

SAGASTA TALKS PEACE

"HONORABLE" TERMS ARE REQUIRED.

The Constitution Has Been Temporarily Suspended, Leaving the Ministry Free to Act—Washington Has Not Yet Been Officially Notified.

MADRID, July 16.—The Official Gazette to-day publishes a royal decree temporarily suspending throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution. The decree adds that the government will render an account to parliament of the use it may make of this measure.

The publication of the decree is generally accepted as convincing proof that Spain is now ready to sue for peace and that negotiations to that effect are actually in progress. The government wishes to have full power to suppress evidences of discontent or rebellion that might appear. The Carlists are furious and sure to attempt to create trouble.

One minister expressed the conviction that official overtures for peace will be made before Sunday and there is reason to believe France has offered her services to Spain and that Spain has drawn up conditions for peace which offer a basis of negotiation.

Premier Sagasta is quoted as saying that Spain wants peace, but that "it must be an honorable peace, as Spain deserves."

"The army," the premier is said to have added, "is anxious to resist to the last, but the government cannot consent to such a useless sacrifice. Had we our fleet, the situation would be very different."

The minister of war, General Correa, is quoted as saying in an interview, that he thought peace might be arranged upon the following terms:

The United States and Spain to agree to let the Cubans decide by a plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain. The two governments to agree to abide by the result of the plebiscite.

In the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army gradually and dignifiedly, from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—"There have been no overtures for peace received by any United States embassy or legation abroad or by the department of state at Washington."

That was the statement made by a member of the cabinet. The cabinet was in session almost two hours. The royal decree of suspension of individual rights in Spain gave rise to some discussion and to the outlook for peace. Secretary Day, however, reported there were no overtures of any kind so far made known to him. Dispatches following up the announcement of the surrender were eagerly awaited, but did not come.

President McKim gave expression to-day to a strong desire for an early peace. Answering congratulations upon the success of the Santiago campaign, he said: "I hope for an early peace now."

In the course of other interviews he gave voice to the same sentiment, not expressing his entire belief, but a strong hope that peace would come.

Some of the Terms Made.

WITH SHAFER'S ARMY, July 1.—The terms of surrender agreed on are that Spain shall give up the city and part of the province. The Spanish troops are to be sent back to Spain by the United States. We are to take the forts and guns. The officers will be allowed to keep their side arms. Our troops will not enter the city until the Spanish embark for Spain. The Americans are to keep a circle of guards outside the city. The Red Cross people are to go in and the refugees are to return to their homes.

The Spanish police of Santiago, while preparing for the departure, will with our sentinels keep out stragglers and marauders.

The Spanish troops in the interior of the province of Santiago will leave as soon as possible. A hospital with room for 2,000 men will be established in the hills near Santiago immediately.

WITH SHAFER'S ARMY, July 15.—The truce, which was to end at noon to-day, was prolonged by a flag sent out from the Spanish lines at half past 9 this morning. General Toral, acting on General Blanco's instructions, asked time to communicate by cable with Madrid, the surrender of Santiago being too important a step to be taken without royal authority. In the meantime General Blanco offered to appoint a joint commission to arrange terms.

General Miles and General Shafter decided to call for a personal interview with General Toral, his message being ambiguous. They rode out between the lines shortly before noon and met General Toral, who said he had received, a few minutes before, authority from Captain General Blanco to capitulate and make the work of the commissioners final. General Toral named Mr. Robert Mason, British consul, General Tolon and his own (Toral's) chief of staff, General Shafter and General Miles, named General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Miley of General Shafter's staff.

FEW DEATHS FROM FEVER.

The Mortality in the Army at Santiago Has Been Light.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The War department has posted a dispatch from Assistant Adjutant Greenleaf of General Miles's staff as follows: "SIBONEY, July 15.—Only twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and three deaths reported within the past twenty-four hours. Type of disease mild. Camp site moved whenever practicable. Have taken vigorous sanitary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease."

SANTIAGO HAD 10,000 MEN.

Only Half of Our Spanish Prisoners Were Defending the City.

WITH SHAFER'S ARMY, July 15.—The reverse to the Spanish arms in Eastern Cuba is complete. Santiago has fallen and with it all the eastern end of the island. General Toral, the Spanish commander, agreed to the general terms of the surrender at a personal interview with General Shafter this afternoon, at which General Miles was present.

