

THE TRIBUNE.

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NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA FRUIT CROP.—Mr. Day, of Burt county, writes that apples will be half a crop, plums, Miner, very full, other kinds one-half; raspberries and blackberries, one-half; strawberries were the best crop ever had. His grapes will not be more than one-fourth, the Janesville being the best. He thinks the trees were left in a depleted condition last fall from an over-crop and suffered from the severe winter. Although they were full of bloom they had not sufficient strength to bear fruit.

Mr. McVicker, of North Bend, Dodge county, reports the fruit crop in that vicinity is a full average but not up to last year. Summer apples are bearing heavily. Transcendent and other crabs are loaded. Raspberries, grapes and currants, good crop. Cherries, light; strawberries, a fair yield. Reports from the northern part of the county are about as above stated. Trees have suffered some from the blight, especially winter varieties, Ben Davis being the poorest.

Mr. Allan is receiving complaints about trees dying after the hard winter and says his observations and reports from growers show that the bark of the trunk turns black, splits and cracks. The tree has sufficient life to put out leaves and blossoms but sickens and dies before midsummer. The bark on the south side is affected first, but when a tree by accident leans to the south it escapes. An old fruit raiser says he noticed the fact some years ago when the trees suffered after a severe winter. There was a warm spell in March, succeeded by hard freezing weather. This would indicate that the sap on the south side of the tree, influenced by the sun, had commenced to rise, and was subsequently frozen between the wood and the bark, detaching the latter and causing its death. Mr. Allan thinks mulching after the ground is hard frozen will be found to be the remedy. By this means the time of leafing and blooming may be retarded two weeks and the crop also be out of danger from such late frosts as Nebraska has had the past spring.

Cherry trees, which are reported dying in some localities, are early and heavy bearers, hence short lived. He refers to an orchard of 150 trees he visited a year ago in Iowa. The trees had been planted fifteen feet apart, were then eight to ten inches in diameter, and had borne large crops. On inquiry as to the cause of their dying condition, he replied, "Starved to death; they have eaten up all the tree food in the soil."—Omaha Republican.

DOORS MUST SWING OUT.—County Judge Parker, who always has the welfare of the public in view, called the attention of a Journal reporter yesterday to the fact that in many of the public buildings now in process of erection the doors are made so as to open inward, contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided.

The judge has taken it upon himself to notify some of the contractors that they will have to change their plans, and in so doing he has found that ignorance of the existence of the statute is general.

For the benefit of those who may still be in the dark in regard to the matter we quote section 1, chapter 70, of the compiled statutes of 1883 touching on the subject. The law may be found on page 380.

SECTION 1.—That all public buildings now in process of construction, or hereafter to be built or constructed, which may or shall be used for churches, school-houses, opera, theatres, lecture rooms, hotels, public meetings, town halls, or which may or shall be used for any purpose whereby a collection of people may be assembled together for religious worship, amusement, instruction, or other purpose, shall be so built and constructed that all doors leading from the main hall or place where said collection of people may be assembled, or from the principal room which may be used for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall be so swung upon their hinges and constructed that they shall open outward, and that all means of egress for the public from the main hall, or principal room, and from the building, shall be by means of doors which shall open outward from the main hall or building.—Lincoln Journal.

THE STATE IN BRIEF.

The creamery at South Auburn, an institution that was turning out about 2,500 pounds of butter per day, was destroyed by fire last week. It was partially destroyed.

A SWEDISH near Blue Hill was waylaid by five highwaymen for the purpose of robbery. Finding nothing of value on his person they killed him in a brutal manner.

The fire department of Schuyler presented J. T. Clark with a gold-headed cane on the Fourth.

A PARTY of Beatrice citizens seized a house of ill-fame in that moral town, the other night, and held the inmates in quarantine until the police arrived.

L. D. WILLIAMS, of Dodge county, informs the North Bend Press, that cattle are dying in his vicinity of an unknown disease. The head and throat swell and they run at the nose. Those that run at the nose most freely are doing best. It is affecting several herds in the vicinity.

