

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Fire destroyed the engine room of J. Kimball's steam laundry at Beatrice. The building was occupied below by the laundry and Paul Springer's large printing office. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The building was worth \$30,000 and was damaged about one-half. The loss is covered by insurance.

Mrs. C. J. Chubbuck of Fremont died suddenly of heart disease at her home. She went to bed feeling as well as usual, was taken sick shortly after, and lived but a few minutes. She was 6 years of age and leaves a husband and two children of a former husband.

W. W. Graham of Norfolk, O., who bid in the Yankton & Norfolk road last winter, arrived in Norfolk recently, accompanied by J. S. Meckling, Chicago, and A. H. Orvis, Yankton. Mr. Graham stated that a deal was about closed for the early completion of the road. The party left for Pierce and will drive over the grade to Yankton.

Mayor Fisher of Hastings has issued a call for a mass meeting to be held at the court house for the purpose of ascertaining the public sentiment in regard to the issuing of bonds to erect and operate an electric light plant in connection with the city water works.

Miss Pet Holliday, a former teacher in the city schools of Beatrice, left for Kansas City, where she was united in marriage to Mr. P. Jackovitch, a former well known citizen of Beatrice. Both these young people are highly respected.

Nate Owens was drowned in the North Fork near Norfolk as a result of his efforts in rescuing a boy companion from the water. The deceased was 15 years old and the son of D. P. Owens who travels for the Dempster company Beatrice.

The land excitement still continues and every day brings hundreds of people to Sidney. Already there have been 1,822 filings made under the new reversion law, aggregating about 200,000 acres. There are yet about 800,000 acres in this land district. It is of great benefit to the stockmen.

A large outfit of surveyors in the employ of the B. & M. is making a survey in the vicinity of Sidney and the indications point strongly to the building of their branch from Alliance to Brush Colo., via Sidney.

Plattsmouth.—The body of Thomas Hodson arrived in this city Thursday morning from Galesburg, Ill., and was laid to rest in Oak Hill cemetery beside a daughter. Deceased formerly resided in this city and worked for the Burlington in the shops.

Benedict.—Tuesday, June 6, being the day set for the hearing of remonstrance against the granting of licenses to saloons, the village board, after hearing and duly considering the evidence, decided to grant a license. The remonstrators immediately took an appeal to the district court, where it will be reviewed later.

Niobrara.—The postoffice was robbed Tuesday night, about \$200 in cash having been taken. The front door of the building and the safe door were left wide open, nothing being broken. No stamps were taken. It was done by somebody having the safe combination the same never having been changed for years. Had it occurred the night previous about \$800 would have been the haul.

Fremont.—The business men of Fremont have got in line with the citizens of other cities of the state and will celebrate the Fourth of July. A committee of three is making a canvass of the various business houses to secure the necessary funds and is meeting with great success, almost every man being in favor of it. The special features of the celebration have not yet been determined upon, but it is proposed to make it one of the best ever held here.

Sidney.—The Burlington Railway company, as indicated by its engineers here, is preparing to secure depot grounds, yards and right of way through the old Fort Sidney reservation, under the act of congress providing for the grant of unentered land for such purposes. Two thousand and ninety filings under the reversion act have been made to date and a large number is expected, as the town is crowded with strangers, all eager to get the benefit of the cheap lands.

Fullerton.—When the call for volunteers for the war with Spain was made four sons of John Storch, a worthy citizen of this place, enlisted as privates in company B, First Nebraska Infantry, and went to the Philippines, where they have participated in all the battles in which their regiment was engaged. Joseph A. Storch, the oldest, has become first lieutenant of the company, James F. became quartermaster-sergeant, Arthur is a second sergeant and Oscar is a member of the regimental band. In the gallant charge of the regiment in Quinsua, where Colonel Stotsenberg was killed, Quartermaster-Sergeant Storch was killed. The other three boys are returning with honors to this country with the body of their brother, and upon their arrival they will learn that the president has appointed Joseph A. Storch a lieutenant in the regular army as a recognition of the services and sacrifices of the family. Lieutenant Storch is 35 years old and a graduate of the Nebraska State university.

END IS A LONG WAY OFF

GEN. HALL SEES NO CONCLUSION OF PHILIPPINE WAR.

