

THE NEWS IN NEBRASKA

UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY IN MANEUVERS TO DEMONSTRATE EFFICIENCY

THE HOUSE OF BERNADOTTE

GOVERNOR MICKY GRANTS FRANK BARKER REPRIEVE

LINCOLN—A reprieve of two years was granted by Governor Mickey to Frank Barker, the Webster county murderer, who was condemned to be hanged Friday, June 16. During the two years an examination of Barker's sanity will be made. The supreme court reversed the decision of Judge Holmes of the district court, who held that he had no authority to grant a hearing as to the sanity of the man, because the warden had refused to sign an application for the hearing.

The reprieve granted by the governor is as follows: "Whereas, Pursuant to the order and direction of the supreme court of the state of Nebraska, the clerk of said supreme court has issued you a mandate or death warrant commanding you to execute the death sentence imposed by the district court of Webster county, up Frank Barker, upon the 16th day of June, 1905; and, "Whereas, It seems proper that the execution of the said sentence should be delayed until the time hereinafter mentioned and fixed:

"Now, therefore, This is to command you, the said warden, to delay and postpone said execution of the said Frank Barker until June 16, 1907, between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. of said day, at which time, to-wit: between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. of said day, you, the said warden, will carry into effect and execute the said mandate or death warrant issued by the clerk of said supreme court and in all respects in accordance therewith, only the date of said execution being hereby altered.

"You will retain the said Frank Barker in your custody and in confinement in said penitentiary according to the directions of said mandate or death warrant until the said writ has been by you executed."

PARTRIDGE OF NEBRASKA GETS PRINCETON PRIZE

NEW YORK dispatch: Gifts to Princeton university of 236 acres of land almost contiguous to the university property, more than doubling the amount of land held by the university of an annual income of \$100,000, and a recitation hall to cost about \$300,000, were announced by President Woodrow Wilson in his address at commencement. Among the prizes awarded was the \$150 ethics prize to Charles P. Partridge of Nebraska.

Banker Loses His Mind.

NORFOLK—Worry over the failure of his bank at Plainview some years ago is said to have unbalanced the mind of J. F. Heck, formerly prominent in North Nebraska.

Lancaster Assessment.

LINCOLN—County Assessor Miller has completed the Lancaster county assessment. The total for the city this year is \$2,414.32, against a total of \$2,555,727 last year.

Morse Succeeds Bender.

LINCOLN—Clarence Morse, star twirler of the State university baseball team, has been elected captain for next year to succeed Bender.

RAVAGES OF THE LIGHTNING.

It Kills a Girl and Fatally Injures Her Brother.

LEIGH—In a thunder shower lightning struck the farm residence of George Hanel, a Bohemian farmer, about five miles southeast of this place.

Striking the roof near the chimney in the corner of the building, it passed through to the sitting room below and from there to the kitchen and out through the kitchen door, which was open, to the porch where the greater part of the family was assembled, instantly killing one child, a girl of 6 years, and burning seriously a boy 8 yrs. It burned the skin on the boy's body from the breast down to his feet. He cannot survive and his death is but a question of a few hours. Mrs. Hanel was also severely shocked and rendered insensible for some time.

Girl Drinks Muriatic Acid.

NORFOLK—Miss Louise Bedford, a student at the Wayne Normal school all winter, lies in a critical condition at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Bedford, at Redbird, Neb., as the result of drinking two ounces of muriatic acid with suicidal intent, during a temporary spell of insanity. After she had recovered enough to speak she said she regretted her action and didn't know why she had done it. She admitted, also, that she had taken a bottle of red ink at Wayne last winter.

Nebraskan a Centenarian.

COLUMBUS—Saturday Andrew Gillespie of Scotia, Neb., will be 100 years old. He has served Uncle Sam in many ways. A grand celebration in his honor will occur and hundreds are expected to attend.

Wanted in Missouri.

