

Manuel M. ...

BLOCKADE EXTENDED SAN JUAN AND SOUTHERN COAST OF CUBA CLOSED.

The New Order Will Prevent the Use of Porto Rico as a Base and Will Shut Off Supplies for Havana From the South—The Porto Rico Expedition.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President has issued a proclamation extending the blockade of Cuba to the southern coast from Cape Francis to Cape Cruz, inclusive, and also blockading San Juan, Porto Rico.

The proclamation has been anticipated for several days. Its formal promulgation nevertheless caused a flutter of excitement in naval circles and demonstrates that the navy does not propose to remain idle while General Shafter is attacking Santiago. Indeed the blockade has practically been extended for more than a week under direction from the Secretary of the Navy. As soon as General Shafter's troops arrived at Santiago and formed a junction with Admiral Sampson, orders were issued to distribute the vessels of the fleet along the Southern coast of Cuba to prevent supply ships reaching the Spanish ports not specifically mentioned in the President's proclamation of April 23.

Several ships were also sent over to Porto Rico to blockade San Juan, and the effectiveness of that blockade has been demonstrated by the reported disabling of the torpedo boat destroyer Terror by Captain Sigbee in command of the St. Paul.

Accompanying the proclamation extending the blockade to Porto Rico comes the report that General Royal T. Frank, commanding the department of the East is to be assigned to duty in command of the new corps being established to invade Porto Rico. The invasion of Porto Rico is not to be attempted until after the battle of Santiago is decided, but it is understood that General Frank is destined to be promoted to the rank of major general and placed in command of the Porto Rico expedition as soon as the time shall have arrived for action in that direction.

The proclamation increases the limits of the blockade four-fold, it having been confined heretofore to a stretch of a little more than 100 miles on the north and the single port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of the island. The demands upon the navy will not be nearly so heavy in proportion to the territory to be covered as in the case of the initial blockade for the reason that the new blockaded coast line lies entirely within the great bight on the south Cuban coast, in which the water is generally very shallow and the ports are few into which a vessel of any draft could enter. The most important of these ports are Manzanillo, Trinidad and Tunas.

West of Trinidad is Cienfuegos, which is already blockaded effectively. From that point westward for nearly 140 miles there is no point to be blockaded until Batabano is reached. This port is distant only about forty miles from Havana by rail and is believed to have been the principal source of food supplies for the Spanish capital. For 150 miles west of this, clear over to Cape Francis, the western edge of the blockaded territory, there are no ports for deep vessels of any considerable draft, and even if there were the country in the interior, Pinar del Rio, is in the hands of the insurgents and supplies could not be sent through to Havana.

The purpose of extending the blockade westward to Cape Francis was to command the channel between the west side of the Isle of Pines and Cape Francis and thus render much easier the task of blockading the vessels.

The vessels for the additional blockade will be supplied almost entirely from the patrol fleet which, under Commodore Howell, has been guarding the North Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina. This service has been abandoned, because the only available Spanish warships are with Admiral Camara, thousands of miles away from the nearest point upon the Atlantic coast. The vessels are already on their way westward.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Spain Must Give Up Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines—Nothing Less Acceptable.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In view of the increasing frequency with which rumors of possible peace conditions are entering into the discussion of semi-official and inspired European journals, considerable significance is attached to the statement by a member of the cabinet that no proposition would be for a moment entertained by the United States at this time which did not involve Spain's absolute relinquishment of sovereignty over Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands. The probable attitude of the United States to these former colonial possessions of Spain in the future, this authority declined to discuss, but, in his opinion, the complete eradication of Spanish influence and interest, so far as these islands were concerned, has already become a foregone conclusion, and the United States would not at any time hereafter permit Spain to enter into any negotiation regarding them.

Europe Has Nothing to Say.

LONDON, June 29.—St. James' Gazette, commenting on the prospect of the American forces attacking the coast of Spain, says this afternoon: The reception of the news evidences a change in public opinion which, at the commencement of the war, thought Europe should notify the United States that the war must be confined to American waters. It is now recognized that the Americans are fully entitled to make war in their own way, and they are, indeed, driven to retaliate upon Spain in this manner, owing to the tactics Spain has chosen to pursue.

VISITS THE ENEMY AGAIN.

