

A BAD SEA HORROR

FRENCH LINER BOURGOGNE GOES DOWN WITH SIX HUNDRED

The President Proclaims A Day of Thanksgiving by the American People—Attack on Santiago May be Delayed For Many Days.

HALIFAX, July 7.—The French trans-Atlantic steamer La Bourgogne, which left New York on Saturday last for Havre, sank after a collision with the British ship Cromartyshire in a dense fog, sixty miles south of Sable Island. The collision occurred at 5 o'clock in the morning of July 4. Only 200 persons were saved out of the 800 souls aboard the Bourgogne.

The Allan line steamer Grecian, Captain Numan, which sailed from Glasgow on June 24 for New York, arrived here yesterday towing the British ship Cromartyshire, which has been in collision with La Bourgogne. It reports that the latter sank almost immediately. The passengers and crew saved 200 persons in all. Of this number 170 of the saved were passengers and the other thirty rescued were members of the crew of the French steamer.

Only one woman was saved. The officers of the La Bourgogne were drowned, with the exception of the purser and three engineers.

A Day of Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—President McKinley at 11:30 last evening issued the following proclamation to the American people:

To the People of the United States: At this time when to the yet fresh remembrance of the unprecedented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the bay of Manila on the first day of May last are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievements of the naval and military arms of our beloved country at Santiago de Cuba, it is fitting that we should pause, and, staying the feeling of exultation that too naturally attends great deeds wrought by our countrymen in our country's cause, should reverently bow before the throne of Divine Grace and give devout praise to God, Who holdeth the nations in the hollow of His hands and worketh upon them the marvels of His high will and Who thus far vouchsafed to us the light of His face and led our brave soldiers and seamen to victory.

I therefore ask the people of the United States upon next assembling for divine worship in the respective places of meeting to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, Who, in His inscrutable ways, now leading our hearts upon the waters to unsearched triumph, now guiding them in a strange land through the dread shadow of death, to success, even though at a fearful cost, now bearing them without accident or loss to far distant climes, has watched over our cause and brought nearer the success of the right, and the attainment of just and honorable peace.

With the nation's thanks let there be mingled the nation's prayers that our gallant sons may be shielded from harm alike on the battlefield and in the clash of fleets and be spared the scourge of suffering and disease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor; and withal let the nation's heart be stilled with holy awe at the thought of the noble men who have perished as heroes die and be filled with compassionate sympathy for those who suffer bereavement or endure sickness, wounds and bonds by reason of the awful struggle. And above all, let us pray with earnest fervor that He, the dispenser of all good, may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife the priceless boon of security and tranquility. (Signed.)

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Executive Mansion, Washington, July 6, 1898.

No Battle Near.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—By comparison with what has gone before, yesterday was very quiet at the war and navy departments. There were bulletins posted in the former department, but none of more recent date than yesterday, and so far from indicating an impending battle the general tendency of these bulletins was to show that no forward move is in absolutely immediate contemplation. Deep concern is felt here at the deprivations and sufferings of our troops lying in trenches and in field hospitals surrounding Santiago, and there is every where a disposition to insist that hereafter haste shall be made slowly, and that the equipment of our soldiers, the commissary and quartermaster's supplies, their ammunition and their hospital stores shall be complete in every respect before they advance further. This is likely to be the rule even at the expense of time in the face of the criticism of an element that has been vehemently insisting upon rushing the campaign without regard to cost in blood and money.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

PITTSBURGH, Ill., July 7.—Because of a shooting affair at Hulls, this county, business is almost at a standstill, and the excitement is intense. City Marshal, George Douglas, who had been ordered to arrest Henry Landrum, shot and killed the latter when he resisted. In opposing the marshal Landrum fired several shots, two of which wounded members of the city council. One of them was hit in the leg, while the other James Hyon, received a shot in the bowels. He will die.

SANTIAGO IS DOOMED

Shafter Annals the Enemy and They are Driven Back.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In a high diplomatic quarter it was stated that word had been received indirectly, but in such manner as to receive credit in this city, that the American forces had taken Santiago. There is, of course, no means of verifying this statement, but it is given in view of the fact that the diplomatic sources, who credit the report, usually are in a position to have accurate information. The fact that their information is indirect must be further taken into account.

The signal office has received the following from one of its officers at the front:

"American troops driving Spanish troops back. Wounded being brought in right along."

BEGIN IN EARLY MORNING.

