

MR. HESS PROSTRATED

The Victim of Swindlers at Hastings Takes His Loss to Heart.

FEAR THAT HE MAY GO INSANE

A Burlington Engineer Struck by a Mail Crane at Tecumseh—Cattle Herder in Holt County Struck by Lightning—Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 18.—Michael Hess, the Adams county farmer who was buncoed out of \$2,500 by three confidence men, has become seriously ill and it is thought that he may go insane. He is 61 years old, and while in Adams county during the last fifteen years has gained a reputation of being an honest and careful man. Mr. Hess has not been outside of his home since he gave the information to the police and he is now prostrated. Sheriff Simmering has secured a description of the swindlers, as they stopped a week in Hastings and registered at hotels as George M. Williams, John Thom and G. C. Haines. It is said that Williams is the leader of the trio, and he is a smooth talker.

Since Hess was buncoed Hastings business men have been fighting shy of propositions advanced by strangers, but this did not embarrass nor prevent a young stranger, who has been about the city during last week, from going to W. H. Linnings, a money lender, for the purpose of securing a \$10,000 loan on a handful of diamonds. The man with the diamonds claimed that he wanted the money to open up a gambling house in this city. Mr. Linnings refused to make the loan, so the fellow carted the jewels to two of the banks, where he put up the same kind of talk, but failed to get anybody interested.

Struck by the Mail Crane.

TECUMSEH, Neb., June 18.—Gus Lewis, engineer of the Burlington's Portland-St. Louis passenger train, which passes through this city, was leaning from the cab window looking toward the rear of his train as it passed through Sterling, and was struck on the head with a mail crane. The train makes no stop between Lincoln and Tecumseh and when he was struck it was running forty miles an hour. His left ear was cut off, the flesh of the head terribly lacerated, but the bones of the skull were not broken. He was taken to Lincoln in an unconscious condition.

Bellstedt Band Concerts.

The concerts given by the famous Bellstedt band of Cincinnati are growing in favor day by day, the increased attendance showing their popularity. The month's contract for music is rapidly drawing to a close, and those who have not heard the band in this series of concerts should make haste to do so. The engagement closes on the 29th, the band being under contract to go to Kansas City during the month of July. Two entertainments are given each day, afternoon and evening, the price of admission being reduced at the day concerts.

Another Big Land Sale.

RAWLINS, Wyo., June 18.—The Union Pacific land department has sold to Cosgriff Bros. of Fort Steele and Salt Lake City 19,000 acres of land near Medicine Bow, in this county. The purchase joins the tract of 12,000 acres purchased last week by Qualey Bros. Charles Jackson of this place has purchased 13,000 acres of railroad land situated in the western end of this county. An eastern syndicate is now negotiating for a large tract in this county.

Branding Texas Cattle.

LONG PINE, Neb., June 18.—Fifteen thousand head of cattle have been branded at the railroad stock yards at this place in the last two weeks. They are mostly Texas cattle on their way to the Black Hills.

Omaha Man's Contract.

OMAHA, Neb., June 18.—The State Board of Public Lands and Buildings has awarded a contract for building the fireproof wing to the Hospital for Incurable Insane at Hastings to Robert Butke of Omaha.

Big Crop of Strawberries.

FULLERTON, Neb., June 18.—A large crop of strawberries is being harvested in this vicinity. The cherries, which promise a bountiful supply, will be ripe in a few days.

Hessian Fly Doing Damage.

AUBURN, Neb., June 18.—Farmers in this locality report that there is, especially in the north half of this county, strong indications of serious damage from Hessian fly. In some fields almost every stalk of wheat is affected, while in others it is scarcely noticeable. Indications are that harvesting will be in full blast within ten days. Fall wheat indications in localities affected by Hessian fly were never better than this year.

THREE BONDSMEN ARE HELD.

District Court Jury Renders Verdict in the Bartley Litigation.

OMAHA, Neb., June 17.—The jury in the Bartley bond case brought in a verdict discharging W. A. Paxton, Thomas Swobe and Cadet Taylor from all obligations as sureties for Joseph E. Bartley, the defaulting state treasurer. John H. Ames, C. C. McNish and E. E. Brown were held to be liable for \$545,947.16, the amount of the shortage in Bartley's accounts. This was the third action brought by the state to recover on the bond of the ex-treasurer. The defendants in the original case were Joseph S. Bartley, F. M. Cook, A. B. Clark, John H. Ames, C. A. Hanna, Mary Fitzgerald, Ed J. Fitzgerald, C. C. McNish, E. E. Brown, Thomas Swobe, Cadet Taylor, N. S. Harwood and W. A. Paxton. The case first came to trial in February of 1898, before Judge Powell, and a verdict was entered for the defendants. This decision was reversed by the supreme court.

