

Leopold's Queen May Also Come.

Now that King Leopold has announced authoritatively that he is coming to this country and has told his burgomaster to prepare for his departure interest centers in the queen of Belgium. Will she come also?

There is something about a visiting monarch that is unsatisfactory at best. Do what you will and entertain him as you may, he lacks something of interest and certainly of grandeur unless he can show by his side his queen with her coronet upon her brow.

The tiara worn by the duchess of Cornwall and York at her receptions in Canada is so brilliant that it makes the eyes of the women blind with tears of envy, while the duke himself is quite commonplace in a long coat and white waistcoat. So will Belgium's king lack luster unless he can bring with him the queen.

Queen Marie Henriette is one of the handsomest monarchs of Europe. By no means a young woman, she retains her figure and some degree of youth in her face. Like Queen Alexandra, she has defied the ravages of time and comes forth now on public occasions in much beauty. Her health is unfortunately poor and, as she is a bad sailor, it is highly probable that she will beg off from accompanying her husband on his trip.

The queen was once an Austrian princess, living in the atmosphere that is so different from that of Belgium. For many years she longed for her native land and was quite uncomfortable among the Belgians. But after a time this wore away and she is now well beloved and loved.

It is not in her own land alone that the queen of Belgium is known. She has figured prominently before the public as the mother of Stephanie, who married Rudolf of Austria. When Rudolf died Stephanie lived alone with her daughter Elizabeth, but emerged from her retirement to wed the Count Lonyoi. Stephanie was known as the loveliest royal woman, the image of her mother, when the latter was married to the king of Belgium.



MARIE HENRIETTE, QUEEN OF BELGIUM.

King Leopold is a very interesting monarch. In matters that advance a country, contributing to its benefit, he is supreme; and, during his reign, Belgium has made great progress, especially along industrial lines. It is to still further benefit his own land that Leopold visits America, for he comes

principally to study our factories and our commercial interests with a view to introducing new methods in the old world.

The king has always enjoyed an occasional holiday in Paris and while there is known as a very jolly good fellow.

Li Hung Chang's Distinguished Successor

Yuan Shi Kai, who succeeds Li Hung Chang, as viceroy of Chee-Lee, is the best appointment that could have been made from all China, according to Mr. Rockhill, the special commissioner of the United States to Peking. He was minister to Corea.

As governor of Shan-Tung he showed surprising ability in tranquilizing that dangerous province, while his gift for diplomacy was exercised fully in preventing friction between the turbulent population of the peninsula and the Germans when the latter were steadily encroaching from their original holding at Kiao-Chow on the north coast.

Wang Wen Shao, who is made deputy viceroy of Chee-Lee, is also a man

of our enormous annual fire waste are clearly set forth by Arthur E. Harrell in the current Leslie's Weekly. They show a condition of ignorance and negligence which certainly speaks ill for the intelligence and prudence of the American people.

Defective fires, overheated stoves, faulty machinery, and similar products of ignorance caused 23.13 per cent of the fires. Careless handling of matches, lamps, cigars, hot ashes, etc., caused 23.55 per cent more. Crime and mischief are known to have caused 8.52 per cent. They are conservatively estimated to have caused at least one-half the fires of "unknown" origin, which resulted in 21.15 per cent of the total loss. "Spontaneous combustion" caused 4.25 per cent.

A TRADE QUID PRO QUO.

According to Washington dispatches Great Britain has made generous concessions in the matter of the isthmian canal and manifested a complaint disposition as to the Alaskan boundary. "This generosity, however," says the dispatches, "may not be entirely unselfish, for Ambassador Choate has intimated that there is to be a quid pro quo" in the shape of reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

If Ambassador Choate has intimated this he has intimated something which is not creditable to the intelligence of those who manage our diplomacy and shape our national policy.

The implication is that we are to make some great concession in the matter of trade with Canada in return for British generosity in letting us out of the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that Mr. Choate has assumed the responsibility of saying to the representatives of the British government that in negotiating a treaty of reciprocity with Canada we are going to give the Canadians any unfair advantage in trade. It is to be assumed that in the matter of trade "concessions" we will exact as much as we give in return.

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION.

According to the treasury statement the amount of money in circulation in the United States on Nov. 1 was \$2,246,300,542. On an estimated population of 78,211,000 this was equal to \$28.72 per capita, which is the highest point the circulation has ever reached.