LINCOLN—Governor Folk of Missouri has issued a requisition for the return of W. E. Stewart, desired in Buchanan county, Missouri, to answer a burglary charge. This was honored by Governor Mickey.

Charges Father With Incest.

TECUMSEH—Miss Minnie Schroder, daughter of August Schroder, a farmer of this community, came into the county court and swore out a complaint against her father, charging him with incest. Miss Schroder is aged about 20 years.

National Guard Encampment.

The state military board decided to hold the annual encampment of the National guard, beginning August 8. The encampment will last from eight to ten days.

STATE NOTES.

Tecumseh is going to have a rock pile for its prisoners.

Many handsome residences are being built in Wayne this year.

The Great Northern is hurrying up the right of way through Saunders county.

Dr. Rawlins, one of the early practitioners of Cass county, 85 years old, died last week.

The Old Settlers' association at Palmyra held their annual picnic with a good attendance.

George Nelson, a Dakota county farmer, has been declared insane and sent to the asylum.

Material has been ordered for an extension of the telephone line from Curtis to Maywood.

Another \$10,000 church is to be built in Auburn, making three at the same cost within one year.

The child of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. R. Batson of Lincoln, while visiting at Arlington, was killed by being caught under falling lumber.

Near Hoskins a runaway team threw August Bruckner out of his wagon and fractured his skull. Probabilities are that he is fatally hurt.

For four months ending April 30 there were received in Omaha 11,545,500 bushels of grain, as against 4,752,100 bushels for the corresponding period of last year.

The Tecumseh Military band has ordered twenty-five new uniforms for its players. The suits will be bottle-green, trimmed in black, and the caps will be trimmed in gold.

The city of Tecumseh has bought a lot and will erect a pen in which it is proposed to put city prisoners to pounding rock. As it is the city has no work for its convicts.

The two sons of Roselle Fenner, living nine miles northeast from Alliance, were taken to the asylum at Lincoln. The attending physician fears both are incurably insane.

Miss Carrie Elliott, a mission teacher in Indian Territory, is in the Beatrice visiting with her parents. She brought home with her a little Indian girl, who will remain during the summer.

The trustees of Hastings college have decided to start work at once on the new dormitory. The location for the building has been selected and all bids for construction of the building have been called in.

A young son of C. A. Danner of Gibbon was accidentally shot in the side by one of his brothers with a small rifle. The bullet struck a rib and glanced around the body. The outcome is in doubt.

Important changes have been made recently in the rural free delivery service in Cuming county. A new route has been established from the West Point postoffice, making seven deliveries from the city.

Charles M. Chamberlain, defaulting cashier of the failed Chamberlain banking house of Tecumseh, has given bond to the district court in the sum of \$20,800 to appear for trial on the charge of embezzlement.

Rev. G. W. Crofts of Beatrice has been awarded first prize by the Christian Endeavor World, published at Chicago and Boston, for the best poem paraphrasing the Lord's prayer. There were about 100 contestants.

The land rush for the Indian lands recently opened is on at Alliance. Quite an additional city is temporarily located on vacant land just outside the corporation. The people are living in tents, just as the people did when Alliance started.

J. H. Criss, who has brought to Beatrice from Lanham a week ago and lodged in the county jail with his friend, W. H. Thompson, who is charged with stabbing Thomas Richardson, was released. Thompson will be held to await the outcome of Richardson's injuries.

Paul Springer of Beatrice has concluded to remove his paper bag factory to Omaha, where a number of business men have given him such encouragement as will warrant the change. The machinery will be shipped just as soon as the stock of paper on hand is disposed of in the manufacture of bags.

After three days' searching the bodies of the men drowned at Hooper were recovered. The body of E. C. Neal was found in the river five miles east of Hooper badly decomposed and hardly recognizable. It was taken to Elk City for burial. The body of D. C. Foley was found about a mile from the scene of the drowning.

