

TUESDAY TOPICS.

Knox Tipple visited in the city over night. Court Reporter O. A. Williams of Neligh was a city visitor yesterday. Editor U. E. Foster of the Plainview News was in the city over night on business. The postoffice will be open tomorrow from 11.00 a. m. and in the evening at 7.30. On account of Decoration day no paper will be issued from this office tomorrow. C. A. McKim, V. S. went to Pierce and Foster this morning on professional business. S. R. Ellison of Lincoln is visiting with Secretary W. W. Hughes of the Y. M. C. L. Prof. H. E. Funk and S. K. Warrick were visitors in the city yesterday from Battle Creek. Mrs. W. T. Jones of Winside is in the city visiting her cousins, Mrs. Fred Sidler and Miss Nettie Lowe. Ensign Beard, junior soldier staff secretary, will conduct meeting at the Salvation Army hall tonight. Admission free. There promises to be a large attendance at the Junior exercises at the High school room this evening and an interesting program is anticipated. The new coal sheds for H. E. Hardy near the union depot have been completed and the work of rebuilding the one on Fourth street has been commenced. Miss Agnes Thompson returned last night Grand Island. She was accompanied by Miss Etta Hodgetts, formerly of this city, who will visit for two weeks. The annual banquet of the High school alumni will be held at the Pacific hotel at 9 o'clock next Friday evening and an excellent program for the occasion is in course of preparation. The government thermometer registered 90 degrees yesterday, which is considered fairly warm weather for May. Old Sol seemed to be endeavoring to make up for the lost time when the moon covered his face in the forenoon. Dr. Sadie Hart Miller, of the osteopathic school, is in the city visiting her husband Myron Miller, the jeweler. She has been practicing in Schuyler and is on her way to Hot Springs, S. D., where she will open an office. She is accompanied by her son. C. E. W. Marquardt returned last evening from Chicago, where he has been taking a post-graduate course in the McCormick Optical College for two weeks. On the completion of this course the college conferred upon Mr. Marquardt the degree of doctor of ophthalmology. Through the aid of the attorney general the state board of transportation is allowed to proceed with its investigation of freight rates in the Norfolk and other cases and the people of this city are now awaiting for the board to set a date for the final hearing in the matter of the alleged discrimination of the C. St. P. M. & O. road against this city. Or will the worthy board now await a permanent restraining order?

MUSICAL COMMENCEMENT.

Miss Eva Mohrman of Pierce Graduates from the Inter-State University Course. The attendance at the Auditorium last evening was another marker in the history of the building, its seating capacity being practically all occupied, and the large audience was well repaid for its attendance. The occasion was the fourth annual commencement exercises of the Norfolk branch of the Inter-State Associate University, of which Mrs. Cora A. Beels is teacher. This is one of the permanent educational institutions of Norfolk and the people take a deep interest in its progress. The music rendered by the pupils from the lowest grade up indicated careful instruction on the part of the teacher and constant practice and study on the part of the pupil, even the little ones giving indication of the fact that they were making the study of music as an art and not for the mere pleasure of being able to pound out a tune. The performances of Miss Eva Mohrman of Pierce, the graduate, were highly satisfactory to those capable of forming a critical opinion and she gave evidence of a depth and finish excelled by few who have taken a course making much greater pretensions. Miss Ella Mason, also of Pierce, who graduated last year and has since taken instructions under the post graduate course, made a most worthy showing in the manner of her execution and expression. Her interpretation was very fine. The vocal solos of H. E. Grant of Madison, who was accompanied on the piano by his sister Miss Nellie, was well received and he was accorded an encore after his first number. Many people last night had the pleasure of hearing Miss Maude Tannehill's "Susie Smith" and it surprised none that she had been accorded the state prize for her rendition of it, nor was it surprising that she received a vociferous encore, to which she responded with a selection of similar character. Her costume was very appropriate. In making the presentation of the diploma to the graduate Prof. H. H. Scott of Chicago, president of the university, took occasion to congratulate

the people of Norfolk on their musical talent there evidenced and paid glowing compliments to Mrs. Beels as a perfect teacher. He also took occasion to extend congratulations on the elegant new Auditorium which had been secured.

