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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name of the writer. We reserve the right to reject any manuscript, and cannot agree to return the same.—We desire a correspondent in every school-district of Platte county, one of good judgment, and reliable in every way.—Write plainly, each item separately. Give us facts.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

J. R. YOCUM committed suicide Saturday at North Loup by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun, putting the muzzle of the gun into his mouth. He leaves a wife and five children.

WM. MCGRAW of Grand Island plead guilty to having counterfeit dies in his possession, and was given two years in the penitentiary by Judge Munger. John C. Henry and Louis P. Carlson were found guilty but not yet sentenced for having counterfeit money in their possession.

SECRETARY WILSON is winning golden opinions from the southern people, among whom he has been in the president's recent trip to the exposition. His hobby is the application of science to practical farming, and he will do away with all scientific departments under him, but he will make them useful.

LAST Thursday warrants were issued for the arrest of Thomas J. Majors, jr., son of ex-Lieutenant Governor Majors; Frank McKinney and Roy King of Peru, charging them with statutory assault on the person of Ruth Ellis, aged 14 years, daughter of Prof. Ellis, late of the State Normal School faculty. McKinney and King are both young married men.

RAPID TARIFF PROGRESS

Senators Establish a New Record For Quick Work.

OOVER FIFTY-SIX PAGES OF BILL.

Free List Taken Up and Completed in Three Hours—Wool and Silk Schedules Go Over by Agreement—Pettigrew's Amendment Lacks One Vote of Carrying. House Amends the Allen Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The senate made giant stretches on the tariff bill Monday, covering 56 pages and establishing a record for progress during this debate. The last two schedules of the dutiable list, covering paper and manufactured, sundries were completed with the exception of the paragraph on hides, gloves, coal and some lesser articles which went over. This advanced the senate to the free list, which was taken up at 2 p. m., and completed in three hours. Early in the day the wool and silk schedules went over with an agreement that it would be taken up today. After that the tobacco schedule, the reciprocity provisions and the internal revenue portions of the bill, as well as many isolated paragraphs passed over, remain to be considered. The progress was so marked, however, that for the first time there was a feeling that the end was not so far off.

There was little debate, the main topic of discussion being matches and fuses. On the latter item an amendment by Mr. Pettigrew reducing the rate to 10 per cent came within one vote of passing against the protest of the finance committee, the vote being a tie—yeas, 24; nays, 24. While the free list was under discussion Bacon (Ga.) gave notice of an amendment placing cotton ties on the free list, and McLaurin (S. C.) gave notice of another amendment taking raw cotton from the free list.

NEW PLAN OF SUGAR TRUST.

Propose to Purchase Peace in the Island of Cuba For Cash.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A story is current that the sugar trust has evolved an ambitious suggestion that Cuba is substantially for sale, and might as well become a sugar plantation for a gigantic corporation supported by the sympathy of this country. In other words that we might have a West India company as England has an East India company and a Hudson Bay company, each of which aided vastly in the extension of the British empire. It is said that the Spanish minister to the United States cabled recently to Madrid reports of the disposition of our government to decline to interfere by force and also to support Cuban autonomy and that this cable urged the recall of Weyler when a change in the Spanish ministry was in the air, and to send to Cuba Campos, who closed the ten years war with cash in hand, and might do the same job now by the same means, much cheaper than Spain can keep 200,000 soldiers in the field. Colonel J. McCook is the gentleman credited with the imagination to conceive the capture of Cuba with cash as a measure of peace. This, as Colonel McCook understands it, is merely a matter of business.

The idea runs this way: Suppose there was a company commanding money to take up the whole Cuban debt, with the war debt of Spain charged to Cuba, at its market value—say $50,000,000—and $50,000,000 for the Spanish rights in Cuba, and the Cuban rights in the forests and mines, and in settling American and Cuban claims against Spain—and the United States would guarantee bonds to the amount of $100,000,000 at 3 per cent and supervise and administer the customs of the ports of Cuba for the payment of the interest. Incidentally it would seem that there must be an immense profit to the managers of what might be called the Cuban trust. The advantage to the Spaniards would be peace and the extinction of some hundred millions of hopeless debt, for the creditors of Spain would be glad to scale its obligations, and Spain could have a large sum for money in hand instead of a Cuba of blood and ashes on its hands. The gain to Cuba would be government by corporation, limited, instead of a crown absolute.

Routz' Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The senate confirmed the nomination of Jacob E. Routz to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Nebraska.

FUSION FORCES GATHER

Hawkeye White Metal Advocates at Des Moines.

