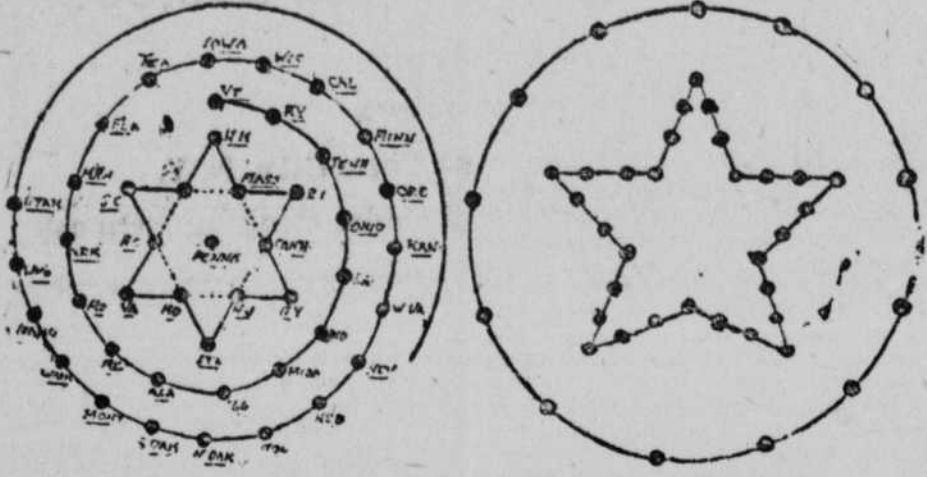


OPPOSE CHANGE IN FLAG

Despite agitation for a change, the arrangement of stars in the blue field of the American flag will remain as it is if prominent officers of local patriotic associations have their way. These have expressed their disapproval of the idea of Representative J. F. Shafroth of Colorado as embodied in his bill introduced in congress, on the grounds that it is too formal and would lack permanency. In this design the thirteen original states form a circle around a star made up of smaller stars, each representing a

state, while the territories stand waiting admission to the larger star. The composite flag proposed by Harry Vanetti Vogt of Philadelphia, is also condemned. It is said that the arrangement would give certain states a preference over others in point of position. "The stars in the blue field of the heavens are not arranged according to a geometrical design," said Dr. Wil-



Vogt and Shafroth Plans for Arranging the Stars Representing the Various States in the Proposed New National Banner.

liam H. Carson, past commander of E. B. Wolcott post, No. 1, "nor should the stars in the flag. The design before congress is too set, and that of the Philadelphia man would cause the states last admitted to occupy positions at the end of the tail, so to speak. There is plenty of room in the field for all new states according to the present arrangement, and the design should not be changed."

Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said: "We love our flag because it is as it is, and no change could compensate for the loss of those characteristics which have endeared it to us."

"I favor the present arrangement," said Mrs. Charles Catlin, president of the Daughters of the War of 1812, "and would not express a preference for any design until I saw that we could no longer retain the flag as it is."—Indianapolis News.

The Great Manufacturing States.
It is a somewhat curious fact that the seven states which stood first in 1890 in the value of manufactured products stand first again in 1900, and in exactly the same order. First of all comes New York; second, Pennsylvania; third, Illinois; fourth, Massachusetts; fifth, Ohio; sixth, New Jersey, and seventh, Missouri. Illinois is third in population, as in manufacturing product. In that respect it occupies a normal position. Its output per unit of population is \$261, compared with New York's \$299, Pennsylvania's \$291 and New Jersey's \$324. The output per unit is affected by the character of the business carried on. New Jersey is the home of the silk manufacturing industry of the United States. It is partly owing to the manufacture of this expensive product that New Jersey, in one respect, outranks Illinois.

Queer Japanese Marriage Custom.
Wild geese are considered the best examples of conjugal felicity in the animal world; thus the groom sends the bride a pair of these birds, and she in turn presents them to her parents. To further emphasize the matter, the groom brings another pair to the wedding, and they roost in the room during the ceremony. Their conduct is watched with care, for they must not struggle to escape during the proceedings. Fortunate the bridegroom who cannot secure these geese alive and must be content to substitute toy imitations of the birds, for then he has no anxiety lest the wild propensity assert itself during the marriage rites, and thus prove an ill omen to the household.—Woman's Home Companion.