War Department Declines to Make Public Any Dispatches From Otis Regarding Situation.

New York.—(Special.)—A special to the World from Washington says: The end of the war is a long way off, writes Brigadier General Hall, now on duty in the Philippines, in a letter to a friend in this city. The letter is dated early in May, about the time Aguinaldo was making his overtures for peace, and shows that our army officers had little faith in the sincerity of the request for peace negotiations.

The war department declines to make public any dispatch from General Otis regarding the situation. He has been instructed to strictly censor all news and, to be consistent, the war department has declined to make public anything received from the Philippines. Even casualty lists are held up a day or two before being posted on the bulletin board. The department is pursuing the same policy as that for the month or six weeks prior to the attack of the Filipinos upon the Americans.

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn stated that while some advice had been received from General Otis, he was not at liberty to make them public. The same reticence is displayed by Adjutant General Corbin.

No dispatch has been received from General Otis detailing the situation for more than a week. The indications are that the department will now endeavor to conceal everything.

No credence is attached to the London report that Aguinaldo defeated General MacArthur and Lawton.

FOUND DYING IN A BASEMENT

Victim Asserts His Wife Held Him While His Daughter Shot Him.

New York.—(Special.)—Morris Foley, suffering from two bullet wounds and cuts in the head, accuses his wife and her daughter, Hannah Poole, of attempting his murder, and the two women are in custody at Sheepshead Bay. Foley says his wife held him while his step-daughter shot him. Foley is 35 years old and a mechanic. He has lived at Sheepshead Bay all his life and has acquired considerable property. His family consists of his wife, Ellen, 47 years old; a step-daughter, Hannah Poole, and two little girls. The younger children, according to the wife and elder daughter, were the cause of his injuries.

A disturbance in the Foley household attracted the attention of neighbors and the police last night. When the officers inquired for Foley, his wife and step-daughter said they did not know where he was. The house was entered by the policemen, who found everything in a state of confusion. In nearly every room the furniture had been bent and smashed. All the windows were broken. On the floor the policemen found blood stains which led downstairs to the basement. There Foley was found, seemingly dead, lying in a dark corner under the stationary wash tubs. His face and clothing were covered with blood. A closer examination showed that there was a large bullet hole in his head, from which the blood was still flowing. Another bullet wound was found in the man's neck just under the right jaw. There were also three vicious-looking cuts on Foley's head, which appeared to have been inflicted with a dull axe. The wounds had evidently been made several hours before. An ambulance was called and when it arrived the surgeon applied restoratives. Ten minutes elapsed before Foley showed signs of returning consciousness.

"Who shot and beat you?" asked the policeman. "My wife Ellen and our daughter Hannah," Foley replied. "My wife held me fast while my daughter fired at me with a revolver." "Where did this happen?" "Here in the house," Foley said. "They got mad because I beat the children."

Before he could say more the injured man lapsed into unconsciousness. He was taken to the hospital with no hope for his recovery. The women both denied Foley's story. They said they had been shopping in Brooklyn and arrived home at 6 o'clock. Foley was drunk and had broken nearly all the furniture in the house and a half-dozen panes of glass in the windows and was beating the two little girls. As the wife and daughter appeared they say Foley threw a lighted lamp at them. Mother and daughter fought with the father and finally put him out. They knew nothing more about him until his body was found in the basement.

Nebraskans Coming Home. Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—General Otis cables as follows regarding the return of volunteers: "Manila.—Adjutant General, Washington: Oregon requests to defer time of departure until 12th; will leave for Portland in transports Ohio and Newport. Sixth infantry upon arrival will relieve Californians at Negros. Hancock sails in a few days with Nebraska and other troops."

General Otis has been advised that it is the wish of the president that all arrangements be made to give the returning troops a comfortable voyage, and that the best of care be taken so that no sickness may break out among them. It is also said that precaution will be taken not to load the transports too heavily, so that the returning troops may have plenty of room.

GENERAL NEWS.

BOILED DOWN.

The cruiser New Orleans has joined the North Atlantic squadron. British imports increased in May 11, 739,900, exports increased 15,138,900. The Daughters of the Confederacy at Glen Echo adjourned Thursday. The whaler Charles E. Morgan found a lump of ambergris in the north sea worth \$20,800.

