the guilty person, while others believe that he also has been murdered and that the note was left for the purpose of leading the officials to believe that he committed the crime.

They Want a Receiver.

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 24.—A petition asking the appointment of a receiver for the Life Indemnity and Investment company of Sioux City was filed in the district court. The petition is lengthy, alleging various misdemeanors of the company's officers, principal among which is the use of \$20,000 of the company's endowment fund for the payment of death losses. The company was organized in 1881, as the Mutual Life Insurance company, and did a large business throughout Iowa and the adjoining states. The plaintiffs in the suit are Dubuque parties.

A Terrible Wreck.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The express train running between Burgos and San Sebastian collided with a passenger train. Fourteen people were killed and twenty-four wounded.

The Story of a Great Reputation.

E. B. Hayes, who can distribute a bushel of chicken feed among one hundred hens and four roosters with the result of giving more universal satisfaction than any other man in the United States, is now selling thirteen eggs to the dozen in Ohio. Greatness, like water, always finds its level.—Brooklyn Eagle

A NEW CLASS OF CITIZENS.

English, Scotch, and Canadians Getting Naturalized.

The movement among Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Canadians throughout the country to become citizens is one of great importance. They constitute the only nationalities—or nationality, for they are practically one—who show a high order of intelligence, and who yet have to a large extent refrained from identifying themselves fully with their adopted country. Their number is greater than many realize. It is estimated that there are in Massachusetts more than 25,000 un-naturalized Englishmen and Scotchmen. In the City of New Haven alone there are said to be 3,500. The chief center of interest in this question just now is Chicago, where nine English societies are co-operating to secure naturalization for their members. Welsh, and Canadians to join them. The figures of the size of these elements are necessarily only approximated, but they show that this movement may have a decidedly appreciable effect upon the vote in that city. There are said to be 10,000 male adult Canadians in Chicago, of whom only 1,300 are naturalized, and 10,000 English and Scotch men, of whom even a smaller proportion are naturalized citizens. Even allowing for exaggeration in these figures, it will be seen that this element might do a good deal more than hold the balance of power in some of our cities, and with their vote cast on the side of public honesty and municipal economy, as most of them doubtless would be, they could exercise a great influence for good. In the public utterances thus far made by these bodies in different parts of the Union they have shown themselves strong friends of the common school system, and especially determined to check public corruption.

Americans, and all patriotic citizens, will gladly welcome this new element into the great fraternity of citizenship. The very strength of their attachment to the mother country, which has probably been their chief reason for continuing their allegiance to her so long, will make them the best American citizens when they have once been naturalized. They are among the most intelligent of our alien residents. Their traditional sturdiness will make them independent in political action. No one will ever hear of a Boss carrying the English, or Scotch, or Canadian vote in his pocket. It is only fair to say, at the same time, that their assumption of their full duties as American citizens has been delayed long enough. It is time that they should vote, serve on juries and perform the order of duties of citizenship with the rest of us. When so many of the vexatious problems of our National life arise from the presence in the country of great numbers of uneducated and even lawless foreigners, it would be eminently appropriate, to say the least, that all intelligent and law-abiding foreigners should do whatever is in their power to help along the cause of good government.

The proportion of the English element in our population is not fully realized, perhaps, by many. The census of 1870 showed 1,680,755 persons born in the British Empire, including British America but excluding Ireland. In other words, the number of persons born on the soil of Great Britain and the Colonies was only 119,816 less than the number born in Ireland. In New York City there were by the census of 1880 more than 48,000 persons born in Great Britain and the Colonies, excluding Ireland. How many of these are naturalized? It would be interesting to know. In Philadelphia there were more than 35,000 such persons. At the present time these figures would need to be considerably increased, as the immigration from the British Empire has been large during the last ten years. It has reached a point where it much exceeds the immigration from Ireland. Up to the 1st of August there were 9,500 more immigrants from Great Britain this year than from Ireland, as shown by the figures of the Bureau of Statistics. Obviously, the British-Americans can be a power in our politics and in a way which no one can find any fault.

A Brave Defence.

A Manitoba paper contains the following account of a brave little boy's defence of a wounded brother, who was attacked by a cougar. John Rodenberger is a farmer who lives near Shelton's Point, W. T., and his four children—the youngest 4 and the eldest 9—go to school. The school house is on the road between Big and Little Shookum Bays.

The other afternoon, while the children were going home, they were startled by an awful scream, and the next instant a big cougar leaped himself from the overhanging limb of a tree, right upon 6-year-old Jesse, who was sturdily tramping behind the other children.

