

# To Heroes of the Revolution

## Daughters Plan to Erect Handsome Memorial Structure in City of Washington at a Cost of \$300,000

-Description of the Building as at Present Designed

At the inception of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the erection of a fitting memorial to the memory of the heroes of the Revolution in the shape of a stately building in the capital city of the nation was dimly shadowed forth.

That was on the 18th of October, 1890. The idea has been fostered by succeeding congresses and has kept pace with the growth of the society until now, fourteen years afterward, the hope has become an assured fact.

Year by year the fund has grown, slowly at first, but increasing rapidly as the purpose and full realization of the plan became more widely known. An attractive movement, the patriotism of American women and men has been aroused in its behalf. Congress was petitioned for a site, which it promised—but never gave.

Finally the Daughters saw that they must rely chiefly upon their own exertions, and not upon a well-meaning but dilatory national legislative body, for that important item. So in 1902 a site at Seventeenth and E streets, near the Corcoran Art Gallery, was bought. Later the lot adjoining was acquired, at total outlay of \$50,000.

During the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in October, 1902, a flagpole was placed on the site with impressive ceremonies. In February a handsome silk flag, the gift of the Sons of Revolutions, was raised in the presence of the annual congress of the society, with appropriate addresses by notable men. Thus a partial dedication of the site for patriotic purposes has been made.

A competition was announced for design of a memorial hall, open to all American architects. After mature deliberations this award was given to Edward Pearce Casey of New York, an architect known in Washington through other instances of his skill.

The cost of the hall is expected to be between \$300,000 and \$400,000. Of this amount fully \$100,000 has been accumulated.

The style of architecture is colonial, with a due adherence to classic requirements. An additional aim is to conform as far as possible with the architecture of the proposed Columbian University extensions to be erected on a site adjacent to the hall grounds.

All the material to be used in the construction of the hall must be American, as a further emphasis of loyalty to national enterprise and endeavor. Marble is to be the basic material, of course, as it is believed to be peculiarly appropriate in the working out of the details of the elaborate design. The construction on modern fireproof lines will be provided for and will not interfere with the general use of marble.

The site itself, in the light of the future, is ideal. At the gateway of the plot assigned by Washington for the erection of a great national university, but later degraded to mere base uses, there is a steady movement in several different quarters to bring about the original noble intentions of

of history and art and kindred educational institutions. Nearby is the new speedway, while not far off is the lofty monument to Washington.

Occupying 35,000 square feet of ground, it will permit future improvements and additions, while elevated terraces will make the grounds attractive and still leave space for the several plants that will light, heat and ventilate the building. The hall faces Seventeenth street and has a frontage of 210 feet. A broad, shallow flight of steps leads to the imposing entrance.

On either side are flanked three massive columns, making an impressive facade. From the entrance hall three broad entrances connect. Opposite the entrance is the stage, twelve feet deep and fifty-four feet



President of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

long. Surrounding the stage rise tiers of boxes, where in future congresses the Board of Managers and national officers will view the proceedings.

Opening off the south corridors is the memorial room, seventy-two by sixteen feet, where the cases containing the relics of the society will be kept. Of the nature of a museum, yet containing, as it will, the memorials of the Revolution as they are collected from private individuals and acquired by bequests, it is deemed advisable and appropriate to call it simply the "Memorial Room." This room occupies nearly the whole surface of the south side of the first floor, excepting a small room as yet unoccupied by any particular division.

The portico springs from two points nearly seventy feet apart and reaching out thirty feet to the center, where

to the memorial room, entered through six low windows reaching to the floor.

The columns of the portico are estimated to cost \$2,000 each, and every one of the thirteen original States is asked to vote the funds needed to construct its column. This is one of the most impressive and beautiful features of the hall, and nothing at all as these stately pillars, sublime in their expression of an unspoken thought.

