

NEBRASKA NOTES

PARK CANNOT SEE STRIKE.

Thinks Idea Preposterous — Strike Would Hurt Public.

OMAHA—General Superintendent Park of the Union Pacific, discussing the labor difficulties on the Southern Pacific said:

"I know the firemen on the Union Pacific and they are undoubtedly as loyal to their organization as any men can be. At the same time they recently made an agreement on the wage question with the company for two years and they not having any grievance makes it preposterous to think that they would take part in an affair that does not concern them."

"I can understand how the strike on the Southern Pacific might extend to its immediate connections at the seat of trouble, but I cannot figure out how it could reach the Union Pacific lines. I know that none of the organizations here, or along the lines, favor such extension of the strike. The public would be bitterly opposed to it, as the inconvenience and burden would fall heavily upon the people, and I do not believe our men would bring this inconvenience about just to help the firemen in Texas."

Mr. Park says the coal situation is now in good shape and at all the towns on the line there is a fair supply of fuel. The company is hurrying coal to all points and there cannot be a shortage unless there should be a strike, followed by severe weather. In that event it is hard to say what the result might be.

OVER THE STATE.

Geneva's new library has been opened to the public.

Joseph F. Tinkler, the young man who was drowned in Cut-off lake near Omaha, resided in Beatrice for many years before going to Omaha. He was a graduate of the Beatrice high school.

The Beatrice fire department has closed a contract with Miss Gilbert of New York to give a home talent play there the latter part of January for the benefit of the firemen's monument fund.

Business men of Humboldt report the holiday business unusually good, with the possible exception of heavy winter goods, for which the demand was not strong owing to the mild weather.

The seniors of the Fremont high school this year will be required to prepare orations whether or not the school board decides to require them to appear before an audience at the theater when the annual graduating exercises are held.

An assault and robbery occurred at Holdrege, in which William Thompson was beaten over the head with a whisky bottle and robbed of about \$170 by a man named Harvey Patrick. The victim of the assault is under the doctor's care, while Patrick is still at large.

Though the last in the list of counties, York is the first to make its annual report to the state treasurer. County Treasurer R. R. Copley sent in his report, showing he had collected during the year state taxes to the amount of \$40,386.36, of which \$5,084.08 was sent along with the report.

The Missouri river is fast cutting away the farm lands in the vicinity of Minersville and it is now so near the Burlington railway tracks and the station that surveyors were sent down there to ascertain how far back the tracks, station and stock yards will have to be moved to be safe from the inroads of this ever-changing body of water.

The horse thieves who are operating in this vicinity, says a Norfolk dispatch, have again shown open defiance towards the recently organized Anti-Horse Thieves association and last night stole another team. The victim is a farmer south of Norfolk near the Stanton county line, named Best. The association has been unable to trace any of the many thefts and it will go hard with the first culprit who comes into their hands.

At its joint session the old banking board, consisting of Treasurer Mortensen, Attorney General Brown and Auditor Searle, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved; that it is the sense of this board that we appreciate the faithful and efficient services of its secretary, Edward Royse, his assistants, and the several state bank examiners during the past two years. We recognize their fidelity at all times to the interests of the state and the public."

The appointment of a receiver for the Standard Beet Sugar company was a surprise to people at Fremont, who are familiar with the situation. The company has been having a big run this season. The beets have been of a high quality, the tonnage per acre above the average, and it was hoped that they would be able to get on their feet again. People who have raised beets were figuring on contracts for next season and the prospects were good for an increased acreage over last year.

While local freight No. 28 was doing its switching at Schuyler, on the south side tracks, a box car was thrown from the track and ran into the Schuyler house, tearing the northwest corner completely away.

Dr. J. A. Peters of the firm of Hamilton & Peters, Springfield, was found unconscious on the street at a late hour the other night. He was taken to the hospital, in which he is interested. He has been conscious most of the time but is unable to give any information as to how he was hurt.

A horse thief, captured at Rogers, gives the name of G. W. Gabbhart of Whitesville, Mo. He stole a team of horses near Madison, from a man named Bash, by whom he was formerly employed. He confessed on being arrested.

Mrs. Lillie, pardoned by Governor Mickey said in learning of her pardon: "I do regret having to give up the companionship of as kind and good a woman as ever lived, that of Mother Beemer, the wife of the warden. That is the only pang I have in leaving here."