HARMONIZERS' HANDS ARE FULL.

Leading Candidates For Governor Are Judge White of Webster City, Ex-Governor Boies of Waterloo and J. R. Burgess of Ottumwa—The Ex-Governor's Chances Are Improving.

DES MOINES, June 22.—The Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists, who are to hold their state conventions in this city on Wednesday, have commenced to assemble. The candidates with their backers are nearly all on the ground. There is much speculation as to how the conventions will be merged into one policy and one set of candidates. There are slight differences which may become acute. The harmonizers have their hands full. The leading candidates for governor just now are Judge White of Webster City, ex-Governor Boies of Waterloo and J. R. Burgess of Ottumwa. Mr. Boies has been gaining and Mr. White losing.

For judge of the supreme court there is some opposition to Chief Justice Kinne, who has almost been conceded the nomination.

The dissatisfaction grows out of the fact that while he voted for Bryan he has not recanted on gold. The triple convention will be one of the largest gatherings ever held in the state. The platform will be for silver, 16 to 1, without doubt with strong local flavor.

BEET SUGAR FACTORY AT OMAHA.

Fleischman of Philadelphia Will Remove to Omaha and Act as Manager.

CHICAGO, June 21.—It has become known that P. D. Armour and others have made arrangements to construct a large beet sugar and glucose factory at South Omaha during the next eight months, and have it ready for operation by July of next year. The capital stock is placed at $500,000 and Mr. Armour's signature for one-tenth of it, given last Thursday, completes the list of stock subscribers. The largest stockholder is Fleischman, formerly of Austria, where he operated a beet sugar factory. He subscribes for $150,000 of stock and will move to Omaha from Philadelphia, his present home, to become manager of the new enterprise. He is a nephew of the Fleischman brothers, the millionaire manufacturers of cast.

BISHOP BONACUM WINS ALL.

Mgr. Martinelli Decides Against the Priests at Every Point.

AUBURN, Neb., June 22.—Father Fitzgerald has received the decision of Monsignor Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baart did in the metropolitan curiae at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest. The charges are taken up singly. The document consists of 48 pages of typewritten matter.

Given to the Jury.

OMAHA, June 22.—The fate of Joseph S. Bartley, the ex-state treasurer, charged with the embezzlement of $201,884.05 of the money of the state of Nebraska, now rests with the jury of 12 men, who have sat in the jury box since June 9 listening to the evidence introduced by the prosecution and defendant. The case was given to the jury at 5:30 o'clock last evening and members retired for deliberation.

Marriage of Editor Anthony.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 22.—D. R. Anthony, jr., manager of The Times, and son of Colonel D. R. Anthony, was married today to Miss Bessie Havens, daughter of Paul E. Havens, president of the Leavenworth National bank. The newly wedded couple left for New York, whence they will sail for Liverpool. They expect to be absent about three months in Europe.

Kentuckians Opposing Buckner.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—A special to The Commercial Tribune from Frankfort, Ky., says: The Kentucky contingent of the Confederate Veterans will go to the coming reunion at Nashville resolutely determined to prevent, if possible, the election of General Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky as commander-in-chief of the Confederate veterans.

Big Blaze at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 22.—The four story building at Coroman and Second streets occupied by the wholesale grocery firm of R. J. George & Co., was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents. Loss, estimated at $50,000. Fireman Julian Davis was wounded by falling walls.

Fire In Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Fire broke out in the Brooklyn navy yard last night and did damage to the extent of $100,000. The building known as No. 1 was partially destroyed. It was occupied mainly by the ordnance department.

Date For Old Soldiers' Reunion.

REPUBLICAN CITY, Neb., June 22.—The third annual old soldiers' reunion will be held this year at Camp Washington, near this city, Aug. 16 to 21, inclusive.

Bonanza After Three Years.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 22.—The Zenobia gold mine on Bull Hill, after three years of fruitless work, struck bonanza ore yesterday, $2,800 to the ton.

JOHN L. BLAIR IS DYING.

End Is Not Far Off For New Jersey's Generous Millionaire.

NEW YORK, June 22.—John I. Blair, New Jersey's greatest and most generous millionaire, is dying. For months he has been in delicate health and the end is not far off. A trained nurse is in constant attendance upon him. He spends most of his time in bed. But he has "well days", as he good-naturedly calls them, when he is able to sit for a short time in his favorite chair on the porch of his house at Blairstown, N. J. These are followed by dangerous sinking spells, during which it is very difficult to keep him from dying. Mr. Blair will be 95 years old on August 22, if death does not claim him before. He kept up his interest in business as long as his strength held out.