PLAYA DEL ERIC, Cuba, July 2.—A general assault on the city of Santiago de Cuba by the land and sea forces of the United States began this morning. General Lawton advanced and took possession of Catons, a suburb of Santiago. Morro castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Venustus used its dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city. Hard fighting all along the American line was in process at 11 o'clock. Nine wounded Cubans have been brought in.

SHAFER CONFIRMS IT.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Alger has received the following dispatch from General Shafter, dated at 9:45 a. m. yesterday.

CAMP AT SEVILLE, Cuba, July 2.

Action now going on, but firing light and desultory. Began on right near Caney. Lawton's division. He will move on northeast part of Santiago. Will keep you continually advised of progress. SHAFER, Major-General Commanding. Brief as it was, the telegram told the whole story that the first shots of the long-expected clash of arms, probably the first great land engagement of the war, was under way. It sent a thrill through official circles from the highest to the lowest. Secretary Alger was the first to read it. He passed it to General Corbin, adjutant-general of the army, and directed him to take it at once to the White house. General Corbin went to the president, carrying the original dispatch. He was back shortly, and then a bulletin was posted giving the dispatch verbatim. Until then the higher officials, only had known that the hour was at hand.

The news spread through the corridor and a wave of awe-like agitation and expectancy took hold of everyone. A great crowd of correspondents struggled about the bulletin board, messenger boys dashed off with dispatches, the clerks, men and women, turned from their desks and gathered at the doorways.

Meantime Secretary Alger remained at his desk while the usual train of callers pushed their way forward. The secretary preserved his usual outward calm but those near him said the news from the field had sent the same thrill to the secretary that prevailed elsewhere, and even more, for there was the personal consideration that the secretary's son, young Captain Alger, now on the staff of General Duffield, was participating in the engagement now on. As the secretary started to the cabinet meeting he spoke with satisfaction of the fact that sufficient time had elapsed to permit General Shafter to get his army well concentrated at the front and thrown out into good battle formation. The secretary felt that our forces were on the aggressive and that the mere fact that the action was now going on showed that Shafter had bided his time and was ready to strike his blow. Word had come, prior to the Shafter dispatch, showing that the artillery, which had been brought to the front had been well placed.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

Secretary Alger directed Adjutant-General Corbin to notify the president at once of the text of Shafter's message, and it was done immediately. The president will be kept continually advised of all news.

General Shafter reported to the president today that he began attack on Santiago this morning and that it is now going on, beginning with active skirmishes.

Secretary Alger left for the cabinet meeting at 11 o'clock saying that nothing more had been received since General Shafter's first dispatch. The secretary expressed confidence that our forces are well armed and in position to give a good account of themselves.

Damaged by Wind

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—A severe dorth wind has done considerable damage to grain and fruit in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. The greatest loss will fall upon the growers of wheat. Some conservative farmer estimate that 40 per cent. of the wheat has been threshed out by the storm in certain localities.

Meeting of Bicycle Workers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 2.—The international association of bicycle workers' convention was concluded yesterday and the following officers elected: President D. J. Mulholland; first vice president, E. C. Henry; second vice president, F. A. Harrison; third vice president, F. J. Angus; fourth vice president, D. M. Foley; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Rauch.

It was voted to change the name to the international association of bicycle workers and allied mechanics.

ALL SHOT TO PIECES

CEVERA'S FLEET AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Gun of Sampson's Fleet Turned Upon It and Enemy Literally Shot to Pieces—Cevera Himself a Prisoner, Together With Thirteen Hundred Men.

TEN MILES WEST OF THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, July 3, 4 p. m., by the Associated press dispatch boat Wanda, to Port Antonio, Jamaica, Monday morning, July 4, via Kingston, Jamaica: July 4, 4:45 a. m.—Admiral Cervera's fleet consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa and Viscaya, and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, which had been held in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past, by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, lies today at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair) and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors, all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States.

The Spaniards, when they found they would be permitted to live, adapted themselves comotarily to the situation and their cigarettes and began playing cards among themselves.

THE AMERICAN VICTORY COMPLETE.

The American victory is complete, and according to the best information obtainable at this time the American vessels were practically untouched and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Cervera made as gallant a dash for liberty and the preservation of his ships this morning as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing but inevitable destruction or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a bold dash from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so, and, fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was ablaze and sinking, he tried to escape the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessels.

PURSUE THEM RELENTLESSLY.

The American fleet pursued him the moment he left the harbor, and commenced their work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the flying Spaniards to the westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their blazing hulls, tearing great holes in their steel sides and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded.

