

Current Topics

DEATH REVEALS IDENTITY.

A cablegram from London says the Countess of Stradbroke, whose death has just taken place in that country, was the peeress who was the cause of the arrest of Edmund Yates, the Anglo-American journalist who was the proprietor and editor of the London World. It was on her account that he was convicted of criminal libel and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Yates would have escaped the penalty by giving the name of the writer of the libelous paragraph. This



COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE.

he declined to do. The libel in question was to the effect that Lord Londsdale, then, as now, a married man, had eloped from the hunting field with an unmarried girl, Lady Grace Fane, now Countess of Londosborough. It was a paragraph for which there was not a shadow of foundation and which originated in the lively imagination of the countess. The Countess was Miss Helena Fraser, daughter of General Keith Fraser of the British army, and was married to the Earl of Stradbroke in July, 1898.

OVER THE FALLS IN A BOAT.

Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor, a dancing teacher, has demonstrated that a person may dance over the great horse-shoe fall in Niagara in a barrel and come out alive. But the proof she has given is a very limited scope. People who would not have believed that the feat she performed was possible still have reason enough to think that the chances are overwhelmingly against the barrel experts and not worth taking on the promise of dime museum profits.

While the success of the woman is not difficult to explain the possibility of following her course is quite another affair. By sheer good fortune she escaped a smashing on the rocks above the falls and was carried clear over to the very deep water underneath. The barrel, which was heavily weighted, sank where sinking meant safety and came out but slightly damaged, though there had been some leakage and the carefully protected occupant was severely hurt.

DEAN FARRAR'S VIEWS.

The Dean of Canterbury says that the working people are leaving the Episcopal church on account of its tendency to spectacular ritualism. Dean Farrar said that the church influence over the poorer people, particularly in the slums of larger cities, will soon be lost unless the church ritual is simplified and many ceremonies abolished. Taking exactly the opposite stand, a large number of



REV. DEAN FARRAR.

American Episcopal clergymen insist that it is the dignity and grandeur of the service which influences the people of the slums.

The Philippine Cable.

The most stupendous undertaking of modern times, the laying of the new Pacific cable, will be undertaken before the close of the present year, and within nine months this country will be in telegraphic communication with Honolulu and a year later with Manila. It will approach a globe-circling achievement, for it will be the connecting link between the existing lines that will place all parts of the world in communication with each other. And a pretty long link it will be, for the distance to be traversed by the cable will be 6,912 miles. The completion of this line will bring the aggregate telegraphic system of the world up to a total of 164,586 miles, all of which, with the exception of 16,171 owned by various governments, will be under the control of private corporations.

News and Views

THE MISSION OF MR. REDMOND.

John E. Redmond, member of the British Parliament, has come to the United States, it is said, in quest of funds to defray the expenses of the Irish parliamentary party, who, under the British constitution, are not paid for their services to the empire. The American people have always been in hearty sympathy with Ireland's aspirations for home rule, and, although the feeling of prejudice against Great Britain that once prevailed has abated, there is still among all Americans a kindly feeling toward the land from which we have derived so much that is most valuable in our citizenship, and which was so long the victim of rank injustice at the hands of its stronger neighbor. But the Ireland of today is not the Ireland of forty or fifty years ago; if it were Mr. Redmond would be more likely to be now occupying a cell in Kilmainham than in first class American hotels. The time has probably come by when the Irish in America could be induced to give up their money to promote illusionary schemes of revolution. There are heavy enough drains upon their liberality without contributing to the support of professional conspirators, who exploit the trusting patriotism of their countrymen for their own emolument. It is because Mr. Redmond is not the man of that class that he will receive a hearty welcome to the United States.—Brooklyn Times.

EDWARD'S SPECIAL GUARD.

William Melville, a member of the famous Scotland Yard police detectives, has been made a special guard for King Edward VII. He has under his supervision a squad known as the Royal Guard, all plain clothes men.



WILLIAM MELVILLE.

This guard consists of twenty-five of the best detectives in Great Britain.

MARRIAGE AND COOKERY.

Judge Duell of the Essex Market police court in New York is not only a wise but a closely observing magistrate. When Morris Morgalstein, escorting Rebecca Gross, appeared before him and declared his wish to marry her because she could cook such "a lovely dinner," the judge consented promptly, and added, "Good cooking will sometimes reach a man's heart when poetry and sentiment won't. Old maids might grasp at this as a straw, but all women ought to know it."