Mr. Blair is said to be worth $60,000,000. He was born in 1802 on a farm near Belvidere, N. J. He began his business career by working in a store. He went into banking and then cotton manufacturing and the produce business, and in everything he engaged he seemed to be successful. He was associated with Oakes Ames in the Union Pacific. At one time he was president of 20 railroads and improvement companies in the west. In 1866 his friends of New Jersey persuaded him to run for governor. He spent about $60,000 in the campaign and was defeated. He has given more than $500,000 to Blair college. He gave $90,000 each to Princeton and Lafayette. He rebuilt Grinnell (Ia.) college when it was blown down by a cyclone. Hundreds of other institutions have been helped by him. Mr. Blair is a widower, with two children living. His daughter married Charles Scribner, head of the publishing house.

MANY DWELLINGS DAMAGED.

Panic In a Monterey Church Caused by the Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Late reports regarding the earthquake show that it was quite severe at Salinas, the county seat of Monterey county. The more prominent buildings damaged are the armory of troop C, which had its walls badly cracked and parted; the Nance building, in process of construction, will have to be taken down, and the Farmers' Union building. A section of adobe wall in the Mission church of San Carlos, in Monterey, tumbled in on the congregation and a panic almost resulted. Congregations were at worship in various towns when the shock occurred and in some churches panics were avoided by the cool headedness of the ministers. A good record of the shock was made at the Lick observatory.

Respite For Two Murderers.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—A special to The Commercial-Tribune from Fayetteville, W. Va., says: The governor has issued a 60 days respite to Albert Viars, sentenced to be hanged Friday for the murder of Charles Gibson, also a respite for Joy Brown, under sentence to be hanged the same day. Clark Loomis will be the only one hanged here Friday. The reason for Viars' respite is a confession he has just made of the murder of John Cochran, in which he implicates Wiley Lewis and Wilbur Slaughter. Joy Brown is to be given a chance to show grounds for a new trial. The people are much incensed at the action of the governor. The sheriff, fearing that the crowd here Friday to see the hanging might do violence to the respited men, has taken them to Charleston.

Cody Case Continued.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 22.—In the criminal court the case of the state against W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), wherein Cody is charged with running a circus without a license, was continued until July 10. Cody is expected to be present in person as defendant, and says he will carry the case to the highest court. The case has attracted a great deal of attention, from the fact it will be the first time where a court has decided whether Cody's show shall be required to pay the license fee for regular circuses. Heretofore it has paid a much lower fee.

Hail's Heavy Damage.

SIOUX CITY, June 22.—Reports are arriving here from remote country districts indicating much heavier damage by hail than was supposed. On many farms the crops were beaten flat and will be a total loss.

Grasshoppers In Hitchcock County.

TRENTON, Neb., June 22.—Grasshoppers are doing great damage to crops in parts of Hitchcock county. Rain is badly needed in some localities, but crops generally are doing well where the hoppers are not working.

Austin Adjudged Insane.

PORTLAND, June 22.—A. S. Austin, the California lawyer who asserted that he could furnish evidence which would save Theodore Durrant from the gallows, has been adjudged insane and will be taken to the asylum.

Two Killed by a Runaway.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 22.—Mrs. Henry Scott of Chicago and Mrs. Maria Hay, formerly of Chicago, were killed by a runaway.

Amends the Allen Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Chairman Dingley, in the house, reported favorably on the Allen joint resolution regarding the suspension of the foreign laber exclusion act for the purpose of the Omaha exposition. Three amendments are made to the resolution, the first and second that the secretary of the treasury shall determine the number of persons to be admitted under restriction, and not the exposition people, and the third amendment changes time Chinese may remain in the country after the close of the exposition from one year to three months. It passed without opposition.

President's Selections.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: John G. Foster, of Vermont, to be consul general at Halifax, N. S.; W. B. Dickey, of Louisiana, to be consul as Callao, Peru.

Albert G. Thompson, of Ohio, Alexander C. Botkin, of Montana and D. B. Culbertson, of Texas, to be the commissioners to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States as provided for by act of congress approved June 4, 1897.

Commodore Edmond O. Matthews, to be rear admiral.

Allen Seeking Information.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Senator Allen has reintroduced his resolution of last congress declaring that a master's sale of the Union Pacific or Kansas Pacific railroad without additional legislation would not be binding on the government and directing the commission on Pacific railroads to inquire what authority the executive department has in the premises.

NEWS FROM THE WIRES.