France is taking steps to renew reciprocity negotiations with the United States. Ambassador Porter at Paris gave a dinner to ex-President Harrison and wife.

The British delegation to the Venezuelan boundary arbitration meeting has started for Paris.

The American Grass Twine company, capital \$15,000,000, has become incorporated at Dover, Del.

George and Addie Barrows, accused of kidnaping Marion Clark at New York were arraigned Friday.

The steamer Mariposa has sailed for San Francisco from Sydney, N. S. W., with \$750,000 of gold on board.

Both the house of lords and house of commons passed votes of thanks to General Lord Kitchener.

The postal clerks, in session at Indianapolis, will urge the passage by the next congress of the reclassification bill.

Negotiations for reciprocity with British Guiana have proceeded so briskly that officials hope to conclude the treaty next year.

The Bunker Hill and Mayflower mines were sold for \$30,500 to C. R. Downs, California, and Mr. Chesney, Philadelphia.

Secretary Long has decided to buy a small quantity of Harveyized armor and await further congressional action in favor of the armor trust.

Glasgow, Scotland, ship owners and merchants in mass meeting expressed alarm at the threatened extension of foreign competition.

Representative I. N. Johnson, Easton, Pa., has been arrested on a charge of perjury, alleged committed before the legislative bribery committee.

Mrs. Choate will present at the next queen's drawing room, Miss Sumner, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, the Misses Gertrude Minturn, Taylor and Allerson, all of New York.

The president of the Argentine Republic extends thanks to the United States and Minister Buchanan for aiding in the Chilean-Argentine boundary dispute, preventing war.

The United States court of appeals, sitting at Chicago, has decided that a bank is responsible for the actions of its dishonest employes, who appropriate money belonging to customers.

Topeka, Kan.—(Special.)—Judge J. S. Emery, one of the pioneers of the state, died at his home in Lawrence. He was at one time United States attorney for this district and later a member of the state board of public works. He was prominently identified with the early history of Kansas, coming here in 1854 and with the second party of the New England Emigrant Aid society. Judge Emery was 73 years old and a native of industry, Me.

Falmouth, Eng.—(Special.)—A change in the wind has somewhat shifted the position of the American liner, Paris, now on the rocks near the Manacles, seriously hampering salvage operations. The heavy sea has stopped the work, which is not likely to be resumed for a fortnight.

Manchester, Ky.—(Special.)—Tom Baker and his brother were arraigned on the charge of murder of Wilson Howard and Burch Stores. They pleaded not guilty. Soldiers have been sent for witnesses who fear to attend court.

Renville, Minn.—(Special.)—Leonard Mason, a well known young business man, and William Anderson, who graduated with honors at the Renville high school, were drowned while bathing in the Minnesota river.

London.—(Special.)—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Duke of Orleans, who left Palermo yesterday, is now on board his yacht, the Marcoussia, at Genoa, and expresses his intention to go to Paris soon."

Berlin.—(Special.)—A private telegram received here from Madrid says it is reported that Germany intends to purchase the island of Fernando Po.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The war department has prepared a statement showing the number of enlistments in the regular army since the war began. At that time the army consisted of 25,000 men. The enlistments since that time have been about 75,000 men. This would make an army of 100,000, but there were a large number of enlistments made for service in the war with Spain alone, and these men have since been discharged.

Little Rock, Ark.—(Special.)—It is reported here that a landslide occurred at Ross Hollow and engulfed twenty-eight men, all of whom are supposed to have been killed. Ross Hollow is a pass between two small mountain ranges about twenty-eight miles west of Little Rock on the line of the Choctaw & Memphis railroad now under construction from Little Rock to Howe, I. T. A large force of graders has been engaged on the road through the pass and according to the report it was a part of this force of men that was caught under the falling earth.

The report cannot be confirmed tonight. None of the officials of the road nor any of the contractors who are at present in the city have received any news of the accident. The report was brought in by farmers traveling from the vicinity. The scene of the accident is over a rough stretch of country and it is impossible to get news from there tonight.

SITUATION IN HAVANA

GOMEZ'S MANIFESTO CREATED LITTLE INTEREST.