This circulation consists of the following kinds of money, all as good as gold:

Gold coin	\$633,858,471
Gold certificates	281,678,650
Silver certificates	441,810,327
Standard silver dollars	73,113,520
Subsidiary silver	83,999,351
Treasury notes of 1890	41,384,614
United States notes	338,781,028
National bank notes	351,674,562

It is a noteworthy fact that the money in circulation Nov. 1, 1901, was \$107,119,120 greater than one year ago, despite the fact that there was a reduction of over \$24,000,000 of treasury notes of 1890 outstanding. The chief increase was in gold and silver certificates and national bank notes.

Our Annual Fire Waste.

In the year 1900 79,249 reported fires in the United States burned 109,092 pieces of property and caused a loss of \$160,929,805. These and other facts



YUAN SHI KAI, NEW VICEROY OF CHEE LEE.

of marked ability. Fortunately he always has been friendly to foreign ideas and is not a reactionist. He was one of the grand secretaries of state and is at present one of the two ministers appointed to form the new Chinese foreign office which will replace the tsung-li-yamen.

Europe Comes Here to Learn.

The announcement that a technical institute will be established in this country, probably in Chicago, under the direction of the Minister of Commerce of France, to give French students an opportunity to study American industrial methods, is another con-

technical schools of France itself are no mean places. For an architect to have had a thorough course of study in Paris is a high recommendation. In the high-grade technical schools of this country the courses are rigorous, but graduates are almost moribundly certain to find excellent opportunities not only open but waiting eagerly for them on their completion of the school work.

MAY TEST LAW'S LEGALITY.

Right to Sell Butterine Questioned at Fremont.

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 18.—An interesting question has been raised by a Fremont groceryman in regard to the sale of butterine. State Food Commissioner S. C. Basset of Gibbon was in the city and took the groceryman to task for disposing of that article without a state license. The latter immediately produced a federal license and asserted that he was carrying on his business under that in a manner according to law. Food Commissioner Basset told the dealer that he would have to take out a license under the state laws also or be amenable to the penalties. The groceryman said that no would do so providing Armour's and Cudahy's packing plants at Omaha were also required to obey the law.

The chief difference between the federal and state pure food laws is that the former permits the sale of colored butterine when properly labeled, while the latter prohibits it altogether. The local dealer denies that he has ever sold butterine instead of butter, but declares his business is entirely open and above board. If people call for butter they get it, while if they desire the butterine at the cheaper price he sells it to them.

AS TO NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Measures that Senator Dietrich of Nebraska Will Push.

OMAHA, Nov. 18.—On matters of national legislation Senator Dietrich proposes to push a bill making the carnation the national flower. "The carnation is a mighty fine flower," he said, "vari-colored and ornamental and a favorite in all sections. To make it the national emblem will be a fitting tribute to the martyred president, William McKinley, whose favorite flower it was."

The senator will also lend his aid to the project of western irrigation under the direction of the federal government. "I believe at this session," he said, "we can make at least a start along the line of leasing government lands and applying the proceeds to the construction of irrigation reservoirs."

OMAHA FEDERAL BUILDING.

Permission Asked to Proceed With Its Construction.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—Superintendent of Construction Murdock of the Omaha federal building has written to the supervising architect at Washington for permission to resume work on the annex of that building pending a settlement of the negotiations now in progress between that office and Senator Millard regarding the change in the plans which the senator suggested some time ago. At the present time a few men are employed in straightening up work which was begun some time ago, but the superintendent is of the opinion that a full force can be worked upon the north and south wings on work which must be done, the completion of which will not interfere with the construction of the western corridor upon any plan which may be adopted.

Election Expenses.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—A number of election expense statements were filed with the secretary of state. Conrad Hollenbeck, defeated candidate for the office of supreme judge, admits that he is out \$100, having donated voluntarily \$50 to the democratic state committee and an equal amount to the populist committee, E. C. Calkins, successful candidate for regent, went back \$5, which he gave to the local campaign committee. Eleventh judicial district, spent \$96.50 for the honors of the office.

Tests Cowboy's Endurance.

ALLIANCE, Neb., Nov. 18.—Ed Leomis, an employe of the Spade ranch, was brought to an Alliance hospital nearly dead. He had been thrown from a horse, both bones of one of his legs being broken, and was so exposed to the cold that when found he was too exhausted to speak. He had crawled four miles.

