

Lincoln Letter

Current Gossip from the STATE CAPITAL Legislative and Otherwise

Sheldon estimated the receipts of fees by the various offices as follows: Governor, \$170; auditor, \$210,000; secretary of state, \$65,000; land commissioner, \$10,000; banking department, \$30,000; food commissioner, \$5,000; board of irrigation, \$500; oil department, \$19,000; board of commerce, \$19,000; national aid for the soldiers' homes, \$72,000; interest on deposits, \$16,700; convict labor, \$68,000; back taxes, \$100,000; a total receipt, including the general fund levy, of \$3,476,370.

Prospects for a good state fair this year are looking up and the indications are the exhibits of live stock and other features which will go to make a good fair will be far in excess in number and quality of previous years. Just at this time Secretary Mellor has been notified that space has been asked for 25 pens of hogs when the accommodations will take care of only 442. A feature which will be added this year is the contest for a prize for the best Shorthorn milker.

State Superintendent McBrien went to Grand Island, where he takes part in an entertainment given in honor of Superintendent R. J. Barr of the Grand Island schools, who has served in this capacity for twenty-five years. No other school teacher in Nebraska has ever held onto a job that long.

Judge A. M. Post, the referee appointed by the Nebraska supreme court to take testimony on the alleged lumber trust, made his report. He finds that the Nebraska Lumber Dealers' association, as now maintained, is not contrary to the state trust laws. The investigation made by the referee covered a period of several months, in which practically all the lumber dealers of the state were made defendants. If the supreme court sustains the referee it means the dismissal of the suits.

Grain dealers of the state doing business along the line of the Missouri Pacific railway for some months past have experienced considerable trouble in getting cars in which to ship their grain. Some elevators have been able to secure but one or two cars in an entire month. The grain men doing business on the line of that road, in this state, met to organize and do what they could towards getting after the railroad.

The corps of janitors at the state capitol have been busily occupied in moving the property of the various state officials who have been assigned new quarters by the state board of public lands and buildings. Oil Inspector Church was the first man to change his office quarters. The bureau of labor has so far refused to comply with the edict that it move from the first to the third floor. Its officers declare that they mean to secure legal advice before they give up the room occupied for twenty years.

Governor Sheldon has finished his work on the bills passed by the legislature and out of the various appropriation bills he cut a total of \$249,411. This leaves the total appropriations of the legislature \$3,241,780.90. The cuts made by the governor were as follows: Wolf bounty, \$35,000; deficiency wolf bounty, \$22,411; a deficiency on the deficiency, \$2,000; for a wing to be built at the Kearney Normal school, \$85,000; for a new building at the Beatrice Institute for Feeble Minded, \$20,000; for Yukon-Alaskan exposition, \$15,000; for a gymnasium for the Institute for Deaf and Dumb at Omaha, \$30,000; for an engine and boiler at the Peru Normal school, \$5,000; for a building at the Grand Island Soldiers' Home, \$25,000. All the other appropriation bills that passed were signed.

Nebraska has a pure food law at last. After all sorts of amendments had been made, they were all overturned and the bill made even more drastic and sweeping than the national law. Nearly twenty years ago United States Senator Paddock championed a pure food law in the U. S. senate, but, as he then thought, without avail. It was the seed that was sown then that has slowly grown and is just now bearing fruit, not only nationally, but in his own state and in many others.

Attorney General Thompson has recommended to County Attorney Roach of North Platte, Lincoln county, that he begin prosecution of the Union Pacific Railroad company for violation of the 2-cent passenger fare law. County Attorney Roach complained to the attorney general that the Union Pacific continues to charge at the rate of 3 cents per mile for tickets between North Platte and Sidney, notwithstanding both cities are in Nebraska.

An incident of the waiting and worrying over the governor's action on the appropriation of the Kearney Normal school was the meeting of the State Normal board at the office of the state superintendent. The board convened to discuss cutting down their plans for a \$100,000 building to an \$85,000 building, as that was the way the bill read when it passed the legislature. Suddenly the board remembered that the governor had taken no action, so proceedings were stopped for the time being.