The main auditorium on the first floor has a seating capacity of two thousand, and will be the scene of future congresses. Large folding doors open into the library and memorial room, and by throwing the three together additional accommodation for

at least three hundred can be obtained. The interior of the building is to be finished in hardwood and handsomely decorated. The general plan will be simple, but chaste, and although of ample proportions, is none too large for a building that is to last centuries, diverse fates permitting.

It is the present intention to lay the cornerstone of the hall on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, on April 17, during the session of the annual Congress. If the work progresses to allow the dedication it promises to be a most brilliant ceremony, with addresses by notable public men and Daughters.

A strenuous effort is to be made to obtain a promised appropriation from Congress. The passage of a bill providing for the erection of a mem-

orial to Revolutionary heroes is imminent, and the Daughters feel that money should be given to Continental Hall.—New York Herald.

**Cossack Regiments.**  
Russia has 150 regiments of mounted Cossacks.

**But Not for Him.**  
I was at a masquerade ball in Washington the other night," Phil Thompson was saying, "and while a young man was putting a girl's slippers in his overcoat pocket I heard this scrap of talk:

"Suppose," suggested his friend, "that you forgot to take them out and your wife should find them there. There would be a little fun then, wouldn't there?"

"Yes," he assented, "there'd be a good deal of fun—for the neighbors!"  
—New York Times.

**Fossils from Cape Breton.**  
A collection of 300 Cambrian fossils from Cape Breton has been added to the paleontology class in the museum of Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn. Three or four metallic pieces showing the effects of lightning have also been placed on exhibition.

**Sweet Potato Restaurant.**  
A Virginia kitchen, in which the food values of the sweet potato will be demonstrated, will be a restaurant feature at the world's fair.

## WITH THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

### DESTINY OF HUMAN SOULS.

Are the bodies of animals inhabited by the souls of human villains dead and gone? Don't sneer too hastily at the question, for if it should be answered finally in the negative science is at a loss to account for the utter depravity of the animals. It is apparent to the dullest observer that dumb beasts exercise a malign influence over man. Think of the temper ruined by cows that have kicked over half-filled pails of milk. Think of the reputations for truth that have been destroyed by trout. Think of the honesty that has been turned into deceit by the horse, so that they who trade in that animal are bywords among their less sorely tempted brethren. Think of the indefinite prolongation of this list that might be made, and then consider if animals are or are not animated by the souls of human wretches that have passed away.

Some such theory must be accepted, and it is not open to doubt that reasonable people will accept this: The souls of the wicked are condemned to pass into animals and to stay there until they have discovered prospective tenants worse than themselves. This theory explains everything. The liars inhabit fish, the tricksters horses and those given to butting in become goats. In the attempt to end their tenancy by finding suitable successors, the evil spirits resort to temptations, with, alas! unflinching success. The half-pound trout dropping off the hook flaps his tail in ecstatic certainty that the angler will proclaim him a five-pounder at least. And the look of human anticipation on the face of a goat about to knock some unsuspecting person into a barbed-wire fence can only proceed from the knowledge that the resultant explosion will lower another soul into the mire as a stepping stone for himself.

The theory is irrefutable, and its general acceptance would help the world to a higher plane.—Portland Oregonian.

### MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The Manchester Ship canal, thirty-five miles long and twenty-six feet deep, is one of the nine great ship canals of the world. It is now proposed to deepen it to twenty-eight feet and to make other improvements, upon which \$7,500,000 will be expended. In its present form the canal has cost over \$75,000,000.

An interesting showing of the increasing use that is made of the canal by seagoing vessels is contained in the last annual report of the board of directors. In 1894, the first year the canal was open, the tonnage of toll-paying merchandise in seagoing boats was 656,158. Last year the tonnage was 3,554,636, which was an increase of more than 400,000 tons over 1902. The net revenue from the canal last year was \$330,000, an increase of \$125,000 over 1902.

