

NEBRASKA ITEMS.

The Index says dozens of men can find employment at Doniphan.

Liberty Journal: Last Wednesday the B. & M. passenger train from Crete was a little behind time and came thundering down the grade between Blue Springs and Wymore at faster than the usual speed, and when it came to where the wagon road crosses the track between the two towns it ran into a horse and buggy, killing the animal instantly and knocking the buggy into splinters.

Greenwood Eagle: Frank Williams, a boy about fifteen years of age, living near Elmwood, collected \$55 of his employer's money and skipped the country. He was traced to Lincoln, and in a short time was in the clutches of the law. All but \$13 of the money was recovered.

Ainsworth News: Williams Clark has the honor of shipping the first car-load of grain ever sent out from this place. It was his flax crop which averaged over 10 bushels per acre.

E. H. Winney has started a paper at ellwood, Butler county—the Monitor.

Friend Telegraph: Mrs. Murphy, living about five miles south of town, met with a serious accident one day last week. It seems that while in the act of staking out a cow she in some way became entangled in the rope, when the cow stamped, dragging her some distance to a corn field, and rearing her leg in three places.

J. J. Smith, of Lincoln, who has built and operates creameries in various parts of the state, is to start one of these paying concerns at Table Rock.

Valparaiso expects the number of new buildings erected this season to reach one hundred.

J. H. Livingstone, a bricklayer at work on one of Omaha's new buildings, fell from a third-story window Wednesday morning a distance of 40 feet. He mashed his right thigh, broke his leg in two places and fractured several ribs.

Fremont has raised its dog tax to \$3. Cedar Rapids is sure of a railroad within a year.

Civilization progresses. The Chinese laundryman at Blair advertises in the papers.

Burglars recently went through the saloon of Hill & Miller at Junata. They drilled a hole in the safe, put in a charge of powder and blew the door open, getting as a reward between four and five hundred dollars.

The Hardy Herald complains that some parties were out with their dogs murdering polecats in the south end of the town one night and made the night hideous with their yells, etc.

Valentine Reporter: A report has reached this place to the effect that the teams sent out by Peter Donohoe a few days ago with supplies for the up-country ranches, had lost the trail and went upon the reservation, where they were picked up by the Indian police and taken to Pine Ridge agency. If they were captured while going up Agent McGillicuddy will make it hot for them, for they had a large amount of whisky on board for a saloon that is being run near the reservation.

Murder in Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, September 24.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this evening, Dr. A. B. McKune, a prominent physician and druggist of this city, was shot and instantly killed by one Dr. E. D. Cross. The murdered man was on his way to supper, when he met Cross, between whom there was an old standing feud. Some words passed between them, when, it is said, they came to blows, resulting in Cross drawing a revolver and shooting McKune through the body. The murderer gave himself up and is in jail. He claims he did the shooting in self-defense. The deceased has been a practicing physician here the past fourteen years. Cross came here four years ago from Baltimore, but was generally shunned by the balance of the profession. A year or two ago he was the principal witness against McKune in an alleged abortion case, of which the latter was charged, Cross seeming desirous to secure an indictment against him, but failed. Since then both have been hostile, but never came together until this evening, with the fatal result noted. McKune leaves a wife and aged parents, the latter in Pennsylvania. He was 45 years of age and a well known physician and surgeon, a member of the state and western Iowa medical society. Cross is an eclectic doctor of erratic ideas and is regarded by some as a sort of a crank. The coroner's jury adjourned until to-morrow without taking testimony.

St. Patrick's Pills, The great Irish Cathartic, cleanse the system, purify the blood and regulate the liver and bowels. They are sugar coated.

GENERAL.

Cable cars crossed the Brooklyn bridge on Monday for the first time. The fare is five cents, and time of the trip eight minutes.

The old mill in Menard county, Ill., referred to in all the biographies of Abraham Lincoln, burned Sunday night with all its contents. It was originally built in 1829 by William G. Greene, better known as "Slick" Greene, who afterwards took Lincoln into partnership under the firm name of Greene & Lincoln. It was at the mill the old store was kept at which Lincoln and the early settlers of his state traded. The property was not very valuable. It was insured for \$2,500.