NO OVERCOATS IN ALASKA.

Army Officer Says It is Not Safe to Wear Them There.

"You do not find anyone wearing overcoats in Alaska, even in the winter," said Maj. F. M. M. Beall, recently returned from that territory.

"The principal thing to be careful about is keeping the head, hands and feet warm. In that part of Alaska where I have been the only land transportation is by dog sleds and to follow them one has to drop into a dog trot beside the sled.

"An ordinary suit is plenty thick enough to keep you warm and an overcoat is dangerous in that temperature. Trotting alongside a sled wearing an overcoat would make you perspire and the bitter cold would freeze the perspiration.

"The men there wear a fur cap that covers every part of the head and face except the eyes and there is only a little peep-hole for them. Wool-lined mitts are worn on the hands and moccasins with woolen stockings on the feet."

Maj. Beall has been three years in Alaska, commanding Fort Gibbon, the garrison consisting of two companies of the Third United States Infantry. He is now on leave of absence.

"Fort Gibbon is 900 miles up the Yukon river and 75 miles south of the

THEN THEY PASSED ON.

Lurid Pun Marked End of Conversation Between Poets.

"My son," asked the aged Virgil, as they passed to rest in a sunshiny spot in order to avoid meeting so many shades, "my son, looking back over what you have beheld since coming to this place, which do you consider is the worst canto you have seen?"

"Number nine and a half, series B. Dat's de sausage," answered Dante without hesitation.

"The sausage?" inquired Virgil.

"I mean de wurst," hastily corrected the poet.

"And why, my son?" further asked his guide.

"Well, dat's where de ghost of Bill de barkeep wouldn't stand me off fer a couple o' drinks. He said me face was dead, an' I can't owe dat house anytin'!" But wot's dat place over dere, where dey make so much noise? Reminds me of de boiler shops back of Laaffery's cally."

"That," explained Virgil, "is called the three L resort."

"De wot?" gasped Dante in short meter.

"The three L's; it stands for the Lurid Liar's Lair. All liars are put to work here for a season," said Virg.

"Wot dey doin'?"

"Forgin' lies," answered Virgil, and

HE WINS CHERISHED TOGA.

SIMON GUGGENHEIM TO BE SENATOR FROM COLORADO.

After Wait of Ten Years and Expenditure of Over \$1,000,000 Smelter Millionaire Will Enter National Congress.

Ten years of patient work, coupled with the expenditure of a sum not less than \$1,000,000 and perhaps a great deal more, will result in the gratification of the ambition of Multimillionaire Simon Guggenheim. The state legislature will elect him United States senator to succeed Thomas M. Patterson.

His election is absolutely assured, notwithstanding the grumbling of some of the other candidates and the absence of President Roosevelt's endorsement. Guggenheim is spoken of by his enemies as the "smelter trust senator," but his friends call him the savior of the party. Eleven years ago, when he came here, the party was in bad shape. Every county committee in the state has received his aid. It is expected that every Republican county newspaper will print editorials justifying Guggenheim's election.

Richard Broad, Guggenheim's manager, has taken extraordinary precautions to prevent any senatorial investigation of the huge expenditure. Mr. Broad is a great sportsman, and it is said he often has made wagers that some candidate he wanted elected would not be elected, giving odds of several hundred to one. He always lost such wagers, which were invariably in connection with the election of some member of the legislature.

Former Senator Wolcott was the most formidable foe with which Guggenheim had to contend, and his death opened up the way for Guggenheim to the senate.

Guggenheim never makes political speeches except by proxy. He never gives interviews on anything except mining or Colorado's great future. His political opinions are an enigma so far as the public is concerned. He and his manager have devoted their entire attention for years to the legislative ticket.

Last year he gave to the state school of mines Guggenheim hall, costing \$50,000. He always gives a new boys' Christmas dinner. These, with his contributions, are the sum total of his claims on the toga. His friends, when asked why he should be chosen answered, "Why, he saved the party in Colorado."

Guggenheim is 39 years old. He came to Colorado in 1889, but it was not until 11 years ago that he moved from Pueblo to Denver and began laying his wires for the senate.