The Lynching of Jose Lobregat the Chief Topic of Discussion—Spaniards Feel Uneasy.

Havana.—(Special.)—The farewell manifesto of General Maximo Gomez excites little attention. The local papers have given it little attention in the way of comment and public feeling has apparently not been much aroused. The principal criticisms have been those born of a suspicion that the manifesto is not a genuine farewell.

The lynching of Jose Lobregat, the former Spanish officer, has taken all the available space in the local press. Most of the papers regret the occurrence, but are inclined to offer excuses for the Cubans involved. The Spaniards insist that the military authorities should take steps to punish severely the perpetrators of the outrage in order to prevent its repetition. They also contend that such occurrences constitute the principal reason why so much capital is locked up in the banks of the islands. They say the Spaniards will naturally refuse to invest, for if the Americans withdraw they claim the life of a Spaniard in Cuba will not be secure.

As illustrations of their argument they cite the various strikes now in progress. Scarcely was the dock strike finished before the cab strike began, and in the opinion of the Spaniards such incidents merely reflect conditions that would be greatly aggravated but for the presence of the American authorities. For such reasons as these the Spaniards wish the military authorities to make their power felt in punishing the authors of the lynching affair at San Antonio.

HEAT SETS OFF FIREWORKS.

Thirty-Seven Buildings in New York are Wrecked.

New York.—(Special.)—Thirty-six buildings, comprising almost the entire plant of the Norlinger-Chariton Fireworks company at Grantville, Richmond borough, were blown up Thursday afternoon and the entire fireworks plant practically wiped out of existence.

Although the fires which followed the explosion lasted for several hours the wreck was complete within a few minutes.

No lives were lost and but three persons were injured, two of them seriously.

The loss on the buildings will probably not amount to over \$2,000, as most of the structures were small and cheaply constructed. The loss on material, raw and that made up into fireworks, will amount to over \$20,000. The amount of insurance on the works is not yet learned.

The first explosion occurred in the rocket charging room. This was a small building about twelve feet square. No one was in the building at the time, and the first intimation the 115 employes in the works had of what was to follow was the bursting of the sides of the building, accompanied by an explosion.

The roof of the building shot into the air and the rockets flew in all directions. They carried the fire into all parts of the works.

The operators in the various buildings rushed out into the yards. The flying rockets, the majority of them of great power, made it as dangerous for the employes to be out of the buildings as it was in them.

Explosion followed explosion as the buildings flew into the air. After a score of explosions, three heavy ones that shook the ground for miles occurred. These were the three storehouses in which supplies for the Fourth of July were being held.

Through flying rockets, burning splinters and balls of fire the employes rushed to safety. Only two were in any way severely burned. These were E. Ethuyster, a machinist, and Thomas Fox, a packer, who was badly burned about the head and body. Thomas Brown, another employe, was badly though not seriously, burned.

It was stated that the explosion was caused by the intense heat igniting the powder.

An explosion occurred at the manufacturing plant of the Pains Fireworks company at Greenfield, L. I., and resulted in the destruction of the manufacturing sheds and a small magazine. The loss is placed at about \$25,000.

The building contained all the goods ready for shipment. Several persons were slightly injured out of the several hundred of people working about the place. The loss is covered by insurance.

BANDITS STILL AT LARGE.

Swim a River and Gain Several Hours Advantage.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—(Special.)—A courier just came in from the trail of the Union Pacific train robbers and brings the report that the robbers were still at large and that the posse was in close pursuit.

The robbers swam Powder river. The stream is a raging torrent and how the outlaws escaped death is a mystery. Owing to this daring feat the bandits gained several hours on their pursuers. Reinforcements have reached the posse and the capture of the robbers seems certain.

The funeral of Sheriff Hason, who was killed by the bandits in the battle Monday, was largely attended.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Boston is to have a college for working women.

In Great Britain 244 tinplate mills are running.

In Japan most of the horses are shod with straw.

Fine silk was produced 1,000 years ago in twenty-five provinces in Japan.

A first-class lake steamer costs about \$1,000 a foot to build and equip.

In ten years the production of steam engines in Germany has been more than doubled.

Seven and a quarter millions bushels of oysters were taken in Maryland waters during 1897.

