

CONFFLICT SERIOUS

American Cowboys and Mexicans Engage in War.

HORSE STEALING STARTS IT.

Attempt to Rescue Prisoners Causes Killings—Cowboys Wrong at the Outset, But Propose to See It Through Renewal of the Kentucky Feuds.

Late Saturday afternoon there occurred at Naco, a small town on the international, a shooting affray which has already caused the death of one cowboy and a Mexican guard and the wounding of several others, and ultimately in delivering over to the Mexican authorities of four American citizens who will be tried for murder.

Late Saturday night a cowboy named Lee Ramsey, who conducts a saloon on the Mexican side, was arrested by the authorities charged with being implicated in the affair, and is now in jail at Naco with France. The cowboys, since the fight, have been gathering horses from their friends and are heavily arming themselves, preparatory, it is said, to an attempt to rescue Ramsey and France. There are over fifty of them now in the vicinity of Bisbee, Ariz., and Naco and they are armed with Winchesters and six-shooters. The Mexican guards at Naco have an armed force of nearly a hundred men guarding the line and jail in which the men are confined. Should an attempt at rescue be made, a most serious battle will result as both parties are worked up to fever heat over the killings.

BACK FROM FROZEN NORTH.

Lieutenant Peary Able to Report Much Progress.

The Peary-Harmsworth steamer Windward, from Etah, North Greenland, August 26, arrived at Brugus, N. F. Sunday, reporting all well on board. She will be followed in a week by the Peary Arctic club's steamer Diana. The Windward reports that all on board the Diana were well. The two steamers men at Etah on August 12, and worked in company under the personal direction of Lieutenant Peary in collecting supplies for the winter and the equipment for next spring's campaign.

MAY RESULT IN MURDER.

Iowa Feud of Long Standing Has a Serious Outcome.

The famous Wales-Wakefield feud of Johns township in Iowa, which has caused many fights and quarrels, burning of property and shooting between these families in the last two years, has at last resulted in a shooting that may prove to be a murder. One of the Wales boys and one of the Wakefield boys met in the public highway and engaged in a pitched battle, Wales using a revolver and Wakefield a gun. Wales received a full charge of shot in his face and may die. Wakefield gave himself up, and is now in the county jail at Centerville, Ia.

DIRECT LINE TO THE COAST.

Humors of an Illinois Central-Pacific Tie-Up.

It is said by prominent railroad men that the Harriman syndicate is quietly working on a plan for a transcontinental railroad system. This is to be brought about by the extension of the Illinois Central railroad to Omaha. The latter company has its line to the Missouri river towns about finished. It is said that when this connecting link is completed the Union Pacific and Illinois Central systems will be welded financially and physically to form one line from Chicago to the North Pacific coast.

Finds No Trace of Andree.

The steamer Antarctic, which left Helsingborg, Sweden, on May 25 last, with an expedition under Prof. A. G. Nathorst, was spoken off the Skaw, the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark, on her return from her search along the northeast coast of Greenland for Professor Andree. She reported she had found no trace of the missing aeronaut.

Mother Poisons Children.

Mrs. Mary Gallagher, aged thirty-five, wife of Felix Gallagher, a millman of Port Perry, Pa., poisoned herself and her three children with laudanum. Mrs. Gallagher and her four months old baby died, but the two daughters, aged five and seven years, will probably recover.

Soo Passage Open Again.

The embargo on Lake Superior navigation by the sinking of the steamer Douglas Houghton, in the Soo passage last Tuesday has been lifted. The largest fleet ever accumulated on the lakes, if not in America, began to move soon after, and one vast naval procession headed down the lakes, while another started on its way to Lake Superior. In the two there were over 200 of the largest craft under the American flag save a few ocean liners.

CONGRESS MAY TAKE ACTION

Participation in the Paris Exposition Involved.

The Dreyfus verdict is attracting much attention through official circles at Washington, but naturally those in responsible positions whose opinions would be valuable are reluctant to express adverse comment because of the national aspect of the case. The feeling is general, however, in favor of Dreyfus and a strong sentiment has developed against the injustice, which, according to the prevailing belief, he has been subjected to. Some of the officials express the sentiment this will have a serious effect on the Franco-American treaty when it comes before the senate as that instrument has not proved very popular and the present feeling may turn the tide against it.

It is believed that when congress assembles there will be considerable agitation of a proposition for this government to abandon its participation in the Paris exposition. It is known that expressions hostile to the exposition quoted from Senator Stewart are very widely sympathized with and it is thought that if the conviction of Dreyfus is permitted to stand there will be very little friendly feeling for France among members of either the house or senate.

A WICKED VERDICT.

Jew and Gentile Unite in Demanding Justice.