The little boy was dashed to the ground, and the heavy paw of the cougar pelted his scalp down over the right side of his face, and lacerated the cheek and ear. But the cougar had no chance to do further harm.

John Rodenberger, 8 years old, had been walking just in front of Jesse, carrying a big bottle, in which had been the milk that formed part of the children's luncheon. He threw himself upon the cougar, grabbed him by the ear with one hand, and struck him with the bottle as hard as he could. The animal raised its head from its victim, and Johnny gave it another blow with the bottle. It reared to attack the brave boy, but another blow nearly knocked him over, and with a yell it turned and fled.

The children took the wounded boy home, and the neighbors set out to hunt the cougar. They found and killed it near the place where it had attacked the children. It was full grown, and measured nearly nine feet from tip to tip.

Wonderful Production of Dakota.

Among the contributions to the Minnesota State Fair from Dakota were the following from Bismarck: A Dakota banana, or species of cantalope, three feet and a half long, and a musk melon three feet long. Forty-five bushels of wild grass, twenty-five varieties, a rare collection. There is a bunch of alfalfa, three and a half feet high, sowed the 29th of May; millet, five and a half feet high. Hungarian grass, five feet four inches. Black bearded wheat, very fine, and four feet high. Samples of Scotch Fife, four feet, four feet six, and four feet four inches, respectively. The heads on this wheat are long and remarkably well filled. A bushel of potatoes, Beauty of Hebron, weighing two pounds each. A squash, "Queen of the Missouri Valley," weighs 125 pounds. It is a wonderful specimen. A mammoth Hubbard squash, weighing seventy-five pounds. A large sample of tobacco, four feet high, well leaved and blossomed. A mammoth queen pumpkin, weighing only eighty-five pounds and parsnips with leaves five feet long.

Any One May Forecast Death.

According to Dr. Chiappoli, an extraordinary opening of the eyelids, which gives the eyes the appearance of protruding from their orbits, is sometimes seen in patients who apparently have long to live.

Propose to Buy an Island.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A Washington special says: It is reported here that the administration is considering the advisability of making overtures for the acquisition of the island of St. Thomas, W. I., as a naval and commercial station. The Mole St. Nicholas is still looked upon with favor, but in the light of difficulties encountered in securing it, there is a feeling among the members of the administration that we had better turn our attention in the interim to St. Thomas, which Admiral Porter referred to as the keystone of the West Indies, and which is regarded by many naval experts as the most desirable site in that section for a naval station.

It has been known for some time that Germany has its eye on this harbor, and it is doubtless with a view of checking the imperial government that the administration is now moving in the matter. It is understood that the negotiations have now reached a point where the United States has been given the refusal of the island at about the same price it was offered in 1867. President Harris will no doubt recommend in his annual message to congress next December a sufficient appropriation for the purchase.

The advantages of this island as a rendezvous for our West India squadron have long been recognized. It lies right in the track of all vessels from Europe, Brazil, West Indies and the Pacific ocean. It is the central point from which any or all of the West Indies can be reached, while it is impracticable from landing parties and can be fortified to any extent at a mere normal cost. It has often been referred to as a small Gibraltar that could only be attacked by a naval force. Being surrounded by reefs and breakers, there is no opportunity for landing troops, and every point near which a vessel or boat could approach is a natural fortification. The island is owned by the kingdom of Denmark.

A Bloodless Rush.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Sept. 25.—The bloodshed that was looked for in connection with the opening of lands to settlement did not come. A couple of cowboys told a negro that he had better move on, as they had killed a couple of negroes already. The frightened darkey, fresh from Texas, who spread the story, and as it went down the line it was that two men had been killed. A dozen other stories of the same nature occupied the tongues of everybody. Only a few tenderfeet believed it. The rush was not accompanied by a single killing.

The negro colonists were not very successful in the rush. A few of them got good claims, but in a majority of cases a white man will contest the claim. Three or four negroes would settle on a claim and will prove up 40 acres each, but the white men all want 100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—Adjutant General McKeefer of General Miles' staff, received a dispatch from Colonel Wade, the commandant at Fort Reno, saying everything was peaceful among the boomers in the Cherokee strip and he would return to his post. General McKeefer discredits the report that serious trouble has occurred among the home seekers.

"There are five companies of cavalry and three companies of infantry on the ground to be ready to quell any disturbance," said General McKeefer, "and I am sure if any one had been killed we should have been apprised of it. The truth of the matter is the boomers and other people down there would rather lie than tell the truth, and it is, I have no doubt, the way the report of conflicts originated."