Tacoma will probably pave nearly a mile and a half of streets this summer with fir blocks.

The consumption of coffee the world over is growing rapidly. The average annual consumption in the decade of 1870 and 1880 was 792,000,000 pounds; in the next decade it was 1,320,000,000. Last year it was 1,580,000,000.

Chauncey M. Depew says that when a man has grown old in the service of a great corporation the mere fact of his years should in no wise be considered grounds for dismissal. "We have many employes who have been with the New York Central fifty years. Think of that! When they turn the half-century mark we retire them with pensions for the rest of their days."

A new departure is being taken, according to the Electrical Review, in the construction of gas engines of considerable size for the propulsion of electric generators in competition with steam engines. Gas engines of small size have been in extensive use, with good results, recent improvements having brought them to great efficiency, but the larger horse-powers have been scarce. The Review, however, mentions a gas engine of 500 horse-power in direct connection with an electric generator, which has been in successful operation for over a year. It has a speed of 150 revolutions a minute and is of the vertical three-cylinder type. The cylinders are so arranged that, with each revolution of the engine shaft an explosion of gas occurs by the aid of an electric spark. As the load varies the supplies of gas are automatically regulated, with the result of obtaining a fairly constant speed. There are circumstances in which the steam engine is inconvenient, and a practical gas engine is a desideratum.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

There are 42,832 Baptist churches in the United States, an increase of 500 over the number reported last year.

There is a strong Christian Endeavor society of sixty members at Havana, composed of Cubans and Americans.

The ninety-third regular session of the general synod of the Reformed Church in America will meet at Catskill, N. Y., June 7.

Dr. Paton reports that a Christian Endeavor society recently won a whole village in the New Hebrides from heathenism.

The Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics each have a church at Dawson City and it is stated that all of these, besides the Salvation army barracks, are filled every Sunday night.

Of the \$5,100,000 desired by the Wesleyan church of England as a "twentieth century fund," \$3,475,289 has already been subscribed. It has been decided to use \$1,000,000 of the fund for building a Wesleyan hall in London capable of seating 3,000 persons.

The graduating exercises of the Catholic University of America will take place June 7. So far the university has conferred the degree of doctor of theology on but two priests—Rev. Dr. Lucas of the diocese of Scranton and Rev. Dr. Dublanchy of the Marist society.

A letter containing ten \$1,000 bills was recently left at the office of the American Board of Foreign Missions (Congregational) by an unknown messenger. An accompanying note said the funds were to be used "by the board in whichever way in its judgment will best promote the interests of the Master's kingdom."

Rev. Dr. Briggs has chosen for his pastoral field in the Episcopal church the crowded tenement quarter of the East Side in New York. He was born on the East Side, in Henry street, when that portion of the city was "uptown" and was inhabited by wealthy and fashionable people of sixty years ago. It was because of his birth in that locality that Dr. Briggs asked Bishop Potter to have him ordained in the pro-cathedral on Stanton street instead of in Grace church.

Some statistics compiled for the Christian Advocate by Dr. H. K. Carroll regarding the membership of various religious denominations in this country are of unusual interest to churchmen. Dr. Carroll finds that there are no less than 148 distinct denominations in the United States, a gain of five since the last federal census. Only twenty-nine of these have more than 100,000 communicants, while twenty-six have less than 1,000. Owing to the looseness with which some denominations keep records the figures in several instances are unsatisfactory. The Christian Scientists claim an increase of \$0,000 and now number 3,800 ministers or lecturers, 615 churches or circles and 70,000 members. The table gives the numbers of communicants in each denomination and shows the order of the first ten to be as follows:

- 1 Roman Catholic ..... 5,421,301
- 2 Methodist Episcopal ..... 2,720,543
- 3 Regular Baptist (South) ..... 1,697,253
- 4 Regular Baptist (colored) ..... 1,655,077
- 5 Methodist Episcopal (South) ..... 1,454,273
- 6 Disciples of Christ ..... 1,085,611
- 7 Regular Baptist (North) ..... 989,671
- 8 Presbyterian (North) ..... 954,942
- 9 Protestant Episcopal ..... 879,892
- 10 Congregational ..... 866,000

PRACTICAL HINTS.