While being charged about 4:30 Monday morning, the large still in Ingaff, Fleischmann & Co.'s distillery, Blisville, N. Y., exploded, setting fire to the still building, which burned to the ground. John Inedeker, stillman, was fearfully burned, and Internal Revenue Officer Cook sustained severe injuries by jumping out of the window. Damage, \$10,000.

Shortly before 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon Lyman Blair, of the long-established and heavy grain commission firm of Blair & Blair, Chicago, was found lying in a room of the upper floor of his residence dying from a gun-shot wound, and the recently discharged gun beside him. He expired a few minutes later without having spoken. The rumor was circulated on "change just before the close that he had committed suicide, and this caused a fluctuation in grain and provisions. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. It appears Mr. Blair was preparing to go hunting, and it is supposed that while handling his gun it was accidentally discharged. He was in good spirits and there is no reason to suppose a case of suicide.

The eastern syndicate which recently purchased the Denver, Utah & Pacific road gave \$850,000 for it.

The business failures of the week number 180, against 188 the previous week.

A Fargo special says: Five miles east of Valley City Friday morning the east-bound passenger train collided with an engine which was returning from helping a freight train up the hill. Both were running at full speed, and were badly wrecked. The passenger engine, tender and baggage car were thrown from the track. The engineer of the passenger was badly injured and his fireman caught in the wreck and roasted alive. The passengers were shaken up, but none seriously injured. The blame is attached to the engineer of the lone engine. He knew the passenger was late and had the right of way. The engineer and fireman jumped and escaped with a few bruises.

Thousands of people visited the wreck of the propeller Colorado Sunday, which burst her boiler about six miles out of Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday night. The wrecked propeller belonged to the Commercial line, and was one of those about which there had been so much litigation recently in the Holt-Ensign suits. The Colorado was built in 1860, and carried two boilers with compound engine. The one on the starboard side was the one that burst. Value of vessel, \$60,000; insured for \$50,000. This does not cover the loss by explosion. The cargo was a mixed one and is not considered injured much. The bodies of the two missing men were not found. It is believed they were blown to atoms into the lake. The boiler turned a complete somersault and landed fifty feet away in the stern of the boat.

The department of agriculture has received advices from Liverpool that a cargo of 1,000 sheep from Canada have been ordered slaughtered on account of one sheep said by the authorities there to have been infected with scab on landing.

CRIME.

Decision was rendered Wednesday in the case of Frederick Ker, who absconded to Peru with \$50,000 worth of securities belonging to Preston, Keas & Co.'s bank. Ker made application for release of arrest on the ground that he was kidnapped from Peru, and was not properly or legally under arrest. The decision of Judge McAllister remands Ker to custody. The decision is, if proper writs of arrest are issued by the court having jurisdiction of the crime, those writs are operative, no matter how the prisoner was brought within the territory of court's jurisdiction. The case will go to the supreme court.

At Lafayette, Ind., Monday afternoon, in the absence of the family, Emma, daughter of Cephin Atkinson, a wealthy farmer, was murdered by an unknown person. She was horribly gashed by a knife wound.

The small jail at Ashville, Ohio, was burned Monday. One prisoner, name unknown, burned to death. He was an umbrella mender. It is claimed he came from the Dayton Soldiers' Home. He had considerable money, and it is thought he was murdered and the building burned to conceal the crime.

Mrs. E. Slosson, a lodging house keeper of Halley, Idaho, has been arrested on the charge of starting the fire that destroyed \$50,000 worth of property there a short time since. She was twice burned out in Deadwood and was heavily insured.

An Englishman named C. J. Dewey, who came to Montreal in August last from Liverpool, began business as a produce shipper to England. He brought letters from the best houses in England, which obtained for him business and credit. It was discovered Thursday that Dewey, on the 14th inst., obtained an advance of \$50,000 of the Molsons bank on forged bills

of lading. He also obtained \$20,000 from a produce firm in New York. His thefts amount to \$100,000. Detectives are on his track.