The revenue is, however, as yet far from being sufficient to pay all the interest on debts incurred, not to speak of dividends on the capital stock. Interests on bonds held by private persons has all been met, but the canal company is now in arrears to the amount of \$8,000,000 for interest due on a \$25,000,000 loan advanced by the city of Manchester.

This condition of affairs does not worry the city at all, for it did not anticipate that the canal company would be able to settle with it from year to year, and it gets its gain in the increased trade that is brought to it by the canal. Arrangements have now been made by which the city is to give the canal company easier terms of payment, and the officials of the company express the belief that in the course of time they can increase the canal tolls to a degree that will greatly increase their revenue. The present plans for the improvement of the canal are sufficient proof that Manchester is well satisfied with its huge investment.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### FIFTY YEARS AGO.

What changes have taken place in the history of Japan during the past half century its present position testifies to in a thousand ways. It seems incredible that only as recently as 1853 Christians were forbidden to set foot on Japanese soil under penalty of death, yet such was the case. One edict, inscribed on tablets of wood and stone as the "Tokio Sun Trade Journal" reminds us, ran: "So long as no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan; and let all know that the King of Spain himself or the Christian God, or the Great God of All, if he violate this command shall suffer for it with his head."—San Francisco Call.

### DEBT THE CURSE.

Private credit is wealth; private debt is the curse of mankind. The little letter D is a terrible arraignment of human wickedness and weakness. It stands for nearly everything that is bad—Debt, Degeneracy, Degradation, Destruction, Desolation, Damnation, Devil, Deuce, Debase, Deceit, Dirge, Derelict, Defeat, Decomposition, Deaf, Daff, Damage, Damp, Danger, Dark, Dastard, Dishonorable, Demon, Debauch, Debris, Decay, Deceit, Deceit, Disease, Defalcation, Defect, Deficient, Deficit, Defile, Defame, Deflower, Delirium, Delude, Denude, Demi-monde, Demoralize, Depress, Derangement, Desecrate, Desert, Deserter, Despoil, Desperado, Desperate, Desuetude, Devastate, Distort, Dice, Difficulty, Dilemma, Dim, Dire, Disaster, Disagreeable, Discharge, Discard, Discredit, Disfigure, Dishearten, Distoyal, Dismay, Disobey, Dispossess, Dirty, Divorce, Dodge, Driveler, Drown, Drunk, Dull, Dumb, Duplicitly, Dust, Die, Death.

On the other hand, after passing through the hell of dark D's, you may find compensation in Deity and Divinity.—New York Press.

### MESSAGE FROM LUNDY'S LANE.

The Fifth United States Infantry has adopted a motto, and it is a fine one. It was furnished by Col. James Miller at Lundy's Lane. He was asked whether he could take a certain position of the enemy, and his hand went up in instant salute, while he said: "I'll try, sir."

He won his fight in a manner that is famous to this day. He won as most of the "I'll try" kind of men win.

Of course, a class or a regiment motto and a coat-of-arms are more or less feathers. Alone they never made a student nor a soldier.

But these things do make for pluck. They represent ideals and they act as spurs.

Did you ever stop to think what a different world this would be if there were no "quitters"? There are thousands of them in every walk of life. They can't do things. Sometimes, it is true, they are asked to attempt greater feats than they are mentally or physically capable of, and are to be pitied. But they could at least make an effort and die fighting.

In the stores, offices, shops, homes, there is always the element that is afraid. Some fear rules and some work. Others fear that they will do more than they are paid for. Some sulk because Recognition does not always meet Endeavor at the door.

And all in this class represent varying degrees of inefficiency. They do not succeed, because they do not deserve to succeed. They need constant applications and repeated doses of the spirit that filled the breast of Col. Miller at Lundy's Lane. More battles are fought in the fields of commerce, you know, than were ever waged with powder and shot.

There is position and profit waiting for every man who will carry the "I'll try" spirit in his breast. Don't let the pessimists tell you that the field is overcrowded. It isn't, except with mediocrity.