From Chicago to Pittsburg in nine hours and 25 minutes by rail is the latest time beating record of the Pennsylvania company.

Emperor William has sent a telegram to the sultan requesting him to take measures for the evacuation of Thessaly. There is no indication that a settlement has been reached in the peace negotiations.

A sanguinary engagement occurr Wednesday at Managua, 15 miles from Havana. The insurgents attacked a column of Spanish and the latter lost heavily. The rebels are certainly concentrating around Havana.

The marriage of Mrs. John Graves to Dr. Augustus Goelet has been annulled by Justice Dykman of the supreme court at White Plains, N. Y., on the ground that it was invalid, as one of the parties was a Chicago divorcee.

Oberlin Extends a Call to Slocum.

OBERLIN, O., June 22.—Dr. William F. Slocum, for the past 10 years president of Colorado college, has been extended a unanimous call to become president of Oberlin college by the trustees of that institution. It is expected that he will accept.

National League Games.

Baltimore, 2; New York, 6. Nops and Bowman; Rusie and Warner.

Second Game: Baltimore, 5; New York, 6. Pond and Robinson; Meekin and Warner.

Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 11. Payne, Fisher and Grim; Klobedanz and Yeager.

Cleveland, 5; Louisville, 6. Young and Zimmer; Cunningham and Butler.

Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 3. Breitenstein and Peitz; Hart and Douglas.

Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 7. Tannehill and Sugden; Callahan and Kittridge.

Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 2. McJames and Maguire; Orth and Boyle.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas City, 11; Minneapolis, 7.
Columbus, 12; Detroit, 2.
St. Paul, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Grand Rapids, 11; Indianapolis, 10.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA.

Eugene V. Debs Explains Workings of His Co-Operative Scheme.

CHICAGO, June 22.—At a meeting of the directors of the Social Democracy of America the following officers were elected: E. V. Debs, chairman; Sylvester Keliher, secretary; James Hogan, vice president; William E. Burns, general organizer. The salary of the officers was placed at $100 per month. The constitution of the Social Democracy, which has been published, was formally ratified and adopted.

Mr. Debs explained at length the aims and purposes of the co-operative commonwealth. A colony should be sent to Washington, from which place, he said, an official invitation had been received. After establishing the colony he would secure control of the politics of the state and start the co-operative commonwealth.

"The first thing we would do after getting control," he said, "would be to call a special session of the legislature. Then we would call a convention to revise the constitution and get all the rot out of it. We will have control of the taxing power and tax syndicates and land sharks out of the state.

"Persons shall be taxed according to their means and shall have according to their needs. We will have trusts, nothing but trusts in our state, but we will all be in the trust. The operatives will not work 12 or 14 hours a day, but four or five. We will be in the field in 1900 with a new party. These men who represent the new life are going to unite as if by magic for the overthrow of commercialism in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, by which the brotherhood of man will become a fact. I do not know whether this question will be solved peaceably or otherwise. I hope peaceably. But I am one of those who believe in getting ready for any solution that may be necessary."

Mr. Debs said that in setting up the co-operative commonwealth in Washington the colonists might be running against the supreme court. He would consult good lawyers and learn just what the rights of the colonists were. "We want to know our rights," he said, "and make them the rebels. If they send the military to invade our rights, then there will be an army of 300,000 patriots on the state line to meet them on that issue."

MANY BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Walls of Watertown, S. D., Building Gives Away Without Warning.

WATERTOWN, S. D., June 22.—The walls of the Mullholland building on Lake street, occupied by Berg & Olsen as a saloon, gave way without warning about 7 o'clock last night, burying a number of persons in the ruins. The place was crowded at the time, a circus having attracted a great mass of people from the surrounding counties. A number of bodies are believed to be in the ruins. The work of clearing away the debris has resulted in the finding of one body, that of Phillip Patterson. Among those who escaped death, but who were more or less injured, are the following:

David Ball, ribs broken.
S. McDowell, scalp wound.
D. W. Bradley, back injured and cut about the head.
Mrs. Austin, cut about the head and shoulders.
David Wallerhouse, fatally injured internally.

Decide to Erect Monuments.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 22.—The Illinois commission for the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military park were in session here today discussing improvements contemplated for the near future. The commission has already decided upon the erection of a monument on Orchard Knob to cost $14,000; one at Braggs' headquarters on Mission Ridge to cost the same amount, and six small ones on Lookout Mountain. The national commission, with all the members present, will meet here Tuesday and arrange for considerable work which will be done in the near future.