The victorious American army, after a campaign of three weeks of the most unprecedented hardships for both officers and men, accept the news with heartfelt relief.

The victory is greater than appeared at first. All the Spanish troops in the Fourth corps, the military division of Santiago province, from a line drawn north from Asseraderos, eight miles west of Santiago, through Los Palmas, Palmas Soriano, Alcantaza to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, and eastward to Cape Maysi, are surrendered and the territory is abandoned. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish prisoners are taken, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guantanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of Eastern Cuba. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

General Shafter bears his honors modestly. He said: "The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Washington. It has been a hard campaign, one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our civil war were more difficult problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been successfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes and I am proud to have command of them. During all the hardships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They deserve to conquer."

"The resistance of the army has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved himself a foe worthy of any man's steel. The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral have been dragged out for ten days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce General Toral has shrewdly fallen back, when hard pressed, upon the statement that he was simply a subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors, except under penalty of being court-martialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he thought it useless to hold out any longer. But he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die, if necessary, obeying orders."

It was at the personal interview held by General Shafter with General Toral yesterday that the American general made the Spanish commander understand that temporizing must cease and that before noon to-day a categorical affirmation to his offer must be received, or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest. In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The delay had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do more effective work. In addition, arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance of the harbor of Santiago.

The Spanish batteries opposite Morre castle were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns were then to be turned upon the city, and General Lawton's division, at the same time, was to fall upon the enemy's left flank under cover of our artillery fire. We could then have enveloped their lines and have driven them into the city.

TRYING TO STOP AMERICA.

European Chancellors Seek to Head Off Uncle Sam's Aggression.

PARIS, July 16.—The Matin has received from its London correspondent, who has unusual sources of information, a dispatch in which he says the European chancellors are now discussing the question of the eventual intervention of the powers in the Philippine islands. Germany would prefer the maintenance of the status quo, but as a consequence of the war Spanish sovereignty disappeared. American sovereignty must not be its successor. An international agreement, the Matin correspondent asserts, will be established and the powers interested in the islands would each be called on to protect its own interests.

Spain Stops Salaries.

LONDON, July 16.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, the Correspondencia Militar announces that the government has decided to suspend the payment of salaries to all civil and military servants, as the money is needed for war expenses.

CARLISTS READY TO RISE.

A Report From Madrid That Outbreaks Are Expected in the North of Spain.

PARIS, July 16.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says the prefects report that the Carlists are making preparations for an outbreak in the northern provinces.

Steamship Line to Manila.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—Shipping men say that the Pacific coast steamship company intends to establish a line to Manila.

IS UNDER NEW RULE

OUR FLAG FLOATS FROM GOVERNMENT PALACE.

Santiago Formally Surrendered Sunday and a Military Governor now in Control—General Shafter Receives Toral's and then Hands It Back.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The War department posted the following bulletin at 5:15 p. m., yesterday: "Santiago de Cuba, July 17.—Adjutant United States Army, Washington: I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 o'clock, noon, hoisted over the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people present. A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and band playing national air. Light battery fired salute of twenty-one guns. Perfect order maintained by municipal government. Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gunboat and about 200 seamen, left by Cervera, have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from the mouth of the harbor. Upon coming into the city I have discovered a perfect entanglement of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in the armory, over which I have guards. General Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 a. m. W. E. SHAFER.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17, noon.—Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this morning.

General Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry and General Toral and his staff by 100 picked men. Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes.

General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander. Our troops lined up at the trenches, were eyewitnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession. The city had been sacked before they arrived by the Spaniards.

At the palace elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the palace and was saluted by twenty-one guns by Captain Capron's battery. At the same time all the regimental bands in our line played "The Star Spangled Banner," after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each regiment.

The Thirteenth and Ninth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority. The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines. General McKibben has been appointed temporary military governor. The ceremony of hoisting the stars and stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building, with broad verandas—the club of San Carlos—on the other a building of the same description is the Cafe de la Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second cavalry, with drawn sabers, under command of Captain Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's division, with their staffs.

On the red-tiled roof of the palace stood Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Miley and Lieutenant Wheeler, immediately above them, upon the flagstaff, the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend: "Viva Alfonso XIII." All about, pressing against the veranda, crowding to windows and doors and lining the roofs, were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants. As the chimenes of the old cathedral rang out the hour of 12, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain McKittrick hoisted the stars and stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleecy sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of General McKibben.

