

127 YEARS AGO.



PICTURES OF SCENES IN BOSTON AFTER PASSAGE OF PORT BILL.

our ancestors by English gentlemen of that day—who had taken such liberties with the tea cargoes, apparently untried all parties against them, and punishment for the act was loudly demanded. Lord North confidently and successfully appealed to all classes to rally to the support of the government. It was a question involving the national pride. The bill passed both houses unanimously.

The port bill was signed by the King March 31, 1774. It was received in Boston May 10, and on June 1, just 127 years ago this month, it went into effect. The day was ushered in with tolling of bells and other signs of public mourning, and throughout the colonies generally similar demonstrations were made. With the stroke of noon on that fated day Boston entered upon her period of suffering. Her fortitude had before this been severely tried. She had coped with famine, pestilence, devastating conflagrations. The blood-guiltiness of oppressors had reddened the stones of her streets and brought the shadow of sudden death to many of her thresholds. But these were minor scourges compared to the overwhelming calamity that now threatened her very existence.

For ten months the metropolis of New England was practically isolated and held in the grasp of military power. Eleven regiments of British troops were quartered in and about the town; Boston Common was white with their tents. They desecrated her houses and intruded into the holiness of her citizens, insulting, and in some cases maltreating, their helpless ones. They made night hideous with their ribaldry. In the harbor rode the hostile fleet. On every point commanding the outlets into the country were planted cannon, the men serving them acting also as guards to maintain a constant and vexatious sur-

veillance over the passers in and out. The British ministry thought to starve Boston into submission, and, believing also that the "pocket nerve" was the particularly sensitive part of the Boston Yankee's anatomy, hoped by cutting off his trading facilities to bring him to his knees.

The moment Boston's needs were known, the neighboring towns and the most distant colonies hastened to her assistance. Their sympathy took the practical form of contributions of cattle, sheep, corn, vegetables, fish and other necessities. Then came implements of war from Virginia, where Washington and Patrick Henry were raising small companies of men to go to the aid of starving Boston.

The functions of the town appear to have been attended to in spite of the presence of a hostile military force, and in no way more systematically than in the town meetings which were held in Faneuil Hall "pursuant to adjournment." Gage had forbidden the calling of these meetings except as authorized by himself; but Boston would have given up every other privilege of citizenship before she would have yielded this transcendent one. Hence by a little parliamentary device the freeholders kept the town meeting perpetually alive by continuous adjournment.

The spectacle of this town of 17,000 inhabitants in the face of a frowning military governor and his soldiers, calmly and openly gathering its citizens to pursue a prohibited civic function, and there in open assembly to concert measures designed to baffle and controvert the schemes of a powerful enemy, boldly too, yet under diplomatic forms, criticising his conduct and questioning his motives, is one that surely approaches the sublime in audacity.

Of interest to Land Purchasers in Otae and Missouri Reservations.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24.—The settlers on the Otae and Missouri Indian reservation lands in Gage county and also across the line in Kansas will be interested in the following dispatch from Washington:

The purchasers of lands in the Otae and Missouri Indian reservation in Kansas and Nebraska will be expected to make final settlement of their accounts with the government by July 1. The time, under the law, expired a year ago, but a year's grace was allowed so as to bring the matter to a final close without hardship. Some of the settlers have recently been informed that they could secure a further reduction in the price to be paid for the lands by giving their cases into the hands of certain attorneys. It is understood that a number of settlers were almost coerced into consenting to join with others in an attempt to secure further concessions. The copy of a letter purporting to have been sent by an attorney named Van Arsdale, of Cheyenne, Wyo., to settlers on the reservation was transmitted to Washington, and the department immediately wired him to know if he had written such letters. He replied that he had not and could not understand how his name was used; that he had acted as attorney for the settlers and advised them that the time for final settlement would expire on July 1, and that there would be no further grace. It is evident that settlers are being misled, and it is possible that those who fall into the snare will forfeit their lands.

REMINISCENCES OF A CYCLONE.