In 1898 Guggenheim was nominated for governor of Colorado by the silver Republicans. He also had the endorsement of the People's party, but he declined, although he would have been elected. He made an effort to become a congressman, but the senate was the prize he always has coveted.

Guggenheim is one of seven brothers known as M. Guggenheim's Sons. They dominate the smelting business of the country and practically control its silver output and a considerable portion of the copper production. They own the Guggenheim Exploration company, which has developed immense mining properties in Mexico and the far west, and which has



Simon Guggenheim. (Next United States Senator From Colorado.)

a vast enterprise now under way for making the mineral wealth of Alaska accessible.

Simon Guggenheim has been the western representative of the family for nearly a dozen years. He has a knowledge of the smelting business and is regarded as one of the ablest mining experts in the country. So enormously has the wealth of the family multiplied in recent years that men familiar with the facts hesitate to say any figure, fearing to expose themselves to a charge of exaggeration. They assert that the combined wealth of the seven brothers runs into the hundreds of millions.

The coming senator is next to the youngest of the seven brothers. He was born in Philadelphia December 29, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and graduated from his high school, and was then sent abroad by his father to pick up a knowledge of foreign languages and the business methods of different European countries. Mr. Guggenheim reads, writes and speaks fluently French, Spanish and German.

SUCCEEDS SIR MORTIMER DURAND.



James Bryce has accepted the appointment of British ambassador to the United States in succession to Sir Mortimer Durand. It is understood that Mr. Bryce's appointment will not take effect until the reassembling of parliament in February.

arctic circle," he said, "and the river is frozen up most of the year. In that time dog sleds are used, but when the river opens steamers come up frequently. Sometimes the rough characters traveling around the country take possession of a river steamer and it's part of our work to restore order and recapture the steamer."

"The chief work of the soldiers at Fort Gibbon is to keep the telegraph lines going."

Too Rapid Growth.

The minister's six-year-old son is of a very critical, literal turn of mind, and his father's sermons sometimes puzzle him sorely. He regards his father as the embodiment of truth and wisdom, but he has difficulty in harmonizing the dominie's pulpit utterances with the world as it really is. His parents encourage him to express his opinions, and clear up his doubts as much as possible. So one Sunday at dinner, after a long period of thought, they were not surprised when he said gravely: "Papa, you said one thing in your sermon to-day that I don't think is so at all."

"Well, what's that, my boy?" asked the clergyman.

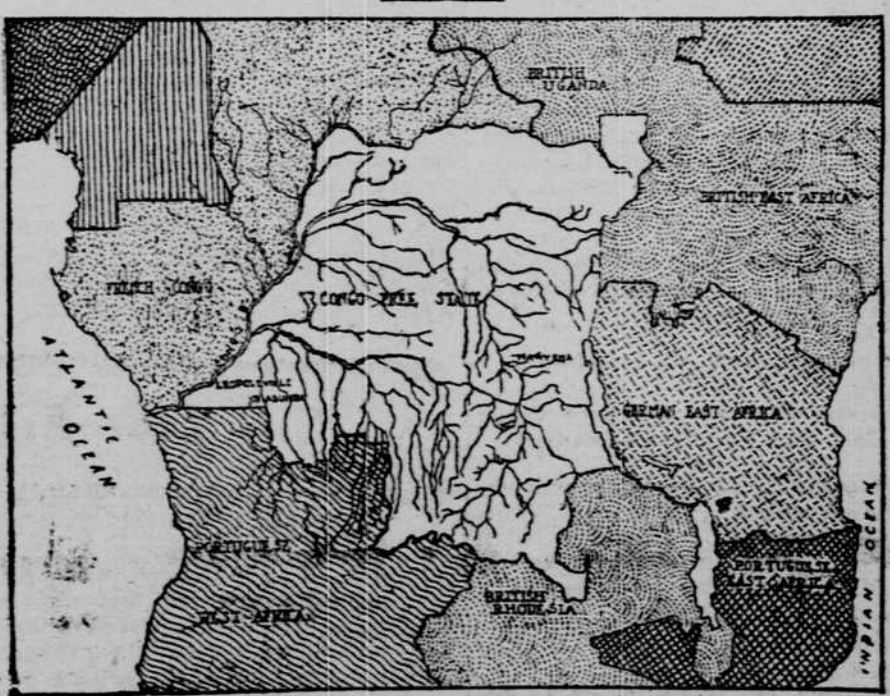
"Why, papa, you said 'the boy of to-day is the man of to-morrow.' That's too soon."