On a second trial before Judge Fawcett a verdict was returned against all the defendants with the exception of Mary Fitzgerald, who escaped all obligations on a plea of insanity. This decision was reversed by the supreme court, and the case came back to the district court and has been on trial before Judge Baxter.

SHEEPSKINS FROM THE STATE

Two Hundred and Eighty-Two Young People Receive Them.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 17.—Two hundred and eighty-two young men and women received, in the presence of a audience that filled the large auditorium to its doors, the certificates showing that they had labored faithfully for four years at the University of Nebraska and were entitled to all the honors attaching thereto. Of these eighty-seven received the degree of bachelor of law and were admitted to practice in the courts of the state, seventy-two were granted the degree of bachelor of arts, and there were twenty post graduate students who were enrolled with the degree of master of arts. Wilbur C. Knight received the degree of doctor of philosophy, the highest honor conferred at the university.

Following the custom of previous years, a commencement procession, including the distinguished visitors, faculty, alumni, seniors and their friends, formed on the university campus and marched to the Auditorium, where the degrees were conferred.

Music Day and Night.

To hear the celebrated Bellstedt band there will necessarily have to be a hustle. The contract with the Omaha Musical union for a month of music has more than half expired, and soon all opportunity for hearing the famous Cincinnati band will have passed. Afternoon entertainments (matinees) can be enjoyed at reduced rates of admission. This is the identical musical organization that won such renown and was so popular at the two Omaha expositions in '98-'99. If heard at Omaha this year it must be in June, as the engagement closes with the month, when the band goes to Kansas City for a series of concerts.

National Guard Encampment.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 17.—At the next meeting of the State Military board an officer high in authority will submit a proposition to have the encampment of the Nebraska National guard this year held in some secluded and rough section of the state, preferably among the lakes in Cherry county, and at least forty miles from the nearest town or railroad station. Heretofore the guard has held its encampments near large cities.

Nebraska Funeral Directors.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 17.—The Nebraska Funeral Directors' association, in session here, elected officers as follows: President, H. B. Davis, Omaha; vice presidents, E. Ratnour, Weeping Water; A. H. Fellers, Humboldt; E. Livingstone, Harvard; secretary, George Brown, Superior; treasurer, N. P. Swanson, Omaha; executive board, H. K. Burket, Omaha; Jas. Heaton, Lincoln; W. G. Roberts, Lincoln; demonstrator, W. P. Hoehenschue, Iowa City, Ia.

Rains Affect Chinch Bugs.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., June 17.—Rains in this county are bringing out the small grain and corn in fine shape and are having a desirable effect on the chinch bugs, which were reported quite numerous in some localities.

Elects State Normal Teachers.

PERU, Neb., June 17.—The State Board of Education met here and elected teachers to fill vacancies at the State Normal. W. R. Hart of the University of Nebraska was elected professor of psychology and pedagogy at \$1,000; C. F. Beck, formerly deputy state superintendent, was elected assistant in mathematics at \$1,000; E. L. Caldwell was elected teacher of penmanship, tracing and spelling at \$600.

SINKS IN A COLLISION

Ferryboat Northfield Goes Down With Hundreds of Passengers.

LOSS OF LIFE IS NOT YET KNOWN

Jersey Central Express Boat Mauch Chunk Does the Mischief—As Crash Came Water Was Instantly Filled With Struggling Men and Women.

NEW YORK, June 14.—One of the most frightful ferry collisions in the history of this city took place at 6 o'clock this evening just off the foot of Whitehall street. The Northfield of the Staten Island ferry, crowded to the guards, was run into and sunk in nine minutes by the Jersey Central railroad express boat Mauch Chunk. A score or more of passengers are dead, but the total drowned may not be discovered for days.

Within three minutes after the collision the water was filled with frantic men and women, screaming for help and struggling to keep above the surface. Before the Northfield had gone more than 200 feet from its slip it became apparent that a collision was inevitable.

The captains of both vessels rang furiously to their engineers to stop and back, full speed astern, and both boats whistled loudly. Then the crash came. A startling cry of fear as if from one voice was heard, then the shrieks and shouts of the hundreds packed on the Staten Island ferry. Scores of women fainted. Others leaped madly into the water. The boats after an instant's pause succeeding the ramming, separated. Through a great ragged hole torn in the berryboat's side water streamed in a torrent. Many of the women were hysterical and with whitened faces and tears running down their cheeks they clutched to the life savers, which were tightly secured in a network of wires.