The fellows who do not quite reach are always in the majority, and most of the time the fault is theirs. It would be good if, over the door of every store and factory and office where men toil and hope for advancement, the brave words of the hero of Lundy's Lane could be carved in big letters.

For, "I will try" is progress.—Chicago Journal.

### ALASKA'S GREAT FUTURE.

It now seems certain that there will be a very rapid increase in the population of Alaska and an enormous development of its resources in the near future.

Alaska has seemed so far away to most people that they have utterly failed to keep in touch with the great changes which have been going on, and their impressions of its climate and conveniences are based upon the lurid tales of experiences by the early Klondikers.

Alaska is a great empire, of the vast size of which few people have any conception. It is more than 550 times as large as the state of Rhode Island and nearly equals in area all the states of the Union east of the Mississippi river. It has the grandest scenery in the world, and resources sufficient comfortably to support ten millions of people.

Through the heart of the vast territory flows the mighty Yukon river, the largest in North America, larger and longer than the Mississippi. On this great river one may ride for more than 2,000 miles with as much comfort as upon the Hudson.

The valley of the Yukon has been pronounced richer than the valley of the Missouri, and it will undoubtedly some day support an immense population.—From "The Natural Riches of Alaska," by Arthur C. Jackson, in National Magazine for March.

### WHEN IS WOMAN HAPPIEST?

When a girl is 18 she thinks the best time of a woman's life must certainly be from 18 to 22. When she has passed her 22d year, she is decidedly of the opinion that from then until the age of 28 really marks the limits of the best time, and when 30 comes on the scene she is ready to give way to all those who believe a woman to be then at the zenith of her life.

It is generally maintained that after 25 the average woman begins to attain her physical and mental perfection, and that for some eight or ten years after this she still retains her charms undiminished. After this time, of course, it depends entirely upon the woman whether she chooses to advertise her years, or by her charming personality and clever dressing conceal all ravages of time.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### MUSCLE RAYS.

There would appear to be no longer any doubt that rays are given off by active muscle and nerves. Dr. Hugh Walsman and Mr. Leslie Miller point out that experiments are remarkably easy to perform and are absolutely convincing as to the actual existence of the rays. The fluorescent screens are prepared with hexagonal zinc blends, which is placed in the form of a very thin film on thin paper, gold-beater's skin or thin collodion. The screen is excited and the fluorescent light allowed to die away until it has reached the steady stage. At this point if a muscle in a state of contraction be placed underneath the fluorescent screen it will be seen to brighten perceptibly.—The Lancet.

### BEAUTY OF EXPRESSION.

It is often the plain men and women who inspire the deepest and most lasting affection, and this is probably due to the fact that their play and power of facial expression not only atone for their lack of regular beauty but reveal such an attractive side that no more charm is needed to captivate a lover.—New York Times.

# NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A new savings bank is about to be organized at Fremont.

The democratic state central committee will meet in Lincoln June 1.

Citizens of Dale are taking active interest toward securing a new depot.

The board of directors of the Beatrice Commercial club elected H. V. Riesen secretary to succeed A. L. Green, resigned.

Mrs. Havens, an elderly lady of Minden, while crossing the B. & M. train was hit by train No. 2 and died within a short time.

The congregation of St. James Episcopal church, Fremont, has received with regret a communication from Rev. H. T. Moore, now at San Antonio, Tex., resigning the charge at this place.

At a special meeting of the voters of the Syracuse school district it was decided to add twelfth grade work to the course of study and make Syracuse a fully accredited school in the state university.

Elmer Jackson, a boilermaker at Harvard, took his two small sons out hunting west of Havelock, and succeeded in shooting two of his own toes. He was sitting on a bank waiting for ducks when the gun went off.

The Lang broom factory at Beatrice is turning out about seventeen dozen brooms per day at present. These are all made by hand, but as soon as the new machinery arrives the output will be increased to over 100 dozen per day.