The faculty and students of Doane college, Crete, headed by the college band, marched to the depot to welcome home President Perry from his successful financial canvass in the east. He secured one gift of \$10,000 from George Whitcomb of Worcester, Mass., and several smaller gifts, which raises the total to about \$13,000 and rumors have it that a much larger gift is yet to come.

The directors of the new Young Men's Christian association building in York, soon to be dedicated, held a meeting and elected Harry Beard of St. Joseph, Mo., as secretary of the organization. Mr. Beard is very highly recommended.

The new Commercial club of York is one of the most active business associations in the state. They are now trying to induce the officials of the Burlington railroad to build a depot there that will be large enough to transact the business and accommodate the public and be a credit to the city.

An association, consisting of 25 of the leading horsemen and stockmen of Wayne, has been organized for the purpose of holding a big race meet and thoroughbred stock show the 20th, 21st and 22d of September. While plowing corn in Forest City precinct, Sary county, the 15-year-old son of John Melia had a startling experience. Before he knew it he found himself looking into the barrel of a revolver. The man behind the gun informed young Melia that he wanted to exchange clothes with him, but did not enforce his decree and soon departed.

The scene of the army and navy exercises this year was Chesapeake bay, and, in a measure, the movement was to determine the value of the fortifications in preventing a foreign foe from making an attack upon Washington from the sea.

Officers in Command.
Rear Admiral F. W. Dickens was in command of the invading fleet, and the defensive works were commanded by Major General James F. Wade, commanding the department of the Atlantic, who had as his chief of staff Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant.

All the elements of actual warfare were not present; for, among other things lacking was a defensive fleet, which, in the event of war, especially if it were believed Washington was to be directly menaced, would be floating in the waters of Hampton Roads. In actual war this fleet would be considered advisable to protect the large government navy yard at Norfolk, if for no other reason.

Rear Admiral Dickens had in his command a torpedo boat flotilla, under Commander M. Johnston; size third-class battleships, two cruisers and three converted yachts.

Nearly 10,000 Man Forts.

The fortifications in the three artillery districts, which comprise the defenses of Washington and Baltimore, were manned by nearly 10,000 men, or more than half those in the fleet opposed to them. Seven forts were engaged in the war game; Fort Monroe, in the Chesapeake district, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ramsay D. Potts; Fort Washington and Fort Hunt, in the Potomac district, commanded by Col. Benjamin K. Roberts; and Forts Howard, Smallwood, Carroll and Armistead in the Baltimore dis-

trict, is a government wireless telegraph station, which also had its quiet part in the exercises. This agency, which was in communication with the forts, naturally endeavored to keep the army informed of the approach of the attacking fleet, and also attempted to "overhear" any wireless messages passing between the flagship and the other vessels in the fleet. Likewise the fleet tried to "tap" the



Gen. James F. Wade.

wireless messages passing between the commanders of the artillery districts.

Fort Monroe Chief Point.

Fort Monroe, at the mouth of the James river, which commands the entrance to the Chesapeake, was the most critical point in the war game. Although Major General Wade's headquarters were movable, it was at Fort Monroe where the headquarters flag first flew. The fortress is a very different defense from what it was even so late as the Spanish war. Very considerable improvements have been made to it, and its battery of great

could not in any even risk grounding in order to pass the upper forts.

