

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

NEBRASKA BRIEFS.

Excavating is being done at O'Neill for a \$20,000 hotel.

Mrs. Henry Corcoran of Coleman precinct, Red Willow county, who was injured by being run over by a wagon, died a few days later.

The grading for the Great Northern near Fremont is nearly finished except inside of the city limits, where, on account of having to remove buildings, nothing has yet been done.

The state board of equalization raised the valuation of merchandise in Douglas county 15 per cent, increased real estate in Holt county 10 per cent and decided on a levy of 7 mills for state purposes.

A telegram has been received in Nebraska City from Little Rock, Ark., stating that John R. Beaumont of that city was instantly killed by falling off a street car. The particulars of his death have not been received.

At a meeting of Company C at Beatrice, J. C. Penrod, who has been captain of the company for the past four years, tendered his resignation. Second Lieutenant Harlan, a non-resident, also tendered his resignation.

Governor Mickey and a number of his friends will leave for Portland August 21, where the executive will be present on Nebraska day at the exposition. The staff of colonels will not accompany the governor on the next trip.

The Jones Farm company, limited, is the name of a new permanent corporation which has just filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The company, which has a capital stock of \$15,000, purposes to found an immense family estate and fortune to perpetuate the family name of Jones.

The Cass county mortgage record for July shows that eleven farm mortgages were filed and eleven released. In town property thirteen mortgages were filed and sixteen released, involving the following amounts: Farm property, filed, \$32,950; released, \$30,650. Town property, filed, \$21,007; released, \$15,963.

The remains of Ward B. Kennedy arrived at Alliance. He was one of the victims of the Bennington disaster. The funeral occurred from the Methodist church, Rev. C. W. Ray officiating. The funeral was in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was conducted with full military rites and was largely attended.

July was the biggest building month in the history of Omaha. Even in the palmy year of 1887 no single month equalled the construction authorized by the city building department in the thirty-one days just closed. The value of the work for which permits were issued was estimated at \$1,045,650, or 460 per cent more than in July a year ago.

A Columbus carpenter named Ed Thayer leaped from a low scaffold about quitting time and landed on a large nail projecting up through a piece of wood. The nail was forced clear up through his foot and penetrated through the top of his shoe, making an ugly and painful wound. It will be several days before the outcome can be known.

Chicago dispatch: William J. Bryan, jr., is lying at the Presbyterian hospital, where he underwent a surgical operation for the removal of an abscess on his right knee, brought about by inflammation that began with a corn on his foot. Young Bryan was brought to the hospital from Winona Lake, Ind., on a fast train. He is a student at a military academy.

At Lincoln on the application of Attorney General Brown Judge J. B. Barnes of the supreme court issued an injunction against the officers and members of the grain trust, restraining them from monopolizing the grain trade of the state, accepting rebates from the railways or in any way boycotting independent elevators or controlling prices, and providing for the forfeiture of charters of the corporations which have been in the Grain Dealers' association.

Dr. W. A. Alton of Bayamon, Porto Rico, is visiting relatives in Plattsmouth. He describes conditions there as improving under American rule, but years of development are necessary before the nieces and nephews of Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia can be expected to show a high grade of civilization or refinement. Dr. Alton is in charge of an orphanage at Bayamon and expects to return to the island within two months.

Deputy Warden Hunger, who has been at work in Madison and Brown counties brought back a report of two convictions at Johnstown, Brown county. He says that he played the sleuth to catch the offenders, holding out his willingness to buy a few plump prairie chickens as the bait. The men, Walter Farley and Fred Valentine, were fined \$5 each. During the night someone hurled a stone or cinder through Hunger's window, the latter believes to even up the score.

Prof. M. S. Pate, who has been principal of the Trenton school for the past three years, has been elected to the principalship of the Grafton school. He succeeds his brother, Walter R. Pate, who resigned to accept the superintendency of the Sidney schools.

While Ben Dill of Cass county, a farmer, was crossing a small bridge with his threshing outfit, the structure suddenly gave way and precipitated the engine and coal wagon into the creek—a distance of fourteen feet. Mr. Dill, who was caught between the engine and wagon, was seriously injured, but it is thought he will recover.

Three families, including men, women and children, were arrested at Butte on a charge of cutting fences belonging to H. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Van Kirk and 8-year-old daughter were arrested. The men were held and the women set free.

A letter received in Norfolk, enclosing a newspaper clipping, shows that Rev. Franklin Baker, formerly of Norfolk, and Beemer, now of Eureka, Cal., is still creating a sensation by—odd things on the coast. He has just tramped from Eureka to the Portland fair, a distance of 485 miles.

CHANCE FOR HOMESTEADS.