A Sixty-Mile Investigation Trip by the Daring Lieutenant Blue.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 29.—Lieutenant Victor Blue of the auxiliary gunboat Swanee returned to the fleet yesterday from another investigating trip ashore. He reported that Admiral Cervera's ships are all in the harbor. With the exception of one torpedo boat destroyer they are at anchor and show no signs of activity.

Lieutenant Blue went ashore Saturday to the west of Morro castle, accompanied by some Cuban guides. He advanced until about two miles north of Cabanas and almost up to the enemy's batteries. He traveled sixty miles and rejoined the Swanee yesterday morning. At one time the lieutenant was at a Cuban outpost, separated only by 400 yards from a Spanish outpost.

"They popped away at each other all the time," said Lieutenant Blue, "but I don't think the Cubans hurt the Spaniards very much, and I know the Spaniards did not hurt the Cubans."

Lieutenant Blue was able to accurately locate the position of each of Admiral Cervera's ships.

A bulletin issued to the fleet by Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday said: "From a report made by one of the wounded, nephew of Surgeon Berryhill, of the flagship New York, a considerable part of the damage done to our troops on Friday last was done by 7-millimeter machine guns, manned by seamen, so that there would seem to be some probability in the report of the use ashore of the crews of Admiral Cervera's squadron."

FOUGHT WHEN WORN OUT.

The Rough Riders Had Had an Exhausting March Before the Battle.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Washington Star has received a dispatch which throws a revealing light upon the conditions under which men are fighting at Santiago. It said: "It is probable that our troops were hurried into action in the fighting about Sevilla too soon. They had been nine days on the cool ocean. Volunteers like the 'Rough Riders,' were put ashore in the evening and ordered, without much breakfast, to advance over the hill and take Sevilla. It was an eight-mile march over a shadeless plateau, through briery undergrowth like a path fenced with barb wire. They were disabled more by the conditions than by the ambushed enemy. All courage would have been searched out of less thoroughbred men. Their canteens soon were emptied. No water could be had. 'Hell,' said one of those who returned, 'now contains no terrors for me.' Their tongues swelled in their mouths, their throats were shriveled and their breath was drawn with effort. The plain for two miles was littered with abandoned outfits, too heavy to carry. Our men suffered considerably from the heat. Contact with one of them buried innumerable needles in one's flesh. But to such pains as result the 'cubs,' as the men call the allies, are immune, and they rush into brushwood that causes our men to hesitate."

SHAFTER AT THE OUTPOSTS.

An Inspection of the Ground Before Santiago by the American Commander.

JURAGUA, June 29.—Major General Shafter, in command of the United States army of invasion, arrived here on board the transport Segurania from Baiquiri with Colonel John Jacob Astor, Captain Stewart Brice and Lieutenants Miley and Noble and his staff about 2 o'clock this afternoon. He was met by General Bates, who was superintending the landing of commissary supplies in the surf.

General Shafter, in uniform and wearing a straw helmet, was soon mounted on a large, handsome horse, and rode through the town, surveying the scene of the landing operations and the camps of the troops. He halted for a moment before the cottage which serves as the headquarters of the Cuban insurgents. Here Generals Garcia and Castillo paid their respects to the American commander. About an hour later General Shafter started on the road to the front in order to consult with General Wheeler and the division commanders and look over the field of operations before Santiago de Cuba. The general said he would probably return to the Juragua headquarters to-night.

Permanent hospital arrangements are to be provided at Juragua at once.

Spain Does Not Believe It.

MADRID, June 29.—The Spanish officers here assert that there will be no difficulty in Admiral Camara traversing the Suez canal, as the accompanying transports, they add, have all the coal the squadron requires. It is believed here that the Spanish ships will enter the canal to-day.

The Spanish government does not credit the report that an American squadron is to visit Spanish waters, but the ministers say they have taken all possible precautions, that the ports are all ready and that 26,000 men who have been called, will be distributed among the principal Atlantic and Mediterranean ports of Spain.

A Fight With Border Outlaws.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 29.—Information has just reached here that Deputy Sheriff Y Idefonso Solis was killed by a band of outlaws at Rio Grande City, on the border, yesterday. Solis was assisting United States Deputy Marshal Hanson and posse to capture a band of outlaws. The leader of the outlaws is a Spaniard named Gueterro. He has gathered about him a gang of border half-breed cutthroats, who have been led to believe that the war has so demoralized the American people that they can safely prey upon the settlers along the frontier.