Flock Together.

Birds of a feather flock together until they get on the ladies' high hats; then they are scattered all over the theater.

SPAN NEEDS MORE DEFEATS.

The Benefits of Peace Have Not Been Impressed on the Enemy.

MADRID, July 16.—The defense works are being rushed at all the Spanish ports. The Madrid newspapers assert that the United States intends to demand an enormous indemnity "in order to have the pretext to seize the Philippines as a guarantee."

The supposed American peace terms are greatly exciting the public, and the opinion is expressed among the people that war to the death would be preferable to the ruin of Spain.

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

Toral Speaks Bitterly of the Fate Which Compelled Him to Sue for Peace.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—The agreement of surrender consists of nine articles:

First—That all hostilities shall cease pending the agreement of final capitulation. Second—That the capitulation includes all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits.

Third—The transportation of the troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest port.

Fourth—That the Spanish officers shall retain their side arms and the enlisted men their personal property.

Fifth—That after the final capitulation the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago harbor.

Sixth—That after the final capitulation the commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a roster of all soldiers in the district.

Seventh—That the Spanish general shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him.

Eighth—That all guerrillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States unless properly paroled.

Ninth—That the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, depositing their arms, to be disposed of by the United States in the future, the American commissioners to recommend to their government that the arms of the soldiers be returned to those "who so bravely defended them."

The articles were signed Saturday afternoon after a four hours session of the commissioners, who agreed that the terms of the capitulation should await the sanction of the Madrid government, which was received Saturday evening.

General Toral, the white-haired commander of the Spanish forces, was present throughout the session and appeared to be utterly heartbroken. He spoke bitterly of the fate which compelled him to sue for peace, but had no word to say against the gallant men who had conquered his army. He declared that he had little chance to win. "I would not desire to see my worst enemy play with the cards I held," he said to one of the commissioners. "Everyone of my generals was killed or wounded. I have not a single colonel left, and am surrounded by a powerful enemy. We have counted sixty-seven ships off this port. And besides," he concluded, wearily waving his hand toward the city, "I have secret troubles there."

Speaking of the battle of June 24, in which the rough riders and a part of General Young's command participated, General Toral said that less than 2,000 Spanish troops were engaged, his loss being 265. He would not say how many Spaniards were killed at El Caney and before Santiago. "Heavy, heavy," he said, dejectedly. In response to an inquiry he said that transportation would be required for between 22,000 and 25,000 men, there being that much of a force in the capitulated district. He informed the officers that Santiago harbor had been again mined since Admiral Cervera left.

SCENES IN THE CAPTURED CITY

People Dying on All Sides From Starvation and Misery.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19.—Stream to stream yesterday morning a Sinec of refugees has been pouring into the city, some naked, and all hungry, skeletons, and footsore. Many had fallen by the wayside. The town of Santiago presents a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked and the stores have all been looted, and nothing to eat can be had for love or money. In the streets of the city, at the entrenchments, at the breastworks and at every hundred feet or so of the barbed wire fences were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers.

Among the arrivals Sunday were the German, Japanese and Portuguese consuls and their families, the British and French consuls having arrived Friday. General Pando was never here, but 3,500 men from Manzanillo arrived on July 7, making the total garrison here 7,000.

The contact mines in the harbor were removed the day Admiral Cervera left, but two chains of electric mines, one from Estrella Point and the other from Socapa, are still down.

The armament of the shore batteries of Santiago consists of five brass 6-inch muzzle-loaders, in the Morro fortifications; two 6-inch Hontoria's, from the cruiser Mercedes, and three 21-centimeter mortars, never used, in the Socapa upper battery; two useless 21-centimeter mortars, two 8-centimeter muzzle-loaders and four 8-inch centimeter field pieces in the Estrella battery; one 57-millimeter and one 25-millimeter Nordenfeldt and one 37-millimeter Hotchkiss, in the Socapa lower battery, and two 6-inch Hontoria's, two 8-centimeter Krupp and two 15-centimeter mortars at Punta Gorda.

Four Spanish merchant steamers—the Mortera, the Reina de los Angeles, the Tomas Brooks and the Mexico—and the gunboat Alvarado are now in the harbor. The market place has been sacked by the troops.

