

NEBRASKA NOTES

Harry Jensen, aged 16 of Chadron, has been drowned in the White river, and the body has been found. Robbers entered Christ Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church at Beatrice but secured little of nothing of value. There is no clue.

Crete is to have a new enterprise, in the way of a brewery. The Western Brewing association has purchased six acres of land there and will begin building at once.

Miss Matilda Peters, of Bancroft, has been seriously injured in a runaway. She was thrown from a buggy and it ran over her, leaving her unconscious.

William Ellis, of Table Rock, is carrying one of his hands in a sling the result of a bite by a dog with which he was playing; the skin being barely known. Much apprehension has been felt.

John Kershaw a prominent farmer living about two miles north of Silver Creek, is dead. He was about 77 years of age and came to Silver Creek from Wahoo about four years ago.

P. S. Heacock of Falls City, has purchased and taken possession of the Douglas mill located near the B. & M. depot. The mill was just completed last summer and is one of the largest and best in that section of the state.

W. T. Snively, employed as a Burlington section hand at Falls City lost his left hand under the wheels of a freight. The section men were at work at Pierson's Point east of Falls City, when Snively attempted to board a moving train.

The town of Nehling, eight miles south of Oakland on the Great Northern railroad, has been laid out and contains ninety-one lots. Material is on the ground and work will be commenced at once on the building to be occupied by the bank, already incorporated.

Mrs. O. H. Van Arken, of Cantrell, Ia., who has been visiting in Beatrice, with C. E. Potter, in company with her husband, has reported the loss of a gold watch to the police. The officers were not long in locating the ticker which had been stolen by a small boy who had been sent to the Potter home on an errand.

William Starkweather, a young man residing at Table Rock, has been shot through the hand by the accidental discharge of a revolver. The wound is not a serious one and although he will be laid up for a time, no serious results are anticipated.

Miss Bertha Stotenberg, a domestic employed at the home of Fireman Wood of the Northwestern, at Norfolk has been nearly burned to death as the result of lighting a gasoline stove. Her clothing caught fire and her face, throat and hands were seriously burned. It is thought she will recover.

John Woods, president of the Wauwata Falls bank, died at Wauwata suddenly from heart disease. He leaves a widow and three sons, who are in New York. Mr. Woods was a prominent railroad contractor and had a five-year contract on the Erie canal.

Frank Snear of Beatrice has attempted suicide at Kimball's barn. He had purchased a bottle of carbolic acid and was in the act of swallowing a quantity of the drug when some of the employes of the barn prevented him from carrying out his design. Snear's wife recently secured a divorce from him and as she had repeatedly refused to live with him, he became despondent and tried to end his life.

The report that Gladys, the little 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Hirtzman of Plattsmouth, had disappeared, caused considerable excitement in the west part of the city. The child was found some time afterwards lying asleep in a cluster of weeds and tall grass near the home. It was at first feared that the child had been kidnapped by a tramp who had called at the house earlier in the evening.

The personal property, clothing, etc., of W. B. Riggle, who left Table Rock so unceremoniously some two months since, leaving numerous creditors to mourn his departure have been sold on attachment at constable's sale. Very little was realized above the costs. Riggle has never been heard of since his departure although it is understood that detectives have been placed on his trail.

RAILROAD A PRIZE

CHINESE EASTERN LINE A GOOD THING FOR JAPAN

The Russians Do Not Like It

PEACE TERMS ARE DENOUNCED BY MANCHURIAN FORCES

Station Where Cession Begins Is Regarded as Important Question—Returned of the Interned Battleships

GODZYADANI, Manchuria.—The peace terms have become known here. The majority consider them offensive to Russian honor and dignity. It is not clear at what station the railroad is to be turned over to Japan, at Kwang Chang Tse or Chantu Fu.

This question is very important. If the transfer occurs at Kwang Cheng Tse, then Russia cedes a hundred miles of yet unoccupied line and likewise the only coal mines south of Harbin. From Chantu Fu start all the trade routes to the very rich Kirin province, and should the road become the property of the Japanese at Kwang Cheng Tse, the complete possession of Chan Tu Fu would place Kirin under Japanese domination. Should the transfer occur at Chan Tu Fu or further south of Kirin province, which has supported the Russian army for months, would remain Russian, which would be particularly advantageous because the southern portion of the railroad has no outlet.