United States Senator Burkett is going to be the busiest man in seven states during the next two months and a great bunch of high school graduates are going to have an opportunity to hear the senior senator tell them things in commencement day addresses. Beginning at Waverly, May 17; he will speak as follows: For May, Chester, 20; Ewing, 22; Gordon, 23; Alliance, 24; Gothenburg, 25; Juniata, 27; Arapahoe, 28; Superior, 29; Table Rock, 30; Central City, 31; June 1, at Aurora; Beatrice, 7; Beaver Crossing, 8; Hebron, 10; Red Cloud.

The legislature passed a total of 231 bills, of which ninety-six were senate bills and 135 were house bills. Governor Sheldon signed 204 bills and vetoed fifteen. Two bills became laws without his action. Of the bills vetoed eleven were house bills and four senate bills.

Following are the reasons assigned for the vetoes of the governor: H. R. 112—Appropriating \$85,000 to erect two wings to the Kearney Normal school. In vetoing this bill the governor says: "The appropriations for the coming biennium must be kept safely within the state's income. In my judgment the necessities of this institution and the present condition of our finances do not warrant this expenditure."

For the same reason the governor has vetoed H. R. 190, 381, 478 and 491. In vetoing H. R. 385, amending the banking law, the governor says: "The section of the statutes which section 3 of this act would amend has already been similarly amended by H. R. 105. Many of the country banks do not fill the requirements of section 8 of this act. It does not exempt banks now doing business under their present charters. In my judgment an act like this which would probably disturb these banks greatly, should not be passed by the emergency clause."

H. R. 534, the deficiency claims bill, was approved, with the exception of the following items: Bounty on wild animals, unpaid claims Nos. 35,638 to 36,360, inclusive, and Nos. 556 to 3,644, inclusive, as recorded in the auditor's record, \$22,411.50, and estimated deficiencies for the payment of animal bounties, \$2,000.

In vetoing S. F. 266, by Burns of Lancaster, a bill for the appointment of a board of examiners of plumbers for the city of Lincoln, the governor says: "This bill is amendatory. The original act as passed in 1891 (session laws 1901, chapter xxi, page 221-226) under the title thereof the enactment was restricted to cities having a population of more than 50,000. In 1903 the legislature attempted to amend section 1, so as to make this act apply to cities having a population of more than 40,000, but the title of the amendatory act referred alone to section 1 of the original title so as to apply to cities having less than 50,000 inhabitants. The amendment of 1903, making the act applicable to cities having more than 40,000 inhabitants, was not within the title of the original act, which referred alone to cities having more than 50,000 inhabitants. The amendment of 1903, therefore, was not within the title of the original act and is unconstitutional. This void provision is a part of the act as it appears in chapter xiv, article 3, compiled statutes of 1903. This S. F. 266 conflicts with the constitution and cannot be approved. Besides, the repealing clause in S. F. 266 is a general one, purporting to repeal all conflicting provisions in existing statutes. This form of repealing clause in an amendatory act does not meet the requirements of that part of the constitution which declares that the section or sections so amended must in express term be repealed."

Within a few days the offices in the state house, with the exception of those occupied by state officers, will all be changed and it will take a directory for any one to find any one. The State Board of Public Lands and Buildings met Wednesday and allotted new rooms, it being necessary in the opinion of the board to change practically every office to make room for the State Railway commission, which is the only addition to the present number of offices in the state house. It fell to the lot of Chairman Eaton and Secretary Junkin to carry around the move out notices and some of the language used by those to be ejected from pleasant quarters was unique and entirely original. Offices were allotted as follows:

The oil office moves from the first floor to the lieutenant governor's room on the second floor.

The state veterinarian will office with the State Board of Chiropractors on the third floor. This office has been on the second floor.

The labor bureau, which for years has been on the first floor, moves to the house engrossing room on the third floor.

The Agricultural society moves from the first floor in the north center of the building to the labor bureau room.

The game warden moves from the second floor to the senate judiciary committee room on the third floor.