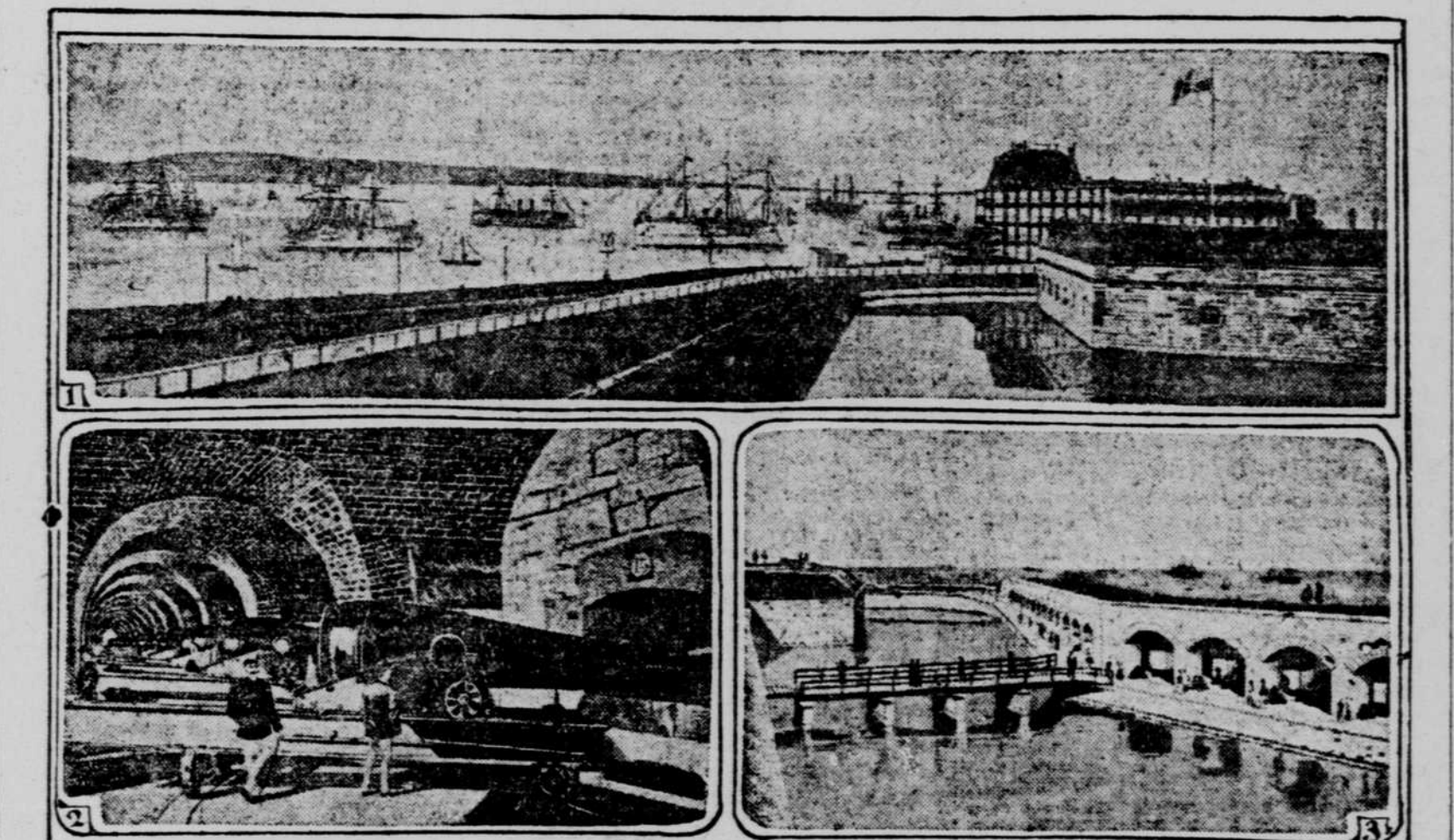
Defense of the Cities.
Washington is about 175 miles from Fort Monroe, and Baltimore is about 160 miles from the entrance to the Chesapeake. Defending Washington are Forts Washington and Hunt, on either side of the Potomac, about twelve miles below the national capital. Baltimore is defended by Fort Carroll, which is on a small island lying in the Patuxent river, about seven miles below the city, and on the west bank of the river, nearly opposite, lies Fort Smallwood. About four miles below them are Fort Howard, on North Point, and Fort Armistead, nearly opposite, both guarding the entrance to the river from the bay.

The Game of War.