Catholic Mission

A mission, which commenced last Sunday evening, is being conducted this week in the church of the Sacred Heart, Catholic, by Rev. S. R. Brockbank, O. P. In addition to the subjects discussed a question box is maintained and all questions, asked with an idea of learning the teaching of the Catholic church, are answered each evening. The following are the subjects discussed, morning services beginning at 9 o'clock and in the evening at 7.30: Wednesday morning—Forgiveness of Injuries. Thursday morning—The Blessed Virgin. Friday morning—Death. Saturday morning—Judgment. Sunday morning—Perseverance. Tuesday evening—The Confessional. Wednesday evening—The Social Evils. Thursday evening—Purgatory. Friday evening—The Last Supper, or Real Presence. Saturday evening—St. Peter's Successor, or Infallibility of the Pope.

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for at the postoffice May 28, 1900: Carl Anderson, Andrew Anderson, Rose A. Adams, Charles Bridgeford, Frank Beal, G. W. Bentley, Geo. Brunson, P. L. Bussey, Helen Blair (2), Willie Blair, Edward Black, Mrs. D. Chapin, Harry Cunningham, W. C. Davidson, R. C. Dennon, Lucy Daniels, Sadie Evans, Egyptian Remedy Co., M. J. Furnace, Emma Fredrick, W. B. Gay, J. W. Hardy, J. W. Hardy, May Hardy (2), G. H. Gerk, Louise Jensen, Mrs. Anna Kelly, Walter King, Paulina Kittel, Frieda Kirch, Frank Mehring, Jas. T. McAlpin, Rynold Mass, Mrs. Melton, Laura Petersen (2), J. W. Pepper, J. H. Peterson, W. R. Price, Franz Prekhat, Thos. Stone, A. C. Warwick. If not called for in 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties calling for any of the above please say advertised.

P. E. SPRECHER, P. M.

WANTED—Honest man or woman to travel for large house; salary \$65 monthly and expenses, with increase; position permanent; enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, MANAGER, 30 Canton bldg., Chicago. A Daring Lawyer. One of the cases which attracted great attention to Jim Ham Lewis of Washington for his daring defense was that of a young man named George Williams, who brained the superintendent of the Port Blakely Lumber mill with a fragment of iron pipe. The deceased was shown to have been a tyrannical superior. Lewis defended Williams on the ground that the superintendent, though a man in form, was a beast in character; that it was the indirect order of God some man should kill him; that Williams simply performed a duty to society. An acquittal followed, to the utter consternation of the county, the jury going to the extent of inquiring if there was no way in which Williams could be indemnified for the two years and a half he spent in jail awaiting trial. Paul Page, son of the ex-mayor of Milwaukee, while on his way to Alaska, killed the proprietor of one of the principal hotels at Seattle over a dispute growing out of a poker game. Page had been educated in Paris, where he had formed the absinth habit. Lewis' defense was that Page had been given Cannabis Indica, or what is known as "hasheesh," and his vision had become so distorted that he was unable to distinguish between the man who was robbing him in the game and the proprietor of the hotel; that having a just cause to kill the player who was robbing him he killed the proprietor under a mistaken sense of identity. Page was acquitted. The case was discussed in the leading medical journals of the world, not one of them agreeing with Lewis' theory, though he had persuaded the jury to do so.—E. D. Cowen in Ainslee's.

A Little Mistake.

A very pretty girl, with a decided air of being aware of her charms, stood in front of the lion's cage out at the zoo last Sunday afternoon. Two young men were near her, and her elaborate unconsciousness of their presence betrayed the fact that she knew they were looking at her. "Pretty, isn't it?" said one young man in a low voice. "She's a beauty," said the other enthusiastically. The pretty girl's cheeks turned a trifle pinker, but she went on talking elegantly to the elderly man with her. "Beautiful head to draw," commented the first young man. "Look at the way she holds it." "Um, hum," assented the other; "that shoulder's beautiful." The pretty girl turned pinker still and looked more pronouncedly unconscious than ever. "Look at those muscles!" said the first young man. "Look at the muscles in that leg. You can fairly count 'em." And the pretty girl turned very red indeed, as it dawned upon her that the two admiring young men were discussing the lioness in the cage.—Washington Post.

Takes on the Color.

Hogan—There is wan thing about a black eye that is daicnt. Grogan—and fwat is that? Hogan—It turns green befor it goes.—Indianapolis Press.

ANIMALS AS BESIEGERS.