One Hundred Sections Will Be Open to Settlement in August.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb.—North Platte is again looking for another land opening and consequent inflow of homesteaders in the middle of August. At this time about 100 sections will be thrown open for one section homesteads for the first opportunity. The land embraced within this opening is no doubt the best that will be offered under the privileges of the homestead law, known as the Kinkaid, or 640 acre homestead act. The land now to be thrown open lies in Lincoln, Keith and McPherson counties, the most of it being in the latter two counties. It is not strictly a land opening in the full sense of the term, but rather an opportunity to homestead land which was covered up by zealous cattlemen.

At the time of the opening of February 14, 1905, the cattlemen, who were acquainted with the land better than anyone else, got an agent named Philetus H. Winterstein to secure from old soldiers powers of attorney to file on land, and about 100 of these were secured. The filing was that of a soldier's declaratory statement, which gave the soldier the right to make a regular homestead filing within six months and reserved the land for this purpose. The postoffice addresses of these soldiers showed that they were nearly all residents of soldiers' homes and that undoubtedly Winterstein went to said homes and secured the authority to file from the soldiers. At any rate at the time of the opening Mr. Winterstein got in line and took a number, and then got into line again and again, until his last number was at the rear of the column of homesteaders waiting to get their filings. He had method with him, for his employers had mapped out for him the lands which he was to cover, and he filed repeatedly one after another of these soldiers' declaratory statements. He was not the only one who did this, but he filed more than all the others put together.

These cost but \$2 each and were surely cheap rental of the government land for the season of 1905. In some cases nearly whole townships were covered and because of their familiarity with the country they got the best land before the honest homesteader, who was a stranger in the country, could find out what was the better location on which to file.

These declaratory statements expire August 13, 14 and 15, and a small number during the next few days after these dates.

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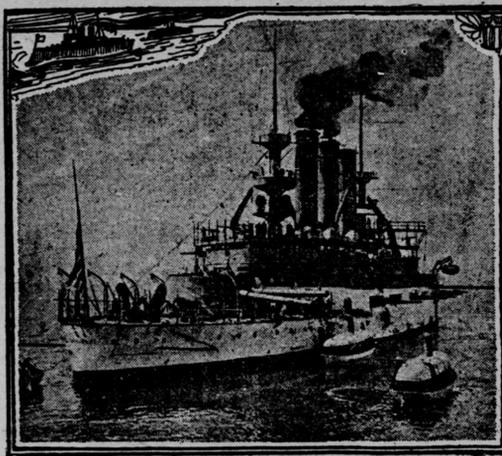
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BATTLESHIP MISSOURI IS FASTEST IN AMERICAN NAVY



The battleship Missouri, which defeated other vessels of the North Atlantic fleet in a race from Newport to New York, is one of the new ships of the navy, having been in commission only since the autumn of 1903. She is a sister ship of the Ohio and the new Maine and has a displacement of 12,300 tons. The vessel is heavily armed and her guns are in proportion, as she carries four twelve-inch guns and sixteen six-inch guns, with a number of smaller weapons. The Missouri has two submerged torpedo tubes, and her complement is 551 officers and men. In the race just won by the Missouri the average speed was 18.22 knots.

FOR USERS OF AUTOS.

Fine French Boulevard on Which They Can Speed.

In France automobile building has reached its highest development, though our manufacturers are fast closing the gap that separates them from their Gallic competitors. Not only is the machine made in France, says Everybody's Magazine, but roads for it to do its best on are provided. Biarritz is constructing a 90-mile boulevard on the coast at Arcachon for the exclusive use of fast motor cars. On it there will be no speed restrictions, and every man and woman ambitious to break a record or a neck will have a free license to do so. Lumbering trucks, family parties drawn by old Dobbin, nurse-maids with perambulators will not attempt to cross the bows of 70-mile-an-hour devil wagons. Solid walls will line each side of a 70-foot-wide cement boulevard, and any accidents that may enliven a day's sport will be confined among the speedsters themselves. Like the course of Ormond, Fla., this French race track will be on the beach, where interlopers will have small excuse to go. The construction of the course will cost \$1,600,000, a comparatively small amount when the magnitude of the automobile business is considered.

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INDIAN CHIEF IN TROUBLE.

Though Off Reservation, He Wanted Old Customs Kept Up.

Jim Big Heart, a wealthy Indian farmer who lives at Pawhuska, I. T., got into trouble in Kansas City, Kan., the other day by having too much money. Having sold two car loads of cattle, he proceeded to display some of his eccentricities. Officers were called to a rooming house, where Big Heart insisted on sitting on the beds and making himself perfectly at home. He explained to the officers that on the reservation he was accustomed to going where he chose and that the homes of his people were open to him. He was taken to the police headquarters and \$1,500 was found in his pockets. Big Heart is well educated and speaks excellent English. He owns a 700-acre farm and several hundred head of horses and cattle.—Chicago Chronicle.