SANTIAGO IS PINCHED

A SPANISH LIEUTENANT'S GLOOMY PICTURE.

Food and Ammunition Short—The Insurgents Have Cut Off Almost Every Source of Supplies—Spanish Troops Openly Clamor for Surrender.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 27.—In letters to a Spanish friend here, received a few days ago, Ferdinand Miller, a lieutenant in the Spanish navy and second in command of the port of Santiago, says the town is in no position to withstand a long blockade. Food is scarce and ammunition is running short. Many families have left the town for the interior to escape privations, the insurgents having cut off almost every source of supplies. The troops are disheartened and disaffected and openly clamor for surrender, expressing the opinion that the war is simply murder, and saying that Spain should never have entered on the contest. They say they were morally defeated from the first and that the campaign will only result in the loss of blood, etc. Many of the Spaniards are passing over to the insurgents. Colonel Aulpiano Sanchez, commanding a regiment in the Santa Clara district, has escaped in disguise and joined Garcia.

From information Sampson has received the attention of the Vesuvius will next be directed to Cayo Ramones, where is situated the powder magazine. Santiago is within range and if the magazine were exploded by a dynamite shell the occurrence would seriously embarrass the operations of Cervera's squadron.

From an authentic source it is learned that Mr. Ramsden, the British consul, has cabled for a vessel to take him off with other British subjects. The government will give no information on the matter, but the Alert, which is lying at Port Royal, has received sealed orders to proceed here. Six Cuban families in Santiago have cabled urgent messages to friends to endeavor to get them out of town, as they fear their lives are in danger from the Spanish troops when Americans attack.

Peace Conditions Rumor.

MADRID, June 27, noon.—The Correspondencia of this city to-day publishes a report to the effect that the peace conditions suggested by the government of the United States include the possession by the United States of the island of Porto Rico, the independence of the island of Cuba under a protectorate of the United States, the establishment of a naval station for United States warships in the Philippine islands and the establishment of a coal depot for United States warships in the Canary Islands.

Fighting at Santiago.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A dispatch to the New York Journal from Cape Haytien, Hayti, to-day says: Reports have reached here that fighting, more serious than any that has yet taken place, is now going on around Santiago. No details are obtainable other than that both troops and ships are engaged and that the American forces are advancing.

SANTIAGO PAPER'S WAR NEWS

The Readers of La Bandera Espanola Have Cause for Complaint.

PORT ANTONIO, June 27.—A copy of a newspaper published in Santiago de Cuba, called La Bandera Espanola (the Spanish flag), on June 15 contained in its local columns not a single reference to the blockade or any war news relating to Santiago. It calmly discussed plans for placing electric lights on the plaza, church affairs and other matters of town gossip. An alleged cablegram from Madrid reported the sailing of another big Spanish fleet for Havana, and the capture of the insurgent chief Hernandez. It also stated that "absolutely reliable news from Washington says that yellow fever has broken out in the blockading fleet and that forty deaths have already occurred."

The only real information contained in the paper was a dispatch from Havana saying that General Arolas had seized all the food in the markets there and would sell it to the inhabitants at reasonable prices to prevent the squeezing of the population.

HAMILTON FISH, JR.

One of the Killed Was a Member of a Distinguished New York Family.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Hamilton Fish, Jr., one of the killed, was a young New Yorker of good position and family, who went to the front with Roosevelt's rough riders. He was of distinguished ancestry, his family being one of the oldest in this state. His father, Nicholas Fish, is the son of the late Hamilton Fish, who was secretary of state in Grant's cabinet. He is a banker and lives in this city. Hamilton Fish was over six feet tall, of herculean build, and rowed as No. 7 of the Columbia college crew in its winning race of 1894 over the Foughkeepsie course.

POISON IN THE PALACE.

An Alleged Attempt to Kill the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch received here from Vienna this afternoon says it is reported there that Count and Countess Zuanoff, said to be, respectively, chamberlain of the czar and the lady in waiting on the czarina, have been arrested and charged with an attempt to poison their majesties. The Almanach de Gotha does not show the names of the Count and Countess Zuanoff as being attached to the persons of their Russian imperial majesties.