Pay Car Overdue Six Months.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—A special to The Republic from Lebanon, Ind., says: Employes of the Chicago and Southeastern Railroad company's shops located in this city have gone on a strike and refuse to return to work until wages due them have been paid. It is alleged the pay car is over six month overdue. President Crawford wired from New York that one month's wages would be forthcoming if the strike would be declared off.

Lincoln Park Hyena Killed.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Jim, the Lincoln park hyena that gnawed his way out of his cage last Tuesday and has been the cause of more or less insomnia ever since by lurking around cemeteries and howling dismally through the night, died today of lead poisoning. He was shot to death near the Old People's home at Harlem, about 15 miles southwest of Lincoln park, after chewing all the courage and one leg from a bulldog.

The Clock Came Back.

A Louisville man has a cow with a peculiar appetite. A housecleaning servant left a small silver clock on the kitchen steps for a few moments, and on her return the timepiece was missing. Later in the evening the small boy of the household was in the yard. Suddenly a silvery chime floated on his ear. He listened. Another and another, until five times the chime had sounded, and he recognized it as coming from the lost clock. There was nothing near but the cow. The boy searched all around the yard and then concluded that the clock was in the cow. For awhile there was a sort of pandemonium. At 6 o'clock the family heard the hour tolled from the cow's inside. A powerful emetic did the work. The clock was a little discolored, but was still ticking.—San Francisco Argonaut.

He Got Out.

It is related of the late General Pleasonton that one night while he was in a Washington saloon a man entered and began to attack the character and courage of the Confederate soldiers. Pleasanton gave a start of surprise as he recognized the man and asked if he remembered him. The stranger said he did not, whereupon the general said: "I am Alfred Pleasonton. I had you drummed out of my camp for cowardice before Antietam. Get out of this place, sir!" The man hung his head and hurried out.

Wise In His Generation.

Irate Father—What you need, young man, is a sound thrashing.

Delinquent—Well, pop, my Sunday school teacher says that the Lord will supply our needs, and I don't mind waiting.—New York Times.

Destitute Englishmen abroad can demand to be sent home. They apply to their consul, who gives notice accordingly to captains of ships about to sail.

Wine tasters eat a small piece of bread, with a scrap of cheese, between samples, to insure an unprejudiced taste.

Mignonette and yellow, pink or white tulips combine beautifully for an oval in the center of a dinner table.

MONOTONOUS LIVES.

FOLLOWED BY THOSE WHO TEND THE LIGHTHOUSES.

Qualifications and Remuneration—Regulations Which Must Be Observed to the Letter—Provisions Made For the Comfort of These Useful Servants.

A lighthouse keeper is appointed by the secretary of the treasury on the recommendation of the lighthouse board, and at first receives only an acting appointment. At the end of three months, if he passes an examination by the naval officer who is the inspector of the district, he receives a full appointment; if he does not pass, he is dropped from the service. A keeper must be able to read and write, keep accounts, sail and pull a boat and have enough mechanical ability to make the necessary minor repairs about the station and keep it in order. There is only one grade of keeper recognized by law, but the custom of the service has divided the keepers into different grades, with different pay and duties and with promotion from one grade to another. A man may be appointed to the service and assigned to a particular station, but he may be moved at any time if promoted or if the interests of the service demand it. At stations requiring but one keeper a retired seafaring man, with a family, is usually selected, and in general men of the seafaring class are most wanted. At stations where there is a fog signal one of the assistants is a man who has an engineer's license and is something of a machinist.

Keepers are paid on an average about $800 a year, but the individual sums paid vary from $100 to $1,000 a year, according to the importance of the station and the amount of service rendered. The principal keeper at Minot's Ledge light, just outside of Boston, receives $1,000 a year for his services, and this furnishes the only instance where the pay of a keeper is specified by law.

The keepers who live at isolated lighthouses and on the offshore lightships lead a very monotonous life, broken only by the sight of passing vessels and the quarterly visit of the lighthouse supply boat.

These keepers get considerable leave, about two weeks in three months, during which time they visit their families on full pay. A lighthouse on an outlying reef, for instance, is on the same status as a lightship, except that it cannot be blown away and the keepers cannot leave it except when they are relieved, as a storm might come up and prevent their return.

Much is done by the lighthouse board to further the comfort of all its employees, but most is done for those who endure the solitary life at the isolated lights and on the lightships. Libraries are furnished the keepers and their families. Each contains about 40 volumes of works of history, science and poetry, with a fair supply of good novels. This complete library is left at a station for three months, and is then transferred to another station by an inspector on his quarterly visit. There are nearly 1,000 of these libraries in circulation, each in its little portable case, and, by their judicious interchange, the keepers of stations where they are furnished see about 200 volumes a year.

