

# General Nebraska News.

## THE STATE IN BRIEF.

Judge B. S. Baker, formerly of Omaha, has been elected president of the Commercial club of Albuquerque, N. M. This action was taken at the recent annual meeting of the club, which is one of the strongest organizations in the southwest, with 200 members and a \$100,000 club building.

Rex, the 4-year-old son of Ed Green, was killed at Hartington by being run over by a lumber wagon. The hired man had the team hitched to the wagon standing by the house when Rex climbed onto the wheel, the team started and the wheel passed over him just above the heart. He gasped twice and died.

The Lancaster county assessment has just been finished and the assessment rolls closed for the year. The total valuation of property listed is \$8,603,977.90, an increase of \$206,383.43. This sum was fattened by \$10,000 added to the Lincoln Gas company's valuation by the county board of equalization.

Mrs. D. S. Guild and her son George have returned to their home in Plattsmouth from West Point, N. Y., where the latter graduated from the United States military academy. George will remain at home until the latter part of September, when he will go to San Francisco, Cal., and report for duty in the Philippines.

Details of a tragedy which happened near Lomax, Custer county, have reached Broken Bow, wherein Della, the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brandt, was shot and instantly killed by Jacob, the 11-year-old son of D. C. Reynolds. The shooting was accidental, the children being allowed to play with firearms.

John Hill, who for several years has been in the employ of the F. E. & M. V. railroad at Fremont, died in the hospital at Omaha and was buried at Clay Center by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, a large delegation of whom came in from Fremont. The citizens of the town, his former home, joined with the trainmen in the services, and turned out in large numbers.

Chief Deputy Game and Fish Commissioner George L. Carter assumed the duties of his office July 1st. He has finished the appointment of 200 special deputies throughout the state, who will see to the enforcement of the game and fish laws. These men serve without fixed compensation, save for the fees for arrests made. Commissioners are being sent to them by the secretary of the commission.

The B. & M. crop reports says there has been rains all along the lines and in the eastern section, where the rains were heaviest, the soil is in fine condition, while it is not quite so good further west. There was plenty of rain along the Alliance and Sheridan branches and the range is in good condition. Corn is doing well and the farmers have not been deterred from cultivating it because of the rains.

The June treasury statement just issued by Treasurer Mortensen shows that the state has on hand in the various funds \$294,882.99, of which \$232,475.15 is on deposit in several banks of the state. A substantial increase has been made in the general fund since the last statement, which showed but a balance of \$4.95. Nearly all of the agricultural college endowment fund, amounting to over \$22,000, has been invested during the past month in state warrants.

The chief of police of Omaha has decreed that street preaching will not be allowed. This order does not interfere with Salvation army work.

Lemuel Goldsberry, Jr., was drowned in the Nemaha river at Auburn. He and another lad by the name of Hays were out for a swim. They had begun to slide into shallow water. The bank was steep and slippery and just beyond the shallow water the river was twenty feet deep. Goldsberry slid into the deep water, and not being much of a swimmer, failed to rise.

The work of tearing down and removing the false work under the new massive steel Burlington railroad bridge at Plattsmouth, which spans the Missouri river, has been accomplished. The false work alone, it is said, represented 300 carloads of timber. The work of removing the old bridge and putting in its place a new one strong enough to carry twice the burden of the former one was accomplished without the stopping of a single regular train on the road.

Notice has just been received in the office of the board of irrigation that the government has withdrawn a large tract of land in the extreme western part of the state under the provisions made by the reclamation act of the last congress.

Chief Deputy Oil Inspector Church has received a telegram from the Standard Oil company, announcing the shipment to Omaha of four cars of oil from the refineries of the company at Noedasha, Kan. This is the first Kansas oil shipped into Nebraska.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of Edward Snodgrass and Ira Ketchum of Springfield. It is alleged they took Miss Emma Glassmann for a buggy ride, and stopping at a vacant house, chloroformed her and committed a criminal assault. Miss Glassmann is the daughter of Henry Glassmann, and is highly respectable. Her condition is reported as very serious.