Of course they should and most of them do, though they are usually a long time finding it out. Morris and Rebecca will enter upon the holy state of matrimony not looking "through a glass darkly," but seeing each other "face to face." They have no illusions to be removed. They will begin wedded life upon a secure foundation, and so long as Rebecca's hand retains its culinary cunning Morris will be a devoted husband and she will be a happy wife. It is an ideal arrangement which old maids may well consider and which all women should know before it is too late.—New York Sun.

Actress at 80.

Mrs. Anne Hartley Gilbert, the "grandma" of the stage, is still industriously pursuing her profession at the advanced age of 80. Mrs. Gilbert is with Annie Russell in "A Royal Family." She is frankly and delightfully old, but time has dealt gently with her and her powers of endurance are remarkable. Her debut was made with the old school of actors, when she was a mere girl, and now as an old woman she plays in a modern company. She has outlived the manager who once called her "grandma"; she has outlived the associations of youth, but Mrs. Gilbert at heart is young, and perhaps that is the secret of her success.

Unique Banquet for Carnegie.

Next December at Hoboken, N. J., Andrew Carnegie will be given a unique banquet on the completion of the new laboratory of engineering of Stevens Institute, to which he gave \$55,000. Molds are now being made for the bread which will be used. It will be made in the shape of railroad spikes. The ice cream will be made in the shape of T rails, fried oysters will be taken from a miniature locomotive, and when the blast furnace is tapped there will issue from it punch instead of molten iron.

FACTS AND OPINIONS

THE CRIME OF CZOLGOSZ.

Among men of some degree of education and of calm judgment there has been less than might be expected of that feeling of personal hostility towards Czolgosz which has animated the general public. These more thoughtful persons have esteemed him too insignificant a creature to be the object of personal hate. They have looked on him as an irresponsible instrument in the hands of a malevolent fate. They have had no more desire to wreak fierce personal vengeance on him than on some insect the law of whose being it is to sting—as upon a wasp or a mosquito.

From the point of view of those persons the assassin was a poor, wretched, half-educated degenerate. He had no employment and did not desire employment. He was not one of the "good working people" whose enemy he falsely says McKinley was. He was a non-moral creature with a brain half crazed by the wild theories of violent anarchism. He fancied that he could overturn the social order with a pistol shot, or that he could gain by making the attempt to do it a notoriety honest labor never could secure for him.

A piece of wood or iron or even a wretched insect might disarrange costly and delicate machinery. The whole fabric might be thrown out of gear for a time or even wrecked. It might have to be repaired at great cost, while many men were thrown out of employment. Sensible people would not spend their time in storming at the cause of the damage. They would repair the works and endeavor to devise methods for protecting the machinery from disturbance by other such insects or interferences in the future.

Czolgosz has been properly executed. No one should say his punishment was inadequate. It was the punishment impassive justice has prescribed for his offense. He was a venomous worm differing in infamy from the other anarchistic worms in that he sought notoriety by murdering a ruler while they talked of doing it. The notoriety he coveted should be denied him as far as possible.

A matter of more importance than the denunciation of Czolgosz has to be attended to. That is the devising of methods for the better protection of future Presidents from small anarchistic creatures of the Czolgosz type.—Chicago Tribune.

LAST OF CIVIL WAR RECORD.

The one hundred and twenty-eighth and last volume of that stupendous government publication entitled "The War of the Rebellion; A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," has gone to press and will be issued soon. On this work, which has been in progress for a third of a century, the government has spent nearly three million dollars. Quite expensive books have been printed by this and other governments though none which has cost so much as this record of the great civil war in the United States. The striking and novel feature in the case is that it should be deemed worth while to print an official record. There have been European civil wars which made some interesting military history, such as the Hungarian one in 1849, for instance. But the Austrian government did not do for the Hungarians what the United States has done for the men who fought under the Confederate flag. It must be admitted that the war between the states was a more serious matter than any which Europe has known since the days of Charles I. of England and the Long Parliament. Furthermore, in the wars of an earlier day there was no such multiplicity of reports from major and brigadier generals and colonels as there was between 1861 and 1865. Formerly generals sent home bulletins instead of detailed reports. The historian benefited thereby. He did not have to toil through a vast mass of contradictory material. The future military historian of the civil war will have to agonize over 128 volumes of official documents.—Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