Keepers are forbidden to engage in any business which will prevent their presence at their stations or interfere with the proper performance of their duties. Many have useful and profitable occupations which they carry on at the stations, while some fill pulpits, are justices of the peace or teach school. All keepers are furnished with quarters for themselves and in some cases for their families. In some cases they are furnished with food and rations. Other stations have barns furnished for cattle and horses, and boats are furnished all stations inaccessible by land.

The discipline of the service has been always rigid, as befitting a service where negligence or inefficiency may mean the loss of many lives and much valuable property.

Dismissal instantly follows in two cases—where a keeper is found intoxicated and where he allows his light to go out. Keepers are trained to consider the care of the light and the lighthouse property above any and all personal considerations, and it is rare indeed when they fail to realize this high ideal. There have been a number of instances illustrating the esprit de corps of the service—how the keepers of the Minot's Ledge light first built went down with the light and died at their posts, how one keeper saved his lens and let his family look out for themselves, and instances where they have saved public property and lost their own.

Fortunately the service is not hampered by any question of politics, and this fact, coupled with the excellent discipline maintained, accounts for the fine class of men now in the service—men who take an honest pride in their work, and whose interest makes the efficiency of the service what it is. It is unfortunate that the navy has no retiring laws for its seamen which would allow men after 20, 25 or 30 years' service, depending on the physical condition of the man, to be retired and placed in the lighthouse service for the rest of their lives. A valuable class of men would thus be added, and the nation would be paying a debt which now goes unpaid.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WANTS HAMS, NOT ARTISTS.

A Music Hall Manager's Complaint of Actors Who Are Above Their Business.

"I don't want any more artists," said the music hall manager who gave the burlesque. "The people I want are hams and nothing but hams. Whenever I get an application from an actor who calls himself an artist, I'm going to tear up the letter for fear I might lose my presence of mind and engage him. If the play's a success, the artist did it. If it's a failure, it was the author. Sometimes I wonder, when I hear these artists talk, what is the use of their ever having plays written for them at all. They're independent of the dramatists, and I should think they would just step on the stage and talk their plays. But they don't do that. They merely content themselves with refusing to speak this or that line because it's 'rotten,' substituting something of their own, and then saying it's the fault of the author that nobody laughs at their stupid gags. I happened to have a bunch of 'em here, and that lasted me for the rest of my life. Hereafter I'm out of it."

"What are artists?" asked the innocent.

"They're chiefly actors who're condemned to come and act in the music halls for three times as much as they ever got in their lives before. What they do is to call everything rotten, decide that they know more about the play than the man who wrote it and walk around as though it were beneath them to do anything more like acting than that when it came to the question of acting in a music hall."

"And hams, what are they—the sort of hams you mean?"

"They're chiefly variety actors accustomed to hard work, rough maybe, with a quality of get there that makes the audience interested. They've come up, and the artists think they've gone down. The difference is between trying to do something well, because it's the best opportunity you've had, and taking no interest at all in it because you've been in the habit of doing what you think is better."

"But isn't it better, as Sam Bernard says, to be a has been than a never was it?"

"Maybe it is, but it's rough on the manager who pays his money out for them. I had one of them here, and he was going to be so original that he would not use the lines the author wrote, but promised to tickle the audience to death by some entirely original grinds of his own. When the test came, he went on the stage and did the same things he had done 11 years before. He was never able to do anything else during the rest of the time. I had some others like him, and that is why I say now that I only want hams, not artists—hams that work hard and know how to make an audience enjoy itself, not artists too fine for anything."—New York Sun.

BLOOD WON.

Fair Anna Was a Deacon's Niece, but She Enjoyed the Race.

One of these men who came in from the country and has climbed from the bottom of the ladder to the top likes to tell a story on his wife, whose second beauty is crowned by a mass of silken hair as white as cotton.

"We both lived on a farm then," he says. "Anna was an orphan and brought up by a strict old uncle, who was a deacon. She was pretty and bright, but so prim and straitlaced that she would sanction nothing to which the deacon himself objected, and no old Covenanter ever drew the lines more closely than he did.

"Next to Anna my affections were centered on a colt that was good to look at and developed a wonderful speed and gameness that spoke of aristocratic descent. I told this to no one but Anna, and it was with great difficulty that I induced her to ride one Sunday with me to a camp meeting behind a real trotter.