The irrigation board moves from the north center of the building to the senate enrolling room on the third floor.

The State Railway commission takes the rooms now occupied by the State Board of Irrigation and the Agricultural society.

The Supreme Court commission takes the two rooms of the secretary of the senate and when it wants it will use the senate chamber.

The state superintendent takes on the room vacated by the oil office and makes it a part of his already large office rooms.

The Beatrice Times hopes the time will come before many years when the state will feel warranted in giving its capitol an extensive overhauling and improving. It is a very commonplace building in comparison with the one in Iowa, and rather of a discredit to a state that has grown in wealth like Nebraska has during the past ten years. People should not take the narrow view that rebuilding and improving the state house will help Lincoln chiefly. It belongs to Nebraska.

The child labor law, H. R. No. 9, by H. T. Clark, Jr., which is now a law, having been approved by Governor Sheldon, places Nebraska second in the rank of states in child labor legislation. The Nebraska law recognizes the night school in the matter of educational qualifications required of children, but the law of Massachusetts does not and is therefore ranked first. The Nebraska law does not permit a child under fourteen years of age to be employed in certain designated employments during the hours of school.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES FOR THE BUSY MAN

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK TOLD IN CONDENSED FORM.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

Complete Review of Happenings of Greatest Interest from All Parts of the Globe—Latest Home and Foreign Items.

Hopelessly divided—seven for a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and five for acquittal on the ground of insanity—the jury which since the 23d of last January had been trying Harry K. Thaw, reported after 47 hours and eight minutes of deliberation, that it could not possibly agree upon a verdict and were discharged. Thaw was remanded to jail to await his second trial, which is not likely to begin before autumn.

The Honduran forces who have been besieged in Amapala by the Nicaraguans capitulated unconditionally to the enemy. President Bonilla took refuge on board the American cruiser Chicago, and he will not be permitted to disembark on Central American soil. The war is considered over.

William T. Stead, of London, told an audience at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute about his peace pilgrimage plan and was showered with money to help pay the expenses.

President Roosevelt delivered the address at the unveiling, in the Arlington National cemetery, of a shaft to the memory of the Rough Riders.

Dr. Samuel S. Guy, former coroner of Queens county, New York, was held to await the action of the grand jury following a coroner's inquest into the death of his wife, who was shot and killed on the night of April 8.

Allen L. Shirley, son of J. C. Shirley, of Lakeside, Ill., who disappeared from home April 4, was found in Kansas City, and a man said to be Henry E. Davey was arrested for kidnaping him.

Alexander Necula, 29 years of age, was shot and killed, and Mary Canzanno, 25 years old, mortally wounded by John Canzanno, the woman's husband, in a boarding house at Cleveland, O., where Canzanno is said to have found the couple. Canzanno escaped.

Engineer John Murphy was fatally injured by a collision between a passenger train and a switch engine near Posen, Mich.

Mrs. Belle Dauron, who shot and killed her husband, John Dauron, on July 24, 1906, was acquitted of murder at Pittsburg, Kan. She pleaded self-defense.

Fourteen miners were smothered to death in a fire in a mine at Elore, Mexico.

Wildwood, the suburban residence of C. D. Garnett, vice president of the Garnett, Allen & Grubb Paper company of St. Louis, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Striking teamsters in South Boston grew riotous and were charged by the police.

The Belgian cabinet, being unable to command a majority in the chamber of deputies, resigned.

Joseph H. Choate heads the list of delegates to The Hague peace conference named by President Roosevelt.

Immediately after adjourning, the Texas legislature was reconvened in extra session to consider certain legislation demanded by Gov. Campbell.

Brazil's squadron that is to take part in the opening of the Jamestown exposition sailed from Pernambuco.

It is announced that Felix Motl of Bavaria has received a tempting offer from Heinrich Conried to conduct the orchestra of the Metropolitan opera house, New York.

King Charles of Portugal, when he visits Brazil next year, will leave Lisbon on the first ship of the new Portuguese line to Rio Janeiro, which on that occasion will make its maiden voyage.