This and many other questions such as the Russian's right to maintain consular officers and Commercial agents at Liao Yang, Mukden, Port Arthur and Port Dalny should, it is claimed, here be settled before the armies withdraw from their strategic positions.

It was announced by the Associated Press from Portsmouth N. H., that the formal recognition of Japan's possession of the Chinese Eastern railroad below Kwang Cheng Tse, involves the payment by Russia to China of a sum estimated at \$75,000,000. This is the Chinese interest in the roads for which China must be remunerated.

The question of the ultimate possession of the road is a matter to be settled between Japan and China. Japan can keep the road or surrender it to China, demanding in return the money paid by Russia to China. If she elects the latter course Japan will, therefore, obtain an indirect "spoils of war", from Russia the \$75,000,000 in addition to reimbursement for the cost of maintaining the Russian prisoners of war.

St. PETERSBURG.—No orders have yet been given for the return to home ports of the interned warships in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty. The admiralty can do nothing until notified of the telegraphic exchange of ratifications. When that occurs the vessels in condition to hoist the homeward-bound pennant will start for the Baltic or Vladivostok under their own steam and with their own crews, as the period of internment, has been used to repair all damages sustained.

It is absolutely incorrect to say that no steps have yet been taken towards the execution of the new naval program, except the orders given for the construction of torpedo boats and for a 15,000 ton cruiser in England as already announced.

ST. PETERSBURG.—A dispatch from Tokio to the effect that ships carrying contraband of war are not subject to seizure during the armistice is declared here to be incorrect. It was explained that such vessels are subject to previous existing conditions until the exchange by telegraph between St. Petersburg and Tokio of news of the ratification of the peace treaty. The armistice will be fully effective in all other directions.

Car Plunges Down

NEW YORK.—The death list in the Ninth avenue elevated railroad, when a car crowded with early morning workers on their way down town pitched headlong into the street, stands at twelve. More than two score of persons were injured, many of them seriously. The cause of the accident and the immediate responsibility remain to be seen. The motorman of the wrecked train is a fugitive while a switchman, conductor and four guards are under arrest.

PRIDE OF JAP NAVY LOST

FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP MIKASA SINKS AT SASEBO

Admiral Togo Happily Not Aboard When Accident Occurs—Gloom at Tokio as a Result of the Disaster

TOKIO.—The navy department announces that the battleship Mikasha has been destroyed by fire and the explosion of her magazine, causing the loss of 599 lives, including men of other ships who went to the rescue.

The fire started from an unknown cause at midnight. Before the officers could be rescued the fire reached the aft magazine, which exploded, blowing a hole in the port side of the vessel below the water line and causing the ship to sink.

An investigation is now being held to determine the cause of the fire.

The Mikasa was a first-class battleship of 15,200 tons displacement. She was built in England and was launched in 1902. The battleship was 400 feet long, had a speed of over eighteen knots and carried a crew of 935 officers and men. She was heavily armored and carried four 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders and a number of smaller rapid-fire guns. She had four submerged torpedo tubes.

The Mikasa was the flagship of the Japanese navy, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Togo, the commander-in-chief. She was present at all the principal engagements during the war and was on several occasions reported severely damaged in action. At the battle of the sea of Japan she led the fleet into action and her name was mentioned in connection with some of the most stirring events of that famous sea fight.

In the battle of the sea of Japan the Mikasa was the heaviest loser of all the Japanese ships, having sixty-three killed and wounded. She approached nearer to the Russians than any other battleship.

The Mikasa was also the flagship of Admiral Togo after the great naval battle fought at Port Arthur. On the occasion the Mikasa had four officers and twenty-nine men killed, six officers and twenty-nine men severely wounded and four officers and nine men slightly wounded.