Twenty-two thousand refugees are quartered at El Caney, 5,000 at Firmaza and 5,000 at Cubanitas el Boniato and San Vicente, where they have been living for a fortnight. In one case 500 were crowded into one building, which was a regular pigsty, with a horrible stench.

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, July 13.

A strike is on at Cudahy's packing establishment at South Omaha. The store of L. Rathford at Dakota City, was robbed of about \$10 worth of eatables.

Champion S. Chase of Omaha has been appointed collector of customs for the port of Omaha.

Miss May Forbes, an excellent young lady of Dakota City, died of congestion of the brain after an illness of only a week.

John McManigal, who was one of the few remaining "sixty-niners" in Lincoln, died yesterday. He was sixty-two years old.

Director of Music Willard Kimball has been deposed and Thomas J. Kelly appointed to succeed him as superintendent of exposition music.

John Kerr, who killed his father-in-law John Reid at Valley recently, is held for trial without bail on a charge of murder in the first degree.

The convention of the national league of republican clubs was held in Omaha Wednesday and Thursday of this week. A great many delegates were in attendance.

Soren C. Peterson, aged 15, of Fremont, was seriously injured while alighting from a freight train. He struck on his head and concussion of the brain is feared.

James Knox, Sr., a pioneer of Hebron, died at his home from injuries received last Memorial day. He was struck in the back by a bicycle while crossing the street.

The town of Walton, six miles from Lincoln, was very nearly destroyed by fire yesterday. It is only a small village. Constable Bartram of Lincoln was passing that way when he observed the fire. The men were in the fields at the time, but soon came in and helped to save all but two store buildings.

Thursday, July 14.

The Nebraska Epworth assembly meets in Lincoln park August 3 to 10.

Harvesting is under way in Nebraska, and the yield promises to be larger than for the past few years.

Della Seidel, an eleven-year-old girl of Fremont, has been sent to the Geneva industrial school for incorrigibility. She was following in the wake of an older sister who has been "off" for some time.

Kent K. Hayden, receiver of the Capital National and German National banks of Lincoln, died last night as a result of an overdose of chloroform taken to induce sleep. Mr. Hayden was a prominent business man of the capital city.

The large iron bridge across the Nemaha, four miles north of Table Rock fell into the river while Louis Horton was crossing with a wagon loaded with about sixty bushels of wheat. The fall was about thirty feet. Young Horton was injured badly, but with help succeeded in saving his team.

The Ensign Knepper who figured in the capture of Grand Island, in the Philippines, is a member of a family that once lived in Lincoln, though he spent little time here. The family moved here from Somerset, Pa., but moved back about 1880. A sister taught near Beaver Crossing. A brother is also in the navy.

Friday, July 15.

Lincoln people subscribed for \$100,000 worth of war bonds.

Major Fechet's son James, who was a member of his father's regiment, the Ninth cavalry, was wounded at Santiago.

Caney Hanks, a wealthy farmer living near Nebraska City is missing from his home and his family is much distressed.

The large farm residence of Jerome C. Ford near Seward burned while the family was away. The loss is \$2,000, partially insured.

William and Henry Thompson, of Chadron were drowned in Lone Tree creek today, while attempting to drive through. The bodies were recovered.

A broken collar bone and a few bruises were received by the 16-year-old daughter of E. B. Eckman, who fell out of the back end of a wagon while crossing a railroad track.

John Gird, electrician for the Humboldt Telephone company, fell from a window while at work and was badly injured by a piece of glass which cut a gash in his leg just under the knee cap.

Saturday, July 16.

The corner stone of the new Catholic church at New Orleans was laid yesterday.

The average yield of wheat in Fillmore county is thirty bushels to the acre.

A number of irrigating dams in the vicinity of Harrison were damaged by rains.

The admissions to the exposition on girls' and boys' day were 14,316.

Don't sign for the return of old-fashioned things; it might bring back a woman who made her husband's shirts.

The strike of the packers, butchers and others at South Omaha is getting serious. Several thousand men are out and the packing houses may have to shut down entirely.

Sunday, July 17.

The patrons of the school at McCool Junction have decided to build an addition to the school building, making two more rooms.