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TO CHRISTEN LARGE WARSHIP.

Daughter of Governor of State Will Name the Kansas.

Preparations for the launching of the new battleship Kansas are nearly completed and the monster war boat soon will glide down the ways at the New York shipbuilding yards at Camden.

The Kansas, which will be the largest battleship in the American navy, will be christened by Miss Anna Hoch, daughter of Gov. Hoch of Kansas. This superb addition to the navy will give ground for encomiums even greater than those President Roosevelt heaped upon it when, after reviewing the squadron from on board the Sylph, he characterized it as "a most powerful fleet."

Miss Hoch, who stands sponsor for the ship, has just passed her majority. She keeps close to her father in all of his administrative duties, and it is said he consults her almost daily.

The keel of the Kansas was laid on Feb. 1, 1904. Known as a 450-foot



ANNA HOCH

battleship, the Kansas is a sister ship to the Connecticut, the Minnesota and the Vermont. She will have accommodations for 800 officers and men. She will be required to make a speed of eighteen knots.

WERE FAMILY OF GIANTS.

Last of the Litts, Famed Far and Wide for Strength, is Dead.

The last of the Litts family, one of the most remarkable in New York, has gone with the passing away of Thomas, who died in Monticello. He died suddenly from the effect of the extreme heat while at work in a field near his home. He was 80 years of age and for the last half century had been one of the most commanding and prominent figures in Sullivan county because of his size and wonderful strength. He was sergeant in the 143d regiment of New York volunteers and was the strongest man in the regiment. Every member of the family of ten, five males and five females, was as strong as a giant and the wonderful feats of strength performed by them won for them almost national fame. Thomas Litts, while attending the old-time logging and haying bees, on different occasions has been known to pick up a barrel full of elder and drink from the bung hole. A brother carried a barrel of pork on his back a mile without resting, on a wager, the pork being the wager.

NEW YORK HAS BLUEBEARD.

Frederick E. Carlton Declared to Be a Much-Married Man.

The latest wife of Frederick E. Carlton, New York's Bluebeard, was Miss Wiletta Sherwood Bird of 422 West Nineteenth street. She was married to Carlton on April 26, 1904, when he went under the name of James Edward McCandless. He gave his age at that time as 23 and his



FREDERICK E. CARLTON.

home address as Moberly, Mo. What has come to be called Carlton's courtship ammunition has been turned over to the inspector by Miss Eleanor Vandeventer, with whom the man lived before his arrest and whom he says he will marry when he is free. It consists of a lot of fine jewelry and trinkets and pieces of feminine finery.

Laughing at London.

It is only in London that such a misuse of so splendid a position as Trafalgar square would be tolerated as it has been for more than two generations. The National gallery, with its squat facade and pepper-box domes—the laughing stock of the intelligent foreigner—makes a fitting background to the Sahara of asphalt, which no one ever crosses, the muddy fountains guarded by meaningless lions, and the towering column surmounted by a diminutive figure of Nelson.—Times of India.

Father of Greater New York.

Plans for a memorial of the late Andrew H. Green, "father of Greater New York," have sufficiently matured to warrant a definite public request for subscriptions. A public appeal has been adopted by the memorial committee asking the citizens of New York city and state to contribute to a memorial entrance to Central Park at Seventh avenue and One-hundredth-and-tenth street, costing from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The board of estimate has appropriated \$50,000.

CAUER'S STATUE OF SIGEL, DASHING CAVALRY LEADER



Bronze Statue of Gen. Franz Sigel.

Germans from all over the United States will gather in St. Louis next spring to honor the memory of Gen. Franz Sigel, the dashing cavalry leader who organized four regiments of young Germans for the Federal army in 1861 and "saved Missouri" for the Union. The statue, for which \$10,000 was subscribed by patriotic residents of the World's Fair city, will probably stand in Forest park. It is the work of Robert Cauer, a German-American sculptor, who now has his studio in Berlin.

Cauer went to St. Louis last year and modeled the facial likeness from original photographs of Gen. Sigel at the time of the war, which accounts for the remarkably life-like resemblance which all who knew him will find in this magnificent equestrian statue.

Sigel is shown at the battle of Pea Ridge, scanning the approaching enemy just before he made the famous rally of his German "boys" and turned seeming rout into a glorious victory for the boys in blue. It was around this engagement that the famous humorous ditty, "Me fought mit Sigel," was written—an unfailing source of patriotic mirth at every gathering of Kriegervereins in America.

