

# THE NEWS IN NEBRASKA

## ARGUE THE ELECTION CASE.

**Question of Biennial Elections Now Up to the Supreme Court.**  
**LINCOLN**—The supreme court listened to the arguments of the attorneys interested in the biennial election law case. The opponents of the bill urge that it flies directly in the face of the constitutional amendment which requires that there be an election each year. This language is so clear, so explicit and unambiguous that it was claimed there could be no other interpretation. On the other hand, the friends of the measure insist that the provision referred to is complied with from the fact that the bill does not abolish the annual election directly, leaving it theoretically, while providing that all elective officials shall be chosen in the even numbered years. In this connection it was claimed that the provision requiring that the supreme judges be selected in the odd numbered years was merely directory, intended merely for the convenience of the state, to be superseded as soon as the legislature could take the matter in hand. The attorneys for the relator urged that the purpose of the constitution framers was clearly to prevent the election of the judicial and educational officers of the state at the same time that the political officers were chosen. It was absolutely denied that the framers of that document intended to allow the legislature any latitude in that connection.

## DAM GE DONE TO WHEAT BY THE HESSIAN FLY

**LINCOLN**—According to reports received by Prof. Bruner of the state university serious damage has been done to the wheat crop by the Hessian fly. It is stated that the development of the plant has shown the ravages of the insect in many instances where fields were believed to have been immune. The most common indication is the lopped head, the boring of the fly through the stalk causing it to bend. Prof. Bruner made the following statement: "Hessian flies are working in the southern and central section of the state and have done damage as far west as Kearney. "It is difficult to tell at this time just what damage has been done, but from reports received from various sections I judge that it will be extensive. Most of the reports of damage have come from York, Saline, Fillmore and Clay counties."

**Deaf Children Going Home.**  
**OMAHA**—One hundred and ninety-seven deaf boys and girls, students at the state school in Omaha, left on the various outgoing trains Wednesday for their homes to spend their summer vacation. The children were all the way from 7 to 20 years of age. Little tots who entered school a year ago, knowing nothing of the sign language, were talking with their hands as nimbly as their older associates. They will return to the school in September.

**Columbus Man Insane.**  
**COLUMBUS**—Sheriff Carrig took Joseph Soullier to the asylum at Lincoln, he having been adjudged insane by the commissioners. Mr. Soullier is a well-to-do farmer living in Lost Creek township, where he has a large family. He has been in a hospital for treatment before. His trouble is not of the violent form, but just a gradual weakening of the brain. It is doubtful if treatment will restore him to a normal condition.

**Nebraska Man in Company.**  
**Shenandoah** (la.) dispatch: A new lumber company with \$50,000 capital stock, of which \$20,000 is to be paid in, has been organized at this place. E. H. Dabey of Shenandoah is president, J. H. Briggs of University Place, Neb., vice president, and Ed Curfman of Marysville, Mo., secretary. The company owns a mill at Glendale, Tex., which will supply lumber to be handled here.

**Seen Fifty Years of Wedded Life.**  
**OSCEOLA**—Fifty years ago Robert A. Fleming and Miss Malinda C. Oltzman were married in New York. The anniversary of their wedding was held at the M. E. church here, with a great many of their friends in attendance. They have lived in Nebraska about twenty years.

**Fletcher Bound Over.**  
**NORTH PLATTE**—The preliminary hearing of Joseph Fletcher, charged with an assault upon David King, with intent to kill, and also in a second count with assault with intent to wound was completed in the county court, and the defendant, Fletcher, was bound over to the district court.

**LINCOLN**—James Young killed Samuel Winter last fall in self-defense and in the defense of his habitation. This is the substance of a brief submitted in an appeal to the supreme court by R. D. Searns and W. P. McCreary, attorneys for Young, the negro horseman. A declaration is made by the lawyers that the judge failed to admit instructions to the jury on this feature of the defense and that this constitutes an error sufficient for the reversal of the case. Testimony is quoted showing that Young had no ill feeling for Winter.

**Peru Attendance Growing.**  
**State Superintendent McBrien** has received a letter from Principal Crabtree of the Peru normal stating that the total enrollment for the year is over 1,000. This is accounted for by the heavy registration of new students for the summer school work. The enrollment in the summer school is 200 more than last year. Advices from Holdrege and North Platte indicate that the junior normals are well attended and similar information has been received from the other institutions throughout the state.