A gasoline stove exploded in the Ideal steam laundry at Fremont and did about \$75 worth of damage before the flames were extinguished.

Fred Heldt, living near Orleans, attempted to cross the railroad with a wagon load of milk ahead of a passing train and he now has a broken arm and a wagon load of spilled milk.

C. E. Miller, a switchman in the Burlington yards at Lincoln, had a painful accident yesterday. He was placing a coupling pin under a car wheel to prevent the car from slipping and when the car rolled on the pin it caught his finger underneath, mashing it badly.

W. E. Cobb of Lincoln, charged with embezzlement by Hargraves Bros., was yesterday released from custody on his own personal recognizance to appear when wanted. He has paid all his former employers alleged he took and in all probability the prosecution will not be pressed immediately.

A series of experiments is being carried on at the state farm to find the value to Nebraska of the respective grasses. The chief experiment is with bromes, which is especially adapted to Nebraska soil. The grass is long and juicy, is not stalky and grows to the height of four or five feet and makes excellent hay.

As yet nothing has been heard from Canoy Hanks, a wealthy farmer living near Nebraska City, who strayed from home last week, though every effort has been made to find him. It is believed that in a temporary fit of insanity he wandered to the Missouri river, fell in and was drowned. \$200 is offered for information as to his whereabouts or the return of the body.

Richard E. Finney was conveyed to the Lincoln asylum yesterday, having been suddenly stricken by an attack of acute insanity. He is the son of E. Finney, and for some time has held a responsible position in the First National bank of Weeping Water. When the Third regiment was being recruited he joined the Plattsmouth company and was given the position of first sergeant. At Omaha he entered into the work with great energy and contracted a cold from which he was suffering when he passed before the examining surgeons. He was under weight also, and the two reasons combined caused his rejection. This caused him to be very much dejected on his return home to Lincoln. A few days ago he was taken ill and yesterday his commitment was made out by the insanity commission and Dr. Abbott received him at once in view of the severity of the case.

Monday, July 18.

Mrs. H. A. Scott of Osceola, grand matron of the Order of Eastern Star, died yesterday at 11 o'clock from apoplexy. The remains will be taken to Warsaw, Ill for interment.

Fire broke out last night at Rising City and destroyed Egan's livery barn and five horses, Joeckine's private stable and B. Yordy's restaurant and residence. Damage about \$3,000.

The farm house of Peter Judd, three miles west of Lincoln, burned to the ground last night at 6:30. The house was a story and a half structure and caught from a defective flue. Loss \$400.

Colonel Bryan left Lincoln yesterday morning on the early train after bidding his family good-bye before the trip to active service with the Third regiment. Mrs. Bryan will remain in Lincoln.

The executive committee of the strikers at Omaha, met the Cudahy people yesterday and agreed upon a scale of wages, except wages for unskilled labor. The Cudahys insisted upon 16 cents per hour, while the strikers wanted 17 1/2 cents for this. It is believed if this difference is adjusted the strike will be declared off.

Willie M. Seecley of Fremont got onto a passenger train yesterday to see a friend off intending to leave the train when it stopped at the water tank. It did not stop and he jumped, receiving injuries which may result in his death. He is eighteen years old.

The Third regiment was busy yesterday loading supplies and equipment upon the cars on switches near Fort Omaha preparatory to the trip to Jacksonville, Florida. It is expected everything will be loaded at 5 this a. m. and the troops will leave at 3 p. m.

Tuesday, July 19.

Miss Miller, stenographer in General Colby's law office at Beatrice, left there yesterday to join the general at Chickamauga.

Beatrice friends of George Geddes, who was buried at sea while on the way to Manila, held memorial services in his memory last evening.

Charley Ferrin, a young man engaged on a farm near Cook, has been arrested, charged with horse stealing. It is believed he is wanted at Oregon, Mo., for that crime.

McCook had a narrow escape from a disastrous fire last night. Fire caught in the merchandise store of M. Garber & Co., and was with difficulty put out. The loss is about \$1,500.

Eddie Foster, a fourteen-year-old lad of Fairmont, was bitten by a rattlesnake while shocking oats. He was loaded with whisky, taken to a physician, and is now doing nicely.

H. Slickman, who is well and hearty, was arrested in Lincoln as a vag. fined \$5 and costs, and although he had \$100 in his pockets, preferred to work out his fine on a rock pile.