Men, women and children jumped from third-story windows to escape death in a fire in a tenement building at 1832 Columbus road, N. W., Cleveland. There were no fatalities.

Mrs. M. Adella Craidwiles, said to be a rich Chicago resident, reported to the New York police that she had been robbed of jewels worth \$2,300 which she had left in her room at the Hotel Albert.

Fifteen hundred wood-workers went on strike at Dubuque, Iowa. They ask a nine-hour day and increased wages.

A blizzard lasting five days crippled traffic at Houghton, Mich.

The answer of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers and other individual defendants and about 40 of the defendant corporations to the government's ouster suit was filed at St. Louis. It consisted of a general denial of all the charges.

Fire destroyed a building in Chicago occupied by Hollister Bros., printers, and others, the loss being about \$310,000.

President Roosevelt ended a long contest by appointing Oscar P. Hundley United States judge for the Northern district of Alabama.

The Union of Russian People planned an attack on the Jews at Russian Easter time, April 28, and thousands of Jewish families left the country.

A silk merger in Pennsylvania is announced with a capital of \$22,000,000, the American Silk Manufacturing company of New York taking over rival plants.

John A. Kebler, general manager of the coal department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, died suddenly of ptomaine poisoning at Trinidad, Col.

President Roosevelt issued an order which assures to all civilian employees of the war department Saturday half-holidays in the months of July, August and September.

L. J. Stevenson, general manager of the Commercial Credit company of Grand Rapids, Mich., was crushed to death in an elevator.

Major Edmond Mallet, for 40 years employed in the government service, during the last 17 of which he occupied the position of chief of the land division of the general land office, died at Washington, aged 65 years.

Fifteen persons were killed in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific near Chisleau, Ont. The train was derailed, five cars rolled down an embankment and caught fire and many of the victims were burned to death.

The first day's exercises at the re-dedication of the enlarged Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg closed with the announcement of prize winners in the international art exhibition. They were Gaston La Touche, France; Thomas Eakins, Philadelphia, and Olga de Bauzanska, France. Notable foreigners and Americans delivered addresses during the day.

Congressman G. K. Favrot of Louisiana, who killed Dr. R. H. Aldrich, was set free, the grand jury refusing to indict him.

The Catholic Hierarchy of America appointed a committee to secure a more accurate census of the Catholics in this country.

According to a letter received from Puerto Cortez, the president of Salvador was sending 20,000 men against Nicaragua to renew the combat.

A mail package apparently containing dynamite exploded while it was being stamped in the St. Louis post office, maiming the stamping clerk.

After poisoning her two-year-old baby, Mrs. Clarissa Gold, of Memphis, Tenn., aged 22 years, attempted suicide by swallowing a portion of the same drug.

Mrs. A. D. Blomeyer of Cape Girardeau, Mo., was found dead and her husband unconscious.

Brig. Gen. Walter D. Duggan was retired on account of age and Col. Charles B. Hall promoted to be brigadier general.

E. B. Montgomery, his ten-year-old son and Rolly Hall, all mine workers, were fatally injured by an explosion of powder at Beattyville, Ky.

The death is announced of Prince Golytsin, a former viceroy of the Caucasus. He was associated with Gen. Alkhanoff in the ruthless measures employed last year in putting down agitation in the Kutais district.

Students at the University of Michigan organized a club to boom Secretary Taft for the presidency.

Emile Benoit, a well-known banker of Paris, was shot and killed in the office of a financial newspaper of which he was the editor by a discontented customer.

Two hundred persons were drowned in floods in Turkey.

James H. Brayton, a Chicago school principal, committed suicide by shooting, because of ill health.

Ten men were saved from the wrecked and sinking British barkentine Trinidad near the Bahamas.

Joseph Ullman, a well-known bookmaker, went insane at San Francisco.

The corporation of Glasgow, Scotland, has accepted an invitation of the American consul here to send a deputation to Chicago for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary conditions of the packing houses and stockyards.