To Tap the River.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—John McDonald of Benkleman has filed an application with the secretary of the state board of irrigation asking that he be allowed to tap the south fork of the Republican river in order to secure water for a ditch two miles long, to run on to his farm.

Sixty New Cells.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—The State Board of Public Lands and Buildings will meet here soon to award a contract for sixty new cells at the state penitentiary.

Suffrages Elect Officers.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—At the session of the convention of suffragists the following officers were elected: Mrs. Clara A. Young of Broken Bow was re-elected president; Mrs. Amanda Marble of Table Rock was again chosen vice president. The association re-elected Miss Nelly Taylor of Mrs. Ida L. Denny of Lincoln recording secretary. Mrs. J. A. Dempster of Omaha was the successful candidate for treasurer.

MAY RAISE PREMIUM RATE

State Officials Seek a Method to Invest More School Funds.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 13.—The scarcity of securities of the kind available under the law for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state has caused the State Board of Educational Lands and Funds to consider raising the usual premium rate which has been paid by Treasurer Stuefer. State warrants, which draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent, are being bought for the permanent fund at a premium of one-half of 1 per cent and the premium usually paid for county bonds is of a size that will leave the state a revenue of at least 3 per cent. These rates are governed largely by competition. There are innumerable bidders for both state warrants and county bonds and oftentimes the state loses a big bunch of securities through the higher bidding of outside persons. Former Treasurer Meserve frequently paid as high as 1 per cent for state warrants and when the rate of interest was 5 per cent the premium sometimes was 2 per cent.

THE LAND LEASING TOUR.

Everywhere There is Good Demand and the Bidding Spirited.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16.—Land Commissioner Foilmer and Deputy Eaton have returned from their second land leasing tour in southern Nebraska and next week they will begin the holding of auctions in the northwestern part of the state.

"We have held auctions in nearly all counties in the two southern tiers west of Clay and Nuckolls counties and have leased approximately 25,000 acres of land," said Mr. Eaton. "Everywhere there has been a good demand and the bidding has gone considerably higher than we expected. The farmers in the territory we have visited are well satisfied with the prospects and are enlarging their farms wherever they can find vacant land conveniently situated. The bonuses offered vary in different sections, but are unusually high considering the local crop damage of the last summer. Next Monday we begin the leasing of land in the extreme western and northern part of the state and from there we will work eastward into the Elkhorn valley country."

NEBRASKA'S BUFFALO EXHIBIT

A Handsome Balance After All Expenses Are Paid.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16.—"There will be a balance of approximately \$2,000 left in the treasury after all expenses of our exhibit at Buffalo are paid," said E. L. Vance, Nebraska commissioner in charge of the state's exhibit at the Pan-American exposition. Mr. Vance was in Lincoln closing up the affairs of the commission, preparatory to paying the last of the bills outstanding.

"I can't give exact figures, but I believe the total expenses of the commission and exhibit, including salaries, will not be over \$8,000. We have conducted our work economically and are confident that we gave the best possible display for the amount expended. Aside from a few of the showcases, practically all of the exhibit was disposed of at Buffalo."

Sod and Log School Houses.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16.—The attention of Superintendent Fowler was called to an article which recently appeared in an Omaha newspaper and which was said to be a description of the only log school house in Nebraska. This structure, according to the story, is on Bellevue island, but will soon be torn away to make room for a more pretentious building. In a volume soon to be issued Mr. Fowler will describe 112 other log school houses in this state and 505 in the same territory that are made of sod.

Burglars Invade Cozad.

COZAD, Neb., Nov. 16.—Three robberies took place here. The general store of Banks & Eoff was broken into and about \$500 worth of goods taken, consisting of overcoats and clothing. The meat market of H. Burnes was also looted and considerable meat and provisions taken, also the flour and feed store of J. H. Danner was entered and some flour and potatoes taken.

State Bank of Nemaha.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16.—Secretary Royse has issued a charter to the State bank of Nemaha, Nemaha county. It is capitalized for \$5,000 and the incorporators are: William Campbell, Frederick E. Allen and Elmer E. Allen.

Cattle Interest in Dawson County.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16.—"We never had so many cattle in Dawson county as at the present time," said Senator Owens to a reporter, "Stock is being shipped in for the winter and the shipments to market are very light. We have an abundance of rough feed in Dawson county and are able to take care of lots of stock that cannot be wintered in other places. Alfalfa and buffalo grass produced good crops."