**Milliners' Artistic Circulars.**  
**One of the leading New York milliners** recently had a spring opening and decided to convince her customers that her taste had not deteriorated. So she had her invitations printed on mauve paper in purple ink. The envelopes were of mauve paper, addressed in purple ink, and the harmony of this color scheme was maintained in somewhat extravagant fashion. A violet-colored 3-cent stamp was used, although the 2-cent one would have sufficed.

**Worried Over Immigration.**  
**Mr. Metcalf, secretary of commerce** and labor, holds that the immigration problem is the most serious that faces the country, its chief difficulty being the question of distribution. A few days ago he received a letter from Louisiana saying that state alone can give employment to 100,000 workers in the field. The western portion of the Mississippi valley stands in equal need, but concentration in the cities goes on steadily. He thinks it is time for congress to take action.

**Men Who Draw Large Salaries.**  
**James H. Hyde's \$125,000 salary** drawn from the Equitable company, has called attention to the enormous sums paid to officers of all the big insurance companies. First, second and third vice-presidents of all the big companies receive more money than the president of the United States for a year's work and they are not obliged to entertain half so lavishly. Nevertheless, most of them are going fairly well in the matter of living and spending money.

# IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT MARRIAGE OF HEIR TO THRONE OF GERMANY



Writing in the Chicago American, Henri Pene du Bois, special correspondent of that paper, gives the following description of the German royal marriage: "When I went into the chapel of the castle the voices of the talkers there had just been hushed. It seemed to me I had intruded upon the eighteenth century. A mist of white powder brought together sexagenarian foreheads and others which were not yet twenty-one. Some were snowy, while others were in their flower, but this fragrant mist of white powder equalized them. They were all young temporarily. The wedding procession came from the civil ceremony. There were the Emperor, the Kronprinzessin's mother, the Duchess Anastasia and the Empress. Two pages carried the Duchess Anastasia's train and four Countesses carried that of the Empress. When the newly wedded couple appeared I saw the Kronprinzessin very distinctly, in spite of her veil. She is more beautiful than her photographs say. They have Prussianized her a little. Her expression is archly satirical. They let one know that her chestnut hair is abundant and that her dark eyes smile sweetly, but photographs do not let one know that her eyes, drawn at the temples, observe things around them. The complexion is brown, tinted with pink. She was not fed with metaphysics, as other German girls have been. Her grace is timid, almost frightened, but to reconcile that with the description I have made of her eyes you may think, if you wish, that her grace is studied. She replied 'Ja' to Pastor Dryander's inevitable question in a tremulous whisper, which made the battle-scarred old soldier beside me sigh with delight. The Kronprinz said 'Ja!' as if it were an order to take a citadel. I saw Prince Riarisugawa, whose features were not mobile, smile at that 'Ja.' The English delegation was staring at the Duke of Connaught, whose appearance was not too elegant among the stiff but splendid German officers. Mme. von Dele Winckler, the Kronprinzessin's lady of honor, seemed to admire immensely the great train of silver cloth on her mistress' gown. It was embroidered with myrtle and orange flowers by young women of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. They are delicate artists. Count Bismarck Bohlen, the Kronprinzessin's chancellor, looked at the Emperor, who needs a painter like Lenbach to do him justice. Those Prussian cameras do not tell the glowing tenderness of his eyes. He embraced the Kronprinz with a rough energy which was admirably affectionate, and the Kronprinzessin with refined delicacy. The Empress' look was troubled for an instant, but she raised her head to suppress her emotion. To attain the same end Count Hohenthal, captain of the castle, coughed. Pastor Dryander spoke. His sermon was in two parts—and each part much too long. In the first part he praised the newly wedded pair. In the second he gave advice to them. He talked to them like a Dutch uncle. I heard a pretty woman say (I am sure that she was an American) that the pastor pointed his finger at the newly wedded couple, warning them of dire things that happen to the sinful. He was so much in earnest that the Empress, Chancellor and Baron Knesbeck pretended to shudder. The sermon was so long that many persons looked at the windows, and the rain that was beating upon them made their faces radiant. The Emperor looked at the rain and then smiled at the Princess Christian, who seemed to say with her eyes, 'Rain at a wedding is a good omen.' Cecelia carried a bouquet of white carnations, the favorite flower of the Crown Prince. The chapel was too small for the guests, two-thirds of whom remained in the White Hall of the palace. The cathedral choir sang Mendelssohn's 'Elijah.' Pastor Dryander performed the ceremony. Leaving the chapel the Crown Prince walked slowly, as if measuring her new dignity. The Crown Prince observing this, laughed, took her hand and made her run with him to one of the rooms a few minutes ahead of the guests. The Emperor and Empress were happy—and the cynical said it was because the ceremony was over. The Empress, with white hair and elegant figure, seemed extremely youthful. She is an inch taller than the Emperor, and pointed archly to her daughter-in-law, who is an inch taller than the Crown Prince, but the Crown Princess is a Slav in appearance, while the Empress resembles a French Marquise of the seventeenth century.