No time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signs to surrender, even when their ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But they turned their heads toward the shore less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed. The officers and men on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war and then threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the gracious hand of American civility, but sent them a guard to protect them from the numerous hands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bushes on the hillside, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe.

LITERALLY SHOT TO PIECES.

One or another of the Spanish ships became the victim of the awful rain of shot and shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor three cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore, ten to fifteen miles west of Morro castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame issuing from every part of them and covering the entire coast line with a mist which could be seen for miles.

CERVERA GLAD TO SURRENDER.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he had touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish admiral who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her gangway by her commander, Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright, who grasped the hand of the gray-bearded admiral and said to him: "I congratulate you, sir, upon having made as gallant a fight as was ever witnessed on the sea."

Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright then placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers. At that time the Spanish flagship and four other Spanish vessels had been aground and burning for two hours, and the only one of the escaping fleet which could not be seen at this point was the Cristobal Colon. But half a dozen curls of smoke far down on the western horizon showed the fate that was awaiting her. The Cristobal Colon was the last of the Spanish ships, and she soon gained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels. She steamed away at great speed, with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns.

Road Race at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 5.—The Capital city cycling club's ten-mile road race on the state fair grounds track yesterday afternoon was witnessed by thousands of people. The day was cool and fair and the track fast. Lawrence Hamilton, with a handicap of two minutes, won the first prize, and also the time prize time, 37:29. Roy Heironymus, second prize, 38:11, and A. J. Meester, scratch, third, 39:11. Leonard Wood won the prize for the best time for five miles, time, 18:30.

TO ENTER THE HARBOR.

Combined Navy and Land Attack by Sampson and Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As a result of the cabinet meeting yesterday instructions were sent by the president to Admiral Sampson and General Shafter to confer together concerning a joint plan of attack upon the city. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action for the immediate future. For the present the land bombardment by General Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation has so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the co-operation and support of a bombardment from Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Up to the close of office hours yesterday no word had come either to the war or navy department, so far as was disclosed, as to what determination had been reached at the conference. At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications and take position before the city for a bombardment. There is reason to believe that the instructions sent to Admiral Sampson at least conveyed the desire, if not the instructions, that he enter the harbor. But it is said that the admiral and the general continue to be the supreme officials in authority and that being on the scene fully alive to all the conditions their judgment will be taken as final in the course to be adopted.

CAN PASS THE MERRIMAC.

There is said to be no obstacle, as far as navigation is concerned, to the entrance of the bay by the American fleet. The Cristobal Colon, which cleared the Merrimac and got out of the bay Sunday, drew twenty-three feet three inches, which is within seven inches of the draft of the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, and is greater than the draft of the Texas. Moreover, the navy department has known for the last ten days that the neck of the channel was open, despite the sinking of the Merrimac, and that there was a clear seaway of seven fathoms, through which any ship in our navy could sail. This removes all difficulty, except from submarine mines, or from the shore batteries. As to the mines little account is taken of them since the Spanish fleet passed over them. The Spaniards are in the habit of using contact mines, so that there is little likelihood of the being mines operated by electricity conducted with the shore. The forts and batteries have been badly weakened by the constant fire of the fleet for many weeks past and while still a factor, they are greatly disabled.

Once up to the city, the fleet and army could combine in a terrific double fire, so less than 293 heavy guns would be trained from the American ships on the city and at the same time the big siege guns, which it is expected have been brought to the front of Shafter's line would rain down a torrent of steel from that quarter. The siege guns throw shells of 135 pounds. Aside from them there are four Morton howitzers. These are in the heavy artillery, while the light artillery embraces a great number of guns of 3.2 calibre. Combined, the fire from land and sea would be terrific in its effect.

FOREIGNERS ARE DELAYED.

The action of the foreign representatives at Santiago gives additional reason for deferring the bombardment. It was made known late today that one of General Shafter's dispatches stated that these representatives had joined in a request to him to put off the shelling of the city for another brief period until their respective colonies could be removed. This accounts for the departure of the foreign war ships from Santiago harbor, as they are bearing away the foreign residents in the period before the bombardment begins.

SCHLEY DESERVING OF THANKS.

Representative Berry of Kentucky introduced the following joint resolution today: Resolved, That the thanks of congress and the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore W. S. Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command, for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on the 3d of July last.