Their Patience and Strategy Indicate Power of Ratiocination. There are plenty of garrisons and sieges and reliefs in wild life, and some of them very pluckily sustained. Short rations, sorties and assaults tend on each other's tails, and the besiegers do not always get the best of it. The champion besieger is a wild pig called the peccary, which is about the most frightful beast alive and lives in herds in the South American forests. You cannot discourage a peccary; you can only kill him. These beasts have a particular dislike to monkeys and frequently watch for an opportunity to cut one off from the main woods. Now and then the herd will manage to surprise a party of monkeys near an isolated tree or clump. They make the most of the chance. The pigs rush forward, and the monkeys skim gaily up the trees out of harm's way. But as the clump is isolated from the forest there is no escape via the branches, and they dare not come down and run for it. The peccaries surround and invest the tree clump, and there they will sit patiently for any length of time, while the monkeys chatter angrily aloft. If a monkey comes to the end of the rations within reach and becomes so desperate through hunger that he tries to run the gantlet, he is torn to pieces by the tusks of the besiegers in a few seconds. The only chance of escape is that some of the prowling jaguars—a kind of leopard—in the neighborhood may get to know of the siege. If they do, they will come to the rescue, not for the monkeys' sake, but because they are fond of peccary. Then the beleaguered garrison escapes while the relieving column is tackling the investing peccaries. But these pigs are so fierce that even jaguars will not attack a really big herd of them. The most formidable of besiegers are the wild buffaloes of Central Africa. These will imprison even a panther if they get him in the open. The panther generally makes for a high rock, but as the buffaloes can browse on the grass around, they will hold out any length of time, while the panther starves. They form a big, irregular circle round the rock, the sentinels keeping an eye on the besieged beast while they browse. Often a man gets treed in this way. His only chance, unless a party of horsemen relieve him, is to set the dry grass alight on the lee side of his rock. This will fire half the district if there is any wind, and it always scares the buffaloes off. It is on the sea bottom that some of the queerest sieges occur. If two or three lobsters or fighting crabs come upon any weak and soft water beast hiding in a hole, they frequently join forces and besiege him. But the usual sufferer is a hermit crab—the small, soft bodied crab that lives in an old whelk shell, with his hard claws hanging out. The other crabs surround this belligerent and try to starve him into surrender. They sit down in a circle round him and wait, but often one of the bigger lobsters will try to crack the whelk shell with his claw. This seldom succeeds, for such shells are very tough. The hermit can walk slowly, pulling the shell with him, but when he tries to do so the besiegers bustle him and grab at his protruding legs. He has to draw them in and remain still. Sometimes the siege is raised by the arrival of larger sea prowlers, who attack the investors, but more often, as the besiegers grow hungry and find the hermit still holds out, they begin fighting among themselves, and the besieged hermit escapes in the confusion. Sometimes, however, the siege succeeds, but the hermit dies at his post. He is then hauled out and eaten. In hard times rats are apt to band together in raiding parties, and nothing comes amiss to them. Field mice exist in colonies, burrowed an inch or two below the surface of the ground. If the marauding rats can find a fairly lonely colony—one that is not connected with half a dozen others, that is—they mount guard over the outlets and try to starve the mice out. The besieged are no fighters and merely sit and cower, and though they sometimes make a sortie and get promptly eaten they more often frustrate the rats by dying underground.—London Answers.

Wire Nails and Old Nails.

Careful experiments are said to show that, first, cut nails are superior to wire nails in all positions; second, the main advantage of the wire nail is due to its possessing a sharp point; third, if cut nails were pointed, they would be 30 per cent more efficient in direct tension; fourth, wire nails without points have but one-half their ordinary holding power; fifth, the surface of the nail should be slightly rough, but not barbed. Barbing decreases the efficiency of cut nails about 32 per cent. The pointed end enables the nail to enter wood without breaking its fiber excessively, thus preserving its grip. A serious defect of wire nails is their readiness to rust. They are made generally of a sort of soft steel, and steel rusts more readily than some other forms of iron. In some parts of the country, it is said, shingles put on with wire nails drop off after six or eight years.—Baltimore Sun.

A Russian Prize.

The Academy of Sciences of Russia holds in trust a fund of 1,500,000 rubles, which, with accumulation, is to be bestowed as a prize in 1925. It represents the principal and interest of 50,000 rubles left in 1833 by General Arakeljev, who provided in his will that at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century three-fourths of the sum should be given to the writer of the best history in Russian of the reign of Alexander I. The other fourth is to be spent in printing the work in having it translated into French and German and for a prize for the author of the second best work.