The eleventh annual tournament of the Nebraska State Volunteer Firemen's association will be held in Norfolk, July 21, 22 and 23.

## FORFEITING SCHOOL LEASES.

### Interest Delinquent on About One Hundred Thousand Acres.

LINCOLN—Two thousand notices of forfeiture of school land leases have been sent out by Land Commissioner Follmer. Nearly 100,000 acres of land will be affected and the defaulted interest will run up into the thousands. The exact amount is not attainable now, and will not be known until the balancing of the books takes place. It is estimated that it will not fall below \$25,000. This represents six months default, and under the law the lessees have ninety days in which to pay up. If they do not do so they can only get the lease renewed by paying up and in addition a lease fee of 50 cents for each forty acres.

The usual practice heretofore has been to wait until actual delinquency occurs before starting in on the preparation of the notices. Deputy Eaton has changed this and had the notices prepared in advance so that the state will lose no interest. Mr. Follmer has been pushing collections vigorously. In the old days delinquents were given all the time they desired, and it took a good many months to depopulate the state. In one case, when Mr. Follmer took hold, the delinquency covered a period of thirteen years. His practice has been to forfeit all leases just as soon as the law will permit, where the holders do not comply with the terms of their agreement.

## NORFOLK MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

### Goes to Room in Hotel at Wayne and Suicides.

WAYNE—A man registered at the Boyd hotel by the name of George E. Weismann, Norfolk, Neb. He asked for a room and was at once shown to one. Shortly afterward a report was heard, but nothing was thought of it, as the reports of firecrackers are heard frequently. At 6:15 the clerk went to his room and called Weismann, but received no response. On pushing the door open he discovered the man lying on the bed with a revolver in his hand. Coroner Williams was summoned and it was found that the man had been dead some time and that death might have been instantaneous, as there was no evidence of a struggle and his hand grasped the revolver by his side as he lay on the bed.

## York Wants a New Depot.

YORK—York business men are agitating the building of the Burlington depot. From time to time they thought they received some encouragement from the Burlington officials. It there is any city in Nebraska needing a depot it is York. The present frame structure is one of the oldest depots in the state and is not large enough to accommodate the business and the public.

## Affirms the Sentence.

The supreme court at its recent sitting affirmed the conviction of Fred Reno, found guilty in Sheridan county on a charge of having sent threatening letters through the mails. Reno had left the country, and the action of the court was kept secret until he could be located. The man was found in Montana and the documents were therefore given to the public.

## Members of Embalming Board.

The state board of health met and appointed as member of the embalming board, to serve three years, E. Ratenour of Weeping Water. The other members of the board are William Hill of Hebron and Brewer of South Omaha. The appointment is made every year from a list of three names recommended by the State Embalmers' association.

## Names a New Member.

E. Ratenour of Weeping Water has been named as a member of the board of secretaries of the state board of health, which has charge of the issuance of certificates to embalmers of the dead. The appointment was made from three names suggested by the state association.

## Considers Oil Prospect Good.

LOUISVILLE—John Joseph of Wahoo, Neb., was in town, and after looking over the prospects states that indications for oil are excellent.

## Big Land Sale Near Sidney.

SIDNEY—One of the largest land sales that has taken place in some time occurred here. Zadock H. Clark and Henry F. Hamilton of South Omaha sold to Henry Armstrong of Glidden, Ia., 4,540 acres of land twelve miles north of the city. This land will be highly improved and stocked with the finest grades of cattle and horses obtainable in Iowa. Several other large sales are now on tap and many farmers are buying.

## New Man to Settle Normal.

Upon the identity of the new appointee to the state board of education depends the location of the new normal school. Three of the present members are counted as certain for Ord or Broken Bow, with the former as the favorite, and if the new man is corralled by these interests the fight will be over. The Union Pacific politicians are trying their hand at getting the school located on their line of road, but the Burlington is inactive.