ASSESSORS of Douglas county found only 1,537 dogs. Ten times as many can be counted any day in the city of Omaha alone.

BEATRICE people are a little disappointed about the census. It was expected to show a population in that city of 6,000, but the returns are hardly equal to this.

BOONE county has organized an agricultural society and will hold a fair this fall.

LADIES of the Christian church at Fairbury netted \$80 on the 4th inst. with their dinner and supper tables.

TWO more saloons have been added to the business of Humphrey, putting \$1,000 in the town treasury.

The store of Hill Bros., Plainview, was broken open last week and some goods taken. The thief is believed to have an abiding place in the town, and it is only a question of time when he will be unearthed.

MR. G. D. MILLER, who resides near Deer creek, northwest of Arapahoe, met with quite an accident while crossing that stream. The bridge gave way, precipitating team, wagon and driver to the bottom of the creek, a distance of twenty-nine feet, with the result of "stoving up" Mr. M. and his horses as well as wrecking the wagon.

The daily output of the Fairmont creamery is about 300 pounds daily.

HASTINGS proposes to claim third in the matter of population until the returns are all in, which will doubtless be several weeks yet.

WASHINGTON special: Patents were issued to the following Nebraska inventors: D. Bartholomew, Red Cloud, threshold; G. B. Dawson, O'Neill, milk cooler; F. Dean, stock cover.

The round-up season will be completed about the 20th of this month and the railroads are preparing for the active work of the shipping season. The Union Pacific, which taps the greater portion of the Nebraska range region and is Wyoming's only eastern outlet for her great beef product, is equipping its cattle rolling stock in readiness for big business.

The servant girl of a wealthy farmer living near Fremont has sold the old Lothario for \$5,000 damages.

The man recently found dead in an oat field near Orleans with a bullet hole through his head is said to be William T. St. Clair, a soap peddler and window decorator.

The cannery factory has opened in grand style in Beatrice.

The solid men of Fullerton propose to bridge the Loup at that place.

TRIAL of the postoffice riot case at Holdrege has been postponed to August 4th.

OMAHA took fifteenth place last week in the United States clearing house list, with a total of \$2,865,711. The next in order is Minneapolis, with \$2,323,000. Stretching along behind are Cleveland, Columbus, Hartford, Indianapolis and seven other large cities.

MANAGERS of the Omaha exposition are making efforts to secure the presence of the celebrated trotters, Phallas, Jay-Eye-See and Maud S.

Hot weather has been prevailing throughout the state and corn is coming forward at an amazing pace.

WORK upon the Adams county fair grounds is to be commenced at once and pushed vigorously.

The Auburn creamery, burned last week, had an insurance of \$2,500.

THE Red Cloud creamery made 14,670 pounds of butter during June.

An attempt was lately made to chloroform L. K. Bell and wife, of Ashland. Robbery was the object.

LYDIA BRIELY was the name of the young woman who suicided at Columbus a few days ago. Nothing was found to assign any motive for the rash act.

The Schuyler Herald says that never in the history of Colfax county have the prospects for good crops been more flattering than at the present time.

DR. LYNN, city physician of Hastings, has extracted one of the balls placed in the colored soldier at Hastings some days ago by the marshal and his little revolver. The wounded man is in a fair way to recover.

BURGOLARS forced an involuntary loan of a hundred dollar watch and a five dollar bill from Mr. James Brown, of Beatrice, the other night.

Blair reports the recent racing there to have been the first honest, legitimate racing ever held in that town.

The number of school children in Gage county is 8,314, and the appropriation to that county is \$355,57.

Mrs. H. NOUNMAKER is a petitioner for the postoffice at Arlington.

There is some complaint of rust in wheat fields of Washington county.

The ladies of the Episcopal church at Beatrice are taking steps to build a rectory for Rev. Hamel, and have already about \$1,000 raised for the purpose.

THIRTY thousand dollars will be expended on improvements on Fort Niobrara this summer.

Two occupants of the Central City jail made a break for liberty the other day, but were overhauled before getting far from town and returned to prison quarters.