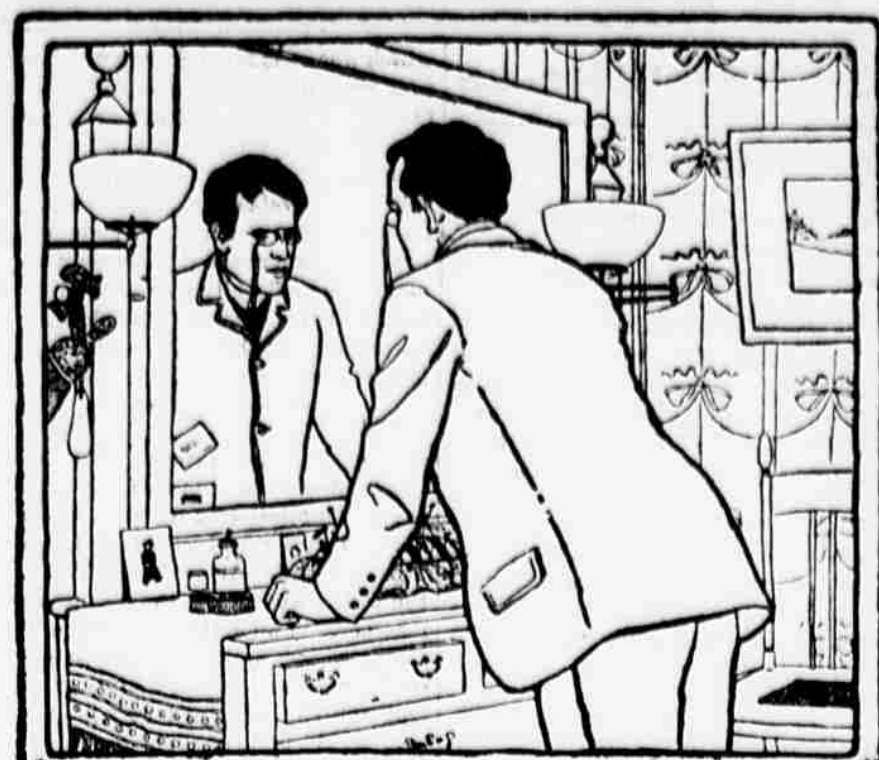
EXPERIENCES IN CUBA.

Facts Gleaned from a Talk With W. H. Robinson.

THE COUNTRY IS UNDEVELOPED.

The American Colony at La Glorie—Soll is Very Rich and Productive—Enlightened Cubans Want Americans to Control and the Ignorant Like Their Money.

From Friday's Daily. W. H. Robinson, who returned from Cuba the other evening, relates some wonderful and interesting facts about the island. He was at La Glorie where there is an American colony of several hundred people. The company which promoted the colony is organized by Americans with Paul Vandervoort, formerly of this state, as president. The company purchased a tract of land of about 12,000 acres in extent which they are selling in from 5 to 40 acre plots. A modern American city is being laid out four miles from the harbor and purchasers of the land are preparing to raise fruit orchards. One gentleman from California states that the land is much better for the purpose than the portion of California from which he came. Three hundred people went down on the same trip with Mr. Robinson and many have since followed, S. W. Storm of this city being one of them. Mr. Storm encountered a real storm on the trip and became very sick. He was so sick in fact that he does not want to undergo another such experience and announces that he will not leave the island. Many of those who went down have returned because they went with no intention of remaining but simply for the purpose of looking after their investment. The town lots which have been laid out are nearly all sold. A road has been graded up from the bay over which a street car line will be run and everything now points to the development of a prosperous city. The town site is high and healthy, but one death occurring during Mr. Robinson's stay of three or four months. There is a very amount of undeveloped territory in that part of the island but it is all owned in large tracts. In the woods wild lemons and oranges grow in abundance, but the oranges are not of much use, being small and sour. The lemons are, however, fit for use and are used. There is an abundance of wood for fuel, but it is not used except for cooking purposes there being no necessity of fire for warmth. The soil is a very rich clay and will raise bananas, oranges, lemons, pineapples and other tropical fruits in profusion. Sweet potatoes do well and coffee is raised to some extent. Northern grains and fruits have not been experimented with but vegetables will grow luxuriantly and it is believed that a man can make a good living off a tract of from five to ten acres. The Cubans generally like the Americans and are glad to have them come down and develop the island. The more progressive citizens want the island to be under the United States government as they realize the impetus that will be given to trade and development. The only reason the lower classes want independence is because they fear they would be compelled to give up their indolent life and hustle for a living. Under Spanish rule the inhabitants were taxed \$2 a head straight while there were other impositions and methods of extorting money. The one stable word of the lower class natives is "manyan," which means tomorrow. If anyone wants a job of work done the invariable answer is "tomorrow," they living from hand to mouth without a thought or care of the future. When the boat arrived at the town the 300 passengers were two days in getting off. The custom house is in control of the natives and they used their own sweet time in moving. The natives average about 2 hours a day at work and if a man orders his trunk delivered on his arrival—a transaction which would be accomplished in about an hour in this country—he will be indeed fortunate if he receives it the next day. The natives spend most of their time loafing around and smoking cigarettes—men, women and children alike enjoying this luxury. The natives have a great regard for American money and invariably insist on payment in that coin as it is worth 20 per cent more than Spanish money. They also seem to think that Americans are literally "lousy" with the "filthy lucre" and regulate their charges accordingly. The natives are not fools by any means, in a business sense, and fakirs are warned not to go to Cuba if they don't want to be skinned alive. They are very sharp at driving a bargain, and a man must be an expert to get the better of them. Shopping there is quite different from here. When the price of an article is asked the amount given is from three to four times its actual value and a customer who will not "jew" for an hour or two stands no show of purchasing reasonably in Cuba. Mr. Robinson is wearing a pair of Cuban made, Cuban tanned shoes, which the merchant asked \$2.50 for, but he finally got them for \$1.80. One great drawback to Cuba is the insects. Mosquitoes, and little gnats that