With but few exceptions every man aboard behaved like a hero. All knew the Northfield was mortally hurt. It was rolling heavily and sinking rapidly. But these men, some of them laborers going from their work, others bankers from Wall street returning to their country houses on the island, thought first of the women and children. Scores of men seized little ones in their arms or took charge of the two or three women nearest them and encouraged them and cheered them with assurances of safety. Many of the women refused to be quieted, seized life preservers and jumped.

Tugs and craft of every sort, hearing the dying siren of the stricken boat, steamed full speed toward her from the bay and from North and East rivers. The Northfield was just floating, a crippled hulk, as the first tug boat reached it. In scores of cases, women climbed over the rail on the saloon deck and held their hands beseechingly to the tug boats, almost letting go their hold before the boats were within 100 feet.

As fast as the pug nose of a tug boat bumped against the side of the Northfield it was black with struggling men and women, grasping in terror at anything that promised a hand-hold to safety. In the front part of the Northfield a dozen men passed women and children to the nearest tugs, picking them off the side guards, where they clung in water to their knees and half unconscious with terror. 12:30 a. m.—No bodies have yet been recovered from the Northfield. The loss of life can only be estimated by reports to the police from eye witnesses. There was a full tide flowing and there is little hope of recovering any bodies tonight.

May Adopt Australian Plan.

HAVANA, June 15.—Senors Brava, Silva, Aleman, Betancourt and Zayas have been appointed by the constitutional convention a committee to draw up the electoral law. It is probable that the Australian system will be adopted.

Illinois Keeps Up Pace.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 15.—The battleship Illinois arrived at the shipyard this afternoon at 5 o'clock after a remarkable run down the coast, during which she made an average speed of fifteen knots under natural draught.

American Banks Abroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The state department has been informed by Deputy Consul General Hanauer, at Frankfurt, Germany, that steps are being taken for the creation of a federal bureau of technicians in the empire.

Congress in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Hon. E. H. Conger, United States minister to China, is in Washington for the purpose of calling on the president and Secretary Hay preparatory to his return to Peking. He expects to see both these officials today. Mr. Conger has been kept fully advised by the state department of Chinese affairs since his departure from China, but desires a personal interview with the president and Secretary Hay.

GET A CORNER ON MILK.

Prominent Nebraska Creameries Enter Into a Consolidated Company.

OMAHA, Neb., June 15.—As a result of a conference held at the Murray hotel a consolidation of all the creamery companies operating in Nebraska north of the Platte river has been effected and the new corporation has decided to open in Omaha a creamery with a capacity of 3,000,000 pounds of butter per year of an estimated value of \$800,000.

The meeting was the result of the idea of J. J. King, secretary and general manager of the West Point Creamery company, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the state. He believed that a large amount of expense could be saved by co-operation and as the result of correspondence the meeting was called.

Each of the constituent companies will have one member on the board of directors. When the new company is ready to begin operations the creameries at the different towns in the state will be discontinued and in their place will be established collecting and skimming stations. The cream will be shipped to Omaha, where it will be churned. The Omaha creamery will cost \$20,000, exclusive of buildings, the company having decided to rent a building for the first and then to build one upon their own plans upon railroad tracks, where their stock can be handled without the intervention of wagons.

RUSH FOR SCHOOL LAND.

Greater Return to State Than Ever Expected This Year.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 15.—With an increasing demand and a decreasing supply the school land that will be offered for lease at public auction in August will probably bring greater returns to the state than ever before in recent years. Inquiry for this land has been very general from all sections of the state during the last two weeks. Land Commissioner Follmer will start on an auction tour about August 20, and it is probable that his first tour will extend mostly through the northwestern section.

"You'd be surprised at the demand for school land," said Deputy Commissioner Eaton. "Every mail brings in some inquiry. Some persons want farm land and others want land for pasturage. The demand, I think, is greatest for land for grazing purposes in western and northern counties."

"There will not be a great deal of land available this year for the reason that nearly all of it has already been leased, and it is not likely much of it will be forfeited. People who hold the land are well satisfied and are able to pay the rentals as fast as they become due."

"When the Band Begins to Play."

