

# As the World Revolves

**The War on Beet Sugar.**  
The American Sugar Refining Company, otherwise known as the sugar trust, recently began a war upon the beet sugar industry by cutting the price of granulated to 3 1/2 cents a pound at Missouri river points. This has been followed by a reduction of price in all states from Colorado to California amounting to 30 cents a hundred pounds on beet sugar and 20 cents on cane sugar. The object is to deal a blow to the beet sugar manufacturers in their own territory. The recent report of Secretary Wilson on the beet sugar industry estimates the total product of 1901 at 195,500 tons, of which 119,000 tons come from the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain states, besides 7,000 tons from Nebraska, California, with an annual output of 89,000 tons, is the leading producer.

**Resignation of President Adams.**  
The educational world of both continents suffers loss in the resignation of Charles Kendall Adams, president of the University of Wisconsin, which expresses its appreciation of his services by giving him indefinite leave of absence instead of accepting his resignation. Dr. Adams retires to a milder climate on account of ill health.

Dr. Adams arrived at the University of Wisconsin when it was in urgent need of his intellectual resources, his reserve, fortitude and precision. Under a flabby administration the delinquencies of some of its faculty would have inflicted grave injury upon the institution. His discretion in vicissitudes overcame the ill effects of pernicious subaltern teaching. His moral aims were promoted with reticence and altness and throughout his tenure the



**DR. CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS.**  
University of Wisconsin has risen to a foremost place in higher education, both abstract and practical. The president of the modern university must possess the comprehensive and genial culture derivable from antiquity. He must walk, however, with the quickening music of humanity, which is no longer "still" nor "sad." It is a trumpet blast that calls nations now, and it is given to the United States to be in the fore.

**Electric Tab on Prayers.**  
John Alexander Dowie is now able to keep tab on his prayers. All this is accomplished as the result of novel uses to which is put that triumph of modern mechanical ingenuity, the electric time stamp. Few except those familiar with the busy life "Dr." Dowie leads realize what a service the electric time stamp will be to him. "Elijah II." spends a considerable part of his time daily praying for various Zionites whose friends or relatives have asked the general overseer to join them in prayer for healing at such or such an hour, says a Chicago paper. These requests for prayers are received by Dowie's secretaries, tabulated according to the specific hours at which the special prayer is sought, and taken up by the head of the Christian Catholic church at the time specified. The moment Dowie finishes a prayer he slaps the written slip into the jaws of his electric time stamp, slams his hand on top of the device and the exact time he prayed is instantly recorded upon the sheet. Here

**PRAYED**  
AUG 12 1-04 PM 1901  
**JOHN ALEX. DOWIE,**

**A PRAYER REGISTER.**  
is a facsimile of one of Dowie's time stamps.  
When a week or so later the general overseer is informed that at such or such an hour the patient seemed to improve, he can refer to the documentary evidence to prove that he prayed at that hour for the healing of the fever in his powers. Many times Dr. Dowie has produced the stamped and timed slips to convince followers of the potency of his prayers.

**A Duke Who Must Not Marry.**  
One of the most remarkable figures of Vienna society is Archduke Eugen, grand master of the German Knights of Malta. The office, which is invariably held by a member of the Austrian reigning family, brings a very large income, but the holder may not marry. The archduke looks remarkably well in his full costume in white, which he wears only on festive occasions. He is general in the army and commander in chief of the Tyrol.

# People and Events

**Famous as a Golfer.**  
Miss Genevieve Hecker of Noroton, Conn., who won the national woman's golf championship, is, in the field of woman's athletics, the most remarkable young woman in America. Although only 19 years old, she has three years of fame as a golf player behind her, with the probability of extending



**GENEVIEVE HECKER.**  
her conquests to cover English and Scotch links. The final great game, besides being her last for the season, was the last she will play before she becomes the wife of George Jenkins, her lover since school days. The wedding is to take place before Christmas. Miss Hecker is the daughter of the late John V. Hecker, who was a millionaire flour manufacturer.

**Last Hours of Great Men.**  
No life had more in it of terror than Napoleon's, yet he said, on his dying bed: "There is nothing terrible in death; he has been my pillow for the last three weeks, and now he is about to take me away forever." Louis XIV was happy in his death. "Why weep you?" he asked his friends. "Did you think I should live forever? I thought dying had been harder?" Sir Philip Sidney would not change the joy of his last hour for "the empire of the world." "Let me fall asleep to the sound of delicious music," said Mirabeau; and Humboldt, the naturalist, exclaimed in his dying peace: "How grand these rays! They seem to beckon earth to heaven." Sir William Hunter wanted a pen "to write down how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die." But surely the most beautiful farewell ever addressed to the world was that of Keats. "I feel the flowers growing over me," he said in a phrase which, as a thing of beauty, is a joy for ever.