What Will the Bishop Say?

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A question of great interest to the Roman Catholic church and its relations to secret societies has been revived by a dispatch from Addison, N. Y., stating that one Dennis O'Keefe of that place was at once a Catholic entitled to all the privileges of the church and an Odd Fellow in good standing. It is stated that the question as to raising the ban against certain secret societies had been referred to Archbishop Corrigan. The Archbishop is at present out of town, but Father L. Velle, his secretary, said that while he could not say positively as to Archbishop Corrigan's decision in this particular case, he believed that it was no longer against the law of the Roman Catholic church to be an Odd Fellow.

A Bat 1 With Tramps.

OWASSO, Miss., 25.—Five tramps called at the home of Engineer Finch and insisted that Mrs. Finch should buy a ring. At her call for help her husband came, but was obliged to retreat before a tramp's revolver. Returning to his room he secured a revolver, and from a window opened fire on the tramps. They returned the fire, wounding Finch in the arm. He fired five shots, three taking effect. Two tramps are seriously and a third severely wounded. All five are in jail.

Worth a Mint of Money.

WILLIS, Tex., Sept. 25.—The rain which fell Wednesday is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, in that it has extinguished the forest fires which have been raging and which threatened the annihilation of a vast area of pine timber.

Crops Damaged by Storm.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Reports from all parts of the north of Wales, England and south Scotland tell of irreparable damage to crops from the storm.

MAGNIFICENT PARADE.

Fire Department at the Harvest Festival.

Called to Duty by the Fire Alarms and Nobly Responded to.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 2.—In the triumphal and harvest festival parade yesterday one of the most admired displays was that of the fire department. The fire apparatus, attended by the fire laddies, accompanied the floats representing plenty and prosperity, and seemed to say, "We are your protectors; our lives are given to you."

Such at least was the pledge the multitude seemed to hear and approve, and nobly has that pledge been kept this day. Within the last twenty-four hours after that handsome parade the city has been visited with a great disaster and only through the noble and self-sacrificing efforts of the fire department, and after serious injury and possibly death of several of the brave firemen was the threatened disaster averted.

FIRE ALARMS RING OUT.

A brisk and blustering breeze was blowing, and when at 2:30 o'clock the alarm bell called the department to the corner of Ninth avenue, South and Third streets, it was evident that we were about to witness one of the hardest kind. The fire was in the five-story brick building of the Moore Carving Machine company, and the inflammable nature of the goods and stock caused a rapid spread of the flames, which quickly burst through the windows and rolled rapidly up through the coupling.

Within fifteen minutes the fire burst through the roof and the building was doomed. The firemen had to give their attention to adjoining property to prevent the spread of the flames. Elevator C stood close behind the now blazing building and the flames seized hold of it in spite of the many streams of water. Soon the roof of the elevator was on fire, and although but fifteen minutes from the start of the fire the Moore building was gutted and the firemen had barely escaped from it when the walls collapsed. To better fight the fire in the elevator a score of firemen were on the roof of the annex unconscious of the danger beneath them.

ENVELOPED IN FLAMES.

There was a sudden explosion and a great stream of fire burst from the end, quickly followed by one to the left of the men and through the roof and then on the right. The great crowd was appalled as the dozen firemen were shut from view by the columns of flame and smoke that rolled up.

FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIVES.

A momentary break showed that the men were fighting for life in an attempt to get on three ladders which stood near together. The break assisted them but a groan escaped from the multitude as four fellows jumped from their narrow footing.

Again the smoke arose and there, on the very edge stood a fireman, apparently dazed and not knowing what to do. "Slide on the hose" yelled the crowd. The man heard, and grabbing the big hose at his feet, he slid down through the shooting flames and reached the ground in safety.

The work of rescuing the firemen was prompt from necessity. For a time it was thought the men had been dropped into the flames, but all have since been accounted for.

Elevator C was owned and operated by Pratt & Porter under the name of the Empire Elevator company. The capacity of the elevator was 140,000 bushels and the stock of wheat on hand when the fire broke out was about 75,000 bushels. There are two large annexes to the elevator, whose combined capacity is 65,000 bushels. These were leased by the Milwaukee Road of Pratt & Porter. The loss on the elevator and contents aggregates \$100,000, or which there was \$78,000 insurance. The Moore Wood Carving Machine Company lost much valuable machinery, their loss reaching \$50,000 with insurance of only \$8,000.