The disaster to the battleship Mikasa has cast a gloom everywhere. The Mikasa was Togo's flagship and was endeared to the hearts of the people. The ship was in anchor in Sasebo harbor when the fire started at the base of the mainmast at midnight. It spread with great rapidity, exploding the after-magazine an hour after the fire had been discovered. The Mikasa sank in shallow water and it is believed the ship can be repaired. Rescuing parties were sent from the various ships in the harbor and there was heavy casualties among them.

Various conjectures are current as to the cause of the fire. Some attribute it to an overcharge of electricity.

Great relief was felt throughout Japan when it was learned that Admiral Togo was not on board the ship at the time of the fire.

WOMAN SHOT BY NIGHT PROWLER

GREENWICH, Conn.—Mrs. C. W. Morrell, daughter of E. C. Converse of New York, an officer of the United States Steel company, was shot by a burglar who entered her residence here. The bullet struck her chin, shattered the jawbone and imbedded itself in her shoulder.

At about 2:30 a nurse who has a room on the second floor of the Morrell residence was awakened by a flash from the burglar's lantern. She screamed and the man attacked her with the butt of a revolver, bruising her arms and shoulders and breaking two fingers. A woman guest of Mrs. Morrell heard the screams and when she entered the nurse's room the burglar who was still struggling with the nurse, fired a shot, but the bullet went high and struck the ceiling. At this juncture, Mrs. Morrell appeared on the scene and the man aimed and shot at her, the bullet taking effect as described. The burglar dashed through the door and made his escape.

Several hours later a man was arrested at the Greenwich railroad station on suspicion of being the burglar. He said he had been at the Morrell residence to see the cook but he denied any knowledge of the assault.

UNABLE TO STOP IT

MEN WHO STARTED ANTI-AMERICAN BOYCOTT REPENT

IS NOW BEYOND CONTROL

FEAR AT SHANGHAI OF ANTI-FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

Once Well Under Control, But Unhappy Incident at Boston and Untimely Speech Are Direct Causes of a Revival

SHANGHAI.—The American boycott in China is already more than a commercial menace. It is now considered by many to be the forerunner of an anti-foreign attitude. Business men in Shanghai, who at the beginning were inclined to laugh, have been astonished at the manner in which the propaganda has been promulgated in the interior.

In this conception the boycott was believed to have been fathered by a group of officials in Peking. According to a report certain Chinese firms with a large quantity of American goods in stock took advantage of the movement. They themselves had bought forward as far as June, 1906, and were anxious to keep their small competitors out of the market. The latter would be prevented from buying and the instigators of the scheme would be able to sell at their own figure. Mr. Rockhill, the American minister, and the consul general in Shanghai, Mr. Rogers, assured the Chinese that their case would be considered by the next session of congress, and for six weeks there has been a lull. Toward the end of June however, Mr. Conger, ex-minister to China, made a speech in which he ridiculed the idea of Chinese organization. This speech, wired out by the Chinese agents in America, brought down a storm of indignation in the native press.

The three students and their sister who were so badly treated in Boston were related to influential officials. The incident occurred at a most unfavorable time, for there was much comment in the Shanghai journals and the demands for an effective boycott were renewed. Certain of the younger men in Shanghai, most of whom had been educated in Japan, started a vigorous newspaper campaign, insisting that strong measures must be taken to force the United States to revise her immigration laws. A certain Shanghai paper, edited by a Japanese and subsidized by Tokio was particularly bitter in its attacks on America and Americans. The native press printed sensational stories, claiming, for example, that 750 Chinamen had been murdered in New York and that similar affairs were of daily occurrence.

The movement has now passed entirely out of the hands of the merchants. The larger piece goods, kerosens and cigarette wholesalers all suggested that it was time a halt. But the agitators are in power. Where ten years ago there were not more than a dozen, there are now fifty Chinamen who read newspapers. The reports of murders and outrages in America have incensed the people. They now refuse even to buy certain kinds of Japanese and Shanghai-milled goods, because they resemble the American articles, being afraid that the merchants will try to dispose of some of their boycotted stock under another guise.