It would be difficult to describe adequately the indignation the verdict of the Dreyfus court-martial has evoked everywhere in England. The excitement in the Jewish quarters of London is only natural. Special prayers were offered throughout Saturday in all the synagogues on behalf of Dreyfus, and as soon as the verdict was known Jews and Jewesses were seen at every street corner expressing execrations and many sobbing bitterly.

At the music halls, especially the Palace theatre, where cinematograph pictures of the incidents and leading actors of the Dreyfus affair were exhibited, the news was greeted with groans and hisses. In the French quarter of London there was much excitement, accompanied by some street fighting.

In almost all the places of public worship yesterday pulpit references were made to the verdict. Canon Scott-Holland, at St. Paul's cathedral, said:

"A nation is on its trial. France stands at the judgment bar. All civilization is waiting to know whether tomorrow's news may add anything to qualify the naked cruelty of a bare telegram, anything to relieve the staggered conscience."

DECLARES THE VERDICT JUST.

Esterhazy Rejoices in the Conviction of Dreyfus.

Major Esterhazy comments on the verdict in the Dreyfus case in the Evening News of London, saying Dreyfus was justly condemned as the inevitable result of the evidence collected by General Mercier. This, according to Esterhazy, bore conviction to the minds of the judges, and, he added, the court-martial, "following the previous finding, declared Dreyfus guilty and me innocent."

Continuing, Esterhazy said: "I believe the sentence was in accordance with an understanding with the government. Dreyfus is in a position to claim a reduction of his sentence by one-half. The whole business was a farce, arranged in advance, and doubtless he will soon be liberated."

DISGRACED JUDGES RELENT

Join in an Appeal Against Degrading of Dreyfus.

The judges of the Dreyfus court-martial, by mutual agreement, expressed to the president of the republic, through General Lucas, the commander of the army corps at Rennes, their sincere desire that Dreyfus would not be submitted to a fresh degradation.

The court martial signed a formal recommendation for mercy Monday afternoon. Its object is to eliminate the degradation feature of the punishment. The recommendation will be handed to General Lucas for President Loubet.

When M. Labori's secretary informed Dreyfus of this action he was greatly affected and said: "I still have hope."

Arrested For Murder.

Dr. Jacob W. Smith of Terre Haute, Ind., has been arrested on the charge of the murder of Henry Craig of Bath county, Ky., in September, 1877. He was then a lad of sixteen. Smith claims to have killed Craig in self-defense and that he stayed there for many years afterwards and never was arrested. He is now in jail awaiting an officer from Kentucky.

Bandits Make Small Haul.

Express train No. 1 on the Southern Pacific was robbed at Cochise, Ariz., by four masked men, who blew the safe open and took everything in sight. The amount of their booty is said to be

Million Dollars in Gold.

A consignment of \$1,000,000 worth of Klondike gold for the United States assay office has arrived at Seattle on the steamer Cleveland from St. Michael. The Cleveland has 100 passengers from Dawson and Cape Nome.

MUST STAY IN JAIL**Fremont's Would-Be Murderer Bound Over.****HIS VICTIM WILL RECOVER**

Has Fear that the Assailant May Make Another Attempt on His Life—Fred Hipke is to Be Brought Back on a Charge of Rape—Auditor Shuts a Company Out.

E. Jerome, the gambler who shot Sam Pope at Fremont on August 8, in a disagreement over money matters, had his preliminary hearing Monday afternoon, pleaded not guilty and was bound over to district court in the sum of \$1,000. His attorney made a strong plea to have the bond placed at \$2,000, but his request was not granted. The friends of Jerome have not raised the amount yet and it is not likely they will. Sam Pope, the man who had an almost miraculous escape from death by the terrible wounds he received, is now improving, and is able to walk a little. He has a sort of morbid fear that if Jerome gets out on bail he will make another attempt to kill him.

Sheriff Dredger, after some days of detective work, found the whereabouts of Fred Hipke, the young man who is wanted on a charge of basterdy, Laura Anderson being the complainant. He is safely lodged in jail at Ida Grove, Ia. Hipke will be returned on the charge of statutory rape, as he refused to return without requisition papers. The girl who accuses him is only sixteen years and is a very fragile creature, looking scarcely more than a child.

A GRAND CARNIVAL NIGHT.

There Will Be a Hot Time in the Old Town That Night.

There will be a hot time in Lincoln on the night of September 23rd for on that night Lincoln's great free street fair will come to an end enveloped in a blaze of glory.

The evening of September 23rd will be on the program as Margi-Gras or carnival night, when everybody, old and young, good looking and homely, the lame and the halt, in fact all who have Lincoln's welfare at heart will get out and vie with each other in making that night one that will long be remembered by those who may have the pleasure of being there, if you are there you'll never forget it.

MONEY FOR THE CREDITORS

Broken Bank of Ponca Able to Declare a Dividend.