Only the destroyers and smaller boats attempted to pass these fortifications, and choose the light for the work. It has been the usual belief among those who have made the waging of war their specialty that ships can rarely be pitted against fortifications with success. And it has been found in practice in recent wars that the damage done on either side during such an engagement is very small indeed, although a chance shot from a fort would work more damage to a ship it happened to hit squarely than any broadside is likely to effect upon a modern fortress.

The night attacks were to ascertain the efficiency of the searchlights of the fortifications and also to give the navy exercise in constructively making these lights dark. Actual experience has demonstrated that it is most difficult to hit a searchlight, and incidentally, most difficult to navigate a ship on which a searchlight has been turned, the effect of the light being to

FORTRESS MONROE, OFF WHICH PART OF THE WAR GAME MANEUVERS WERE CONDUCTED.



(1) View of harbor. (2) Water battery in Fortress Monroe. (3) View of fort and moat.

trict, under the command of Col. Frank Throp. Artillerymen were collected from the ports all along the Atlantic coast, and augmented by few, if any, state militia.

Preparations for Resistance.

In the fortifications the greatest preparations for the event were made, but for the most part the improvements made and the equipment installed are intended to be permanent. Within the last few months \$125,000 has been expended in the purchase and installation of the most complete telephone equipment which could be obtained. In time similar equipment will be in place in every artillery district on the coast to carry out the approved system of fire control. This is a most elaborate scheme of attack on an approaching enemy which cannot be seen by the gunners anywhere.

Signal Service Complete.

The new portable searchlight for fortifications was another important feature which was tested under practical conditions of service. It was discovered in the maneuvers of two years ago that the gunfire of ships was directed with what would have been telling effect if the shots were real, on account of the stability of the searchlights.

In the war game these lights did not remain in one place. They were mounted on wheels, and in that way their location was changed, in addition to which their removal prevented their destruction by a shot from the fleet. At Cape Hatteras, 11.5 miles south from the entrance to the Ches-

apeake bay, is believed to be invincible.

The fleet did not attempt to run past Fort Monroe in the day time, although the deepest part of the channel is almost fourteen miles distant. On the part of the artillery officers it is claimed that even at night there is little hope for the fleet to pass successfully by the fortification. There are frequent heavy fogs in this neighborhood, however, and had the fleet been favored with such an ally, the naval men believed that they could pass in without the fort being aware of it. The extensive mine fields of the military at this point, however, would



Admiral Francis W. Dickens.

be expected to destroy a fleet hazardous the attempt.

For the fleet to reach Washington, or even Baltimore, was hardly practicable, owing to the shallowness of the channels of the Potomac and the Patuxent. Consequently the main focus, under Rear Admiral Dickens

blind the navigators as well as the gunners.

To render this exercise the more effective, the ships of the squadron were painted four colors: The Texas, New ark, Atlanta, Terror, Puritan, Hornet, Siren and Silvia, white; the Florida, Arkansas, Nevada, war color; the Hartford, black, and the torpedo boat destroyers, dark green.

The object of each of several forms of attack by the navy was to demonstrate the strength or weakness of some particular phase of the defense. The results were known only at the conclusion of the exercises, and then known only to the proper authorities. This precaution was emphasized as important, that the character and strength of the various defenses might not become known to possible enemies of the country.

Oldest Judge in Active Service.

Judge Charles Field of Athol, Mass., is ninety years old. He is in active service, holding court in the first district court of northern Worcester, at both Athol and Gardner, several days each week. While, naturally, his health is not quite as robust as ten years ago, he is still vigorous enough to administer justice in the two courts. Judge Field is said to be the oldest judge in the country in active judicial service.

Keeps Important State Records.

Gov. Warfield of Maryland has had a large scrapbook of newspaper clippings on the death of Lloyd Lowndes of his state, to be filed in the state archives at Annapolis. He says: "I believe it is the first time that any history of the death of a governor of Maryland has ever been compiled and I propose to take care of predecessors and trust that my example may be followed by my successors."