THE RESOLUTION WAS REFERRED TO THE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Berry, in speaking of the resolution, said: "I propose that the officer to whom the glory is due shall be recognized. Schley is the real hero of the incident. He and the brave band of officers and men under his direction are the ones who achieved the victory and all honor should be given them. Sampson commands the fleet in those waters, but it was Commodore Schley in command when Cervera and his fleet made the plucky attempt at escape, and it was under Schley that every one of that Spanish fleet met its destruction. Schley and his men have performed a notable feat that will go down in history hand in hand with that daring forcing of Manila harbor by Dewey on May 1. Congress should be prompt in recognizing their services and there should be no delay in tendering its thanks and those of the country to the real heroes at Santiago."

OTIS TO HASTEN DEPARTURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—In accordance with the wishes of the war department Major General Otis proposes to hasten preparations for the departure of more troops to Manila. The Peru and City of Pueblo can sail this week if so ordered. The Pennsylvania has been favorably passed on by Major Rubin, chief quartermaster. The Titanic will be taken by the government on its return from northern ports, and other steamers are being considered.

RUMORS OF A BATTLE

SPANIARDS START THE STORY AND CLAIM A GREAT VICTORY.

Advice from Shafter's Headquarters Quite to the Contrary—Preparations Going on and Day of Battle not Far Off.

MADRID July 1—1 a. m.—A rumor is in circulation here tonight, though unconfirmed, that there has been a great battle at Santiago de Cuba resulting in favor of the Spaniards.

The governor-general of Porto Rico cables that the cargo of provisions and war material of the Antonio Lopez has been landed.

ON BOARD ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, Off Juragua, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Wednesday, June 29, 6 p. m., via Kingston, Thursday, June 30, 11 a. m.—The forces of the American army are being mobilized as rapidly as possible in the vicinity of Agudores, four miles from Santiago de Cuba. The moment the tedious task is completed the attack on Spain's last ditch on the eastern shore will begin. When that will be General Shafter himself cannot say.

The troops can be moved without serious delay and are pushing forward rapidly, but the movement of the pack trains, wagons, ambulances and artillery is taxing the skill and endurance of the officers and men to the utmost. From Baquiri, where the artillery was landed to the present point of concentration the road runs through a tangle of tropical undergrowth, up and down steep hillsides and over treacherous swamp-bordered streams for a distance of over twelve miles. Through this continuous snicket the rear guard of the army is cutting its way. Engineers are at work leveling the track and filling pits, while a large force of regulars and volunteers with axes aided by Cubans with machetes are hacking down trees and clearing out the brush. A few light rams have already reached this port. The siege guns are not yet within five miles of the vanguard.

SHAFER MOVES TO THE FRONT.

General Shafter left his ship today and took up his quarters with General Wheeler at the front. His appearance there gave rise to a rumor that an attack on Santiago would occur tomorrow but the staff officers tonight say it is impossible to get the army in shape to strike a blow for several days.

About 2,000 troops are camped four miles east of the besieged city and the remainder of the forces stretch along the road from here to Bargua and Baquiri. The advanced forces are in a semi-circle the left flank resting about two miles from those under command of General Chaffee, with the extreme right under command of Colonel Miles, about a mile to the northwest.

Beginning with the Twelfth infantry at the extreme left, the Seventh, Seventh, Fourth, Twenty-fifth and Tenth infantry extend to the right in the order named. Beyond them picket lines are established three-quarters of a mile nearer, Santiago city being in plain sight of General Chaffee's and Colonel Miles' troops.

Much amusement has been caused among the officers by the large number of Red Cross flags floating from buildings in Santiago. Seven such flags could be counted today, and it is reported that two more were hoisted tonight. They are all flying from the largest and most prominent buildings, and our officers say the Spanish soldiers evidently intend to thus try to protect every place in the city offering a good place for the American artillery to fire upon.

DAYS WITHOUT INCIDENT.

The past day or two the land ng places have been without incident. The hospital corps has finished its camp and several patients are already undergoing treatment. There are quite a few cases of measles under care of the physicians, but a majority of the cases of sickness result from the heat and the extreme hardships the men have undergone, particularly in waiting for shelter and food during the landing off Santiago.

The fleet lies silently and grimly waiting for the moment to come when it shall finally measure its strength with the harbor batteries.

All day long four American men-of-war lay within a mile and a half of Morro's guns but not a shot was exchanged. The sailors on board could almost have exchanged words with the soldiers on shore, and the fact that the Spaniards did not risk a shot or two is taken to indicate that they are very short of ammunition. The Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana and New Orleans could easily have been hit, as they lay almost motionless within such easy range, but Morro might have been a country school house for all the hostile demonstration it made. Word was received by Admiral Sampson today that the Spanish supply boat Purisima Concepcion, which escaped from Jamaica recently, has arrived safely at Tunia, the port of Sancti Spiritus, on the southern coast of the province of Santa Clara. The naval officers here are much gratified at the fact that the steamer got away.