## TARIFF QUESTION CONSIDERED.

### Lord Rosebery Asks for Plans of the Cabinet.

LONDON—Lord Rosebery, in the house of lords, renewed the debate over the preferential tariff proposition, making a further request for information regarding the cabinet's plans. In the course of a long speech he ridiculed Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's program and said he did not believe the government intended to prosecute any further into the matter. The Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, said it was impossible now to give the exact scope of the inquiry. He could say that the position of the government at present was somewhat different from that of Mr. Chamberlain; but they did not conflict. The whole cabinet had agreed that the time was ripe for an investigation of the possibilities of a closer fiscal union with the colonies.

## YEAR'S RECORD AT THE MINT.

### Great Increase in Production Without Increase in Expense.

PHILADELPHIA—The fiscal year of the United States mint here just ended was a record breaker in the number of coins, medals and dies struck and the increase in the production was accomplished without any material increase in expenses. According to the report made by Superintendent Landis to the treasury department at Washington, the coinage was \$19,573,766 pieces greater than the previous year, an increase in medals of 7,922 pieces and an increase in dies of 309. About \$250,000,000 worth of coined bullion was counted and weighed, as follows:

Gold coin, \$56,000,000; gold bullion, \$46,000,000; silver dollars, \$92,000,000; silver bullion, \$23,000,000. Besides this there was a large amount of subsidiary silver nickel and bronze.

## A BIG POSTAL DEFICIENCY.

### Deficit for Past Year Double that of Previous Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Captain Castle, auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department, made the official estimate that the postal deficiency for the fiscal year just closed will be \$1,617,293. The deficit for the previous fiscal year was \$2,961,170. This big increase is attributed to the enormous increase in expenditure for rural free delivery service during the past year.

The receipts of the postal service for the year were \$124,268,609 and the expenditures \$128,885,812. The deficiency in the free delivery service is not yet definitely known beyond the estimate made weeks ago by the postmaster general that it would be \$227,000 by the close of the fiscal year. The deficiency, however, may prove considerably larger than that figure.

## INHERITANCE TAX LAW VOID.

### Minnesota Supreme Court Decides It Unconstitutional.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The supreme court handed down a decision Saturday in which the inheritance tax law was declared unconstitutional. The decision was made in the case of Alice A. Russell, executrix of the estate of Sol Smith Russell, deceased, formerly a well known actor.

After the estate of her husband had been settled in the Hennepin county probate court, Mrs. Russell asked for a final accounting. The court held that the estate was subject to the inheritance tax and urged a claim of \$75 under this law. The Hennepin county district court held that the law was unconstitutional. The supreme court sustained this decision.

## Government Sues for \$2,000,000.

BUTTE, Mont.—The United States government has instituted suit in the federal court against the Anaconda Copper company, the Bitter Root Development company and the Marcus Daily estate, William Scallon and others for \$2,000,000, being the value of timber allowed to have been unlawfully cut from the public domain in western Montana. F. A. Mavnard, special United States attorney, was sent from Washington to bring this suit and prosecute similar cases.

## Cuban Veterans Claimorous.

HAVANA—The radical wing of the revolutionary veterans at Havana have petitioned congress for the immediate appointment of a congressional committee to pass upon the validity of the soldiers' claims. They ask that 25 per cent thereof be paid out of the government's present surplus. Some of the most radical veterans denounce the government because these payments have been delayed.

## Agree to Pass Aldrich Bill.

WASHINGTON—As a result of numerous conferences held here during the past few weeks it has been agreed, so those in well-informed circles say, to pass the Aldrich bill in the form desired by the president. Representative Cannon, who has been opposed to the measure, has it is said, been finally won over, and will lend his support as speaker of the new house to the bill. Others who were opposed have also been won over.

## Amendment Unconstitutional.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Four judges of the state circuit court held that the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution is invalid. This opinion was given on a demurrer to the complaint of land owners against the city of Portland in a street assessment case. The court holds the amendment unconstitutional on the ground of irregularities on the part of the legislative assembly in dealing with it.

# JOHN WESLEY AND THE GREAT WORK HE ACCOMPLISHED IN HIS PARISH OF THE WORLD.

John Wesley, whose bicentennial millions of Methodists recently celebrated, was born and bred in the Episcopal or established church of England, whose ministry he entered in early life. He never failed to include her name in his prayers and he died in her full communion. Of Wesley the late Dean Farrar of Canterbury said: "He loved the church of England, although at first he so angrily and contemptuously rejected him."