Comptroller of the Currency Dawes declares a final dividend of 2.4 per cent in favor of the creditors of the First National bank of Ponca, Neb., making in all 22.4 on claims approved, amounting to \$11,000.

The comptroller has approved the selection of the First National bank of Lincoln as a reserve agent for the First National bank of Crete, and the United States National bank of Omaha for the First National bank of Pender, Neb.

VICTIM OF AN EXPLOSION.

Woman at Hastings Probably Fatally Burned.

The deadly gasoline explosion claimed another victim at Hastings. Mrs. L. C. Hocking, wife of a Northwestern railway employee, went to light her gasoline stove to prepare the evening meal, when the can exploded and she was enveloped in the burning fluid.

Neighbors extinguished the fire in her clothing, but the flesh on her face, hands and arms was cooked to the bone and the attending physician thinks she cannot possibly survive. The fire in the house was extinguished with only nominal loss.

Bound Over to District Court.

Upon examination of Plotts and Bigelow, the two hay men who shot the foot off of George Kelley last week near Tekamah, were both bound over to the district court. Plotts, who did the shooting, in the sum of \$500 and Bigelow in the sum of \$400. Neither have as yet furnished bail. On the examination the defense put in no evidence, and the state made a strong case against them. The evidence showed that Kelley went to their camp after a loose horse of his which had strayed there and in a dispute over the payment of damages they got into a row which resulted in the shooting. It is expected that Kelley will lose his foot.

Old Settler Gone.

Jacob North, Sr., a well-known printer and publisher of Lincoln, died Monday evening. Mr. North was the senior member of the firm of Jacob North & Co. He returned some weeks ago from a trip to Europe. He had intended to stay longer, but his health failed. Soon after his return his condition became alarming and his physicians pronounced his case hopeless. He died of diabetes. Mr. North was sixty-one years old. He was born at Norwich, England, and came to Lincoln in 1872. He leaves a wife, four daughters and three sons.

INTERIOR OF CUBA.**VERY DIFFERENT FROM THE SEACOAST CITY VIEW.**

Daughters Sold by Parents—The Burial Customs Seem Shockingly Brief and Coldblooded to an American—Havana's Highly Ornate Bourse.

So much has been written concerning Havana and Santiago, and so little said of other large towns, the impression has been conveyed that there are but two cities on the island. Such is not the case, however, for some of the provinces, especially the western provinces, are densely settled, says the Washington Post. The province of Havana alone has nearly a hundred large towns. Those who have visited only the seacoast towns have seen the worst, and in fact a very small portion, of Cuba. Over two-thirds of the island is just as healthy, even during the summer months, as any part of the world. Two distinct classes of people live in Cuba. The people who live in the seacoast towns may be placed in one class, while those living in the interior towns form a distinct and very different type. These people differ greatly in their ways and customs. The coast people are more enlightened, the reason, perhaps, being that they intermingle with other classes of people, which partly proves that one great need of Cuba is the immigration to its shores of other races who will import vitality and enterprise. Naturally the seacoast towns have developed more rapidly, and the laws of civilization are more readily obeyed. In the interior towns, where other races of people have seldom been, the people in general are very ignorant. All classes of people in the interior are early risers. "Early to bed and early to rise" being their motto. As soon as darkness comes every place is closed up and quiet prevails. At 6 o'clock in the morning all the places are opened and business is resumed. They have not yet learned that Sunday is a day of rest and worship. All business places are kept open all day, and as many transactions take place on any other day. Cuban men rarely go to church. But of the women it may be affirmed that they are very devout, and early in the morning they fill the churches. What strikes one forcibly in the great spirit of democracy that exists in the Cuban churches. Many of the negroes are very devout, and they go to church regularly. They are not relegated to the galleries or a few back seats, but may go anywhere. It is not an unusual sight to see a beautiful girl of haughty Castilian features telling her beads beside a rough-looking negro with only a dirty, everyday shirt between himself and the outer world.

In the interior of Cuba the marriage laws need much mending. Few Cubans are lawfully married and many of them have seven or eight wives. This is not only tolerated, but rather encouraged. Men will go around bragging about the number of mojers (wives) they have, and as the Cuban marriage laws are worse than the Mormon laws of Utah there is nothing to prevent a man from having as many wives as he wants. Courtesies, as a rule, are of short duration, many not lasting longer than a week or ten days. Girls marry very young. Many are wives when they have attained the age of 12 or 13, and some even marry at 10. When they marry so young it is not always their desire to do so, but because they have been sold by their parents. Like our Indians, the Cubans, especially those living in the mountains, believe in selling their daughters. Whenever Cuban children are baptized the name of both parents are used. If Juan Rodriguez marries Maria Lopez and they have a child—say a boy—when he is christened they choose for him the name of Francisco, then his full name will be Francisco Rodriguez Lopez, the mother's maiden name being added, which explains the cause of so many long names among the Cubans.