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Cattle—Cattle receipts continued liberal, making the receipts for the week to date compare favorably with last week, and also with the same period of last year. The demand for the better grades was active, so that the market was brisk and no important changes in prices were noted. There were about twenty-five cars of corn-fed steers in the yards, and the quality of the offerings as a whole was good. Receipts included about fifty cars of cows and heifers. The demand was a little more active on the better grades than it was yesterday and the market could be quoted steady. Bulls, veal calves and stags sold without material change from yesterday's quotations. There were not many desirable grades of stockers and feeders on sale, so that anything answering to that description was picked up in good season at steady prices. The demand for the common kinds was limited, the same as it has been for some time past, and sellers had considerable difficulty in disposing of that class of cattle. There was an active demand for western range beef steers and as a result the fifteen cars offered sold at good, strong prices.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs were fairly liberal, making the supply for the four days of this week considerably in excess of both the corresponding days of last week and the same days of last year. The market at this point opened up in good season, with prices a good nickel higher than yesterday's average market. As the morning advanced the market took on more life and prices grew stronger at a rapid rate. At the close an advance of 7¢ over yesterday's average was noted. The early sales were mostly at \$5.65. Later on the bulk sold at \$5.75 and on the close \$5.67 and \$5.70 were the popular prices.

Sheep—There were quite a few sheep and lambs on sale, but nearly everything offered was fedders. There were a few cars, however, of native corn-feds, which sold at good, steady prices. Packers seem to be anxious for supplies here, but they claim that prices are too high in comparison with other points. The feeder market was not very brisk, as the number of buyers was rather limited. Some of the better grades sold at about steady prices, but aside from those the market was dull and weak. Old ewes in particular are hard to move, and prices are now considerably lower than they have been in some time past.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Corn-fed steers opened 10¢ higher and closed steady; Texans, 10¢ higher; others, steady; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.70; fair to good, \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50; western fed steers, \$4.40; western range steers, \$3.25; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.75; Texas cows, \$2.00; native cows, \$2.50; heifers, \$2.50; canners, \$1.50; bulls, \$2.50; calves, \$3.00.

Hogs—Heavy, 5¢ higher; light and pigs, 5¢ lower; top, \$5.95; bulk of sales, \$3.30; heavy, \$3.30; mixed packers, \$3.35; light, \$3.30; pigs, \$3.30.

Sheep and Lambs—Market strong to 10¢ higher; native lambs, \$1.00; western lambs, \$2.50; native wethers, \$3.25; western wethers, \$3.50; yearlings, \$3.25; ewes, \$2.50; culis, \$1.00.

NO PROMISE TO BRIGANDS

United States Has Not Guaranteed Them Immunity From Punishment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—It is said at the state department that no authorization has been sent Consul General Dickinson to promise exemption from punishment of the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone, as one of the conditions of her ransom. In fact, our government has not authorized any promise whatever to be made that would bind its hands in dealing with the subject in the future, or that would prevent it either from insisting on the punishment of the brigands or from lodging a demand for full indemnity for the money which may be paid over as ransom for Miss Stone.

There is no disposition to disavow any of Mr. Dickinson's acts, but the officials here are confident that he has not compromised the case. Because of his diplomatic rank it is left to Mr. Spencer Eddy, United States charge at Constantinople, to make any necessary representations of a diplomatic character, and that he is exercising his functions in that direction is exhibited in the dispatches published today disclosing the character of the representations he has been making to the Bulgarian agents at Constantinople.

NEELEY IS SQUIRMING

Audencia Recommends Sentence in Cuban Postal Fraud Cases.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—The defendants in the Havana postoffice fraud cases, have been granted an extension of ten days in which to file their answers to the charges of the fiscal.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Havana said that the indictments in these cases sent by the audencia implicated Rathbone jointly with Neeley and Reeves in defrauding the government and recommended that each of the accused men be fined \$150,000 and that Rathbone be sentenced to twenty-five years, Neeley to twenty-five years and six months and Reeves to twenty-four years and six months' imprisonment.

Territories Send a Lobby.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 16.—Six delegates to Washington, who are to remain in that city during the present session of congress and work in behalf of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, were appointed as a result of the statehood convention just held here. Oklahoma elected ex-Governor Barnes, Charles F. Barrett and Thomas H. Doyle, and Indian Territory decided upon three prominent men who will undertake to act.