John Wesley was born in the rectory at Epworth, Eng., June 17, 1703. O. S. When John was but 8, the Duke of Buckingham, lord chamberlain to Queen Anne, gave him a free scholarship in the famous school of the Charterhouse in London.

While at the Charterhouse school, in May, 1716, an explosion destroyed a cannon factory at Moorfields, from which the proprietor moved to Woolwich and established the royal arsenal. This shattered foundry, twenty-three years afterward, Wesley stored and worked into the mother church of the whole family of Methodist churches on every continent. Although it would seat 1,800 persons, it often became so crowded that adjournment was necessary to the open fields, and in 1778 Wesley completed and opened, Nov. 1, the Wesley chapel, on City road, London. This has been many times enlarged, and the galleries and rail are all of Wesley's time, and the place, filled with memories, is still a Mecca for all lovers of Methodist history.

In 1720 Wesley left the Charterhouse for Christ Church college, Oxford, taking with him a school exhibition worth of \$200 a year, but he never lost his veneration and love for his first school.

Wesley was ordained deacon by Bishop John Potter of Oxford, Sept. 19, 1725, and priest Sept. 22, 1728. His first sermon was at South Leigh in Oxfordshire in 1725.

On his 23d birthday he was elected a fellow of Lincoln college. His faith was excluded from the pupils of the Anglican church, and by 1740 the clergy excluded them and their converts from the Lord's table. The societies grew in number, and on Feb. 23, 1743, John Wesley sent out the "general rules" in his own name, signed later by Charles Wesley also. In these the society was defined as "a company of men having the form and seeking the power of godliness, united in order to pray together, to receive the word of exhortation, and to watch over one another in love, that they may help each other to work out their salvation."

There was but one condition for admission—"a desire to flee from the wrath to come and to be saved from their sins." But to show fruits it was expected that all should evidence their desire "by doing no harm, by avoiding evil in every kind, especially that which was most generally practiced," including "such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus."

This was laid the broad platform of the spirit and creed on which was to stand the great Methodist church and inspire its fervent zeal, its social temper, its philanthropies and its spiritual character.

But Wesley was finally driven, much against his desire, to make a distinct separation of his societies from the church of England. The brothers began to administer the sacrament, and thus full provision was made for the societies, although many Methodists continued to attend the communion of the Anglican church.

It is noticeable that spontaneous testimonials of William S. Gilbert, the noted librettist, are considerably less amiable than those which appear in his work written for stage production. Indeed, on occasions he has been ferocious of cruelty, as when he said to the "Bohemian Trees": "Your Hamlet achieved the triumph of being funny without being vulgar." Someone wrote to a London paper recently that reckless chauffeurs should be shot and Mr. Gilbert, commenting on this line, suggests, in characteristically sardonic vein, this suggestion: "You see, when the chauffeur has been shot the racing machine, tearing along without a ruler, would be a difficult thing to stop."

John Whittier, a Lowell weaver walks twenty-four miles each day between the factory and his home in Littleton. Between the daily journeys on foot Whittier spends ten hours before a loom in a Lowell suspender factory. He is a small man, about forty years old.

Statistics show that the average amount of public schooling per capita in this country is 998 days. That is, there would be 998 days for each inhabitant if it were distributed around. Fifty years ago the average was 420 days and at the beginning of the nineteenth century it was but 82 days. The nation gives the schoolchildren of to-day twelve times as much schooling as the youngsters received 100 years ago.

The Fight on Tuberculosis. Health Board President Lederle of New York is confident that the city named will soon be able to deal with tuberculosis in a manner worthy of its importance. He expects that the \$500,000 asked for the purpose will be forthcoming and that most gratifying results will be shown. He would establish a sanitarium capable of treating 500 patients outside the city, but sufficiently near to permit of visits by friends. His idea is to have something between the pavilion system and the cottage system, both of which he has seen in operation up the state.