Heavers in Cuba are very rare. During all my travel I saw but one and that was in Havana. It is a magnificent affair, drawn by six jet-black horses. Two men in red uniforms trimmed with yellow sit on the box. Such gay uniforms at one of our funerals would perhaps be regarded as out of place. The well-polished brass that adorns its sides, and the kneeling angel on the very top, seemingly so eager to fly, greatly enhance the spectacular appearance of the hearse.

Six men, three on either side, in black uniforms trimmed with yellow and wearing red-top boots, act as a body guard. Every time this hearse turns out the owner receives \$250, so it can be seen that only those belonging to the upper ten can afford to be drawn to their graves in a hearse. The lower class makes use of all kinds of vehicles to convey their dead to the cemetery. I have seen a coffin laid across a heavy-wheeled cart, drawn by four oxen, off to the burying ground. Now we get to the interior where little or nothing is known of civilized customs. Bodies are often buried when they are still warm. All kinds of rough boards are used to make coffins. The old boards of a battered blockhouse near a little mountain town furnished several coffins during my stay there. Yet a coffin made of old boards is better than none. Some of the natives bury their dead in their back yards without even putting them into a box. But this is an exception to the rule, as is done by people living in the mountains, where there are no cemeteries. Every town has one or more graveyards, but a queer custom prevails. Lots are not sold, as in our cemeteries, but instead are rented by the year, and at the end

of the lease the rent must be paid for another term in order to keep the corpse beneath the earth. In cases where it is not paid, the grave is dug up and the bones go to the bone pile. To look into each corner of the different cemeteries means that one must gaze upon huge piles of human bones.

CHINESE WANTED THE BIBLES.

But the Missionaries Found They Were Used in Making Firecrackers.

From Frank Leslie's Monthly: "Independence day reminds me," said the missionary from China, "of the most encouraging and the most disillusionizing experience in my life. I had labored hard in the work of converting the Chinese to Christianity and there was unfeigned rejoicing among all the missions in China and the churches in America when the demand for bibles on the part of our converts culminated in orders for \$4,000 bibles in one shipment. The remarkable number of new Christians thus indicated, while it occasioned much thankfulness in America, caused the heads of the missionary associations to set on foot an inquiry as to the methods employed in saying the souls of such an unusual number of Celestials, and the uses to which they put the bibles sent them. You may know that in China the majority of the firecrackers with which we celebrate our day of national independence are made by the Chinese in their homes. Contractors for fireworks give each man a certain amount of powder, and that must be made into a given number of crackers. The paper used in the manufacture he buys himself—and paper is not a cheap commodity in China. The powder furnished seldom fits the required number of crackers, but that does not disturb the Celestial in the least; he turns in his quota all the same, and the American boy in consequence invariably finds in each package of firecrackers a few that 'won't go off.' I discovered that Yankee thrift had been absorbed by the heathen Chinese with much more readiness than Yankee morals. In contributing his labor toward our festival occasions he hit upon an expedient whereby a considerable profit accrued to himself. In other words, our great shipment of \$4,000 Bibles had literally 'gone up in smoke.' They were to be had for the asking, and the Celestial conscience seems never to have suffered a pang as to their disposal for firecracker wrappers."

SAILED A WRECKED SHIP.

Heroism of the Captain, His Wife and Crew of the Hesper.

The story of the narrow escape of the bark *Hesper* of San Francisco, in a hurricane, and the pluck and skill of the captain and crew in sailing her to Kiao Chan, China, is now one of the great sea stories of the decade, says the New York World. During the storm the *Hesper* became waterlogged. All the provisions were spoiled, and the deckload shifting gave the vessel a list to port that took her main sail under water. The cabins were flooded, and Capt. Sodergren and his wife had to live in a tent made out of a spare sail and rigged up on the deckload of lumber. When the opportunity came the captain and his wife would not leave the ship, and the crew manfully stayed by them, so for a whole month they lived as best they could and sailed the waterlogged hulk 1,450 miles into safety. Nineteen days after the disaster, when the transport Pennsylvania showed up, the sailors would have deserted the *Hesper* in a body had Mrs. Sodergren accepted a proffered passage to Nagasaki, but she positively refused to leave her husband and he would not leave his vessel, so all hands stayed by the bark. The officers of the Pennsylvania say it was one of the bravest and pluckiest acts they ever saw performed on the ocean. This must have been a very gratifying experience for Capt. and Mrs. Sodergren. It is not so many years ago that two of the crew of the *Hesper* were hanged for killing Second Mate Fitzgerald. They also attempted to murder Capt. Sodergren and the first mate, after which it was their intention to make for the coast of South America with the vessel, taking Mrs. Sodergren with them. Their plans miscarried, and the *Hesper* reached Tahiti, from which the mutineers were sent to San Francisco in irons, where the ring-leaders were executed.