PREPARATIONS for the fair at Lincoln go forward with vigor. The management are determined on success and will labor unceasingly to this end from now until September.

The session laws of 1885 have been forwarded to the various county clerks to be distributed to county and precinct officers.

CEAR county is credited with having paid \$10,000 state taxes last year.

The Lincoln live stock commission has requested Governor Dawes to issue his proclamation prohibiting the importation into this state of all cattle from the states of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and the District of Columbia. It is the purpose of the commission to keep out all diseased cattle and to eradicate it from this state.

NELIGH has no saloons, but the town board has granted permits to the drug stores to sell liquors.

WAYNE county has a population of 3,585.

OMAHA employs 150 teachers in its public schools.

HEROIC Death of Two Firemen in Albany, N. Y.

Albany dispatch.—John A. Luby, the "Star" politician recently removed from the position of surveyor of customs, and Daniel Wheeler were killed at a fire early on the 13th in the piano factory of Broadman & Gray. E. J. Wallen will not survive and Rufus K. Townsend, son of Adjutant General Franklin Townsend, also received fatal injuries. At 2 a. m., flames were discovered shooting out from the rear of the piano factory and the live-ry stable of A. W. Burch adjoining on North Pearl street, near Livingston avenue.

When the department arrived the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to save either building. The stable—a two-story frame building, 47 feet in depth—contained twenty-eight horses, ten coaches, two harnesses, and a large quantity of hay and feed. Five animals were rescued, but everything else was destroyed. The piano factory was a four-story brick structure, 110 feet deep. The first floor was used for the office and showrooms, where a number of pianos were awaiting shipment. In the rear were the engine and the drying-room, and the upper stories were fixed for manufacturing and were filled with lumber. Nothing was saved from the factory, which burned like a tinder box. Several wooden buildings on either side were destroyed. William Kilbourne barely escaped from his residence with his wife and child.

While the conflagration was at its height pipemen from steamers No. 2 and 4 were stationed in a narrow alley running along the north of the piano factory, directing powerful streams through the windows of the blazing structure. The hose was managed by Foremen F. J. Wallen and Rufus K. Townsend of steamer No. 4, and Foreman John A. Luby and Daniel Wheeler of No. 2. Although warned that they occupied a position of danger on account of the towering walls they maintained their posts at the explicit orders, it is said, of Chief McQuade. Suddenly a loud crackling was heard above the roar, the wall, towering fifty feet in the air, swayed for a moment and then fell with a crash, the daring firemen. The narrow alley was piled high with red hot bricks, smoking timbers, and seething debris. The crowd sprang to rescue the buried men, and a fireman from the pile the man who was killed by the falling wall. He was terribly injured. His ribs were crushed, his skull fractured, bones broken in various parts of the body, and internal injuries were so severe that he never recovered. He reached and died in three hours, after suffering in great agony. Mr. Townsend was next brought out. Although it was feared that he was fatally hurt, surgical examination disclosed only two fractures of the leg and several bruises. Fred Wallen was found with his head crushed and collar-bone and arm broken and internal injuries. Later, at the bottom of the debris, Daniel Wheeler's dead body was discovered, his head being crushed. The victims were very generally known in the community and had hosts of warm friends. John A. Luby, from his activity in politics as one of the most energetic and skillful leaders of the St. Albans republican managers, had acquired a reputation throughout the state. He was about 45 years of age, a shoe manufacturer, and an incident fireman. Fred Wallen was the leading gas fitter in the city. Wheeler was a quiet and industrious workman. Mr. Townsend is a wealthy young man, who has a mania for going to fires and has been injured once or twice before. He is the proprietor of the Townsend tin factory and a director of the State National bank. The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained. It is supposed by some to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion in the drying room of the piano factory, while others maintain that it caught in the rear of the stables. The loss is about \$30,000; insured for \$23,000.

PUBLIC MEN AND MEASURES.

President Cleveland Said to Be Giving His Personal Attention to Both.