Charles Lamb's Essays.
Charles Lamb would write one of his essays in an evening, after a day spent at his desk in the East India office.

Wedded Under License Nine Years Old.
Jacob Groff, a faithful lover of sixty-two years, was married at Mayton, W. Va., a few days ago to Miss Rebecca Gleisbur, three years his senior, the "girl" for whom he had waited for forty years. Nine years ago he secured the marriage license, but the bride elect refused to wed him then. He folded the license, put it away, and waited until she should be ready. His persistence and faithfulness finally won, and she agreed to become his bride. The minister, the Rev. D. S. Thomas, hesitated when he saw the date upon the license, but when he was told the circumstances he married them under the license nine years old.

Illustrated Journalism in the Chinese Empire



With other western innovations, illustrated journalism has invaded the Chinese Empire. Here is a recent illustration from the Shanghai Evening News. It depicts, as the caption states, the entrance to the palace in Pekin.

The Dowager Empress' first task, on her return to Pekin, was the reconstitution of the Emperor's harem, which forms also his body guard. It is largely through the ladies of the harem that the remarkable old Empress Dowager is kept informed of what little may go on in the mind of the nominal sovereign, Kwang-Su, and is thus enabled to maintain her influence over him. She is the real ruler of the empire.

THE WEEKLY PANORAMA

AWFUL DEED OF INSANE MOTHER

Wealthy Society Woman Kills Her Son and Herself at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
A lamentable double tragedy occurred a few days ago at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., when Mrs. Albert Edwin Tower, wealthy, cultured, and a leader in New York and Newport society, killed her



14-year-old son, whom she idolized, in a fit of nervous frenzy and then sent a bullet through her brain. Her husband is a wealthy iron master and had been called to the Poughkeepsie Iron Foundry, which he conducts, owing to an accident there. During the evening Mrs. Tower, who had been a victim of nervous disorder, entertained a few friends, after which she and her son retired to their rooms. A little before midnight she rang up her husband on the phone and asked him to return home. She received an evasive reply. A little later she repeated the message, threatening that if he did not come at once he would never see her or his son alive. Mr. Tower had received similar messages before and he made light of his wife's request. But Mrs. Tower was in deadly earnest, and a little after midnight she secured a revolver, went to her son's chamber and shot him five times, killing him instantly. With another revolver she ended her own life. It is now supposed that the unfortunate woman would have attempted her husband's life had he returned at her summons. From the scientific standpoint, the most singular thing connected with the tragedy is the fact that Mrs. Tower's mother, many years ago, had made a similar but unsuccessful attempt on the life of her son and herself.

The Towers owned a palatial home



The Tower Mansion, Poughkeepsie.
in Poughkeepsie, a mansion in Newport and a handsome yacht and possessed unlimited means. Both father and mother worshiped the boy who met with such a horribly tragic end.

Divorces in Europe.
Divorce was established in Germany in 1875. From 1881 to 1885 the yearly number of divorces was about 8,000, while of late years it exceeds 10,000. In England divorce was established in 1857. During the years 1858-1862 the annual number was about 200; in 1894, about 550; in 1898, about 650. In Austria, where only non-Catholics can apply for a divorce, the number of demands for divorce increased 25 per cent in four years, and in Belgium about 20 per cent in four years.

MARION MANOLA MASON VERY ILL
Popular Singer Now on a Couch of Suffering in a Boston Hospital.
Marion Manola Mason, who is seriously ill in a Boston hospital, is one of the most widely known women on the American stage. Eleven years ago she won her sensational divorce suit in Boston against Henry S. Mould of Cleveland, and one month later she married "Jack" Mason in London. These events were the occasion of



much gossip at that time. Mrs. Mason is a handsome woman, dark, with clear cut features and a most pleasing voice. Her best talent lay in the charming manner in which she personated male characters.