"Going to the meeting I regulated the colt's pace to suit the day and the occasion, and he was as sedate as the deacon himself. The only girl of the neighborhood who pretended to rival Anna in beauty was there with a young fellow who prided himself on having the fastest horses in the county. Toward sundown she told Anna that we had better start home early. They would require much less time and would probably pass us on the way. That made me mad and I thought I detected an unwonted fire in her eyes. We were jogging homeward as decorously as we had gone, talking solemnly as we should, when there was a rush past us, a cloud of dust and a mocking laugh that bade us 'goodby.' My colt was prancing and pulling like a tugboat. I was bound to please my girl, grinding as it was.

"'Let 'er go!' came between her red lips and white set teeth just as a girl of the period would say 'Let 'er go, Gallagher.'

"That was enough. Fences and trees flew the other way. Blood told, and the colt seemed on wings. When we were nose and nose, Anna was so excited that she wanted to take the reins for fear I couldn't win the Sunday race. But the gallant colt shot us through ahead. It wasn't long till Anna wore a little jewelry and tolerated cards to the extent of playing 'old maid.'"—St. Louis Republic.

WINDFALLS FOR GAMINS.

Two Lavish Gifts Bestowed on a Pair of Bright Boys.

Quite recently the pretty wife of a prosperous manufacturer was looking into a confectioner's window when a barefooted lad of about 10 coolly walked up to her and placed his ragged arm through hers.

"Excoose this liberty, mum," he said, with comical ceremony, "but I ain't got a mother o' my own, an I feels lonely. Will ye kiss me?"

For a moment the lady was too astonished to speak, but the sight of the dirty face turned so audaciously up to hers drove away her indignation. Much to the amusement of the passers-by she kissed the lad soundly, asked him where he lived and dismissed him with a few coppers. But that was not the end of the little incident, for some weeks after the boy was hunted up by the lady's husband and presented with £100—"payment for the kiss taken in front of the confectioner's window," the lady said.

A good natured gentleman who is very stout, and on that account does not care to stoop, once dropped his brier pipe in the middle of a busy street. The pipe was a great favorite of his, but he dared not run the risk of bending down, and after gazing regretfully at his fallen treasure he decided to abandon it. Before he could do so, however, a little street arab saw his plight, and, running forward, picked up the pipe and restored it to him.

The gentleman stared at the boy without speaking for awhile, and then pulled a handful of gold out of his pocket.

"Take this, kiddie, and be careful how you spend it," he said. "Mind also that whatever you do with it you are not to spend it on butter scotch, for that's the stuff that made me fat."

He then walked away, leaving the astonished urchin in possession of a windfall amounting to over £30.—London Telegraph.

Altogether Too Wise.

The engaged girl was thoroughly modern in her ideas, while the girl who was not engaged was given to old fashioned romanticism.

"Tell me all about it," said the girl who was not engaged.

"Oh, there isn't much to tell," answered the engaged girl. "I suppose the method of procedure is about the same in all cases."

"I presume," said the girl who was not engaged dreamily, "that he looked soulfully into your eyes and asked you if you loved him?"

"Not a bit of it," returned the engaged girl quickly. "He was altogether too wise to ask any such question as that. He merely asked me if I'd marry him."—Chicago Post.

Mark Antony's Debt.

Mark Antony held aloft the blood-stained toga of his murdered friend, Cæsar.

"That rent"—he pointed toward the reeking garment—"is due to Brutus."

A voice from the gallery broke the breathless silence:

"Why under the sun don't you pay it to him then?"

And the thrower out put in his deadly work.—Pick Me Up.

Royal Trades.

The Prince of Wales is said to have learned in his youth to make stockings. His son, the Duke of York, learned the trade of ropemaking. His cousin, the Czar Nicholas II, can plow, sow and reap. The Emperor William is a practical typesetter. King Humbert is not only an excellent shoemaker, but cobbles also to perfection. Oscar of Sweden handles the ax with dexterity.

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COLUMBUS, - NEBRASKA.

MONASTERIES OF METEORA.

An Extraordinary Scene on the Macedonian Frontier.

Between the curve of the Macedonian frontier of the mountains of Khassia and the open town of Kalabaka, which terminates the long western plain of Thessaly, lie the monasteries of Meteora. A casual glance gives the idea of the whole space being occupied by lines of bare hills but on a nearer inspection a curious amphitheater is found, carved out among the mountains, and this is occupied by a most extraordinary collection of rocks, on which are perched, like storks' nests or the turban on a Turkish tombstone, the aerial monasteries of Meteora. In one place a huge monolith is found literally crowned with buildings, as in the case of the monastery of All Saints, popularly known as Haglos Barlaam; in another a group of jagged rocks will have one point capped by a monastery, as is seen in St. Nicholas. The most striking feature about these monasteries is the method by which they are reached, either by loose ladders hanging outside the perpendicular rocks or by being wound up by means of a windlass in a net at the end of a rope.