CAUGHT BLOCKADE RUNNER.

A Vessel Ladened With Refugees Captured by the Vicksburg.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 27.—A two-masted vessel, the Amapala of Trujillo, Honduras, was brought in here this morning flying the American flag and in charge of Ensign Zeen of the Vicksburg. She was captured yesterday at sunset, while leaving Havana and attempting to run the blockade. She was quickly overhauled by the Vicksburg and was found to have over thirty women and children and a number of men on board, crew and passengers, all refugees. There was no sickness on board the Amapala, but she is detained at quarantine.

The Amapala belongs to Emanuel Montesino Monteros of Trujillo, Honduras. She had been lying at Havana since before the blockade. Her crew numbers eleven men besides the captain.

M. Gerome Baze, a French citizen, who three years ago was a leading exchange broker in Havana, chartered the vessel and got together over forty people eager to embrace any chance to escape from Havana. He is in charge of all nationalities, including Spanish, French, Venezuelans, Cubans and Turks. They fully expected to be captured, but the conditions in Havana were so dreadful for the poorer classes that any risk was preferable to starvation. The Amapala came out of Havana openly and offered no resistance. All of the captives are confident of release. Hardly any provisions were on board at the time of the capture and no cargo or contraband articles were found, and she may not be held as a prize. They report everything quiet at Havana, which looks like a deserted city since business and traffic are at a standstill.

The banking firms of H. Upton & Co., J. M. Berges & Co., Vareisco, Ruez & Co. and N. Gelats & Co. are the only ones doing any business. All other firms are either closing up or dragging on, waiting for the end of the war, having discharged all employees. Hunger and starvation stares the lower classes in the face, the well-to-do having laid in three months' stores. After they are exhausted distress will be general, as there is no further source of supply.

The stories regarding the relief through southern ports are denied. Nothing has gone into Havana for over a month and the situation, consequently, is very grave. Murder and robbery are of daily occurrence in Havana, prompted in every case by want and hunger.

THE CORTES IS SUSPENDED.

London Papers Believe Sagasta Will at Once Retire—Martial Law in Madrid.

MADRID, June 27.—The queen regent signed the decree suspending the Cortes yesterday afternoon. It was read in the parliament halls at the end of the night session.

London, June 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"When the cortes closed martial law was proclaimed. The Sagasta cabinet will resign and make way for a new government, which will open negotiations for peace."

"Senor Gamazo will be the new premier, with Senor Salvador at the exchequer, and possibly two Silveolistas will join this cabinet, which will conclude peace and prepare the way for a Silveia cabinet. There is no doubt that Spain will lose all her colonies."

"Admiral Camara's squadron left Cadiz to calm public opinion. Camara well knows that before he arrives at the Philippines peace will be made."

All the special dispatches from Madrid reflect the anxiety produced by Admiral Cervera's dispatches and the threatening aspect of the political situation. There is no doubt the Spaniards are sadly disappointed with the ease with which General Shafter effected a landing, and at the retreat toward Santiago de Cuba, which is regarded as a bad omen.

GRANT AGAINST SUSPENDERS.

Dress and Conduct of Soldiers the Body of a Chickamauga Order.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 27.—General Grant has issued the following order to the First division Third corps: "All soldiers of this command, when on pass within the park limits, or on duty at the various headquarters, are prohibited when without blouse, from wearing suspenders over their blue shirts. Soldiers are admonished that when they are granted the privilege of a pass beyond the park limits, they are expected to be attired in a clean and soldierly manner, and especially those visiting the adjoining cities and towns should constantly keep their blouses buttoned when worn. It is made the duty of officers and non-commissioned officers to report to their respective regimental commanders the name of any soldier disregarding these injunctions, and, over and above all, it is expected that officers and non-commissioned officers will, at all times, check and admonish any soldiers misbehaving themselves within the park or in the streets of the cities."

NEW FRENCH CABINET OUT.

For the Third Time Within a Week the Premiership Goes Abegging.

PARIS, June 27.—In consequence of a radical Socialist must be given one of the portfolios, M. Dupuy, M. Leguays and M. De Lombré have declined to enter such a cabinet and M. Peytral therefore has abandoned the task of forming a cabinet. It had been hoped that the cabinet announced yesterday afternoon might last longer than twenty-four hours.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

SUCCINCT SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days Briefly Mentioned—All Portions of the State Covered—A Thorough Resume of Nebraska News.