School Days Per Capita. Statistics show that the average amount of public schooling per capita in this country is 998 days. That is, there would be 998 days for each inhabitant if it were distributed around. Fifty years ago the average was 420 days and at the beginning of the nineteenth century it was but 82 days. The nation gives the schoolchildren of to-day twelve times as much schooling as the youngsters received 100 years ago.

The irregularities alarmed the prelates of the day and even the Rev. Samuel characterized the action of his brother, John Wesley, as "schismatic." But through it all the mother stood by John in his new movement and enjoyed attendance at the infant Methodist church in the Foundry chapel, when it withdrew from the Fetter lane society.

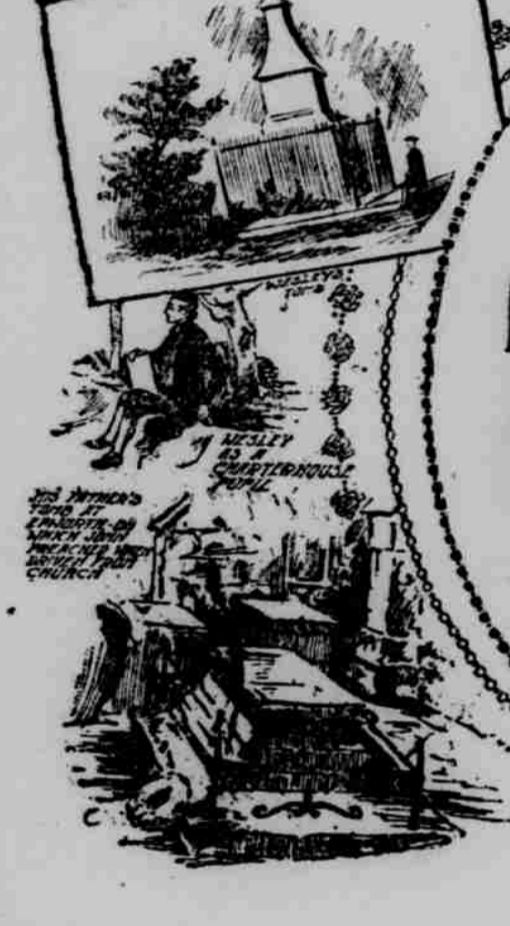
John Wesley was summoned before Edmund Gibson, bishop of London, but after a severe catechizing the latter said: "You can read the acts and laws as well as I. I determine nothing." Notwithstanding this, the bishop shortly issued a pastoral letter, in which he charged the Methodists with boasting and enthusiasm, and finally excluded Charles Wesley from the vicarage at Islington.

Again, in 1740 the bishop summoned Wesley before him, but when he had concluded his examination, he said: "If this be all you mean, publish it to the world," an injunction which Wesley gladly obeyed.

But field-preaching again alarmed the bishop, and in another pastoral he classed the Methodists with "deists, papists and other disturbers of the kingdom of God." Wesley was denounced in pamphlets and otherwise as a restless deceiver, a Jesuit in disguise and a disseminator, while his followers were called young quacks in divinity, buffoons in religion, movers in sedition and ringleaders of the rabble.

In answer to the clergyman who forbade his preaching in his parish, Wesley quoted the Scriptural command and closed with his famous words: "Whom shall I hear, then, God or man? I look upon all the world as my parish."

Therefore, in 1742, he spent the year in extending his "parish," preaching in various places in London, Bristol, Wales, Newcastle-on-Tyne and other places, but was refused the opportu-



ty to assist the curate in his father's old church at Epworth. As the congregation came out, however, he announced that he would preach that evening from his father's tomb in the churchyard, the sight of which was so inspiring that the people pressed him to stay longer, and for eight days he occupied the same pulpit, consecrated by the ashes of the dead rector.

To those services Methodism in Lincolnshire owes its organized churches, which in 1901 numbered more than 20,000 members.

In 1745 Wesley added to his other "irregularities" the calling out of lay preachers, and when this step was challenged he declared "Soul-damning clergymen lay me under more difficulties than soul-saving laymen."

He began, continued and ended his work not to destroy the English church, but to vitalize and spiritualize it. His societies were intended as auxiliaries to the established church and ever subordinate to it. His separation from it grew little by little.