TO THE MAN WHO THINKS. LOOK yourself squarely in the face and see if you are not half ashamed to be without Ivory Soap in your house. Worse than this, your wife is without it. It is bad enough for a man, though a man often doesn't care how his comfort is mis-spelled. But a woman misses all these little helps to housekeeping. And Ivory Soap is one; its great potency makes it actually cheaper than yellow soap for general work. It floats.

NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.

His Views on the Precautions Taken to Prevent His Escape. One of the extracts from Dr. O'Meara's St. Helena diary in The Century records Napoleon's views on the precautions taken to prevent his escape. He spoke anew about escaping and said that if he was inclined to try it, which he was not, there were 35 chances in 100 against his effecting it. "But," said he, "this jailer every week imposes new and vexatious restrictions upon me, just as if I was in a place where I had nothing to do but to step into a boat and be away. When I was at Elba, it was different. It is true that while one lives there is a chance of escape. Although ironed and chained down, enclosed in a cell of stone and every human precaution taken against a possibility of it, still there is a chance of escape, and the only way to prevent it is to put me to death."

"This is the only sure way. Let him put me to death, and all uneasiness on the part of the European powers, Lord Castlereagh himself and his government will cease. No more expense then; no more squadrons to watch me or poor soldiers, fatigued to death with pickets and guards or harassed with carrying burdens up those precipices. I am sure those poor devils have reason to hate me and wish my death. They must, however, be conscious that the fatiguing duties imposed upon them are unnecessary and vexatious, as the sight of the island must convince every one but a suspicious cog-lone that escape from it was nearly impossible unless, as I have said before, that while there is life there is a chance, if attempted. "Where could I go to, allowing that I got out of the island? Every place I could arrive at I would find enemies to seize me. This governor's conduct will soon be known in England and will not procure him any credit there. Those officers all will write an account of the unnecessary rigor with which I am treated and their opinion of it. The newspapers will be full of it."

The Poor Conductor. A Dorchester Inward bound car was recently stopped to allow a woman of middle age and with a severe cast of features to get on board. As the electric started, with the usual jerk, the courteous conductor put his open palm against the woman's back to support her when she abruptly turned round and snapped out: "What are you doing? I can enter this car without your assistance!" The astonished conductor was nearly staggered, but instantly retorted, "Well, madam, you came mighty near leaving the car without my assistance!"—Boston Transcript.

Wrestling Scripture. "Maria," said Mr. Smart, "whenever I go to the club I always think of the verse, 'Where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.' I alter one word and feel perfectly happy. "Which word do you change?" asked Mrs. Smart. "I say, 'Now I am where the women cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.'" "John Smart," said his wife severely, "you should change a word in the last part of that. It should be, 'Where the women cease from troubling and the wicked are at rest.'"—Philadelphia Call.

The Law Does Not Wait. A Georgia judge in deciding a case against a man who had been missing for many years, then suddenly appeared and claimed part of an estate, made this comment: "I scarcely think the statute of relations will stop and wait for him any more than the village of Falling Waters awaited the awakening of Rip Van Winkle or the wife of Enoch Arden awaited his return."—Indianapolis Press.

A Bit of the Colonial. Ezekiel loved Mercy madly, but it was necessary, since they were colonial, to be very quaint about it. "Will thou come and bake my bread?" asked Ezekiel accordingly. "No," replied Mercy, with candor, "for I shall not need thy dough!" From this we gather that Mercy was somewhat rich in her own right.—Detroit Journal.

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