Honest.

Guest—Waiter, what do you mean by this? You bring me the fish first and the soup after.

Waiter (confidentially)—To tell you the truth, sir, the fish would not keep any longer.—Translated for Transatlantic Tales from Fliegende Blätter.

CONGO FREE STATE TERRITORY.



This is the territory over which such a fierce dispute is raging over the conduct of the government and the demand that a concert of Europe intervene in the alleged interest of humanity.

Spices and Indigestion.

Although the use of spices for the purpose of heightening the flavor of food is almost universal, it is generally recognized that their influence on digestion is detrimental. Some experiments recently carried out tend to prove that while spices stimulate the motor functions of the stomach, they progressively impair the secretory functions, and in the long run inhibit the production of hydrochloric acid. On the whole, therefore, the ingestion of spices hinders rather than acceler-

ates digestion, though an exception may be made in respect of persons in whom slowness of digestion is due to a deficiency of muscular activity on the part of the stomach, and also possibly of the victims of hyperacidity.

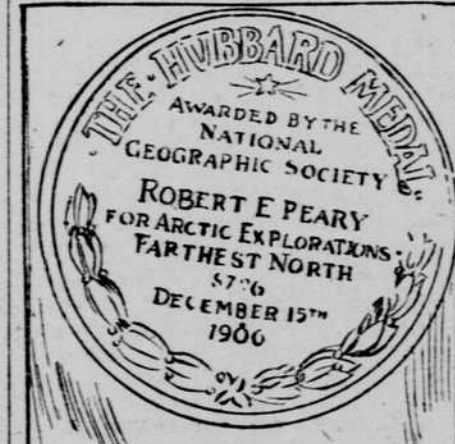
Ill-Managed Applause.

"The applause in this theater doesn't seem to be an loud and spon-taneous as it used to," said the the- atrical star. "Is the audience cold?" "No," answered the manager; "we have had to employ some new and unexperienced singers."

Medal for Commander Peary.

Presented by Roosevelt in Behalf of Geographic Society.

Washington.—The president at the annual dinner of the National Geographic society the other night pre-



Reverse Sides of Peary Medal.

sented to Commander Robert E. Peary, on behalf of the society, a gold medal awarded to the Arctic explorer in recognition of his feat in reaching the farthest north. The dinner was attended by a distinguished company, including members of the cabinet, ambassadors and their wives and many scientists, and the spirit of the evening was one of felicitation over the recent exploits of American explorers.

RAILROAD UP THE ALPS.

Stupendous Scheme Planned By a Swiss Syndicate.

A serious scheme to build a railway almost to the summit of Mont Blanc range has been prepared by a Swiss syndicate, and has received the approval of the French government. The projected railway will provide "the greatest thrill on earth," taking passengers to the roof of Europe.

The syndicate which has obtained the concession is at present completing an aerial line to the summit of the Wetterhorn. It now proposes to build a similar line from the valley of Chamonix to the summit of the Aiguille du Midi, a peak nearly 12,000 feet high, in the center of the Mont Blanc range.

According to the contract, an ordinary funicular railway will join the existing system at Chamonix. The double aerial cables will begin at the fine Alpine station near the Glacier des Bossons at a height of over 6,000 feet. The cost is estimated at about

notably the expedition of Commander Peary and the ascent of Mount McKinley by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of New York, who was a guest of honor, sitting next to Commander Peary.

At the tables were seated 400 guests. Willis L. Moore, of the National Geographic society, presided, and the committee assisting included Alexander Graham Bell, W. J. Boardman, Edward Everett Hale, John W. Foster, Arnold Hague, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Gen. William Crozier and John B. Henderson, Jr.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

London.—Right Hon. James Bryce, who will succeed Sir Mortimer Durand as British ambassador to the United States, is at present chief secretary for Ireland in the Campbell-Bannerman cabinet, and is the distinguished author of "The American Commonwealth." Since 1885 he has represented Aberdeen in parliament, and among the offices that he has held are those of under secretary for foreign affairs, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and president of the board of trade. Mr. Bryce is a member of the Royal society and of various foreign academies, and has received honorary degrees from many institutions of learning. Born in 1838, he was educated in the University of Glasgow and Trinity college, Oxford, and was made a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1867. For a time he was regius professor of civil law at Oxford university.