A Richmond (Va.) special says: R. King, J. Evans and C. Prouger, negroes, were hanged at Catham Friday at noon. A few days ago King and Evans sold their bodies to the doctors for \$10. Younger refused to sell his, saying \$10 was too cheap. King and Evans, when they got their money, gave a fine dinner to their friends. Calves head, roast pig and roast beef was the first course, and this was wound up with wines and cigars. The condemned men confessed the crime at the banquet and afterward recanted. They then confessed again. The execution was private in jail.

Frank R. Sherwin, the millionaire owner of one of the largest cattle ranches in New Mexico, was arrested in Chicago Thursday on requisition from New York, but the arrest was kept secret, when he came before the circuit court on a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that he was detained without authority of the law and for a supposed criminal matter, the nature of which he did not know and of which the police authorities refused to inform him. On this he was released, but rearrested by Pinkerton. He again applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which is still pending. The facts, as nearly as can be learned here, seems to be as follows: In 1873, Sherwin, then a banker in Albany, refused to testify against Charles Phelps, cashier in the state treasury department. Phelps was afterward convicted of larceny, forgery and grand larceny, and sentenced to three terms of five years each in the Albany penitentiary. For refusal to testify five indictments were subsequently found against Sherwin for contempt of court. The prosecution failed at the time and Sherwin entered the stock business in New Mexico. New evidence was discovered, and in 1882, when on a visit east, he was arrested and gave bonds. Since then his bondsmen became alarmed and put detectives on his track. When arrested he was on his way east with his family, traveling in princely style, and not suspecting that he was wanted.

WASHINGTON.

The following named persons have application on file in the treasury department for supervising architect to succeed Hill: E. E. Myers, Mich., recommended by the Michigan congressional delegation; John Frazer, Washington, recommended by Cameron, of Pennsylvania and Van Wyck, of Nebraska; E. T. Gordon, P. Cummings, Philadelphia, and J. P. Law, Washington. The last named are at present in charge of the draftsmen's division of the architect's office.

General Sherman has fixed upon the 1st of November as the day upon which he will turn over his command to General Sheridan and practically retire to civil life, although he will not be placed on the retired list of the army until the 8th of February.

Major General Pope, now commanding the department of Missouri, will probably succeed General Sheridan in command of the military division of the Missouri, which includes, besides the department of Missouri, the department of Dakota, Texas and the Platte.

The postmaster-general decides that the reduced rate of postage applies to domestic mails only, and not to mails for foreign countries; but becomes the rate of letters to Canada in consequence of the fact that under the existing postal arrangements between the United States and that country, the domestic rate of the country of origin applies to international letters exchanged between the two countries.

The quarterly readjustment of postmasters' salaries has been completed by the postoffice department. Among the post-offices raised to the third grade and postmasters' salaries increased to the figures given are: McLeanborough, Ill., \$1,000; Spirit Lake, Iowa, \$1,000; Wymore, Neb., \$1,100. Since September 15th the postoffice department has issued 102,605,000 new two-cent postage stamps.

The adjustment of salaries of postmasters of the presidential class has just been completed by the postoffice department and the salaries as adjusted began last Monday. The readjustment affects the salaries of 2,176 postmasters. Forty-four offices have been added to the presidential list and twenty-five presidential offices have been reduced to the fourth class, leaving the number of presidential offices on October 1st at 2,117, with salaries amounting to \$3,750,000.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

An explosion occurred on Monday at Woolwich caused by a fire in the main building, which included the laboratory. The building was destroyed within half an hour after the fire broke out. It contained an immense number of war rockets which were filled with destructive missiles. The latter flew in all directions, many being projected to and falling on the other side. The explosion caused fearful destruction of property throughout the town and in the surrounding districts. The fire was extinguished at noon, when the rockets ceased their explosions. Old soldiers declare that the explosion of rockets during the fire were as frightful as those in actual siege. Two bodies, victims of the explosion, have been found. Some of the war rockets were projected a distance of five miles.

EGYPT.

A Paris special says: The British government will again enter into negotiations with the Suez canal company relating to the proposed canal. The chief superintendent of works of the Panama canal company submitted reports indicating that the canal will be completed in 1888.

TURKEY.

Three hundred horses were destroyed by fire at Constantinople Tuesday night.

ITALY.

The official report of the Ischia catastrophe places the number of killed at 1,990 and the injured 354.

RUSSIA.