An Old-Fashioned Twister that Strongly Impressed a Nebraskan.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24.—Dr. W. H. McHenry of Nelson was in the city several days ago and the recent tornado at Dorchester suggested to his mind several cyclone reminiscences. One cyclone in particular had made a deep impression. "Eight or nine years ago we had an old-fashioned twister in Nelson and the freaks it performed were wonderful to behold," said he. "That cyclone was almost human in its intelligence, judging from some of the things it did. Several incidents happened which knocked out completely the Dorchester tornado story. In the north part of town there lived an invalid who had not walked a step for five years. She was asleep when the storm came on her house and directly in the path of the cyclone. Well, sir, that storm picked her up so gently that her somnolent senses were deluded into the belief that she was making a quick voyage in an airship. Her bed sailed gracefully through the air for almost a mile, the invalid smiling in her dreams. Then she was gently deposited between two straw stacks upon eight or ten feet of chaff. But that wasn't the wonderful part about it. Down in town Warren Knapp runs a soda water fountain. That cyclone whisked around his store pretty lively and in the general confusion mixed an ice cream soda, flavored it with pineapple syrup and carried it to the bedside of the invalid. By her pillow it descended with a gentle thud and she awoke to find two long straws, carefully selected from the farmer's straw pile, protruding from the glass. An hour later the invalid was rescued and taken to the home of a neighbor. The soda water glass was donated to the museum of the local High school."

MUST PAY BY JULY 1ST.

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Life Sentence for a Lad.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24.—According to decision of the supreme court, Ernest Bush, the 16-year-old boy who was convicted of murdering Silas Bailey near Benkelman on February 7, 1899, will have to serve his life sentence unless executive clemency comes to him. The chief objection raised by the defendant to the decision of the lower court was that the evidence did not justify conviction. The supreme court holds that the boy's confession was fully corroborated by other evidence.

Church Destroyed by Lightning.

NEWMAN GROVE, Neb., June 24.—Salem church, ten miles south of this city, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. The edifice was owned by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran denomination and was built ten years ago at a cost of \$4,500. All the furniture, including the pews, two organs and a \$300 oil painting, were saved. Insurance, \$2,500.

Court Denies the Motion.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24.—One of the 102 opinions filed by the supreme court was a denial of the motion of Attorney General Prout to dismiss the case of the state against the Rock Island railroad because of the judgment of the United States court, which held that the attorney general was enjoined from proceeding against the railroads to collect penalties for alleged violations of the maximum rate law.

EXPLOSION OF THAT LOCOMOTIVE

Opinion of an Old Railroad Engineer as to the Cause.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 23.—A correspondent was talking with an old-time railroad engineer here when the Columbus disaster was referred to.

"What, in your opinion, was the cause of the accident?" was asked. Without any reserve, he said: "The cause, primarily, was that the engine was poorly constructed. It was a cheap John affair and if they do not reduce the pressure on these big tubs more of them will go just as that engine did. The point is right here: The company is in need of say fifty engines. They take their specifications and go to every factory in the country to get prices. Of course they all cut the price and the quality of material and workmanship is also cut. When it comes to constructing the boiler no hand work is employed. A bush of rivets are put in the fire and heated to a temperature no one knows what. Then they are put in and given a lick and a promise by a trip hammer. Scarcely any hand work about it; all machine. As I said, they are carrying too much pressure. There is too much contraction and expansion; the boilers won't stand it. I see they talk about the water being low. That is nonsense of the most absurd sort. They were on the siding only a few moments before waiting for another train and had only got outside the mile limits when the accident occurred. Poor construction, in my opinion, is responsible for the wreck."

Hear Belstedt This Week.

The engagement with the Belstedt band for a series of concerts extending over the month of June expires on the 29th. There has been a large attendance from the first and all have been delighted with the efforts of this celebrated band. Special features are to be provided from now until the close, and increased attendance is looked for. Two concerts each day in a large pavilion spread for the purpose, with reduced price of admission to the afternoon entertainments. Hear this great musical organization while there is yet opportunity.

Two New State Banks.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22.—The State Banking board issued charters to two new state banks. One is the Bank of Merna, Merna, Custer county. It has a paid capital stock of \$10,000 and its principal incorporators are Charles E. Ford, S. K. Warrick and J. M. Kimberling. The other charter was given to the Newcastle State bank of Newcastle, Dixon county. Its paid capital stock is \$10,000 and its incorporators are Charles E. Crew, A. B. Francis, Thomas Hoy, T. J. Hoy and A. H. Marshall.

High Schools May Hire Relatives.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22.—The law passed by the last session of the legislature forbidding school directors from hiring relatives for teachers without the unanimous consent of the board has aroused considerable discussion and many inquiries have been received by State Superintendent Fowler asking for his opinion of the law. He has decided that the law applies only to rural districts and not to high schools.

Drowned in the Blue.