Feed and Clothe Cubans.

PLAYA DEL ERIC, Guantanamo Bay, June 30.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A party of sixty-four Cubans under General Peres, who are taking part in the siege of Guantanamo, have been fed, clothed and armed by Captain McCall, of the United States cruiser Marblehead. They returned to the front today. The Marblehead today landed 5,000 rations from the State of Texas for a few Cuban families, forty miles in the interior, in the vicinity of General Peres's troops.

Nebraska Notes

A recent census gives Minden a population of 1,840.

The Edgar Post advises the farmers to sell their wheat and buy government bonds.

A bolt of lightning killed three horses belonging to William Mizner of Sherman county.

Several farmers in Sherman county have been beaten of late by lightning rod agents.

The Genoa Indians are uniformly successful this year in their base ball contests.

Anley paid, for cattle, hogs and grain from September 1, 1897, the sum of \$186,134.15.

Some unaccountable distemper has killed off a number of cattle in Scott's Bluff county.

An exchange says that the bee schooner is doing its part to sustain our naval supremacy.

The Baptist society at Ragan, Harlan county, thinks itself strong enough to build a house of worship.

John Sheridan, a prominent farmer of Daves county, dropped dead recently on the streets of Gothenburg.

Hail did some damage to a portion of Cedar township in Buffalo county and also in the vicinity of Sumner.

Ben Brown of Cozad, who is almost totally blind, recently had his pension raised from \$12 to \$72 per month.

A Ouster county boy was bitten by a rattlesnake. The usual antidote was administered with favorable results.

W. L. Parks of North Platte raised ninety-four bushels of strawberries and expects fifteen bushels of raspberries.

The two-year-old son of Isaac Jones, living near Sidney, was kicked in the breast by a horse and died in a few hours.

The five-year-old son of A. Burch at Oakdale fell from a hayloft, causing concussion of the brain. His recovery is doubtful.

Superior has a new state bank, organized with J. S. Johnson president, Taylor Lewis vice president, and William Wilson cashier.

The people of Stanton have been ordered to clean up their premises or submit to having it done and the cost added to their taxes.

Shakelford in his Allen News suggests that a company be formed from the printing offices of Nebraska to tender their services to the government.

While practicing at Tilden with a target rifle, L. E. Caracallen accidentally shot Ernest Moore in the hip, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound.

An innocent farmer of Odessa, Buffalo county, gave a smooth agent his note for a lightning rod, and the lightning rod has not even put in an appearance.

Frederick Happold, a young man working on a farm near Stanton, received a sunstroke while on his way home to dinner and was dead when discovered.

The Box Butte bank that was supposed to be badly insolvent has paid depositors 50 cents on the dollar and has a few blocks of collectible paper still on hand.

The veteran editor, M. K. Turner, and his estimable family have the sincere sympathy of all Nebraska newspaper men in the loss of their daughter and sister.

Ed Adkins of Butte was gathered in by a deputy marshal and taken to Omaha to show cause why he shouldn't be punished for selling budge to bad Indians.

The Dodge county board has patriotically decided to pay the bills for board incurred by the volunteer soldiers who have gone to Fremont to be mustered in to the service.

J. W. Bradley of Loop City was struck by lightning on the 19th of May, and died a month later. He was a man highly respected. A wife and seven children survive.

The ordinance against using the side walk for a bicycle track is being flagrantly violated in Broken Bow, and the city marshal is on the war path after the offenders.

Little Dick Graham aged seven of Edgar is the toughest youngster in Nebraska. The hind wheel of a wagon loaded with sand passed over his body without doing any particular damage.

The young college man who makes his hair look fluffy and looks sterner at the audience gathered to see him graduate, says the Junia Herald, thinks he has solved the problem of life.

Three toughs connected with Lemen's circus attempted to rob a man in a saloon at Blair, when the marshal put in an appearance and they turned on him. There was a hot time in the old town, and peace was established only after the marshal had beaten two of the men into insensibility and whacked the other once or twice for luck.

Reports of thieving come in from Saunders county from different sources. One night about 12 o'clock the farm of Bob Green in Pohocock precinct was preyed upon to the extent of six hogs, fifteen chickens and a set of six hens. The same night, Julius Nits, a neighbor, heard some miscreants about his chicken coop. He had just one shell which he rammed into his shot gun and fired away. The men took to their heels with dispatch. No trace of the men has been found.