In the recent anti-Jewish rioting at Nowomoskowsky only the synagogue and three Jewish houses escaped demolition. Two hundred families are rendered homeless. Order was restored after five rioters had been killed and thirty wounded. The trouble originated in discovery that the Russian church had been plundered, which act was attributed to the Jews.

HOLLAND.

The steamship Rotterdam went ashore off the coast of Holland on Thursday.

IRELAND.

Crotty, a County Mayo landlord, was shot dead by an assassin Friday morning at his residence.

ENGLAND.

The London police are to be armed with revolvers.

GERMANY.

A statue of Germania was unveiled at Rudesheim on Friday, the emperor participating.

CHINA.

A London dispatch from Canton states that the foreigners there are in no immediate danger, although the Chinese express indignation at the lightness of the sentence pronounced upon Tidewater Logan, originator of the recent riots in that city.

AUSTRIA.

A dispatch says a barrel of gunpowder exploded Saturday in a wine shop in Vienna, killing fifteen people and injuring six.

MADAGASCAR.

The report that operations in Madagascar are about to be renewed by the French forces there is discredited in government circles.

Unsuccessful Train Robbers.

St. Louis, September 29.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Kansas City says: This morning shortly before 3 o'clock the thunderbolt passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was boarded by a band of twelve masked men at Coolidge, Kas., and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s safe robbed. The engineer, refusing to stop the train when ordered by the robbers, was instantly killed. The fireman and brakeman were badly wounded, as was also the express messenger. It is impossible to ascertain the amount of booty the gang obtained. The robbery creates most intense excitement in Kansas City, where it was thought with the breaking up of the James gang train robbing in the west would be forever ended. Coolidge, where the robbery was committed, is a small station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, 496 miles west of Kansas City, and with the exception of the telegraph operator, is almost uninhabited. An armed posse have been sent out from Emporia, Topeka, Dodge City and other points to pursue and capture, or kill the robbers. A later dispatch dated at Coolidge, says S. S. Peterson, the express messenger, was not hurt, and the robbers got no money.

KANSAS CITY, September 29.—The Santa Fe train which was attacked at Coolidge at 2 o'clock this morning arrived here late to-night. Statements of passengers differ somewhat from the brief account telegraphed to-day. C. C. James, postal clerk, tells the following story: "The train had stopped at the station and the conductor had just signaled to start when a man with a drawn revolver climbed on the engine and ordered the engineer to surrender. A scuffle ensued. Meanwhile a man opened the door of the express car stumbling as he entered. He at once opened fire on the messenger, who crouched behind a box. The robber fired four times. The messenger returned the fire, when the former retreated from the car. Just as the fireman, who had left the engine, was crossing the platform the robber fired, and Fiddle, the fireman, fell, shot senseless through the neck. Meanwhile the first robber, who had been forced backward by the engineer, fell dead, shot through the head. James, hearing the firing, had gone to the door of his car and witnessed the attack on the express car. By this time the people had come out of the train and the robbers had disappeared. Only a few persons witnessed the shooting.

S. S. Peterson, the messenger, who resides here, tells about the same story as James. He declined to say exactly how much money there was in the express car. Everybody seemed dazed by the shooting, and it was some time before pursuit was organized. One theory of the affair is that the robbers had accomplices farther down the road, and that the intention was to run the train a short distance and stop; that the assailants were somewhat under the influence of liquor, and the plan miscarried. Strangers were seen about the platform before the train arrived. As a curious coincidence it is related a train was attacked a few miles west of Coolidge, across the line in Colorado, just a year ago to-night, and the Wells Fargo express safe was robbed.

The Wells Fargo express company refuse to divulge the amount of treasure in the car. It is rumored there was \$30,000 in the safe consigned from Denver to Chicago, but nothing definite is known beyond company officials.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.—Dr. G. H. Hill says: "Brown's Iron Bitters seems to give general satisfaction. I recommend it strongly."

O'Donnell, the Avenger.