**Labor Chief Is a Preacher.**  
Rev. Sheldon A. Harris, the Dwight minister who was elected as vice-president of the Illinois Federation of Labor at the recent convention in Joliet,

**REV. SHELDON A. HARRIS.**  
was formerly a mission worker in the neglected districts of Chicago. He was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 2, 1852, and came to Illinois in 1859. His father was David Allen Harris, an officer of the Merrill horse, which served with distinction in the civil war. Rev. Mr. Harris began life as a wood machinist, and became a salesman for a Chicago house, then entered evangelic mission work and spent four years among the poor. He was ordained in 1880. He located in Dwight in 1900. He is chaplain of the Sons of Veterans of Illinois and belongs to several fraternal orders. His sympathies have always been with the labor unions and the poor. He says: "I believe in Christianity, but not in churchianity."

**The Connecticut Election.**  
The result of the vote in the constitutional amendment election in Connecticut last Monday is the adoption of two amendments, which are now a part of the organic law—namely: the election of state officers by a plurality vote and the enlargement of the state senate. The first of these reforms was carried by a majority of over 20,000 and the second by over 35,000.  
The main feature of interest, however, was the vote upon the proposition to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of securing reform in representation and doing away with the anomaly of a little town or village having the same power in the legislature as a city. The sectional character of constitutional reform is illustrated in the returns of the election. Of the city registered vote only 35 per cent was polled and in the country towns 83 per cent, but the urban vote was substantially solid for the convention, as well as the vote of the larger factory towns. The seventeen cities of the state gave 30,024 majority for the convention and the rest of the state 8,867 against it. Of the 168 towns forty voted for it.

# TREE PLANTING IN NEBRASKA

W. L. Hall of Washington Gives Some Suggestions on the Subject.

**OMAHA, Oct. 21.**—William L. Hall, assistant superintendent of tree planting, division of forestry, has made extensive investigation in Nebraska relative to tree planting. He says there is no question but what the soil and climate are favorable for a certain amount of forest planting. To what extent, however, is in a measure a matter of experiment. He has in course of preparation a report to the department, making special recommendations both as to extent of planting and methods. He also says there can be no system applicable for the prairie district for general operations. While there is a great interest manifested in forestry, yet there appears to be a very meager acquaintance with the subject of tree planting on an extended scale, Mr. Hall says. Many trees have been planted more as a "wind break" than for timber culture.

Mr. Hall found a number of catalpa plantations which have shown a thrifty growth, but show a lack of management or attention. The catalpa is an especial favorite with Mr. Hall. He believes that it does best on Nebraska soil, which is porous. Its durability has been overestimated by some, but its value for various purposes has been fully appreciated by the general public.

It is a rapid grower, of good form, lightness and possesses great strength and elasticity. It requires from eight to twelve years to mature sufficiently for use. In speaking of the species and sections for profitable tree planting, Mr. Hall said that the catalpa and red cedar grow readily along the Platte river; the Russian mulberry in Central Nebraska, the black walnut in the eastern part of the state, while the bur oak thrives best in the valleys of the Niobrara and Missouri rivers; the green and white ash does well in Northern Nebraska. There are many other trees valuable for planting, such as the elm, poplar, maple and willow, but in a system of forest operations instituted solely for profit and carried on under competition, such trees are not to be considered.

# WATER RIGHTS ON PLATTE

State Board of Irrigation Hears Argument in Gothenburg Case.

**LINCOLN, Oct. 21.**—The state board of irrigation and Engineer Dobson listened to testimony and argument in the case of the Farmers' and Merchants' Irrigation company. The Gothenburg company asserts that it has a prior right to water in the Platte river and was sustained in this position a year ago by Engineer Wilson. It owns and operates one long canal, of which one-half was constructed after the original water right was taken out. The water right granted by the board authorized the Gothenburg company to appropriate 200 cubic feet of water per second and it is now claimed that there is no law to prevent the company from turning the water so appropriated into the new section of the canal. The board took the case under advisement and will render a decision within the next few days.