Washington dispatch: The president's habit of seeking information with regard to men and public affairs from other than customary "official" sources has already become a matter of considerable comment. Recently a prominent business man in one of the middle states, whose name is entirely unknown in politics, became personally interested in the proposed transfer of an official from one post to another, and wrote to the president, giving his reasons in a business way for opposing the change, which reasons were chiefly personal to the official, the order for whose transfer had already been issued. The president wrote in reply that he appreciated the validity of the reasons which had been given him and would countermand the order for the transfer. He also expressed a wish to meet his correspondent whenever the latter should find himself in Washington.

A brief friendly correspondence grew out of the episode, and the gentleman, who had business at the capital one recent Saturday, called at the white house. Although a new custom excludes visitors on that day, the caller was cordially greeted. The president sat for an hour conversing with him, and spoke freely on many general matters of public policy. He expressed a determination to have none but good men in office, and said with some emphasis, that when a politician deceived him in making a recommendation to office that would end that man's influence with the administration. Among the topics referred to more particularly was the selection of Collector Holden for the port of New York. The president is reported to have said that this was not made in compliance with the suggestion or wishes of any politician or political organization, but a view solely of meeting as far as possible the views of business men. To ascertain what the views were, he (the president) had first set on foot a private inquiry among business men to see whom they would like to have in the place. In this way Mr. Holden's name was brought to the president's attention, and thereafter the inquiry was pursued more directly to ascertain if his appointment would be acceptable. The result was strongly in the affirmative and the appointment followed at the proper time. The president said he was giving personal attention to the matter of appointments, and that personal fitness of the applicant for the office sought was the first question considered.

A Monument to Mrs. Surratt.

A sensation has been created in Washington by announcement by Brick Pomeroy that he will receive subscriptions for the erection of a monument to Mrs. Surratt, who was executed as a conspirator in the assassination of Lincoln. Pomeroy claims that Mrs. Surratt was worse than murdered; that she was an innocent Roman Catholic woman without murder in her heart. He points to the fact that all the members of the military commission that condemned Mrs. Surratt to death are dead, except Judge Holt; that he, residing in a suburb of Washington, is almost dead, and that the majority of those who committed suicide—proof, he thinks, that they saw the injustice of their verdict.

No Cholera There.

The reports of two cases of sporadic cholera at Toledo, Ohio, are without foundation, and originated from the fact that two Poles confined in the city prison were attacked with cholera morbus. The city physician, credited with declaring it sporadic cholera, denies ever having made such a report. The health of the city is excellent, and the death rate the past month far below the average.

CHRONICLES BY CABLE.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest Pertaining to Foreign Countries.

General DeCourcy wires the French minister of war that the king of Annam is held a prisoner by Thugee, the prime minister and instigator of the rebellion, and is restrained from accepting DeCourcy's invitation to return to the palace.

Twenty persons were arrested at Listowel, Ireland, charged with intimidating a caretaker who had been left in charge of a farm from which the tenants had been evicted. The prisoners were arraigned under the provisions of the crimes act, and discharged for want of evidence. The Irish party, however, claim that in causing the arrests in the manner referred to, the government has broken its promise to Farnell to consider the crimes act a dead letter.

A delegation of the leading citizens of Belfast called at the castle and were granted an interview with the Earl Carnarvon, the newly appointed viceroy. Mutual expressions of good will were passed. The earl said he would visit Belfast shortly.

It is now asserted in political circles there cannot now longer be any doubt but that Italy has designs on Abyssinia, and is anxious to obtain possession of a portion of King John's territory. It is further stated that England is in full accord with such a scheme, while Russia is strongly opposed to it. The French government on the other hand is willing that Italy should undertake the conquest of a portion of Abyssinia, hoping thereby to divert the attention of Italy from Tripoli.

Gen. Brackenbury telegraphs from Fatmah that a letter received there states that El Mahdi is dead. The letter was written by a merchant at Handak on July 8th, and says that since the prophet's death his followers have fallen to fighting among themselves. A refugee Egyptian soldier arrived at Fatmah and asserts that he saw an Arab on the first of July at Abudon who told him the Mahdi was dead.