TO KEEP MEMORIAL DAY.

Grand Army Commanders of the State Called to Observe It.
LINCOLN, Neb., April 28.—This order has been issued from the headquarters of the Nebraska department, G. A. R., for observance of Memorial day, May 30:

A third of a century ago the renowned volunteer soldier, our comrade, John Logan, by special order, designated May 30 as a day sacred to the memory of our dead comrades, and on which to decorate each soldier's grave with flowers and to plant over it the flag under which he fought.

It is meet and proper for us to remember the sacred duty we owe to the memory of our comrades who have "crossed over to the other shore." Let us not forget that, while to many this day is a memory of glorious deeds and battles won, by some, at least, it is a day of memory for unfortunates, who died that this nation might live.

Lest the rising generation forget, let me remind them that the patriotism and deeds of heroism of the dead and living of the civil war have given to this nation a mortal fame that commands the admiration of the world and bequeaths to generations to come a heritage so full of lessons of love and loyalty, so replete in unselfish sacrifices in the cause of freedom, that only those devoid of gratitude can ever forget the debt they can never repay those gray-haired veterans.

Heretofore it has been the privilege of the surviving heroes of the civil war and the patriotic people of this nation to decorate with flowers and flags the last resting place of their heroes, and as the Spanish war has shown that the worthy "sons of noble sires" will, whenever an opportunity offers, follow the old flag to victory, even to the very heart of the celestial empire, it is earnestly recommended that all graves of those gallant boys of this war be decorated.

Commanders, see to it that Memorial Sabbath is observed as sacredly as Memorial day, and so arrange that all may attend.

Post commanders will see to it that the Memorial day committee make proper arrangement with the school boards for patriotic exercises in the public schools on the Friday preceding Memorial day, and that comrades be detailed to visit each school at an hour agreed upon to conduct the services. Invite the members of your auxiliary to assist in these services, and where there are representatives of our department of patriotic instruction consult with them in relation to program, etc.

It is the duty of the comrades to see that the flag is raised at half-mast on all public buildings and every school house in the state on May 30.

No effort should be spared to have all exercises and demonstrations consistent with the purposes to which this sacred day has been dedicated, and all exhibitions or amusements that would have a tendency to detract from its proper observance or profane its solemn purpose should be promptly and emphatically discouraged and frowned upon by all good citizens.

The thirtieth national encampment provides that the reading of President Lincoln's Gettysburg address be made a special feature of all Memorial day exercises held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. I hereby inclose same, and post commanders will see to it that it be read in connection with the services.

Winter Wheat is Favored.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 28.—Winter wheat as a crop for Nebraska has enormous possibilities, declares Associate Director Lyon in a bulletin issued by the Nebraska experiment station. Not only are the large yields of this wheat such as to recommend its culture to the farmers of the state, but the quality of Nebraska winter wheat gives it a high standing among buyers and consumers.

Inspect Beatrice Institute.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 28.—State Treasurer William Stuefer, Secretary of State George Marsh and Commission of Public Lands and Buildings George Follmer, comprising the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings, were here inspecting the Institute for Feeble Minded.

At Clinton, Ark., the safe in the Van Buren county court house was blown open with dynamite and \$6,000 of the school fund was stolen.

Poisoned by Eating Salmon.
NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 28.—William Secord, a fireman at the starch works in this city, was poisoned and is seriously ill at his home in Elmwood from eating canned salmon. His physician now thinks that he is out of danger. The salmon was allowed to remain in the can for several hours after it was opened and it is thought that the poison is the result of the chemical actions of the juices on the tin.

GRANTS RHEA A REPRIEVE.

Governor Postpones Date of Execution Until July of Next Year.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 26.—Governor Sewage has granted a reprieve to William Rhea until July 10, 1903. He gives his reasons in the following statement for taking this action:

"The foregoing reprieve of William Rhea is issued because I believe, after a thorough investigation of all the facts involved, that it is doubtful if the death penalty ought to be imposed upon the said William Rhea. At the same time I am reluctant to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, for the reason that history shows that in many cases a life sentence in the penitentiary does not mean confinement for life.