From its beautiful position, its size and the fair preservation of its buildings the monastery of Haglos Barlaam is a very good specimen of these fifteenth century monasteries, but what makes this one of especial interest is that the rope is said to be the longest used for the purpose—340 feet. The ladders to this monastery are not so difficult to climb as some, but inasmuch as they pull out every time you grip them and oscillate frightfully it is pleasanter to risk the net.

The monastery of Haglos Nikolaos appeared to be in a totally dilapidated condition and entirely deserted when we visited Meteora, while the ladders, which rise from a neighboring peak and hang from the bare rock, are impracticable. All these monasteries are under the archimandrite, a man of commanding presence and saintly countenance. The village of Kastraki is jammed in between the outer rocks of this curious amphitheater, and in the slit of this rocky wall at the back of the village stands a most peculiar hourglass looking monolith. The rocks on either side are perforated with strange holes, which in the fourteenth century were inhabited by the monks of St. Anthony.—London Illustrated News.

The Sacredness of Prayer Rugs.

Verses from the Koran and other passages considered sacred are generally stamped on the fabrics used as prayer rugs by the Mohammedans, and it is criminal in oriental law to export such pieces. This is doubtless because use by the occidentals means the treading of the sacred words under infidel feet, and when you think it over it is not to be wondered at. A few years ago an American succeeded in getting two such pieces as near home as Paris, but the inducements offered to him to return them to the oriental dealer were potent enough to effect their purpose.

India's pearl fisheries have been famous from the remotest time. In the Persian gulf the industry has existed from the days of the Macedonians.

Low Rates to New York via the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.—Music Teachers' National Association.

June 21 to 26, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets to New York at rate of a fare and a third for the round trip on the certificate plan, account above meeting. On this basis the round-trip fare from Chicago will be $23.70.

Tickets will be good for return leaving New York until July 1, 1897.

The B. & O. is the only line via Washington.

Stop over of ten days will be allowed at Washington, D. C., on return trip, by depositing tickets with B. & O. Ticket Agent at Washington.

For further information call on or address B. N. Austin, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Low Rates to Milwaukee.

July 3, 4 and 5 via the Burlington Route, on account of the annual meeting of the National Educational association.

One fare plus $2 for the round trip. Special train of sleeping and reclining chair cars leaves Omaha for Milwaukee at 5 p. m., Monday, July 5.

For tickets and sleeping car reservations, see nearest Burlington Route agent.

J. FRANCIS,
3 Gen. Pass. Ag't. Omaha, Neb.

New Route.

Commencing Sunday, June 13th, the Union Pacific will inaugurate Through Tourist Car Service to Portland, Oregon and Washington points via Union Pacific and Southern Pacific R'ys, thereby giving passengers the benefit of two tourist routes via Ogden to Portland.

This route will take them up through the beautiful Sacramento Valley, disclosing all the notable features along the Shasta Route, from Sacramento.

For rates, time tables and full information, call on J. R. Meagher, Agt. 4t

Business Notices.

Advertisements under this head five cents a line each insertion.

WM. SCHILTZ makes boots and shoes in the best styles, and uses only the very best stock that can be procured in the market. 52-tf

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the district court of Platte county, Nebraska, in the matter of the estate of Daniel Schucker, deceased.

This cause came on for hearing upon the petition of Walter G. Gaines, executor of the estate of Daniel Schucker, deceased, praying for license to sell the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one, township nineteen, range four west, in Platte county, Nebraska, or a sufficient amount of the same to bring the sum of $700.00 for the payment of debts allowed against said estate, and the costs of administration, there not being sufficient personal property to pay said debts and expenses. It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the court house in Columbus, Nebraska, on the 26th day of June, 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m. to show cause why a license should not be granted to said executor to sell so much of the above described real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay said debts and expenses.

It is therefore ordered that a copy of this order be published four consecutive weeks in THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper, published in Columbus, Platte county, Nebraska.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1897.

J. J. SULLIVAN,
2jun4 Judge.

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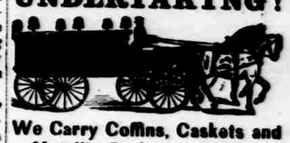

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