The Farmers' and Merchants' irrigation works and property are valued at not less than \$175,000, while the works and property of the other company are said to be worth approximately \$300,000. The former is capitalized for \$3,000,000.

# Land Leasing Tour.

**LINCOLN, Oct. 21.**—Land Commissioner Folmer has planned to make a land leasing tour through northern Nebraska, beginning at O'Neill in Holt county on November 18. Subsequent auctions will be held as follows: Bassett, November 19; Ainsworth, November 28; Chadron, November 29; Harrison and Alliance, November 30, and Gering, November 31.

# Cowboy Carnival at Hyannis.

**LINCOLN, Oct. 18.**—Governor Savage and several state officials will go to Hyannis this week to attend the cowboy carnival at that place. The program includes an exhibition by Captain Hardy, a shooting tournament and several other events.

# Woman Suffragists Active.

**BLAIR, Neb., Oct. 21.**—The local organization of woman suffragists are making big preparations for the coming conference of the woman suffragists.

# Aspen Tunnel Is Opened.

**EVANSTON, Wyo., Oct. 21.**—The great Aspen tunnel through Piedmont hill, east here, was turned over to President Burt of the Union Pacific by Contractors Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins Tuesday. The first train passed through the big bore Monday, being a work train. The first passenger train to pass through the big hole in the mountains was the one in which the president and other high officials of the Union Pacific were passengers.

# STATE'S DIVORCE LAWS.

Ex-Senator Allen Gives His Opinion Regarding the Same.

**LINCOLN, Oct. 19.**—Senator William V. Allen has replied as follows to the request of Labor Commissioner Watson for an opinion regarding the divorce laws of the state. "I am inclined to believe that our statutes on the subject of divorce, while crude and expressed in inartistic language, doing no credit to the literary ability of their authors, are sufficient, and outline a proper policy in divorce cases, and will, if conscientiously enforced by the courts, accomplish desirable results.

"The purpose of a divorce is the destruction of the family sense. It is true that in many cases it is to the interest of the parties, the children and the public that the family relation (which should be the most sacred relation in the world) should be utterly uprooted and destroyed, and that its destruction is more productive of the true interests and real happiness of all concerned than would be a forced continuance of a relation which must be merely nominal.

"Much, very much, indeed, depends on education; in fact the question is more one of education than legislation. Legislation can regulate marriages, it can grant or refuse divorces, but the refusal to grant a divorce for any cause in the present state of society would doubtless lead to widespread immorality and to greater and public injury than our present divorce laws, imperfect as they can be, can produce. While marriage under civil institutions of this country is and ever must remain a civil contract, marriage is justly regarded by the churches and by Christian people as a holy ordinance. If the churches shall take hold of the subject in earnest they can doubtless regulate the relation in such a way as to produce the least amount of friction and thus minimize divorces. If they do not the whole question must be left to the slow but certain law of evolution. I would say upon the whole that I do not know of any improvement which can be made in our divorce laws at the present time, aside from those that are merely verbal."

# AMENDMENT TO PENSION LAWS.

Congressman Burkett Will Introduce It in the Next Congress.

**LINCOLN, Oct. 19.**—Congressman Burkett has prepared an amendment to the pension laws, which he will introduce at the opening of the next session of congress. By it the different ratings on account of disabilities under the new law or the law of 1890 will be abolished. The effect of Mr. Burkett's amendment will be to make a minimum rating of \$12. The law of 1890, commonly called the new law, pensions a soldier who is unable to perform manual labor, in accordance with the degree of his disabilities and in proportion thereto, from \$6 to \$12 a month. This degree of disability is determined by a rating board, located at Washington, who make up their decision from the evidence sent in and the ratings thus made are not always satisfactory to the soldiers.

Mr. Burkett takes the position that the war is now removed almost forty years and that after the experiences the men went through it must be presumed that few of them are able to perform manual labor and he thinks the time has come when it is no longer necessary to have an investigating committee to cipher out just the degree of their disability.

# Crushed by Falling Roof.

**BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 19.**—Frank Koltenbach, a young man 29 years of age, was killed while repairing an old cave on the Graff farm three miles west of here. Koltenbach had been employed on the farm of Mrs. Graff for the last twelve years. He went into the cave to clean up and make some repairs. He accidentally knocked down one of the heavy timbers which supported the four-foot roof of soil and the roof fell, smothering him.