O'Donnell was brought into court at London, Friday, under a strong guard. A son of Carey was cross-examined. He stated O'Donnell was sitting when he fired the first shot at his father, and that his father did not grapple with O'Donnell. He admitted he might have testified when under examination at Capetown that O'Donnell said to Mrs. Carey, "I had to do it," or "I did do it." Witness maintained, however, that his statement of Tuesday was correct, namely, that O'Donnell used the words "I was sent to do it," until he was closely pressed by his cross-examiner, when he said he was not quite clear what were the words really used by O'Donnell.

Mrs. Carey, widow of the murdered informer, was called. She appeared in deep mourning and excited special interest of the spectators, and several murmurs of sympathy were heard. In giving her testimony she recounted the incidents of the voyage, corroborating other witnesses in regard to the circumstances, except that she swore that after her husband was shot she said to O'Donnell, "You shot my husband." O'Donnell replied, she said, "Don't blame me; I was sent to do it." Whereupon the woman who was with him said, "Don't mind, O'Donnell; you are no informer." Cross-examination of Mrs. Carey by Sullivan failed to shake her testimony. She denied that she had talked to her son about his evidence. Magistrate Flowers asked O'Donnell if he had anything to say in answer to the charge of murdering Carey. He replied, "Not at present." The prisoner was then ordered to stand committed for trial at the next session of the criminal court.

The Last Northern Slave.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 10.—A colored woman, Jane Lennon, who died a few days ago at Akron, about 100 years of age, was, it is claimed, the sole survivor of all northern slaves. The story of her life dates back to 1775, when the Pennsylvania abolition society was founded, with Benjamin Franklin as its first president. Five years later the society memorialized congress "to devise means for removing the inconsistency of slavery from the American people." Similar associations were formed in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and New York. The New York manumission society was organized in 1785, with John Jay as president. This society brought about the emancipation of all the slaves in the Empire state. The late Jane Lennon was the sole survivor of all the slaves held in bondage in northern states. In 1817, the legislature of New York was induced to adopt an act providing for absolute and universal emancipation throughout the commonwealth, to take effect July 24, 1827. It was by this act that Jane Lennon obtained her freedom.

She was born about 1784—probably earlier, although the exact date is not known—in Dutchess county, New York. She was older than the federal government. In early childhood she was sold by her first master to a lady who was favorably impressed with her brightness, and thought she saw in the young girl the promise of a faithful and intelligent slave. Jane's version of this early experience was that her mother, also a slave, gave her voluntarily to a lady, but the account of her being sold is probably the correct one. Jane soon passed into other hands, and was successively sold to various persons, among them a wealthy gentleman residing at Rensselaerville. In 1817, when she was about thirty-five years of age, she was sold to Gordon W. Merrick, the father of Mrs. Paris Tallman, at whose residence she died. With the final transfer of title to Mr. Merrick, the days of Jane Lennon's captivity ended, and her life as a free woman began. Mr. Merrick was heartily in sympathy with the movement inaugurated by the Manumission society, and the woman was, therefore, not treated as a slave, but as a valued domestic, and when the act of 1818 changed her legal status from slavery to freedom, it really brought no alternation in her condition as a member of the Merrick household.

When she entered the service of Mr. Merrick she did not even "know her letters." For many years earnest and persistent efforts were made by members of the Merrick family to teach her to read, but the mind of the woman could not be brought to the comprehension of written words. With great difficulty she acquired a tolerable familiarity with the alphabet, but when it came to putting letters together the task was beyond her power to accomplish. In 1838 the Merricks removed to Massillon, Ohio, and four years later came to Akron, bringing with them the faithful servant Jane. Her attachment to the family, which was strong and sincere from beginning, grew to be the great passion of her life. When Mr. Merrick died, some twenty years ago, his decease produced a marked effect on Jane Lennon. She never rallied from the shock, her mind and body then showing strong symptoms of decline. At the age of 95 she was able to walk about the house with the aid of a cane, and to ride out in favorable weather. She was a warm-hearted, affectionate creature, and beloved by all who knew her. During her illness Mrs. Tallman, with whom she had lived since the death of Mr. Merrick, ministered to her with loving care. She was a faithful member of the Episcopal church.

A Voice From the Northwest.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Daily Sentinel, which is the leading morning paper of this state, writes: "St. Jacobs Oil, the wonderful remedy for rheumatism, has been used by a large number of people in this city, and with effect truly marvelous."