Servants of Uncle Sam in Lincoln will petition for two shower baths for the postoffice help and will ask that such a provision be made in the new federal building. Federal authorities there think the request will be granted.

At a preliminary hearing before Justice Gladwin at Seward, Burt Meyers was bound over to the May term of the district court in the sum of \$1,000, on the charge of rape, preferred by Miss Livonia Egoif of Cordova, Neb.

The retail clerks of Norfolk have organized themselves and have applied to the officials in Omaha to be admitted to the union. This action on their part is caused by their dislike to the prevalent Sunday trading which is carried on in Norfolk.

Sixty farmers assembled at the court house in Wayne and passed resolutions requesting that restrictions be placed upon the automobile of Dr. Leisenring, whom, it is said, has caused many of the farmers much uneasiness when passing a team with his new auto. A test case will be had.

Dr. J. H. Crabbs, the oldest practicing physician in Dodge county and one of the oldest in the state, is seriously ill with a complication of diseases and his recovery is doubtful. He is 77 years of age and has been engaged in his profession for fifty years and for thirty-five years in Nebraska.

The Odd Fellow and Rebekah lodges of Table Rock are making arrangements for the celebration on April 26 of the eighty-fifth anniversary of the American Odd Fellowship. Committees have been appointed from each of the lodges to complete the arrangements for its proper observance.

In the county court at Seward Chas. Waigen was bound over to the May term of the district court on the charge of wife abandonment. The section of the criminal code under which this prosecution was brought is a new one, being passed at the last session of the legislature and known as house roll No. 329.

Deputy Food Commissioner Thompson has ordered returned to the wholesale merchants sixty-five barrels of vinegar that analysis proved to be adulterated. The vinegar was discovered in stores in the following towns: Columbus, Madison, Norfolk, Wayne, Emerson, Pender, Bancroft, Lyons, Oakland and Tekamah.

The Indian Bureau is engaged in preparation of plans and specifications for the improvement of the water supply at the Indian school at Genoa, and will advertise for proposals for the work. It is estimated that the necessary work can be accomplished for \$4,000. This school is now drawing its water supply from the city of Genoa. The proposed water system contemplates the sinking of several wells, the erection of tanks and a water tower.

Evangelist Sunday, who has been holding meetings in Sterling the last few weeks, has had a remarkable revival, about 1,056 people being converted. The collection for the minister the last Sunday amounted to the sum of \$3,000 and the women made up a purse of \$50 for his wife.

The team of mules, harness and buggy which was stolen from Lois Ingverson in Cass county have not been found. They were traced to Weeping Water, then to the wagon bridge which crosses the Platte river at Louisville. Ingverson valued the team and harness at \$500.

While engaged in hauling wood for William Foreman, a farmer living northeast of Beatrice, John Rinehart fell from his wagon, which passed over him, breaking three ribs and bruising his body badly. The attending physician thinks he will get along all right.

The Sterling school board at its last meeting re-elected all the present teachers for the ensuing year and gave them until April 15 to file their acceptances.

A volunteer fire company of over thirty members has been organized at Franklin.

The Beatrice Driving association decided to hold the first racing event of the year at the park on May 26 and another on July 4 and 5.

John Bishoff, a farmer living near Tecumseh, got a particle of rust in one of his eyes, and will lose the sight therefrom.

ARBOR DAY APRIL 22.

Governor Mickey Issues His Proclamation Relative Thereto.

Governor Mickey has issued a proclamation setting aside Friday, April 22, as Arbor day. The proclamation follows:

The most sublime object in the vegetable kingdom is a beautiful tree. It commands our admiration not because of its practical value alone, but because it typifies sturdiness, persistence and progress. For many years perchance, it has defied the fury of the winds, the rush of the torrents, the extreme of summer's heat and winter's cold, and it stands as if its conscious pride of the vigorous battle with the elements which it has fought and won. From the standpoint of sentiment we can all appreciate the thought which a well known poet has expressed in the following verse:

Woodman, spare that tree,  
Touch not a single bow,  
In youth it sheltered me,  
And I'll protect it now.