It is proposed to erect a statue to the late Baron Manteuffel at Strasburg. Many letters of sympathy with the project have been received from France. Bismarck has arranged to meet Count Kalnoky, the prime minister of Austria, at Salzburg relative to a settlement of the vexed question of Austro-German customs. The Austrians are much incensed because of the recent changes in the German custom laws.

The suspension of the Munster bank causes the wildest excitement in southern Ireland. Crowds surround the offices in Cork, Limerick, and elsewhere clamoring for their money and denouncing the directors of the institution. A strong force of police guard the various offices. The crowds are increasing and the excitement is becoming uncontrollable.

The London Daily Telegraph says the parleyings between England and Russia upon the Afghan question have become serious. Russia has brought forward new claims and refuses to make any concessions. Lord Salisbury's tone, while friendly, is firm. The Standard declares that England will never condone a repetition of the Penjdeh affair.

It is learned that the British Afghan frontier commissioner moved to Herat at the request of the Afghans, who are anxious that the British engineers shall assist in fortifying that city.

The Pall Mall Gazette in response to requests for its opinion as to the nature of the changes required to the English criminal law makes several important suggestions. The first is an addition to the criminal act, raising the age at which female children may legally consent to sinful conduct from 12 years to 16.

In the house of commons Right Hon. W. H. Smith, secretary of war, asked for a grant to enable the government to raise the effective force of the army by 30,000 men. In making the request he took occasion to remark that a good issue of the negotiations was, however, still hoped for. The vote was granted.

The "London Daily Telegraph" says satisfactory assurance having been given by Germany and the other powers, the government will in a few days issue an Egyptian loan of 9,000,000 pounds.

Dispatches received state that the remaining members of the British boundary commission in the Afghan frontier have suddenly struck their tents and are hurrying on to Herat. The reason for the move is unknown. The news has excited a great uneasiness in official circles here.

The London Standard says that although more reassuring news was received from Col. Ridgeway, chief of the British Afghan boundary commission, yet from other sources reports regarding the movements of Russians were of the gravest character. The only redeeming feature of the intelligence from Afghanistan, says the Standard, was that the Afghans attached themselves more firmly than ever to our side.

The British Government has notified Russia that any increase in Russian forces in the direction of Zulficar will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PEDAL.

It is Emphatically Put Down in Regard to Changes in Office.

UNRULY MEN VIGOROUSLY CLUBBED.

The Strike in Cleveland Assumes a Belligerent Aspect—A Sanguinary Collision With the Police.

Cleveland dispatch: The anticipated collision between the strikers and police occurred this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A meeting was held in Newburg, and several reporters who entered were savagely thrown out. After the meeting 700 men, mostly Poles and Bohemians, formed into line and marched to the plate mills, which was in operation. The men in the plate mills are not affected by the reduction, and were opposed to stopping work in the first place. They were forced out finally by the foreigners and remained idle until yesterday, when the mill resumed operations. The mob increased in numbers as it progressed, and when it arrived at the mill it aggregated at least 1,000 men. The strikers were armed with clubs studded with nails, pieces of iron and large stones. Fifty policemen on duty were supplied with maces twenty-two inches long and self-acting revolvers. They were stationed at the Etna street entrance to the mill yards. A picket fence fifteen feet high encloses the grounds, the gates were open and near it were the strikers. Etina street at this point is sixty feet wide and paved with cinders and slag from the neighboring furnaces. Thirty-four additional policemen were scattered in the mill. At 3:45 the patrolmen were ordered home to rest preparatory to going on duty to-night. They started down Etina street and met the strikers. They turned and double-quickened to the mill. They were hooted and stoned by the strikers. Deputy Superintendent McMahon gave orders to fall in and a line was formed about forty feet from the mill gate. The mob approached and McMahon asked what was wanted and the strikers replied that they were determined to close the mill. The police officers argued with them, but to no purpose. The men in the rear ranks began to throw stones, cinders, and flourished their clubs. The policemen used their maces and drew the strikers back inch by inch. The strikers fell by the score or soiled away with blood streaming down their faces. They poured a terrific shower of stones into the police, but could not use their clubs to any advantage. Finally they fell back very rapidly, and the police, seeing their opportunity, charged on the run, yelling as they went. The strikers were maced could be heard for long distances. The fallen strikers lined Etina street, and their wives and sweethearts bore them away as fast as possible. The mob broke and ran, but the police kept up an untiring whack until every striker was driven out of sight of the mill.