Suit has been filed at Jackson, Breathitt county, Ky., by the heirs of Dr. D. E. Cox, demanding \$90,000 damages from Judge James Hargis, Ed Calahan, Ashbury Spicer, John Smith and John Abner, for alleged responsibility for the assassination of Dr. Cox.

The president of Salvador renewed the Central American war, sending 20,000 men against the Nicaraguans.

Lord Cromer, the plenipotentiary of Great Britain in Egypt, resigned and Sir Eldon Gorst succeeded him.

A man who said he was sentenced to death in Georgia for murder and escaped, surrendered himself in Downey, Cal., saying he was tired of being a fugitive.

Triplets were born to Mrs. Anton Machaf of South Omaha, who already had 14 children.

Fred W. Troy, who killed his wife and mortally wounded Ralph Guin in Joplin, Mo., pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary.

Senator Foraker in a speech at Canton, O., declared his independence of dictation, defended his public course and denied any part in or knowledge of the alleged rich men's conspiracy to thwart President Roosevelt.

President L. W. Hill announced that the Great Northern would build a plant for the manufacture of cars in Superior, Wis.

Broken-hearted, as he said, over losses following the recent slump in Wall street, Samuel B. Van Sicken, a New York curb broker, shot and killed himself.

John Temple Graves, speaking at a banquet at Chattanooga in honor of W. J. Bryan, urged that Bryan nominate Roosevelt for president on the Democratic ticket.

Secretary Taft declared that Cuba was to be turned over to the Cubans as soon as possible, made recommendations as to the holding of elections and sailed for Porto Rico.

The Bank of Conception in Clyde, Mo., was ordered closed by the secretary of state.

Fifteen persons were burned to death in a fire that destroyed an apartment house in Lisbon, Portugal. Congressman Longworth came out in favor of Taft for the presidential nomination.

The New York Herald, James Gordon Bennett, its proprietor, and its advertising manager were fined \$31,000 for sending improper matter through the mails.

Seven hundred members of the union organized at Bisbee, Ariz., by the Western Federation of Miners, employed by companies which refused recognition of the union, went on strike.

A train bearing 340 political exiles left St. Petersburg for Siberia. This is the largest consignment of political prisoners sent to the far east for several months past.

Commander Eva Booth of the Salvation Army became seriously ill at Canton, O.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad and H. M. Pearce, acting freight agent, were found guilty of granting rebates by a jury at Minneapolis.

Four trainmen were killed on the Southern Pacific in California by the explosion of two locomotives.

Mrs. Mary Bechtel, aged 84 years, and her son Charles, aged 42 years, were burned to death in their home in Philadelphia.

The Akron Printing and Paper company went into bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to \$30,000 and assets the same.

The crew of naval barge No. 1 which went adrift in a storm, were rescued by the steamer Professor Woermann.

Directors of the Provident Securities and Banking company of Boston are accused by the receivers of having squandered \$200,000 of its money.

Annie Adair of Triumph, Ill., is dead from swallowing muriatic acid, which she mistook for a sleeping medicine.

Richard Croker is in exceedingly poor health, according to John Fox, a Tammany leader, who has just returned to New York from England.

With a bullet in her brain Mabel Guy, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Guy of Middleton, N. Y., walked a mile to Thrall hospital for treatment. She may recover.

The United Engineers' society opened its new home in New York for the erection of which Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,500,000.

The Lincoln Savings and Trust company of Philadelphia was closed because its capital was impaired.

It is said that the death of the late Congressman Galusha A. Grow was hastened by a gang of New York swindlers, who levied blackmail upon him, using a woman as their willing tool.

One person was killed and about 15 injured in a wreck on the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain railroad near Hardwick, Vt.

Gen. Lawrence S. Baker, who was a well-known confederate commander, died at Suffolk, Va.

Edgar Combe, son of the ex-premier of France, died of appendicitis.

Following his indictment on the charge of using the mails to defraud, returned by the federal grand jury, H. H. Tucker, Jr., of Cherryvale, Kan., secretary and promoter of the Uncle Sam Oil company, who was arrested in Kansas City, was arraigned in the United States district court at Topeka and held in \$15,000 bail.