"In my opinion, the said William Rhea ought not at any time to be given his liberty. I grant a reprieve for this long time in order that the coming legislature may have an opportunity to amend the law relating to pardons and commutations, if it sees fit to do so, and I direct that this explanation of my action be recorded in the records of the state penitentiary, and also in the office of the clerk of the supreme court."

Following is the agreement signed by Rhea:

"I, William Rhea, the prisoner mentioned in the foregoing reprieve, having read the same and being fully advised, do hereby voluntarily consent thereto, do hereby accept and adopt the provisions and conditions of said reprieve, consenting that the date of execution may be delayed and postponed as therein provided for, and I request and direct that E. D. Davis and George W. Martin, who are to me well known, shall sign this, my consent and approval and acceptance of said reprieve, as witnesses, and that they make proof of my signature and acceptance before the said clerk of the supreme court of the state of Nebraska, and that the reprieve and this approval thereof and said proof of said witnesses may thereupon be recorded in the office of the said clerk of said supreme court."

The governor's order to the warden follows:

"Whereas, it seems proper that said execution should be delayed for the time hereinafter mentioned,

"Now, therefore, this is to command you to postpone and delay the said execution of said William Rhea until the second Friday of July, A. D. 1903, being the 10th day of said month, at which time you will carry said mandate from the clerk of the supreme court into effect between the hours mentioned and in all respects in accordance therewith, only the date of said execution being hereby altered; You will retain said William Rhea in confinement in the said penitentiary in the meantime at hard labor during the hours of labor and keep him in solitary confinement during the hours that the other prisoners are kept in their cells."

Janitors Threaten to Strike.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 26.—Janitors at the state house are threatening a strike because of the action of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings in ordering them to have all dandelion plants removed from the capitol lawn before May 1. They say it will be impossible to do the work in the time allowed and that rather than pay other men out of their wages to assist, they will give up their positions.

Tour the World Afoot.

WEST POINT, Neb., April 26.—Amandus Krause, William Gelfeke, George Meier and Ed Clancy expect to make a tour of the world on foot and without money, starting on May 1. They will start out with a pack mule and a camping outfit and expect to make the tour in about two or three years.

Nebraska City Man Loses Diamonds.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 26.—James H. Butler of this city lost a diamond stud valued at \$1,000. Whether the stone was stolen or was lost from the setting is not known.

Takes Deserter to Fort Crook.

TECUMSEH, Neb., April 26.—Sheriff W. H. Cummings received orders from the army authorities at Fort Crook to bring Fred Bebrle, the deserter, there at once.

Beatrice Church is Dedicated.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 26.—The Mennonite church recently erected in this city at a cost of \$4,000 was dedicated Sunday.

York County Crops Flourish.

YORK, Neb., April 26.—Growing crops are in fine condition in York county. Never in the history of the county has there been a spring when winter wheat looked any better. There are fields of winter wheat in York county which stand from four to seven inches high. About 50 per cent of the acreage here is winter wheat. Quite a little acreage has been put in oats and it is coming up through the ground in fine shape.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.
SOUTH OMAHA.

Cattle—There were more cattle on sale than there were a week ago, but still the receipts for the week to date show a decrease as compared with last week. As compared with the same week of last year, though, there is not much change. The bulk of the offerings was again made up of beef steers and the quality was about the same as it has been. Packers did not take hold with very much life and a slow and weak market resulted. Some of the choicest bunches sold at just about steady prices. The cow market was also slow, with the tendency of prices downward. The best grades sold at right around steady prices. Bulls did not show much change, but if anything they were a little lower in sympathy with the weak feeling on steers and cows. The same was true of stags, unless they were very good. Veal calves brought just about steady prices. There were comparatively few stockers and feeders on sale, so that the market held just about steady. Good stuff sold without difficulty at steady prices.