At all his conferences he opposed a schism, until the independence of America brought him face to face with a new problem. The Methodists here were left without an ordained ministry capable of administering the sacraments. They looked to Wesley as their father and asked what they should do.

The crisis was reached in 1784. Years before Wesley had been convinced that in the primitive church bishops and presbyters had the right to ordain, and he now proceeded to exercise that right, influenced thereto chiefly by the demands of his American followers, but partly by Scripture, history and reason.

On Sept. 2, 1784, Rev. John Wesley, Thomas Coke and James Creighton, "presbyters of the church of England,"

formed a presbytery, and ordained Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey as elders and Thomas Coke, LL. D. "superintendent for the church of God under our care in America."

When the term bishop was afterward substituted for the superintendent by the Methodist Episcopal church, he tenaciously opposed it, although he made no objection to the designation Episcopal.

Wesley was in his 82d year when his act of "separation" was thus consummated, much to the surprise and chagrin of Charles. He died on March 2, 1791.

In four instances John Wesley became a lover before he made the mistake of marrying, at the age of 48, one who proved unworthy of his affection.

Miss Betty Kirkham, sister of one of his early Methodist friends, was his first love, and his correspondence with her was of the most romantic nature, suited to the chivalrous fashion of the day. Afterward he corresponded with a lover style with Mrs. Pendarves, who, however, married a Delany, and then came his ill-fated affair with Miss Hopkey, in Georgia, into which he was drawn by his guileless and unsuspecting nature.

But the broken courtship which brought him most pain was with Mrs. Grace Murray. She was a sailor's widow, a devoted worker in the New-castle orphanage and was a skillful housekeeper and nurse for the sick who found refuge in Wesley's north-eastern home. She was of singular modesty and piety, a coworker with the Wesleys, and readily accepted his offer of marriage in 1748.

But John Bennet, one of Wesley's preachers, also fell in love with her, and after the opposition of Charles Wesley to her marriage with his brother, Bennet married her. Wesley did not meet her again until 1788, three

years before his death, but he remembered her with affection and grief all through his life.

In 1751 he married Mrs. Vazelle, widow of a London merchant. Wesley insisted that her fortune should be settled upon herself and her children, and that he should not preach or travel less than before. As his lifetime work included thousands of miles on horseback and countless sermons, she tired of accompanying him, while when she remained at home she became almost a monomaniac with jealousy.

She seized her husband's papers and gave his letters to enemies or published them in the newspapers. She shut her husband and his brother up in a room, and railed at them with violence; often drove long distances to see who was with her husband; assaulted him with violent fury, and even in the presence of others tore his hair. And yet his letters to her show that he possessed the utmost tenderness of affection.

When Wesley died, in 1791, there were in England about 79,000 Methodist members and 312 ministers in circuits. In America and Canada there were from 40,000 to 50,000.

At the Centennial Methodist conference in London in 1901, the following figures were given to indicate the extent of Methodism throughout the world: Ministers, 48,334; local preachers, 104,786; churches, 89,087; members, 7,659,285; Sunday schools, 81,228; teachers and officers, 861,292; scholars, 7,077,079; adherents, 24,599,421.

It is asserted by Methodist authorities that it is the richest denomination in the United States in the ownership of property; that its contributions are the largest and that its work in philanthropy and higher education is the most extensive.

Thieves in High Society. A tremendous half-mothered scandal is brewing in New York's exclusive set over the discovery that social highways are beginning to appear on the golf links. The mystery as to the identity of the persons who rifle clothes in the lockers has become a diverting pastime. It is a fact that in half a dozen of the most exclusive places players have been missing things of value and suspicion invariably attaches to some member of the club. Not so very long ago a very prominent young buck in New York social circles was actually caught in the act of stealing money from the dressing rooms. There was a great fuss, but family considerations prevented an exposure in the press.

Making Magnificent Library. The large collection of Bibles and objects illustrating the Bible donated by Mr. S. Brainard Pratt to the Congregational Library is still being increased by his efforts. The library is steadily becoming enriched by books, manuscripts and documents of importance.