'Twas my forefather's hand  
That placed it near his cot;  
There, woodman, let it stand;  
Thy ax shall harm it not.

It is a well known fact that our natural forests have been denuded until serious climatic changes are threatened. It is to correct this evil, as well as to encourage the systematic planting of trees in a prairie country, to embellish our public and private properties and to inculcate a love for both the practical and sentimental features of forestry that Arbor day has been established in nearly every state in the Union. Nebraska takes more than ordinary pride in the day because the idea originated here, and probably no other state has received so much benefit from it.

In harmony with this honored custom I, John H. Mickey, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby appoint and set apart Friday, April 22, 1904, as Arbor day and request that the true spirit of forestry be observed in our public schools by appropriate exercises and the planting of trees, and that all societies and individuals assist in general recognition of the day.

**GRAIN DEALERS IN ERROR.**  
State Board Insists Law Does Not Provide for Double Taxation.

LINCOLN.—The charge that Section 66 of the new revenue law, providing for the assessment of grain brokers, is double taxation, in the opinion of the State Board of Equalization, will not be sustained by the courts should an attempt be made to prevent its enforcement. This section provides that grain brokers shall, under oath, at the time required by the act, determine the average amount of capital invested during the year, exclusive of real estate or other tangible property, upon which the broker shall be taxed.

A number of elevator and grain men have for some time contended that this act enforced a double taxation and it has been rumored for some time that it would be tested in the courts. So many inquiries have been received by Secretary Bennett from country assessors, that today he sent out this explanation, which he thinks shows conclusively that the section does not impose double taxation:

"For example, the elevator that begins business with: Cash, \$5,000; value of elevator \$3,500; the average capital invested during the year, \$8,500. He returns to the assessor his tangible property as follows: Elevator \$3,500; cash in bank, \$500; grain on hand, \$2,000; total, \$6,000.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.  
LEIGH—Sunday afternoon Emiel the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Nitz, who live seven miles south of here, met with an accident which caused his death. He was leading a horse home from a neighbor's and in some manner it kicked the boy in the left temple, from the effects of which he died.

Both Horses Killed.  
BEATRICE—Two horses hitched to a disc pulverizer on the farm of Milt Zimmerman ran away and were so badly cut by getting tangled in the machine that they had to be shot.

Waugh Gets Four Years.  
LINCOLN.—Edgar Waugh pleaded guilty to embezzling \$2,000 of the money belonging to the county and was sentenced to four years in prison.

Paid \$2,000 to Relatives.  
LINCOLN.—Mrs. Margaret Clasen paid over \$2,000 to her niece, Augusta Prubs. This sum was fixed by a jury for injuries which Augusta, who is 15 years of age, claims she sustained at the hands of her aunt.

Horse Thief Escapes.  
PLATTSBURGH.—Louis Ingverson, a farmer residing near Weeping Water, reported to Sheriff McBride the other day that a valuable span of mules, top buggy and a set of harness were stolen from his premises the preceding night. Upon hearing of the robbery the officers at once proceeded to send out descriptions of the stolen property, and extensive use of the telephone was made in notifying the officers in nearby towns. No trace of the thief or stolen property has been obtained.

Boys Play With Gun, One is Dead.  
BEATRICE.—The 12-year-old son of Mrs. Irene Armstrong, who resides 5 miles southwest of Odell, was shot and instantly killed on the 26th by the accidental discharge of a shotgun. He had gone to the home of his uncle, Ben Barts, and while the family was away he and several of his cousins secured the gun and were playing with it. The load entered the head just back of the ear, causing instant death. No one witnessed the accident except the other children.