Peculiar Case of Smuggling.

A smuggling case which is probably unique, even in the strange annals of contraband, has just been before the customs court of Marseilles. On board the French steamer Tonraire there was found a large quantity of opium smuggled, not by any individual in particular, but by the whole ship's company, and the strange spectacle was witnessed of the heavy fine of £2,000 being levied on all, every man in the vessel being mulcted in his proportion, assessed according to wages.

Dowries for French Girls.

A recent writer says of the commercial side of matchmaking in France: "In most French marriages money plays the important part. The first question asked by the young man is 'How much?' As a rule, it is an easy matter to ascertain without applying directly to the papa, but even when no question of dowry is raised at the formal demand there is always a contract, drawn up by a notary, which specifies the exact sum the girl receives."

Of the reigning families of Europe, none has added more to the lustre of kingly honor than that to which belongs the present monarch of Sweden, writes Harry Barrett Chamberlain in the Chicago Record-Herald. From the time of its founding by the distinguished marshal of France, the Prince of Ponte-Corvo, whose title came through the empiric power of the great Napoleon, the house of Bernadotte has been one which has ever commanded the highest respect and admiration.

The ruling house of Sweden is now in its third generation, the present king being the fourth of the Bernadottes. The line is modern, beginning with Charles XIV, who was succeeded by his son, Oscar I, who in his turn bequeathed the crown to his son, Charles XV. This Charles, dying without issue in the kingly line, his brother, Oscar II, the present monarch, came to the throne.

His father, a briefless lawyer, Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, was born at Pau in Bearn, Jan. 26, 1764. Destined for the law, he followed his natural bent and chose the profession of arms, enlisting in 1780 as a private in the royal marines of France. When the arbitrary distinction of classes was swept away by the revolution, opening the path of preferment to all alike, the abilities of Bernadotte secured speedy recognition. He had seen two years of garrison life in Corsica, but his nine years of service had brought him nothing more than the chevrons of a sergeant. From this time on his rise was rapid, and in 1792 he was a colonel in the army of Gen. Custines. The year following he served with Kleber and demonstrated his ability so thoroughly that he was promoted general of brigade and almost immediately afterward became general of division.

In the campaigns of the Rhine and of Italy his brilliant work furnished the foundation for his soldierly reputation. During these years he avoided rather than sought the favor of young Napoleon. Each instinctively distrusted and disliked the other. It is said that after their first meeting Bernadotte remarked, "I have seen a man 26 or 27 years old, who wishes to be 'thought 50; this does not seem well for the republic," a judgment which in the light of later history proved his sagacity as a prophet and the keenness of his perception in reading men. "He has a French head and a Roman heart," said Napoleon after the interview. "He has iron blood in his veins," proving himself not inferior to Bernadotte in his reading of men.

During Bonaparte's absence in Egypt Bernadotte was appointed minister of war. He reorganized the army and prepared the way for the conquest of Holland. His popularity was so great that the directors became alarmed, fearing that he might dismiss them and reconstruct the government. They removed him from the ministry, an action by which they doomed themselves, for there is no doubt that distrusting Bonaparte, whom they wished arrested for abandoning the army in Egypt, he would have gladly protected the directorial government had he been placed at the head of a sufficient body of troops. Though he had no share in the revolution which established the consular authority, he shared in its advantages, accepting the position of councillor of state and general in chief of the army of the West.

So brilliant was the work of Bernadotte that jealousy conspiring against him led to his displacement. Nevertheless, when the imperial dignity was assumed by Napoleon, the reputation of Bernadotte was so firmly established that even the emperor could not ignore it; with other distinguished officers he received a marshal's truncheon, and in 1806 was invested with the principality of Ponte-Corvo for his distinguished services at Austerlitz. As prince, the government of Polonia and Jutland were entrusted to him, and the mildness of his administration won for him renown as a statesman and ruler.