Indians Make a Raid.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 16.—A letter received by the Associated Press from Juneau, Alaska, under date of September 12, says: Intelligence has just been received here from the upper Yukon that a band of hostile Chiloats attacked a small party of two whites and five Indians, and several were killed. It is thought that the party is Ewing, Earlscliff, a prominent citizen and journalist of Missouri; Herbert Earlscliff, a young Englishman and five Indians. All were armed. No particulars could be learned from the Indians who brought the news.

Will Re-sign.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The object of Hanry M. Stanley's visit to the king of the Belgians is to resign his position as governor of the Congo state.

Result of a Woman's Quarrel.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 25.—A family feud which knives and bricks were used, resulting in the killing of a girl, occurred at Marley, between Gottlieb Hallum and August Blunt. The row was caused over the use of water from the town pump, where the wives got into a quarrel. The men took a hand and Blunt threw a brick at Blunt, missing him and killing his little 10-year-old girl. Both families joined in with stones, corn-cutters and clubs. All the parties engaged are badly used. Blunt was arrested and lodged in jail.

The Rate Investigation.

The investigation before the state board of transportation at Lincoln recently brought out the following facts: Mr. Dawes, an attorney at Lincoln, appearing as the attorney of the Alliance, made an argument for the reduction of rates based on the proposition that the present rates tend to retard the internal development of the state. He cited Iowa rates as an example, and claimed that if we had Iowa rates this state would develop more rapidly. The railroad people answered this by asking Mr. Dawes to explain why it is that the internal development of Iowa, under her present system, has remained stagnant and lifeless during the last decade, while the material development of Nebraska has been unprecedented in the history of the states.

Mr. Dawes produced voluminous figures to show that on several hundred small commodities such as jelly, canned fruits, sugar, rice, etc., the rates are higher in this state than on the class "A" roads in Iowa. The railroad men present responded to this that only 20 per cent of the Iowa roads were class "A" roads and that therefore only 20 per cent of the Iowa people were benefited by the low rates on these commodities.

Mr. Holdrege asked Mr. Dawes if it is not true that the bulk of the farmers of this state are paying substantially the same rate to ship their grain, cattle and hogs to Chicago that the farmers of western Iowa are paying, and cited the fact that in the towns of western Iowa practically the same price is paid the farmer for his produce as is paid to the Nebraska farmer.

Mr. Holdrege claimed that it is not a question of what freight the farmer pays on his sugar, coffee and clothing, but of the cheapness of freight on what the farmer ships to the Chicago market. Mr. Dawes said he was not making his fight against the rate on farm products, but more particularly on the small commodities such as he enumerated. Mr. Barrows was present at the meeting, and when called on said he had only appeared as a spectator to hear Mr. Dawes, who represented the alliance, and then he himself knew nothing about rates, not even as much as "the man in the moon," were his words. Mr. Holdrege asked Mr. Barrows if it were not a fact that he (Barrows) could ship his corn to Chicago at very nearly the same rate that the Iowa farmer pays. Mr. Barrows retorted that he did not ship his corn but converted it into beef and pork. There were several lively tilts in which both sides showed considerable feeling. Gen. Hawley of the Elkhorn made a very earnest and forcible argument against reduction of rates. He claimed that the railroads had been an important factor in developing the state and that up to this time they had spent all the money they had made and much more in extending their lines and that now to reduce their rates would be to rob them of the blood and of their existence and to drag them down and to depress their values would be to depress the values of all the property in the state.

The Coming Game in England.

At the Queen's club, West Kensington, an exhibition was given of the new lawn game, tennis, which has recently been introduced. The game, which can be played with equal enjoyment by both sexes, possesses many claims to popular favor. It can be followed in any season, and by as few as four or as many as fourteen persons at once. Skill, agility and a good eye are far more requisite than mere physical strength, and the proper manipulation of the wand by means of quick wrist turns develops and renders flexible the muscles of the arms and waist.

A screen of wood or canvas, fixed on a light frame, and having in the center a circular aperture eighteen inches in diameter is erected. Behind the hole is fixed a big net, and the main object of the players, who stand some distance away, is to throw a number of colored balls by means of the wand into this bag. The wand has at one end a peculiar shaped hook for holding the ball, but some little skill is necessary to retain the ball in it for the purpose of making the throw. The number of "pot balls" to be scored by each side before it can complete the first stage of the game corresponds with the number of players on each side.