Dunbar hall at Phillips-Exeter academy, Exeter, N. H., was destroyed by fire and a number of students had narrow escapes.

According to a decision reached by the interstate commerce commission E. H. Harriman will be made to appear in a United States circuit court in the state of New York in answer to proceedings to be instituted to compel him to reply to certain questions which he refused to answer when he was on the stand at the recent hearing by the commission in New York.

A sneak thief took \$1,700 from the paying teller's cage in the State National bank, St. Louis, and escaped.

The plant of the Amsterdam (N. Y.) Broom company, the largest independent brush and broom concern in the country, was completely destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000. William Sullivan, fireman, was killed by a falling wall.

The Memphis Jockey club was indicted for permitting betting at its track.

The freight steamer Sagamore, plying between Oyster Bay, L. I., and Fort Chester, N. Y., went ashore on the rocks near the entrance of Port Chester harbor. The crew of ten was saved.

Mrs. T. H. Ismay, widow of the founder of the White Star Steamship line and mother of Joseph Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile Marine company, died in London.

One of the large buildings in the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, containing the saw mill, joiner shop and pattern shop, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Officers at the yard estimated the loss at between \$70,000 and \$100,000.

HARMONY SOCIETY.

COMMUNISTIC SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA TO DISBAND.

Interesting Life of Over a Century Which Has Been Enjoyed by the Community Founded by Rapp.

There is now being enacted in the courts of Pennsylvania the closing chapters in the history of the old Economy religious communistic settlement, which has maintained an existence for over a century, but which is now more likely to eschew to the state owing to litigation which has arisen.

The story of the Harmony society, or Economites, as they have been called, is an interesting one. Its founder was a man named Rapp who came to this country early last century. It was in 1787 that he began forming the nucleus of what afterward became the social community he established. Born and raised in Iptingen, Wurtemberg, he began to preach to his neighbors and friends on Sunday afternoons, believing as he did that the churches were not fulfilling their mission. So large did his Sunday audiences become that the clergy resented Rapp's intrusion. The founder and his adherents were arrested, and, naturally, immediately they increased in numbers.

Then, in 1803, he turned his face to the new world. The next year 600 persons followed him to this country, half of them landing in Baltimore and the second party going to Philadelphia. There was a third party of about 300, but they listened to the pleadings of one of Rapp's lieutenants and deserted the founder, forming a community by themselves in another part of the country.

Before bringing the party to America Rapp had bought a tract of 5,000 acres about 25 miles north of Pittsburg in the Connoquessing valley. To this wild land only recently vacated by the red man the party came, and on February 15, 1805, formed among themselves the Harmony society, agreeing to throw all they owned into one common fund for the use of all.

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In those days the doctrine of celibacy was not in their article of faith. Rapp himself was married, and his son, John Rapp, took a wife about this time.

Ten years spent in the Connoquessing valley convinced the Harmonites that it was unsuited to their purposes. Consequently, in 1815, they sold the land for \$100,000, and with this money purchased 30,000 acres in Posey county, Indiana. There the town of Harmony was erected. About 150 families from Germany there joined the association. In 1824 the Rappists were again looking for new quarters, and the following year returned to Pennsylvania, the tract at Economy, on the Ohio river, about 17 miles north of Pittsburg, having been purchased. At Economy the new community appeared to flourish. The town was built by mechanics found among the society's members, and Frederick Rapp,



Old Economy Church Erected by Father Rapp in 1832.

a son of the founder, was the hand that guided this enterprise. Rapp died at the age of 90, in 1847. During the life of the founder most of the theological tenets of the Harmonites were formed. They have some features of German mysticism grafted upon a practical application of the Christian doctrine and theory.

NATION'S WATERWAYS

WILL BE UTILIZED MORE FULLY IN NEAR FUTURE.

Rivers and Railroads Should Not Be Rivals, But Mutual Helpers, Says Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell.

The national rivers and harbors congress is promulgating the gospel of waterways improvements throughout the country, and sentiment undoubtedly is growing toward more extended utilization of the rivers and old canal systems. The slogan of the organization at the present