SEWARD, Neb., June 22.—R. Luckner, a blacksmith of Germantown, was drowned in the Blue river, three miles south of Ruby. He was swimming across the river to set some fish lines, when he was taken with cramps. Five men were on the bank, but without a boat and they made no attempt at rescue. The body was recovered.

David City Chautauqua.

DAVID CITY, Neb., June 22.—The program for the first annual session of the David City Chautauqua assembly is out. An exceptionally good list of lecturers, preachers, vocalists, elocutionists and musicians has been secured, and the grounds have been put in first class condition. The session opens June 27.

Meiklejohn Goes to Wyoming.

FULLERTON, Neb., June 22.—Former Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has gone to Wyoming to inspect copper mines in which he lately secured an interest. Mr. Meiklejohn was accompanied by Thomas C. Koch and H. E. Knapp, who had joined with him in the investment.

Secretary Hay has returned to Washington from Buffalo and resumed his duties at the state department.

Discusses State Fair Details.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22.—The State Board of Agriculture met and discussed details connected with the state fair. Arrangements were made to supply fodder and forage to owners of stock.

Lightning Strikes Church.

ST. EDWARDS, Neb., June 22.—During a storm lightning struck the German Lutheran church eight miles northeast of here and it was burned to the ground.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Cattle—There was a very light run. Packers all seemed to want a fairly liberal number of cattle and as a result the feeling was a little better on all good cattle. There were about twenty loads of beef steers included in the receipts and the market could safely be quoted stronger, particularly on the good heavyweights. Packers are not very anxious for the common stuff and the lightweights, and on that class the feeling was not so much better. In some cases the choicer bunches sold 5c or even 10c higher than yesterday, but the situation could probably best be described by calling it a good, strong market. Practically everything was sold in good season. The cow market did not show much change, but still a little better prices were obtained for the better grades of corn-fed stuff. Prices are probably a dime higher than they were Tuesday, which was the low day, so that the market is about back to where it was on Monday. The grassers have not improved as much as the cornfeds, but still they are selling a little better than they were on Tuesday.

Hogs—The fresh receipts were fairly liberal and as there were several loads carried over from yesterday the supply on sale was of good proportions. The market opened very slow and packers were bidding 2 1/2c lower than yesterday's general market. Sellers did not like the idea of selling any lower, and as a result it was some time before much was done and the hogs moved toward the scales very slowly. The bulk of the early sales went at \$5.87 1/2 to \$5.92 1/2, with some of the better grades as high as \$5.97 1/2. The market, however, grew worse instead of better as the morning advanced, and it finally took pretty good hogs to bring \$5.94. The most of the later sales went at \$5.87 1/2.

Sheep—There were quite a few sheep on sale today and the market on fed stuff held just about steady. A string of wethers sold at \$5.35 and a small bunch of native ewes brought \$3.50. Fair to good western ewes sold at \$3.00. Taking everything into consideration those prices looked just about steady with yesterday. Lambs also sold in about yesterday's notches. Western stuff sold as high as \$4.50. There were several cars of western grass sheep on sale this morning, but packers were slow about taking hold of them and the market could be quoted a little lower.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Choice beef steers, 59c higher; others, steady; choice dressed beef steers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; fair to good, \$5.00 to \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.50; western-fed steers, \$4.50 to \$5.75; Texans and Indians, \$4.15 to \$5.25; Texas grass steers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.50; heifers, \$3.50 to \$5.00; canners, \$2.00 to \$2.75; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.75; calves, \$3.50 to \$5.00. Hogs—Market steady to 2c higher; top, \$6.07 1/2; bulk of sales, \$5.85 to \$6.95; heavy, \$6.00 to \$6.75; mixed packers, \$5.50 to \$6.15; light, \$5.00 to \$5.90; pigs, \$3.25 to \$5.25. Sheep and Lambs—Market strong; western lambs, \$4.35 to \$5.00; western wethers, \$3.25 to \$4.00; western yearlings, \$4.00 to \$4.50; ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.75; culls, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Texas grass sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.00; spring lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.10.

ROOT ISSUES FINAL ORDER.