**Helen Gould's Charities.**  
**Helen Gould's methods** are not those of male philanthropists like Carnegie and Rockefeller, who leave details to secretaries and simply sign checks. There is nothing impersonal about her giving. When she is sufficiently interested to help any person or institution financially she visits that person or institution. To the various day nurseries of New York city she makes regular calls, chatting with the matron, inquiring into the needs of the house and taking a peep into the children's room.

**Reid Given Good Advice.**  
**At the farewell banquet** tendered Ambassador Reid by the New York Lotos Club, ex-Mayor Low said the best advice he could offer the new ambassador was that given to St. Clair McKelway by two negroes who found the Brooklyn editor hemmed in a very close space by pieces of wreckage in the south two weeks ago. "Now, boss," said the negroes to Mr. McKelway, who, Mr. Low pointed out, is of generous girth, "you just push yourself ahead, but don't spread yourself."

**Humorist's Caustic Rebuke.**  
**John Kendrick Bangs** once ran across a gift copy of one of his books in a second-hand bookshop, still having this inscription on the flyleaf: "To his friend, J— G—, with the regards and the esteem of J. K. Bangs, July, 1899." Mr. Bangs bought the copy and sent it to his friend again, with a second inscription beneath: "This book, bought in a second-hand bookshop, is represented to J— G— with renewed and reiterated regards and esteem by J. K. Bangs, December, 1899."

**Explorers in New Rivalry.**  
**In the present struggle** for some sort of supremacy between Norway and Sweden it is rather odd that two men, world-famed as explorers, seem to be the chosen spokesmen for the two countries. Dr. Nansen is Norway's man and Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous explorer of Asia, is taking Sweden's side. These two men, both in their own lines of science, have got into a newspaper conflict, each trying his best to make the cause of his own country appear in the most favorable light.

**President's Style of Speech.**  
**Newspaper men** who are accustomed to hear President Roosevelt's speeches note a marked difference in his style of delivery as compared with former years. When a candidate for governor of New York he spoke with much greater rapidity than now, interspersing his remarks with extemporaneous phrases hurled forth at lightning speed. Now he speaks slowly and with evident realization that his words will be quoted and closely scanned all over the country.

**Formaldehyde in Milk.**  
**To detect formaldehyde** in milk, three or four teaspoonfuls of the sample are placed in a teacup with at least an equal amount of strong hydrochloric acid and a piece of ferric alum about as large as a pinhead and the liquid mixed by a gentle rotary motion. The cup is then placed in a vessel of boiling water, no further heat being applied, and left for five minutes. At the end of this time, if formaldehyde be present, the mixture will be distinctively purple.