Ragtime and classical music devotees are alike pleased with the Bellstedt band, for it gives selections that please all classes and conditions. The program from day to day is varied and numbers are always rendered creditable to the band that afforded so much pleasure to visitors at the Trans-Mississippi and Greater America expositions. The concerts last through this month only, two entertainments being given each day.

Inoculating the Chinch Bug.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., June 15.—This county has been favored with several fine rains, which is putting a stop to the work of the chinch bugs and bringing out small grain nicely. Inoculation of the chinch bugs in several localities where they were the worst is being tried, but as yet the experiments have not been tested a sufficient time to determine whether the experiment will prove successful.

His Whole Stock is Stolen.

OSCEOLA, Neb., June 15.—A. M. Darling recently came to Osceola and engaged a building to open up a general merchandise store. He had traded a stock and had it stored at St. Paul, Minn. He ordered it shipped here, but when the consignment arrived he found that all of the goods in the boxes had been stolen and their places filled with mattresses. Mr. Darling's loss is \$5,300.

Tramp is Found Dead.

ALLIANCE, Neb., June 15.—An unknown man, apparently a tramp, was discovered lying dead beside the track at Bonner, a siding seven miles out on the Denver line. He could not be identified.

Roseland Postoffice Robbed.

ROSELAND, Neb., June 15.—The postoffice safe was blown open here and about \$125 in personal funds and stamps were stolen. The Edgar bloodhounds were sent for.

Doane College Jubilee.

CRETE, Neb., June 15.—The jubilee celebration of Doane college on raising the endowment fund to \$150,000 took place at the Congregational church, Prof. A. B. Fairchild presiding. Many congratulations have been received from friends of the college. Mr. F. H. Chickering of Ashland, Nebraska, trustee and member of the executive committee, addressed the audience, taking for his subject "How We Did It and What Next."

RECIPROCITY PERILS.

LIKELY TO LEAD TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROVERSY.

Fighting Up the Tariff by Special Trade Treaties Given to Favored Nations Advantages to Which Other Nations Are Certain to Claim Themselves.

The Philadelphia Record, an ardent advocate of free trade, has something really sensible to say on the subject of tinkering with tariffs by the negotiation of special trade treaties. It does not believe in this method of "whipping the devil round a stump," and its reasons for opposing that scheme of altering duty schedules are worthy of the thoughtful consideration of that class of protectionists who are shouting for reciprocity on general principles and without a thought what may be involved in the seductive program of buying more from, in order that we may sell more to, foreign countries. Speaking of the French and Argentine treaties, which failed of ratification by the Forty-sixth congress, the Record says:

"In these treaties the protectionists clearly saw an opening for the admission of the knit goods of England and Germany and of the wool of Australia on the same terms. At the same time they could not discern much compensation in the proposed reductions of the tariffs of France and Argentina on American imports, the reductions being of much more concern to the consumers in those countries than to American producers."

"Such is, in fact, the case with all tariffs on reciprocity arrangements. To the American people, consumers and producers alike, a fair and square reduction of excessive rates of duty is infinitely preferable to bargaining for privileges and preferences in reciprocity treaties. Nearly every one of these treaties contained the germ of international controversy. If reductions of duty had been made on French knit goods in a reciprocity treaty, how could the same reduction have been reasonably refused upon the same classes of goods from England and Germany? The duties on the wool of Argentina could not be reduced without making a like reduction on the wools of all other Andean countries, or without inviting reprisals upon American trade."

"Of the two propositions—wholesale tariff reduction and free trade in spots by means of special trade treaties—the plan of tariff reduction is by far the fairer. Under that plan the producing interests of the United States at least know "where they are at"; they have ample notice of the proposed tariff changes and are allowed the opportunity of being heard before final action is taken. Under the plan of reciprocity treaties secretly negotiated, secretly considered and secretly ratified by a single branch of the law-making power, the domestic producer discovers too late for effective protest that a game of selfish advantages has been secretly played to his injury and very likely to his ruin. Then follow, therefore, other special treaties with other countries anxious to break into the great American market, and by the time we have run the whole gamut of reciprocity it will be found that we have played such fantastic tricks with our protective duties as to make our tariff system unrecognizable for the purposes of a corner's inquest. We have parted with the control of the home market and taken bread from the mouths of domestic wage earners and their families, for there can be no increase of importation of foreign manufactured commodities without a correspondingly decreased use and consumption of domestic manufactured commodities."