Wednesday, June 22.

Coroner Hadley of Cedar Bluffs yesterday filed his report of the inquest held over the body of James Tomasek, who was shot and mortally wounded near Morse Bluff, on the morning of June 15, by his brother-in-law, Frank Levy. Tomasek died yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The inquest was held in the afternoon and the verdict is "that the shooting was done with felonious intent." The feeling seems to be divided as to Levy's sanity. He is in jail at Wahoo awaiting further developments. The authorities are at a loss as to how to dispose of the case.

Albert Gripskey, murderer of Postmaster R. Glenn at Hildreth, attempted to commit suicide at an early hour yesterday morning by twisting the chain which he was tied with around his neck and the door knob and throwing his feet out from under him. The sheriff, who was guarding him, found him almost dead. Strong threats of lynching him are circulating and an extra force has been added to protect him. He will have a hearing before the insanity board in a few days. Glenn was buried a 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It was the largest funeral ever held in the county. His wife who has been sick for a number of years, is now very low and her recovery is doubtful.

Friday, June 24.

Dr. O. Grothian of St. Paul, has been appointed regimental surgeon of the Third regiment with the rank of major.

The work of building the Gering and Alliance telephone line is progressing rapidly. The material is delivered all the way along the route and the line will be completed within a week. Boiler blues furnished by the B. & M. railroad company are being used for poles.

J. D. Brewer, an old resident of Columbus was stricken with apoplexy, and died in a very few minutes. He was in his usual health and arose about 5 o'clock and went to milk. He was found by his son a few minutes later lying on his face dead.

About daylight this morning the large agricultural hall on the fair grounds near Wahoo was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given and citizens turned out and with prompt action with buckets the flames were under control when the firemen arrived with the chemical engines. Only a few dollars' damage was done. The horse stalls and some of the fence were burned last fall and the indications then were that it was the work of an incendiary and the late attempt surely came from the same source.

Fitzgerald's block, the large 4-story structure at Seventh and P streets, Lincoln, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The building was occupied by the H. P. Lau Grocery company and the Beatrice Creamery company. Nothing was saved from the building of any consequence. The fire was a remarkably vicious one on account of the inflammable nature of the stocks, and nothing but the insulated situation of the building prevented a more disastrous conflagration.

The origin of the fire is as yet unaccounted for. It started in the egg candling room of the creamery building on the second floor. No fire had been in the building and the candling is done by electricity.

The building is just south of the B. & M. depot, and it required hard work to save the depot. The railroad fire apparatus and men aided in the work of saving adjoining property.

The building destroyed was begun in 1888 and finished in 1889. It was valued at \$50,000 and insured for \$40,000. The H. P. Lau stock was valued at \$50,000 and insured for \$45,000. The Creamery company loses property worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000, insured for \$17,500.

Both concerns will continue in business as soon as quarters can be secured. The building belonged to the John Fitzgerald estate but the ownership is in litigation, the disputing party being the Philadelphia Mortgage and Trust company.

This is the third great fire in Lincoln since April 1.

Saturday, June 25.

Friday evening on the farm of Alfred Gunarson, about ten miles northwest of Aurora, while Mrs. Gunarson was out gathering cherries, her son, about ten years of age, secured possession of a No. 22 target rifle, and in playing with the gun it was accidentally discharged, the ball striking his little sister in the back of the head, killing her instantly. The girl was eight years old, and was taking care of a smaller child at the time.

Winfred Hartweich, steward for Lamen Bros.' circus, began attachment proceedings against his employers for \$34 alleged to be due for wages. When Deputy Sheriff Lydiek, an attorney and two appraisers went to the grounds at Fremont, they were threatened with annihilation by employees of the show, but they finally lay off three head of horses. Later Lamen Bros. put up a \$50 bond and took their property away. The show "killer" pounced upon Hartweich and nearly pounded the life out of him in his room at the European hotel, and thus the show outfit got revenge.

The large barn on Frank Strahn's ranch, four miles west of Wayne, destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown. Mr. Strahn's famous trotting stallion, Union Medium together with a three-year-old stallion of the trotter, which he valued as much as Union Medium, and two other horses were burned, besides considerable grain, harness, etc. Mr. Strahn's loss will be about \$3,500, partly covered with insurance.