When either side has scored the number of "pot balls" agreed upon it enters upon the second stage and it once obtains a single "zoned" ball. Whichever side then first succeeds in scoring its "zoned ball" wins the game. The public exhibition of the new pastime was witnessed with interest and a favorable opinion of its merits was expressed by many of the spectators.—London News.

Arabs Riding: School.

You have heard what splendid horsemen are the Arabs, and you know that their horses are very fine animals. An Arab is exceedingly proud and fond of his steed, and every care is taken of its training. It is brought up with his children, and the Arab babies play among the horse's legs without injury, the beautiful creature is so good tempered. Should an Arab rider be thrown from his horse and hurt his faithful four footed friend will stay patiently by his side until he is sufficiently recovered to mount again. The Arab boys are used to horses from their earliest day, and when they are old enough they are trained as fearless riders.—New York Advertiser.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

The new M. E. church at Albia nearly completed.

C. E. Textor of Franklin has sold his farm at \$500.

The planting mill plant at Hebron being enlarged.

Frank Decker sold his farm to the Hebron for \$1,000.

The water works at Getzen, which tended to the Hebron school.

Ed Duesan of Wilcox had his broken by the kick of a horse.

A Republican club has been organized at Sutton with nearly 100 members.

A good deal of sickness is reported around Brewster, Kansas.

Work will at once commence extension of the Beatrice water.

The first full car of fruit ever from Beatrice left for Sioux Falls.

The elevators at Hebronville are ceasing as high as 2,500 bushels daily.

Fred Sudman shipped the largest load of wheat raised in Dakota this year.

A little daughter of Mrs. C. H. Frenon of Fremont was badly bitten by a vicious dog.

The American flag (with the stars) now floats over the high plain of Plattsmouth.

E. P. Waters of Galena county had the misfortune to fall from his pocket.

Miss Carrie Brakeloid of Hebron accepted a position as teacher in city schools at Biola Hill.

The trolley car and two additional cars for Norfolk's electric street have been received.

A load of peaches raised on state line in Smith county, Kan., is on the market in Bloomington.

A number of trotting horses brought from Kansas to enter the race at the Fillmore county fair.

Alfred Carlton of Shelton has finger broken by being caught in a stool on which he was sitting.

A little son of August Shultz, southeast of Wilcox, had his collar broken by falling out of a wagon.

Neil Nelson of Leigh has had cases of typhoid fever in his family of whom are nearly recovered.

Oscar Kent of Republican City riding out was thrown from his horse and received a broken collar bone.

The barber shop of P. E. Finnigan, Unilla was entered by sneak thieves who secured several boxes of cigars.

Mrs. Paris of Hastings was badly injured by being thrown from a car which was overturned by a run team.

Earl Wilcox left the other day for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to continue studies in the Riverston mill academy.

Miss Nellie Huntington and Belle Eldredge of Stuart left the morning for Nauvoo, where they enter the college.

Joe Moore of Weeping Water arrested charged with an assault on an attempt to kill Lew Roy, a farmer that vicinity.

The Thurston county auditor has contracted for the erection of new oak and iron bridge across Battlemeade south of Pender.

Fred Rhodes of Fremont pledged to the charge of using abusive and cutting language and paid a fine of \$50 amounting to \$11.50.

A 13 year-old boy, son of E. Hall living near Bayard, Cheyenne county, had his shoulder broken being thrown from a horse.

Three thousand bushels of wheat were sent into Box Butte county sealed by the relief commission. It is estimated that from this there will be threshed 90,000 bushels as a return.

Frank Owens of Ashland had his manufactory to loose his valuable machine home, Archie H. The horse, some wild rye seed down its wind pipe and choked to death.

Oakley Johnson of Clay county threshed from eight acres of amber wheat sown on his place 210 bushels. He has already begun sowing 500 acres of the same variety.

The daughter of a gentleman living near Fairbury was bitten by a mad dog. She was taken to Mr. Ryburn of Fremont, who applied a madstone, but would not a here to the wound.

S. K. Davis sold twenty three-foot corner of 5th and Ella streets Beatrice last week to E. Long for \$50. Less than a year ago double the amount of ground was offered for \$95,000.

Hon. D. L. Richards of Fremont, presented McPherson post, No. 4, G. R., with a nice lot is the usual grounds and the veterans will at once inaugurate a movement to put up a building to be used upon all occasions as Grand Army headquarters.

An open air concert was given at the corner of Sixth and Court streets Beatrice for the benefit of the infected six-year-old child now being cured by the city. A collection was taken at the same time for the child's benefit. The Demeter band donated its services for the occasion.