# WHITELAW REID

NEW UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

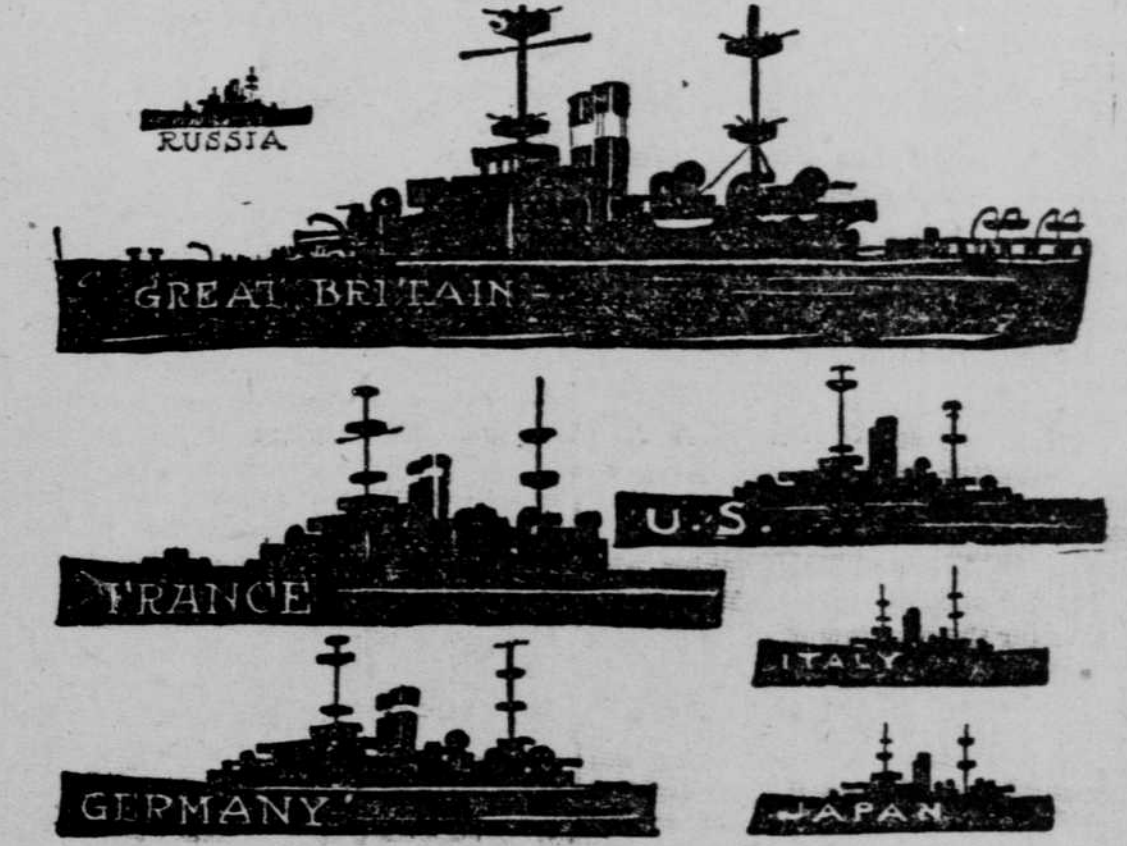


James, and Mrs. Reid, arrived at Plymouth, England, June 3, from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Reid landed and took a train for London. Mr. Reid, on his arrival, was welcomed by the Mayor of Plymouth, the president of the commercial bodies and the corporation of the people of Plymouth, who presented him with a handsomely engrossed address expressing the hope that his official labors would promote and strengthen the good will which had so long existed between the United States and Great Britain. At London Mr. Reid was received in audience by King Edward. The ambassador has chosen for his residence Dorchester house, one of the finest mansions in this city.

**Market for Tree Stumps.**  
**A new industry** in the region at the head of the lakes is the gathering of the tree stumps for use in the Maine shippards. A large number of wooden ships are built every year, and it has been found that the most efficient corner braces are those made from these stumps and hundreds are shipped east every day. The roots of the trees and a short section of the stump are used in making the braces, and stumps from trees about a foot in diameter are found to be the best. The stump is taken from the ground and roughly hewn into shape before being shipped. After its receipt at the shippards it is made into a perfect brace. The cost of a carload of the stumps is close to \$400, and the freight charges run over \$100 a car.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

**Small Profits of Authors.**  
**The profits of authorship** in Poland are not very great. It is said that no author except Steniewicz would refuse \$2,500 for a novel, and two novels by Mr. Barrie brought to him more than all Steniewicz's books put together yielded to the Pole. The translator of a foreign novel gets for his work only from \$25 to \$50.

## DIAGRAM SHOWING RUSSIA'S APPROXIMATE NAVAL FIGHTING STRENGTH AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER GREAT NATIONS.



(In making this comparison only battleships, cruisers and gunboats are taken into account. Russia's naval strength was cut in two by the battle in Korea Strait.)

**An Emperor's Palace.**  
**The palace of the Emperor of Abyssinia** is a large building, built like a Swiss chalet, with a red-tiled roof and white-washed walls. It is a very ordinary affair, and is surrounded by huts and other inferior buildings. There is nothing splendid about the palace or its furnishings, and, indeed, it would be considered as quite lacking in everything except size as a residence for an American of moderate means. But it is the palace of an emperor, nevertheless, and of a powerful one.

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