Publishes President's Proclamation Establishing Civil Government.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Secretary Root today issued the order of the president establishing civil government in the Philippines. The order is as follows:

"On and after the 4th day of July, 1901, until it shall be otherwise ordered, the president of the Philippine commission will exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippine islands heretofore exercised in such affairs by the military governor of the Philippines, and to that end the Hon. William H. Taft, president of the said commission, is hereby appointed civil governor of the Philippine islands. Such executive authority will be exercised under and in conformity to the instructions to the Philippine commissioners dated April 7, 1900, and subjected to the approval and control of the secretary of war of the United States. The municipal and provincial civil governments, which have been or shall hereafter be established in said islands, and all persons performing duties appertaining to the offices of the civil government in said islands, will, in respect of such duties, report to the said civil governor. "The power to appoint civil officers heretofore vested in the Philippine commission, or in the military governor, will be exercised by the civil governor with the advice and consent of the commission. The military governor of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the performance on and after the said 4th of July of the civil duties hereinbefore described, but his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United States continues to exist, or in which public order is not sufficiently restored to enable provincial governments to be established under the instructions to the commission dated April 7, 1900. "ELIHU ROOT, "Secretary of War."

HEBRON'S NEW COURT HOUSE. HEBRON, Neb., June 22.—The contract for the erection of a court house according to the plans of G. W. Burlinghoff was let to Robert Butke of Omaha. The building will be three stories with a tower and built of Indiana limestone at a cost of \$56,000.

Andries De Wet, the Boer leader, says he is coming to the United States in the middle of July to lecture.

The Mad Mullah



THE MAD MULLAH (Exhorting his tribesmen.)

The soldiers of Great Britain seem destined to get their fill of bloodshed before the halo of peace again settles over these perturbed little isles. The Mad Mullah, most fanatic of India's tribesmen, is on the warpath, arming countless hordes against the "mother country," and instilling into them the hatred of the foe and disregard of death the meaning of which the British soldiers well know. Mullah's plan is to form an alliance with the Mijertain tribe, which will place 80,000 men at his disposal. A feat in the direction of Ber will, it is thought, make it necessary for the British to enter the Mijertain country. Terrible fighting will ensue. As the natives are well equipped with rifles and ammunition, and the lines of communication with the British may at any moment be broken. The heat in India at present is intense, and it is telling on the members of the British expedition.

Soadyism and Nonsense.

Some merchants of New York and London dined together a few days ago in London. There were noble lords to spout platitudes and once more were uttered the flat, insincere statements about English love of Americans, etc. "If England is ever attacked by a foreign combination she will find the United States fighting with her shoulder to shoulder." "The English and Americans are brothers, and always have been." "There is deep sympathy," etc., etc., etc.

All rubbish, and of the sickliest sort. If Germany should fight England there would not be an idea here of interfering. In the first place, the political influence of German-Americans would effectively choke off any idea of helping England, says the Chicago American. In the second place, those very American merchants who talk so glibly of love for England would be too busy making money out of England's misfortune to bother about help-

ing her—if once she went to war.

One fact is plain and clear; it is this: The regulation Englishman dislikes the American. He used to despise him. Now he hates him—chiefly because the days of despising have gone by. In the very day of the lachrymose Anglo-American love feast the London Daily Mail expressed the real feeling of Englishmen toward Americans. Mr. Harmsworth's paper speaks of "Americans who desire to lull great Britain to sleep while they capture the British foreign markets." That is the genuine British feeling—one of suspicion and dislike. And it is a pretty

sensible suspicion, too. We are trying to get their business away from them. We are trying to drive them out of all possible markets. The English race loves the American race at heart about as much as the clothing man on one side of the street loves the more successful clothing man on the opposite side. As for our much-talked-about blood relationship, that is all bosh.

This race is no English race. It is an American race, with Irish, German, French, Scandinavian, Slavonic and Italian blood—the good qualities of many races—boiled down into it. It gets more from the fighting, thinking Scotchman than from all the English blood. The two races are just enough alike to dislike each other. The dog and the wolf hate each other. The horse has no more liking for the mule than has the American for the English, and a palaver between merchants trying to get a little money out of each other will not change human nature. Put that down.

West Point Victims.

When five cadets were expelled from West Point for gross and persistent insubordination they invoked public sympathy for their blighted careers, and they have announced that they intend to have Congress restore them over the heads of the authorities. But ten of their comrades have just been dropped for deficiency in their studies, and nobody seems to have begun any agitation in their behalf, yet a failure in studies is a small matter in determining the quality of an officer compared with a failure in the prime military essential of discipline.

Grant was not a distinguished scholar at West Point, but he learned how to command by learning how to obey. When a young man has been at the Military Academy for three years without mastering that elementary condition of the military life it is plain that he has mistaken his profession.