Putting It Gently.

Bishop Richardson will be much obliged if anyone can tell him if he has lent him the Primus copy of "Mason's Historic Martyrs of the Primitive Church" instead of his own.—Scottish Chronicle.

Nervousness Increasing

Rich and Poor Are Alike Afflicted in The.e Strenuous Times--Excessive Worry the Most Common Cause of Breakdown.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

The prevalence of nervous disease cannot be ignored by anyone who is familiar with social conditions in America. Both women and men are sufferers from a malady that creeps on them stealthily and pounces on its victims as a beast springs from ambush. The nervous patient apparently breaks down suddenly, but in reality the disease has been making its gradual approach with steps so slow and symptoms so slight that they have been unnoticed by family and friends, and have often escaped the vigilant eye of the physician.

It is no longer an extraordinary occurrence in life to be obliged to spend a period of retirement at a rest cure or a sanitarium, and the people who require treatment for nerves are of no class or special degree of culture.

They include men of brilliant ability, famous at the bar, on the bench and in the pulpit; women of fashion and aristocratic breeding at one end of the scale, and at the other they include number hard-working laborers, toiling at a grinding and monotonous task for a small daily wage, and the wives of farmers and workmen to whom the excitement of the social whirl are unknown.

Among the victims of nervous disease are those who can afford to pay princely sums for medical skill and professional nursing. In the retreat to which they go they are encompassed with gentle ministrations and receive constant and sedulous care. When the pendulum swings the other way and it is in the home of decent poverty that nervousness binds a sufferer in chains there are pitiful instances of distress because of the lack of money. A few months ago an honest man, earning a regular but small income, knocked in vain at the doors of a dozen institutions. He was willing and anxious to pay a sum in accordance with his means for the relief of his suffering wife, but there was not a hospital open to one like her.

Of course, there are state asylums and hospitals to which people are consigned, and where they may receive scientific treatment without cost to themselves, but there are thousands of self-respecting and independent families living on small incomes who would rather see their dear ones in the grave than in a public and charitable institution.

What are the causes that explain the increase of nervous disease? They are not far to seek. A common and frequent beginning of nervousness is excessive worry. When anyone is under a continual strain, no matter what its nature, there is injury to the physical and mental fabric to an extent that means mischief in due time.

Doubtless, most of us worry too much over trifles. Little things vex our souls and harass our patience. Larger things dwell upon our strength, too, and the burden grows greater than we can lift or carry. A good deal of worry would be prevented could we gain our own consent to live in the present and dismiss undue anxiety about the future. It is not today that wears us out half so often as it is to-morrow. We are afraid that the horse will take fire or the children have scarlet fever or whooping cough, or the money prove insufficient for the demands upon it, or that a lad may lose his situation, or a girl be unable to get through college. We spend an enormous amount of our capital stock of wholesome vigor in worrying about possible accidents and casualties, and we drift into a state of chronic morbidness or melancholy, after which comes the deluge.

The attempt to do too many things at once or to do a single thing too well and with too much painstaking is another prolific source of nervousness. Overwork is responsible for countless ills. We might almost call overwork a national sin. The temptation to it is in the air we breathe. Idleness is everywhere regarded as a deep disgrace, for we have inherited a strenuous drop of blood from those who earliest sought these shores.

To keep the balance even between work and play is difficult for the majority. Any effort to reduce the hours of a working day so that there shall be space left for amusement and recreation, as well as for healthful sleep, is a movement in the right direction. It ought not to be forgotten that the men and women who work hardest and are most frequently spendthrifts of vitality are not those at the bottom of the ladder, but those at the top. The man who works with his brain is more likely to drain his vitality by continued overwork than the man who digs a trench or wields a hammer.

Pretty Bonnet for Little Girl



This very pretty little bonnet may be made in silk, velvet, or fine cloth; the latter is especially nice, as there are often pieces left from making the coat that will come in just the thing for the bonnet. The head-band of our model is covered with lace, but it might be embroidered, or be of velvet. The edge of crown is gathered and sewn to this head-band, which must be lined with silk. A small tip of ostrich feather is sewn at each side, and ribbon is sewn to each end of head-band to fasten it by.