Virtue alone is nobility.

A firm and reliable kind of ship-rue friendships.

Sweet is the voice of a sister in the season of sorrow.

Saving useless stuff is the worst kind of extravagance.

Five cigarettes a day, young man, means five years shortened life; ten a day, ten years.

Getting in a sweat about the nice things that might happen does not fit you any better to meet the one that does happen.

Just as worried as not your wife is nearly worried sick because the hens ear her flower bed all to pieces. Don't -B.

Files may be kept off wood work and picture frames by washing with water in which onions are boiled, says an exchange.

It is cheaper to maintain a supply of good cats that a lot of rats and mice. It matters not what denomination the rats are just so they are good mousters.

For sticky fly paper mix by heat three and a half ounces of raw linseed oil, a pound of resin, and three and a half ounces of molasses. Apply to stiff nanilla paper while warm.

Shooting birds to protect fruit is the same kind of wisdom the ancient sage showed when he killed his goose which laid golden eggs to strike a gold mine.

If a lump of alum is dissolved in the water in which children's cotton dresses and aprons are washed, it is said to tender them fireproof.

Lettuce or celery may be kept fresh and crisp for several days by wrapping in a cloth wrung out of cold water, and then pinning the whole in a thick newspaper.

Cheese sandwiches are always in order to serve with salad. Grate any cheese and rub it to a paste with butter, spread the bread, sprinkle with salt and pepper and cut into strips.

Rice has a finer flavor if washed in hot water instead of cold, before cooking. If it is not disturbed during the process of boiling the berries will be whole, dry and easily digested. A few drops of lemon juice added to the water will make it whiter and finer flavored.

When feeding babies it is quite as necessary to sterilize the bottles as the milk. Wash in cold water, then in soap and water. A little rice shaken with the soapwater in the bottle will be found helpful in cleaning it. Then place the bottle in cold water, and bring to the boiling point.

If you find your salt in the salt bag as hard as the proverbial nether millstone, don't attempt to pulverize it with the hammer or potato masher, but, lifting the bag a foot or two from the table, drop it down solidly several times, turning it from side to side until the contents are again reduced to crystals.

A pot roast of beef is more perfectly browned before than after boiling. Rub the fry roast with sifted bread crumb and dip to a rich brown on every side in the kettle in which it is to boil; then cover with boiling water and simmer gently—closely covered—until tender.

Pickled eggs are appetizing when used as an ingredient of salads or sandwiches, or as a relish with cold meat. They are put into cold water, which is heated slowly and allowed to boil half an hour. When taken out they are dropped at once into cold water to keep their color. He shells are afterwards removed and the eggs put into good vinegar in which scum has been kept. They should remain at least a week in this pickle, when they are ready for service as a relish. A dozen or more can be done at a time.

The health, either good or ill, of your family commences in the bottom of your well and crawls up through the foundation of your house into that lamp, dark, dusty cellar, through the light and pleasant sitting rooms into the hot and stifling kitchen, into the badly ventilated chambers. Sunlight and air are the great purifiers. Let the sunlight in. Keep surface water drainage, rats and toads and all other abominations of the surface of the earth out of the well.

I never liked to hear a man speak of his wife as "the old woman," or of his father as "the old man." It may express the idea of identity but it always had a harsh, grating sound in my ear. Some boys of today speak of their father as "the governor." When a young man is first married, to say "my wife" may make a large mouthful, but it is so much more respectful and cultured than to say "the old woman." In speaking of your wife, you may be permitted to say "Mrs. B."

White vells may be nicely cleaned by soaking for half an hour in a solution of ivory or castile soap. Then press between the hands until clean. Make a cupful of very weak starch or gum arabic water, soak the veil in it a few moments, then clap in the hands until nearly dry. Spread a towel over a pillow and pin the lace in each point smoothly over it, letting it remain until perfectly dry.

Fried potatoes may or may not be digestible, according to the care with which they are fried. If the fat—either deep fat for Saratoga potatoes or that in a spider for the ordinary style—is not not enough the potatoes will be greasy, soaked and indigestible; but if hot enough to close the starch cells as soon as they come in contact with it there will be no suggestion of greasiness. Such fried potatoes are as digestible as any fried foods can be.