# Settles Big Damage Suit.

**DES MOINES, Oct. 19.**—An important damage suit against the Northwestern railroad, which was before the supreme court at the last term, has been settled, rather than a second trial be had. This was the suit of J. J. Mosnat, administrator of the estate of Engineer Shaffer, who was killed in the yards at Eagle Grove. The first trial resulted in a verdict for \$10,000 against the company, but it was reversed on appeal because of technical errors.

# Professors Talk to Farmers.

**SIDNEY, Neb., Oct. 19.**—The court house was packed with farmers and stockmen, who listened to addresses delivered by Dr. Peters and Prof. Smith of the experiment station at the state university. They discussed the diseases of animals and the simplest manner of curing them, stock feeding and classes of food that were best adapted to the conditions here. Many questions were asked and thoroughly discussed.

# A TRIBUTE TO SCHLEY

Witnesses Called by the Applicant Are His Enthusiastic Admirers.

# THEY SPEAK IN TERMS OF PRAISE

His Bearing in Battle Described by Lieutenant Sears as a Model Worthy of Emulation. Capt. Cook Reiterates His Former Compliments.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.**—Only one new witness was heard in detail by the Schley court of inquiry today. This was Lieutenant Commander James H. Sears, who was Admiral Schley's flag lieutenant during the Spanish war. He gave a detailed account of the entire Cuba campaign, including the brief siege of Cienfuegos, the retrograde movement of the flying squadron in search of coal, the blockade of Santiago, the reconnaissance of the Santiago shore batteries and the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon May 31, and the battle off Santiago July 3, when Cervera's fleet was destroyed. He placed the distance out of the blockading line at Cienfuegos at from one to four miles and at Santiago at from three to six miles. He expressed the opinion that in the battle of July 3 it had been the Viscaya's intention to ram the Brooklyn.

Mr. Raymer sought to secure the introduction of a brief report of the battle of July 3, which Commodore Schley prepared for transmission to the secretary of the navy. It stated that Commander Sears had taken this dispatch ashore to be cabled to the secretary, but that it never had reached that official. The dispatch was ruled out on the ground that as it was not received it was not an official communication. It was not read in the court room, but the following is a copy of it:

"The Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Spanish squadron came out of Santiago harbor this morning, July 3, at 9:30 and were all captured or destroyed in a running fight to the westward of about three and one-half hours. Very few casualties in our fleet; Ellis, chief yeoman, killed, and one man wounded on the Brooklyn. Reports from other ships not yet in. The commander-in-chief now superintending transfer of prisoners from the Cristobal Colon, which surrendered to the Brooklyn and Oregon at 10:15 p. m. About 1,000 prisoners in all, including Spanish admiral. Details later.  
(Signed) "SCHLEY."

Captain Cook was recalled during the day and in response to a question by Captain Lemley made an additional statement concerning the retrograde movement of the flying squadron May 26 to May 28. He also said in answer to a question by the court that Commodore Schley, during the battle of July 3, was "cool, brave and enthusiastic. I cannot imagine any conduct in battle more admirable."

# ANDRADE IS READY TO MOVE

Preparing to Invade Venezuela and Fight for Control of Country.

**SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 16.**—Persistent though unverified rumors are current that General Andrade, the former president of Venezuela, who is now here, will shortly head a force of men from the islands of Curacao and Trinidad, who will invade Venezuela. It is said that he had planned to sail October 11, on the steamer Philadelphia, for Venezuela, via Porto Rico, and that he bought his ticket and changed his mind an hour before the ship sailed, presumably because Philadelphia varied its regular course, touching first at LaGuayra, where steps had been made to arrest the general. The agents of the Philadelphia are authority for the statement that General Andrade intends to sail October 25 on the steamer Caracas. The general is living quietly in a suburb of San Juan and is seldom seen in public. The island of Curacao probably will be his headquarters.

# Cabinet Does Routine Work.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.**—The regular cabinet meeting today was routine in character, devoting its time to the hearing of statements from each of the five officers present of the state of business in their respective departments.

# Seventh National Resumes.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 16.**—It was decided at a meeting of the stockholders of the Seventh National bank to resume business about November 1 and to continue the name of the corporation as the Seventh National bank.

# Stock Exchange an Outlaw.

**HOLTEN, Kan., Oct. 16.**—Judge Marshall Gephart, in a decision handed down in the district court here, holds that the charging of a commission prescribed by the Kansas City Live Stock exchange, for the purchase or sale of live stock by the members of the exchange, is illegal and that such a commission cannot be collected by law. The decision in effect holds that the Kansas City Live Stock exchange is a monopoly and an outlaw.

# THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

**SOUTH OMAHA.**  
Cattle—There was another liberal run of cattle, so that the receipts for the three days are considerable in excess of the supply for the same days last week. Packers were all liberal buyers of good stuff, so that the market on most lines was fairly active and not much change was noticeable in the prices paid. There were quite a few corn-feds offered on the market, and anything at all desirable met with ready sale at fully steady prices. A string of seventy-six head sold as high as \$6.25, which was considered a good, steady price. There were a good many stockers and feeders on sale, but the good to choice kinds sold at steady prices. Cattle lacking quality, however, and in some cases, perhaps, sold a shade lower than yesterday. There were a good many western beef steers offered, and as the demand on the part of packers was in good shape the market ruled active and steady to strong on desirable kinds. Common stuff also moved better than yesterday and sold at good, steady prices. Cows sold all the way from steady to lower. Stockers and feeders brought steady prices if they were good and were a little weak when the quality was common.

**Hogs.**—The light receipts of hogs continued and under the influence of a good demand prices improved a little. The market opened a strong 2 1/2c higher, and in some cases 5c higher. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$6.20 and \$6.25, with the better grades from \$6.25 to \$6.40. Some of the commoner kinds went from \$6.17 1/2 down. At those prices the hogs changed hands quite rapidly and it was not long before the bulk of the offerings was out of first hands.

**Sheep.**—The supply of sheep in sight was quite liberal, but the bulk of the receipts at this point was made up of feeders. The fat ones sold at right around steady prices, as packers seemed to want all that were offered. Fat lambs were also scarce, but the market could safely be quoted steady. The demand for feeders was fully equal to the supply and strong prices were paid.

# KANSAS CITY.

**Cattle.**—Steady; choice export and butchers' steers, \$5.80@6.40; fair to good, \$4.85@5.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.90@4.50; western fed, \$4.75@6.00; cows, \$2.00@4.15; heifers, \$2.75@5.25; canners, \$1.50@2.50; calves, \$2.00@6.00.  
**Hogs.**—Market 10c higher; bulk of sales and mixed, \$5.00@6.40; heavy, \$6.40@6.45; light, \$5.50@6.30; pigs, \$1.40@5.40.  
**Sheep.**—Steady; lambs, \$1.00@5.05; weathers, \$1.25@2.65; ewes, \$2.75@3.50; feeders and stockers, \$2.90@3.25.

# REPORT ON LABOR DISPUTES.

Machinery for Settling Differences Inadequate for the Work.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.**—The industrial commission today made public its report on labor disputes and arbitration. It is a comprehensive document reviewing the testimony of the witnesses who have appeared before the commission on the subject and takes up in detail the evidence on collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration and the laws and court decisions governing labor combinations. Local systems of collective bargaining and agreements between employes, it is stated, have been most highly developed in the building trades, the brewery, boot and shoe, banking, wood working and metal working trades, some branches of the clothing trade and in the transportation business; in other words, where both employers and employes are strongest organized. By far the larger number of written agreements prescribing the conditions of labor are made between organizations of working men on one side and employers acting individually on the other. There is a growing movement in favor of the collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration as between organizations of employers and employes, covering an industry throughout the country or throughout large sections where the conditions of business are generally similar.

A growing movement is noted toward establishing state and local machinery for arbitration in the bituminous coal industry, where there is now, at least in most districts, no effective method of disposing of the minor disputes which arise from time to time. In this trade there is especially no permanent joint committee of the entire central competitive field to which differences are taken. Systems of arbitration as to specific disputes have been, however, established in a formal manner and on a national scale in stove molding, of which the foundry, the machinists (now not in existence) and the printing trades. The state boards of arbitration are doing much toward furthering industrial peace.

# Chronic Anarchy in Macedonia.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 19.**—The Balkan states correspondent of the Times reports a state of chronic anarchy in Macedonia owing to the lawlessness of Albanians, whose attitude toward the Christian population is worse than that of the Kurds toward the Armenians.

# Bolomen Continue Active.

**MANILA, Oct. 19.**—Five hundred bolomen attacked a detachment of forty-six men of the Ninth Infantry at Bangajon, on the Gandara river, island of Samar, killing ten and wounding six. The remainder of the company arrived in time to prevent further slaughter and routed the enemy, killing over 100 of them. It is believed that the enemy only retired for reinforcements. As soon as the news was received gunboats were dispatched.