For once a free trade argument is sound. If we are going into the business of tariff revision, by all means let it be done openly and above board, and not in dark corners and by the roundabout, uncertain, unfair, and most likely futile device of so-called "reciprocity"; or, if we are to have a try at reciprocal trade treaties, let it be on sound, safe and strictly orthodox lines laid down in the Republican national platform of 1900—namely, by tariff concessions on articles which "we do not ourselves produce." In any case, let the issue be presented fairly and squarely. If the country is tired of protection and is ready for another experiment of "tariff reform" it will have the opportunity of saying so next year at the congressional elections. Then, if the voters so elect, the way will be opened for the installation of a free trade congress and a free trade administration on the 4th of March, 1905. The American Economist does not think that the voters of the country will so elect if the issue of protection or free trade is submitted to them on its merits and stripped of the delusive sham of reciprocity which is not reciprocal.

PROSPEROUS IN SPITE OF HERSELF.

Mr. A. L. Watson of St. Louis is quoted in the New York Times as saying in respect to conditions in his section:

"We have much to be satisfied with, little to complain of, in respect to business conditions. On all sides there are signs of prosperity. Merchants are busy, labor is fully and profitably employed, building operations are on an extensive scale, money is plentiful, the prospects for the crops in our neighborhood are very promising, and the railroads are going on to greater prosperity."

"The rain falleth on the just and on the unjust," saith the Scriptures; and, although the state of Missouri did not sufficiently appreciate prosperity to cast her electoral vote in the last cam-

aign for the party and the policy to which all her prosperity is due, she is sharing with the rest of the country in the good times which Dingley law protection has brought to the American people. There is time yet for a change of heart; and perhaps four more years of such prosperity as Missouri is having will bring the state into line in support of the policy which looks out for and gives protection to American interests.

A MONOPOLY SMASHED BY PROTECTION.

Now it is announced from London that "the Welsh tin plate industry, which has already been stricken by American competition, is menaced by early extinction, owing to the failure of the employers to agree on a scale of wages."

When these Welsh makers monopolized the market, as they did before the McKinley tariff, they had a hard and fast trust of their own which dictated prices to the helpless Yankees, and wages to the helpless workmen. But American rivalry has worked all this. Our mills, with improved machinery and better paid labor, have not only gained the American market, but are cutting into the markets of the Welsh "combine" abroad.

The comic side of it all is that the protective duty of the McKinley tariff was vociferously opposed by the professional foes of monopoly. As a practical result it has smashed monopoly, and in the long run it is certain to give the mastery in one more branch of the great iron and steel trade to the United States, where it legitimately belongs.—Boston Journal.

PROSPERITY AT THE BANKS.



Owing to the great increase of deposits, extra help is required at the windows of the receiving tellers.

A HINT TO MR. BABCOCK.

The advocates of the proposition to remove the duties now levied on iron and steel must advance some other argument besides the democratic war cry, "The tariff breeds trusts!" There is neither logic nor common sense in such a statement. The principle of a protective tariff advocated by the republican party is as sound today as it was in 1896, and its maintenance as an essential factor of the administrative policy is as necessary now as it was then. However rapidly changes may come in the experience of governments they do not tread upon each other's heels at such a rate as to call for a complete revolution, or the utter abandonment of an economic policy the adoption of which has resulted in such a marvelous improvement in our industrial condition during the past four years.

No doubt Mr. Babcock will keep these facts in mind while preparing his program for the next session of congress. Protection, and not free trade, was endorsed by the voters at the elections of 1896 and 1900.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

IT MEANS BUSINESS.

Two thousand freight cars ordered during the space of two weeks is the record made by the railroads of the country. That means business, both now and in the future. It presents evidence of the fact that not only are the railroads crowded with business beyond their capacity to handle, but also that the officials of the railroads are confident that the rush of business is going to continue. They are looking to the future in their extension of the equipment of their roads, and are getting ready for the continual increase in the demand for transportation facilities which the ever-growing business prosperity of the country will bring about. The demand for freight cars is the other end of the industrial chain, which has its beginning in the crowded order books of the commercial travelers, all of whom report that business was never so active or orders so numerous and so heavy as now.

Make Haste Slowly.

The Telegram would suggest that if there is to be any tinkering with the tariff it be done by the friends of protection, not its enemies. It will be best to make haste slowly. We have had some experiences with democratic revision of tariffs and we are hardly prepared to repeat them.—Youngstown (O.) Telegram.

Know How He Felt.

Reuben Hay—I kin apprehyats what a bitter blow Bryan's presidential defeat wuz t' him now. Jonathan Straw—How kin y'?

Reuben Hay—Waal, I know how bad I felt when I wuz defeated for town marshal las' Monday.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.