In 1810 the death of Prince Augustenburgh of Sweden left the throne of that country without an heir. The Swedish states in council nominated Bernadotte as successor to Charles XIII, who adopted him as his son. In the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 Bernadotte, as Crown Prince of Sweden, joined the coalition against Napoleon, and it was his Swedish contingent that decided the battle of Lelispic.

On the death of Charles XIII, in February, 1818, thirty-eight years after his enlistment as a private soldier in the army of France, Bernadotte was crowned King of Sweden and Norway, with the title of Charles XIV. John. His coronation as King of Sweden took place in Stockholm May 11; as King of Norway, at Drontheim, Sept. 1.

Dying at Stockholm March 8, 1844, the man who had been called from sunny France to the snowy throne of the fair-haired Harold was succeeded by his only son, Oscar, surnamed "the

Amusing Typographical Error.

Laurence Hutton cites as the most amusing and, at the time, most perplexing typographical error in his long journalistic and literary career, one which occurred in an article he wrote at the time of the consolidation of the Astor, Tilden and Lenox libraries, in which he was made to express the following remarkable opinion: New York, perhaps, has never fully realized until this day how greatly it has been enriched by receipt of the vest buttons of James Lenox! He had written "vast bequests."

Long Sermons.

Baxter, Knox, Hooper, Bunyan and Calvin rarely preached less than two hours, and often saw the sand run out of the hourglass for the third time before they came to "lastly." But not one of them all could rival the prolixity of the Rev. Thomas Banks, a seventeenth century divine, who on one occasion, after keeping his congregation over two hours, said: "And now, having cleared the ground by these few preliminary remarks, I will address myself more directly to my text."

Old Font Desecrated.

In the parish church of Selston, Nottinghamshire, England, reopened last week after restoration, is an old font which has a romantic history. After standing in the old church for nearly five centuries it is said to have been taken by a farmer and used as a cattle trough for fifty years.



(CHARLES XIV) BERNADOTTE.



OOSCAR I.



CHARLES XV.



OOSCAR II.

peaceful." This monarch reigned less than a score of years, but his administration was noteworthy. He brought the criminal law of Sweden and Norway into line with modern ideas; he abolished slavery in Martinique; he advocated large appropriations for popular education; he secured citizenship to women after the age of 25; he made daughters equal inheritors with sons; he reformed the prison system; he improved the civil, sea and war laws; he developed railways, roads and canals, and the commercial classes prospered by leaps and bounds.

Charles XV, regent for two years and elder brother of the present king, came to throne in 1859. He was thoroughly a man. His ear, heart and hand were always open to the needs of the people, but he disliked conventional demonstrations, and the story is told of him that on returning to Stockholm, where a formal reception had been arranged, he changed clothes with the coachman of the first carriage, whose seat he took, and so passed through the streets, calling out laughingly that the king was in the rear. He died Sept. 18, 1872, since which time the second Oscar, who also bore the titles of Prince of Sweden and Norway and Duke of Oester-gotland, has upheld the traditions of his line.

Poet, painter, musician, linguist, orator and promoter of peace, Oscar II, inherits the aristocratic qualities of mind combined with the democratic spirit which raised the first Bernadotte from the ranks of the people to the proud position of king of a free nation. Like the three of his house who preceded him, he has been a good, just and wise man. The dominating qualities of the house of Bernadotte are character, courage and culture. Handsome physically, intellectually acute, morally fine, the Bernadottes are an ideally kingly race.

Bathe Your Tired Eyes.

"I have never found anything so helpful for my eyes when they are weak and tired as bathing them in a weak solution of borax and water," said a business woman. Her work requires close application all day and sometimes many hours into the night, and her eyes are, consequently, often overstrained, weak and tired. She said that for years borax and water had been the only thing that tided her over and made it possible for her to continue her work.

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