Hogs—Good heavy hogs sold largely at \$7.10 to \$7.20, and fancy loads sold from \$7.10 to \$7.20, which carries the market to as high a point as has been reached this year. The medium weights went mostly from \$6.35 to \$7.00, while the lighter loads sold from \$6.25 down. There was not much improvement in the demand for the lightweight stuff, which was left until the last, and although that class of hogs also improved in price, it was hard to get packers to take them. Everything was disposed of at an early hour.

Sheep—There was a light run of sheep and lambs, but still there were more on sale than yesterday. Packers were all anxious for supplies, so that an active and stronger market was experienced. Some of the offerings were of better quality than anything offered up to this time, so that prices reached the high point of the season. Clipped lambs sold as high as \$6.40, and clipped wethers brought \$6.25. The market for the week so far can safely be quoted 10¢ to 15¢ higher all around. The \$6.25 clipped wethers weighed 117 pounds, but they were of extra choice quality.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Market strong to 10¢ higher; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.60 to 7.20; fair to good, \$5.00 to 6.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to 5.25; western fed steers, \$5.70 to 6.70; Texas and Indian steers, \$5.00 to 6.20; Texas cows, \$3.50 to 5.25; native cows, \$3.50 to 5.50; native heifers, \$4.00 to 6.10; canners, \$2.50 to 3.50; bulls, \$3.00 to 3.50; calves, \$4.00 to 6.00.

Hogs—Market 15¢ to 10¢ higher; top, \$7.20; bulk of sales, \$6.20 to 7.20; heavy, \$7.20 to 7.50; mixed packers, \$5.25 to 6.25; light, \$6.50 to 7.15; pigs, \$6.10 to 6.65.

Sheep and Lambs—Market strong to 10¢ higher; native lambs, \$6.00 to 7.00; western lambs, \$6.50 to 6.85; native wethers, \$5.00 to 6.00; western wethers, \$5.50 to 6.50; yearlings, \$6.00 to 6.50; Texas clipped yearlings, \$6.00 to 6.50; clipped grass sheep, \$4.70 to 5.65; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to 4.25.

RATES ON GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

To Be Made Subject of Investigation by Interstate Commissioners.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Interstate Commerce Commissioners Prouty and Fifer and Special Agent Marchard are in St. Louis for the purpose of investigating the matter of rates, facilities and practices employed in the transportation, handling and storage of grain and grain products carried from western points to the Atlantic seaboard and other destinations. The hearing begins today.

Last evening at the Southern hotel representatives of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce and others concerned in Wichita business interests on interstate shipments had a conference with the commissioners, furnishing material which may later on form the subject of an investigation. A committee of the Southern Millers' association likewise had an informal talk with the commissioners.

The executive and the chief traffic officers of the Frisco and the Mobile & Ohio were requested by Secretary Mosely of the Interstate Commerce commission to attend the hearing today, when complaints of discrimination will be taken up. A Vicksburg firm figures as one of the complainants.

BLOODY BATTLE IN CHINA.

Imperial Troops on Way to Nan Ning Encounter a Force of Rebels.

HONG KONG, April 26.—Advices received today from Wu Chou, under date of April 21, announce that a bloody battle was then proceeding between a force of imperial troops on their way to Nan Ning and a large force of rebels.

The imperial army attacked the rebels' encampment in the Wu Chang hills, brought up two Maxims and two 12-pounders, and finally scattered the rebels and captured their leader, Hung Yung Seng, who was wounded.

Subsequently the rebels captured two villages on the outskirts of Nan Ning and established their headquarters in those villages.

To Abolish Duties on Meat.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Representative Sims of Tennessee today introduced a bill abolishing the duties on imports of beef, mutton, pork and veal.

Senator Money Arrested.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Senator Money of Mississippi today was placed in custody on information filed by Arthur B. Shaner, a street car conductor, who charged the senator with assaulting him during a disturbance on Shaner's car yesterday. Senator Money, Conductor Shaner, and Foreman Hooper of the fire department, who assisted the conductor yesterday, appeared in the police court and their trial was set for next Thursday.