The men who encouraged the scheme in the beginning are now suffering where they expected to reap a rich harvest. The American manufacturers have been paid for all the goods that have been ordered ahead and it is doubtful whether a number of the wealthiest men in Shanghai will be able to weather the storm unless they are able to sell or cancel their orders.

CELEB ABOUT COAL

Youthful Russian Jew Arrested While Trying to See President

ONYX'S WAY—Isaac Schamus, a Russian Jew, twenty years of age, was arrested here and after an examination before a justice of the peace was sent to Mineola, L. I., to be examined as to his sanity.

The arrest was made by a secret service agent, one of the personal guards of President Roosevelt. Schamus, who resides in New York city, soon after arriving here had an interview with Mr. Barnes, assistant secretary to the president. He desired to see the president and talk with him about the price of coal.

THE TAGGART TRIAL ENDS

FINAL PLEAS MADE IN BEHALF OF EITHER SIDE

Pathetic Appeal on Behalf of Captain by Attorney Sterling—Decision to be Announced in a Few Days

WOOSTER, O.—The trial of the divorce suit brought by Capt. Elmore F. Taggart against his wife, Grace Culvert Taggart, which has been on here for some time, was brought to a close, the final summing up of the attorneys having been heard. The trial has been one of the most sensational ever heard in Ohio courts, and has aroused widespread interest. A number of well known army officers have been called as witnesses during the trial. The scenes of the alleged misconduct on the part of both Captain Taggart and his wife, have covered a wide area, Captain and Mrs. Taggart having lived at different times at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Columbus, O.; Havana, Cuba, and in the Philippines, where the husband was in the service of his country.

The principal interest is centered in the awarding the care of the two children, both boys, of Captain and Mrs. Taggart.

Attorney Sterling completed his argument in behalf of Captain Taggart in the case. He made an eloquent plea in connection with the disposition of the Taggart children, and brought tears to the eyes of nearly every one in the court room, including Judge Eason. Both Captain Taggart and Mrs. Taggart were visibly affected.

Attorney Sterling advocated that the children be given either to Captain Taggart or to his parents in Orville and that Mrs. Taggart be permitted to visit them whenever she wished.

At the conclusion of Attorney Sterling's address Capt. J. B. Taylor began the final plea for Mrs. Taggart. Captain Taylor deplored the wide spread publicity of the case and stated that all the papers of the other side had been given to the public, while none of Mrs. Taggart's papers had been scattered broadcast.

"We resolved in the beginning," he said, "to try this case to the court and not to the newspapers."

At this point Judge Eason interposed and said: "All we see here are just two parties. I am trying this case on the law and the evidence."

The case came to an end with the closing argument of Attorney Sterling for Captain Taggart. Captain Taylor, for Mrs. Taggart, closed his last argument directly after the morning recess. His position at one time warm friend of Captain Taggart made his remarks of special interest. After stating some of the facts of his early knowledge of the plaintiff, Captain Taylor launched into an earnest and eloquent defense of Mrs. Taggart.

He lashed the man whom he had once befriended when a boy, and spoke highly of Mrs. Taggart's character.

Attorney Sterling, in closing, said that the decree in this case would sound around the world, and whatever it was it would be for or against the sacredness of the marriage relation. If it was in favor of Captain Taggart, it would, he said, encourage and actually help all engaged in upholding and upbuilding the family, but if it was for Mrs. Taggart it would be construed as an encouragement to so-called liberality, which was another name for depravity.

Judge Eason announced that he would render his decision in a week or ten days.

KEEPS IDENTITY A MYSTERY

Female Suicide in a New York Hotel Not Known

NEW YORK.—A mystery about the identity of the well dressed handsome young woman, who killed herself with a revolver in the Manhattan hotel, developed in the discovery that the name "A. W. Wiley, Washington, D. C.," under which she registered at the hotel was probably fictitious. Other circumstances about the case incline the police to believe that the woman came to New York city from some up-state town or New England city to conceal her identity. Searching her wraps and lingerie for means of identification the police found that she had cut off every monogram on her clothing and even the tailor's brand from her street coat. A laundry mark "B" was found on some underwear.