The German naval officer who would order Americans to keep hands off America and who would build a fleet to enforce his order probably had at least one stein too much on board when he indulged his warlike humor in menacing speech. Such vapors are about as sensible as those that used to emanate from British naval heroes up to a quarter of a century ago. They are no indication of the purposes of the German government, which will not set up German interests in the five republics of Central America with gun and sword; they excite no sympathy among German immigrants in any part of America. Wherever Germans go they become loyal citizens, just as they do in the United States, and an interesting case in point is furnished by Brazil's experience with them as it is described by Colonel Bryan, our minister to that country. Colonel Bryan estimates the German population of Brazil at a quarter of a million. Many of the immigrants, he says, have become Brazilian citizens and are taking an active part in Brazilian politics as Brazilians. They are not planning a secession of the state or states where their influence is greatest so that they may thus attach themselves once more to the German empire. They believe in Brazil for the Brazilians, in America for the Americans.—N. Y. Times.

STATE BOUNDARY PUZZLE.

Steps to be Taken to Make Present River Channel the Line.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4.—The decision of the United States supreme court in the matter of the Iowa-Nebraska boundary at Cut-Off and East Omaha—holding that the boundary changed with gradual changes of the river, but remained in the old bed of the river at the time of the sudden "cut off" which put the river practically where it is now—has given rise to a troublesome condition which steps are to be taken to correct.

Illustrations of the difficulties worked by the supreme court decision are found in this vicinity at Cut-Off and Lake Manawa. At both of these points the river bed changed gradually through a long series of years, until the river flowed in the shape of a horse shoe, and then suddenly cut through the neck between the ends of the shoe. As a result a piece of territory containing several square miles on the Nebraska side of the river at Cut-Off is held to be Iowa territory. On the other hand a large portion of Lake Manawa and the territory to the southward of it are held to belong in Sarpy county, Nebraska.

It is now proposed that the actual bed of the river at any time shall constitute the boundary between the two states. It is stated this can be effected only by an act of congress, but it is realized that the initial proceedings will have to be taken by the communities most directly interested. The change suggested would place Blue lake and Lake Manawa in Iowa, and would give Cut-Off lake and Lake Quinnebog to Nebraska.

THE FARMER'S SHOT KILLED.

A Man Supposed to be a Thief is Put to Death.

NORFOLK, Neb., Nov. 4.—George Fetterly was shot and killed upon the farm of Christ Duerr, a few miles north of this city on the road to Pierce. Tidings of the affair were brought to town shortly after the shooting. City Marshal Kane and Dr. Holden accompanied Edmund George back to the scene of the tragedy and found Fetterly's body lying a short distance from Duerr's house with a rifle tightly gripped in one hand and a shotgun in the other. One barrel of the gun had been discharged. The skull of Fetterly was found to have been badly crushed in by a charge of heavy shot, and death was probably instantaneous.

George's version of the affair is that he and Fetterly had been to Pierce on business and were returning home; that they stopped at Duerr's to get a drink of water, Fetterly going in and George remaining in the wagon. George heard three shots and saw Fetterly fall, and after satisfying himself that Fetterly was dead came to this city to notify the authorities.

Duerr states that he was awakened in the night by a noise outside and went out with his shotgun to investigate. He saw a man leaving his barn with a rifle in his hand and ordered him to stop; the man turned and fired a shot, whereupon Duerr discharged both barrels of his gun with the result stated.

Election for Mayor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Adjutant General Colby has issued orders calling for an election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major William K. Moore of Nelson. First regiment, National Guard. Ballots will be opened in the office of the adjutant general at the capitol, November 15, by a board of officers consisting of General Colby, Major Balshaw and Lieutenant Colonel Phillips. Two or three names are mentioned.

Impaled on Pitchfork.

FRANKLIN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Jacob Smith, a hard working man with a family wholly dependent on his work for support, met with an accident here that the doctor says may kill him. He was helping thresh and worked until after dark, when he jumped from a load, striking on a pitchfork that was standing with tines turned in the ground, the handle of the fork entering his body ten inches. He is suffering great agony.

Requisition for Margaret Johnson.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Governor Savage honored a requisition from Illinois for Margaret Johnson, alias Elvira Dodson, now under arrest in Omaha. She was convicted of robbery in Illinois and sentenced to the penitentiary. She was paroled from that institution and a few days after being released came to Nebraska.

Statistical Maps.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—The first consignment of the new statistical maps, which were arranged by Deputy Labor Commissioner Watson and Assistant Hodge, have been received at the state house. Over 15,000 copies will be printed, of which 100 will be mounted on rollers. The demand for these maps is larger than expected, many requests coming from other states. The map contains a vast amount of statistical information.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS

What is Set Forth in the Report that Has Just Been Made Public.