Mrs. Eloise Rudiger, whose sensational murder of Baron Riser in South Omaha several years ago will be recalled, was arrested yesterday for assault and battery upon complaint of a Mrs. Richards of South Omaha. Mrs. Rudiger appears to have gone to the Richards house a few days since and committed an assault upon Mrs. Richards, suspecting her of intimacy with Mr. Rudiger from whom she is now trying to secure a divorce.

Sunday, June 26.

In a contest with a gang of toughs at Falls City Special Officer Chidney had a leg broken.

Mrs. John Feidler of Rising City died yesterday from blood poisoning caused by running a wire in her right foot.

An incendiary set fire to the big hall on the fair grounds at Wahoo and it was destroyed. The loss is about \$700.

"What scab" is a new terror to the wheat fields in the vicinity of Geneva. Already several fields have been destroyed.

Horsemen of the state are figuring on a racing circuit, which if arranged will give Lincoln a date sometime in September.

Lightning destroyed Fred Wagner's barn at Norfolk and consumed horses, harness, and other material to the extent of \$700, partly covered by insurance.

Pierce Alexander, a young cattle herder who lives 7 miles northeast of Hemingford, left home a week ago and no trace of him has been found. His parents fear he has met with a mishap and despair of finding him alive.

The H. P. Lau Wholesale Grocery company and the Beatrice Creamery company, the firms burned out at Lincoln last week, have secured rooms on North Tenth street and are going ahead with their business.

Governor Holcomb issued orders yesterday for the various companies of the Third regiment to mobilize in Omaha on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the coming week. Col. Bryan is at Fort Omaha personally looking after the affairs of his regiment.

Joe Archer of Fremont was the victim of a serious accident yesterday forenoon which may cause him the loss of an eye. He was waiting upon some youthful customers at Nicademus'. A new style torpedo attracted their attention and he was holding one of them when it exploded, the contents striking him in the eye. He was taken to the hospital and upon examination it was found that the lens was dislocated. He went to Omaha to be under the care of an oculist.

Monday June 27.

Efforts are being made to have a second Nebraska day at the exposition on a more elaborate plan than the one on which the Nebraska building was dedicated.

Israel Frank, formerly an Omaha meat inspector, who has been out of work for some time, was found lying in the grass at Riverview park yesterday in terrible agony as a result of taking morphine with suicidal intent. He was removed to St. Joseph's hospital where he died later. He was a well known politician.

H. S. Hotchkiss died two years ago last Friday at Cardagna. Miss Thornburn of Lincoln who went last month to bring back the remains will start on the return trip this week. Arrangements have been made for the holding of funeral services in representative hall under the auspices of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows, assisted by the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen, Red Men and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Tuesday, June 28.

Robert Browne of Lincoln received orders yesterday to proceed with a band to be mustered in at Omaha as the Third regimental band. There will be twenty-two pieces in the organization besides one chief musician and two principal musicians.

Lieutenant Hugh J. Gallagher of the Sixth United States cavalry, who was assigned before the war broke out to act as aid to Governor Holcomb, has been promoted and is now major, assigned as chief commissary of subsistence in the Fourth army corps.

Governor Holcomb has appointed all the regimental officers of the Third except chaplain. The list is as follows: Colonel, W. J. Bryan, Lincoln; lieutenant-colonel, John Vifquain, Lincoln; senior major, John H. McClay, Lincoln; junior major, Conrad F. Schermann, North Platte; adjutant, C. F. Beck, Tekamah; quartermaster, W. F. Schwind, Lincoln; surgeon, Dr. O. Grothian, St. Paul; assistant surgeons, Dr. Ralph J. Irwin of Hastings and Dr. A. P. Fitzsimmons of Tecumseh.

Miss Hannah Louise McNair of Omaha, who graduated from the high school this month, has won the Vassar scholarship in competition with twenty-five young women from other states. This is Omaha's third year to win the prize. Misses Shultz and Thain being former winners.

A. L. Barrow's barn at Hastings was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight last night. Members of the family were awakened by the noise made by the horses just in time to rescue the animals and a buggy. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to have been started by a tramp.