The result of the battle was as follows: Patrolman Manzelam, two deep cuts on the head; Patrolman Caldwell, badly cut on the head; Patrolman White, hit on the head with a club; Patrolman Reese, struck on the head and wrist and badly injured; Patrolman Eckhart, cut over the eye; Patrolman Iles was cut over the head with a piece of iron.

Thirty-five strikers were lying on the ground when the skirmish was brought to an end, but only seven of them were arrested. The remainder were carried off the field by their friends.

HOW HE LOST A LEG.

The Perilous Flight in Which a Man at Oak Point Found Himself.

New York dispatch: The largest crowd that ever visited Oak Point was there on Sunday. All the old attractions were there and one new one. It was a man who made a sliding descent along a 700-foot wire running from a tall pole into the water, and James Pilkington, who went out with Harry Thompson to anchor the wire to the bottom of the sound very nearly made the central figure of the performance. The weight attached to the wire was a 600-pound rock, which had to be lowered with a rope into the water. As Pilkington and Thompson started with their heavily-laden boat, Wallace Ross, who saw them off, said: "Be careful how you put that weight overboard, boys. I was anchoring a buoy once with a piece of railroad iron, and the rope got around my leg, and I was dragged overboard and nearly drowned." Pilkington and Thompson laughed at the warning, and ten minutes later Pilkington dropped the stone into the water. A moment afterward his leg was nearly torn off and he was splashed. The rope had somehow or other been twisted around his ankle. As he was going down he clutched at the wire that was already lightly fastened at the bottom of the sound and held on for dear life. Pilkington is a man of enormous strength, but says his muscular strength was never so strained at that moment. His friend swam to his side and tried to support him. "Harry," he said, "a 600-pound weight is hanging to my foot; I can't hold on to the wire many seconds longer and when I let go I'm gone." "Cling to it for five seconds," said Thompson, "and I'll save you." Still clinging Pilkington with one hand he used the other to draw a clasp knife from his pocket. He opened it with his teeth and then disappeared under the water. The strain on the athlete's ankle and arms was tremendous, but he sustained it until the diver cut the rope and relieved him. Both men were taken into a boat that had been pulled to their rescue. Pilkington was exhausted and his leg was frightfully lacerated. He will probably lose his leg.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

It Results in Bloody Murder, Followed by a Suicide.

An Eldora (Iowa) special says: Buckeye township, in this county, is all agog with excitement in consequence of a unique and horrible tragedy enacted last night at a farm house four miles from this place. Grace Rand, a beautiful girl 19 years of age, was a member of the family of George Johnson, a farmer, whose wife was her sister. The ladies customarily occupied one bed in the second story of the house, while Johnson and a hired man slept together down stairs. Last night the family retired as usual. Mrs. Johnson with her sister, and the two men in a room on the first floor. Miss Rand fell asleep quickly, and just as Mrs. Johnson had nearly lost consciousness she was aroused by some one approaching the bed. It was her husband. He leaned over the bed, kissed her affectionately, bade her good night and left the room. Immediately after her husband had gone Mrs. Johnson's attention was attracted by strange movements by her sister. She putting her hand on the girl's face she was utter-stricken to feel blood gushing from her sister's throat. A moment later the girl, writhing in the agony of death, rolled from the bed to the floor. Mrs. Johnson struck a light and discovered the girl lying dead, her throat cut from ear to ear. The hired man came in answer to her screams and instantly started to alarm the neighbors. When the nearest arrived Johnson was found dying near the door with a broad gash in his throat and a bloody razor lying beside him.

As the coroner's investigation has only just begun, no theory has been suggested in opposition to the one here suggested, namely, that Johnson, who had violently opposed her approaching marriage to a young man of the neighborhood, loved his sister-in-law, and in insane jealousy murdered her and took his own life.