LINCOLN, Nov. 4.—The increase of deposits in Nebraska national and state banks from July 17 to September 30, the day of the last call, is approximately \$3,650,000. The increase in state and private banks alone, as shown in the report issued by Secretary Royle of the state banking board today, is \$1,195,010. The average increase of deposits in the national banks of the state is 10 per cent, which makes a total in these institutions of over \$27,000,000, or an increase of \$2,455,460.

The figures for the national banks are merely estimates based upon the statements of the Omaha and Lincoln banks, but it is conceded that they are very nearly correct. If the same ratio of increase prevails throughout the state in the national banks the total deposits in Nebraska banks will be over \$58,000,000.

Following is a summary of the statements of all state and private banks at the close of business on September 30:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$23,791,865.88
Overdrafts	325,778.54
United States bonds	7,000.00
Stocks, judgments, etc.	411,362.54
Due from banks and bankers	12,210,419.25
Banking house furniture and fixtures	1,228,923.86
Other real estate	575,553.36
Current expenses and taxes paid	282,959.32
Premiums paid	3,685.01
Cash	2,282,244.39
Other assets	150,417.63
Total	\$41,489,992.88

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$7,149,450.00
Surplus fund	1,174,042.91
Undivided profits	1,237,500.94
Dividends unpaid	4,900.16
General deposits	\$3,735,644.89
Notes and bills rediscounted	70,903.22
Bills payable	73,480.75
Total	\$41,489,992.88

Banks now hold a reserve of 46 1/2 per cent. As compared with the statement of July 17, 1901, the present statement shows increases as follows:

Stocks, bonds, etc.	\$ 56,882.92
Loans	211,572.21
Cash	104,772.08
Capital stock	68,806.80
Surplus	5,270.46
Undivided profits	156,218.96
Deposits	1,195,010.41
*Discounts and bills payable	26,125.52

*Decreased. Number of banks reporting increased ten. Compared with the statement for September 26, 1900, increases are as follows:

Loans	\$3,477,340.15
Stocks, bonds, etc.	114,861.26
Cash	122,614.18
Surplus	129,547.59
Deposits	4,854,269.51
Capital stock	163,500.00

SMALLPOX AMONG THE INDIANS.

They Are Being Vaccinated to Prevent Spread of the Disease.

OMAHA, Nov. 4.—The red man of the forest, represented by the Winnebago, has been inoculated with the white man's idea of preventing smallpox and is now baring his arm to the scalpel and vaccine point.

Deputy United States Marshal Allan has returned from the Indian country of Dakota and Thurston counties and reports that smallpox is still spreading among the Indians of the Winnebago reservation. It is said the disease has reached the town of Thurston and that the public school has been closed. A rigid quarantine has been established and the Indians who live in the vicinity have been prohibited from entering the corporate limits.

NEBRASKA AS APPLE GROWER.

An Invitation for Farmers to Produce Jonathans.

OMAHA, Nov. 4.—E. F. Stephens of Crete has presented General Passenger Agent Francis of the Burlington with a big, red apple, a Jonathan that looks like a mammoth jewel, and says that it is a sample of the product of 45,000 trees, in which he has a half interest. His plan is to put out the Nebraska grown trees among farmers on a contract by which he is to receive half of the product for a term of years, the farmer to cultivate the trees according to instructions. The success with which he is meeting, he says, proves beyond question that irrigated ground in the Loup, Republican and Platte valleys along the southern line of the Burlington will be the finest apple growing country in the world if the farmers are properly interested.

End of Fishing Season.

LINCOLN, Nov. 4.—Last week marked the closing of the fishing season for 1901. Hereafter nobody will be allowed to fish in any stream or water in the state. Persons having fish in their possession are given five days' time to dispose of the same.

Fined for Playing Poker.

NELSON, Neb., Nov. 4.—The city marshal raided the armory hall and found nine young men playing poker. They were all arrested, pleaded guilty and were assessed \$7.50 each.

Epidemic Spreads to Thurston.

PENDER, Neb., Nov. 4.—Dr. Towne of the state board of health was sent for to examine a suspicious case of sickness at Thurston, which proved to be smallpox.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA. Cattle—There was a very fair run of cattle, but there were apparently none too many to meet the demand. A noticeable feature of the trade was the active demand for the good to choice grades, while buyers were rather indifferent when it came to the common stuff. This was true both of killers and feeders. There were not many corn-fed steers on sale today, but there were some good enough to sell as high as \$6.15. Cows and heifers were quite plentiful in the yards and there seemed to be more or less unevenness in the prices paid. The good to choice heavyweight cows and heifers met with the best demand and fully steady prices were paid. The medium kinds, however, sold uneven. Veal calves and stags sold at just about steady prices. Bulls were in better demand this morning than they have been of late, and both feeder buyers and packers paid stronger prices. Good heavyweight feeders and choice yearlings sold readily at steady to strong prices. Buyers, however, were not at all anxious for the less desirable grades. Western range beef steers, of which very few were offered, sold steady where the quality was at all good. Range cows of desirable quality also brought steady prices, but other kinds were a little slow and weak. Choice yearlings and heavy feeders could also be quoted fully steady, but others were neglected and hard to move.

Hogs—There was a generous run of hogs, and as other markets were all quoted lower, packers at this point started in from the beginning to pound prices here. The first bids were 60¢ to 61¢ only, but most of the hogs finally sold only a big nickel lower. The bulk sold from \$5.65 to \$5.70, with the long string at \$5.67 1/2. The first hogs sold mostly at \$5.67 1/2, but they were the better loads. Later on packers would not give over \$5.65, but finally the market strengthened up a little and the close was very active.

Sheep—Quotations: Choice yearlings, \$3.50@3.55; fair to good, \$3.15@3.30; choice wethers, \$3.20@3.35; fair to good wethers, \$3.00@3.20; choice ewes, \$2.75@3.00; fair to good ewes, \$2.50@2.75; choice spring lambs, \$4.00@4.25; feeder wethers, \$2.90@3.25; feeder lambs, \$3.00@3.40.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Corn-fed steers and cows were strong; other cattle, steady; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.80@6.45; fair to good, \$4.70@5.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.85@4.25; western fed steers \$3.25@4.25; western range steers, \$3.25@5.20; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.70@3.85; Texas cows, \$1.75@3.00; native cows, \$2.00@4.00; heifers, \$3.00@5.25; bulls, \$2.25@3.90; calves, \$3.00@5.00.

Hogs—Market was steady; top, \$6.00; bulk of sales, \$5.90@5.95; heavy, \$5.50@6.00; mixed packers, \$5.70@5.95; light, \$5.25@5.75; pigs, \$4.85@5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Market steady; native lambs, \$4.00@4.75; western lambs, \$3.75@4.50; native wethers, \$3.25@3.55; western wethers, \$3.25@3.50; ewes, \$3.00@3.40; culls, \$1.50@2.25.

RANSOM MIGHT NOT SAVE.

Missionaries Fear Brigands May Kill Miss Stone After Payment.

SOFIA, Nov. 2.—The best method of transmitting the ransom demanded by the brigands for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary, and of assuring the safety of the captives are the matters now engaging the attention of Samakow missionaries, who are negotiating with the kidnapers. It is felt that unusual precautions are necessary in order to safeguard Miss Stone and the others, as there undoubtedly is danger that the captives will be murdered after the ransom is paid.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Some surprise is expressed here at the extent to which the question of indemnity in Miss Stone's case is being discussed in the European papers. The United States so far has directed its efforts solely to the procurement of Miss Stone's release, and there is good reason for the statement that all other questions connected with the release, including a possible claim for indemnity, have been regarded as a secondary matter. This is almost necessarily the case, owing to the fact that in its present light the state department cannot place the responsibility for Miss Stone's capture and detention. Further evidence must be had on that point.

ASKS MONEY FOR VETERANS.

Interior Department Submits Its Estimate for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The estimates of the expenditures of the interior department during the fiscal year beginning next July aggregate \$170,000,000, of which \$142,161,200 is asked for pensions and the administrative work of the pension bureau, \$1,964,270 being for salaries of the bureau personnel and \$250,000 for the investigation of special examiners in pension cases.

In addition to \$1,356,151 already appropriated for the twelfth census, \$1,972,120 for the next year is asked. Of the amount heretofore appropriated for the census, \$9,423,332 had been disbursed up to August 31 last, leaving a balance of appropriations unexpended on that date of \$4,092,578.

From Frying Pan Into the Fire.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 2.—Henry Wiseman, who has confessed to the murder of Mrs. Ellen Huss, whose body was found buried in the woods near Royal Oak, was released from the Jackson prison, where he has been serving a sentence for theft. Governor Bliss commuted his sentence so that he could be tried for murder. Officers from Oakland county, in which the murder was committed, immediately arrested Wiseman.