PROPER MAKING OF TEA.

Lightly Drawn Infusion Gives the Best Results.

While every one knows that it is wrong to stew tea, to draw from it as much of its astringent principles as possible, yet there are few who pay any practical regard to the warning not to prepare tea in this way. It cannot be too widely known that not only is theine the most essential constituent of tea, but also that it is almost as quickly soluble in hot water as is sugar. The making of the infusion is therefore complete in a few minutes, and only tea so prepared is the "blessed beverage." The abuse of tea, like the abuse of anything else, is, of course, reprehensible, and the guilty person deserves all the unpleasant symptoms which excessive tea-drinking or the drinking of strong, stewed tea sooner or later brings in its train. The use of plenty of milk with tea, it may be added, is a wise precaution and must be regarded as a sound physiological proceeding, since the proteids of milk destroy astringency and probably prevent the otherwise injurious action of tannin on the mucous membrane of the stomach. In the intestinal juice the proteids are separated and the tannin probably combines with the sodium salts. The immoderate drinking of tea is an unquestionable evil, but, on the whole, we are inclined to think that the evils of tea-drinking have been exaggerated. The real difficulty is to convince people that a lightly drawn infusion gives them their money's worth.

Pension Office Clerks.

There are 1,200 clerks in the pension office. Of these nearly 400 are men who had prepared themselves for the professions of law, medicine and theology. The graduates in law numbered 267, in medicine 100 and in theology 20. Forty clerks had been authors, 43 were editors, 18 were editors and publishers, 27 were printers, 151 were newspaper correspondents, 4 were reporters, 3 were proofreaders, 33 were magazine writers and 1 confessed to having been a poet. A total of 14 clerks held diplomas from colleges and universities.

Led Russian Mutineers.

Matsuchenko, the ringleader of the Potemkin mutineers, is thus described in the Neue Freie Presse: "This 'bloodthirsty' mutineer possesses the naivete and the smile of a little child. In his eyes you may read the melancholy of the steppe and the dreaminess of the woods. He never speaks of his aged mother, who lives in a small Russian village, without tears in his eyes. He presented every member of the Potemkin's crew with a souvenir and was heartbroken at the failure of his plans."

Wed Sweetheart in Prison.

The prison of La Sante, Paris, was the scene of a marriage between an anarchist named Bricon and his sweetheart, one Marie Delange. They received the utmost kindness at the hands of the officials, by whose permission they breakfasted together with the wife's parents. When they were afterwards separated it was with the promise that, conditionally on the man's good behavior, they should rejoin one another three years later in New Caledonia.

Gen. Sigel was a military man of experience before he emigrated to the United States as a "forty-eighter." He took a prominent part in the Baden revolution of that year and was compelled to flee the country on account of it. He was a schoolmaster in the western states when the war broke out, but his old-time military spirit asserted itself and he went to St. Louis to organize into four regiments the young German-Americans resident there. History commonly ascribes the failure of Missouri to side with the Confederacy to this German support of the northern cause at the beginning of the war.

Besides being the first equestrian statue in St. Louis, the Sigel monument will be the first raised to the memory of the services of German-Americans in the civil war. Congressman Richard Barthold of St. Louis, president of the memorial association, was in Berlin last month to inspect the statue in Cauer's studio, and says that the subscribers to the memorial fund will be more than delighted with the sculptor's production, which is one and a half times life-size. The statue will be of bronze and will rest on an appropriately sized pedestal of American granite.

USE YOUR LEFT HAND.

Practice Said to Strengthen the Muscles of the Heart.

"Whether a person is left or right handed has much to do with heart trouble, although it is not generally known," recently said a physician who has had wide experience. "Although this may appear somewhat remarkable to those not knowing anything of anatomical science, nevertheless, it is a fact that has recently impressed itself on many members of the medical profession, and which is being thoroughly investigated and studied." The physician was speaking of the large increase in the number of deaths due to heart disease, not only in this city, but throughout the country, and made the striking declaration that there were very few, if any, deaths from this cause among the left-handed men. This he attributes to two causes: First, that the custom of always using the left hand was a good exercise and strengthened the heart muscles; and, second, that in holding articles in the left hand from which water and other liquids are taken the liquids do not press against the valves of the heart in the same way as they do when taken from the right hand. "It is an interesting study," the doctor stated, "and any one can find out for himself its truth." Some doctors actually claim that a man who takes intoxicants from the left hand does not become intoxicated nearly so quickly as the right-handed man.—Philadelphia Record.

Wedding of Expediency.

When Rev. Dr. W. E. C. Gumbs, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Huntington, L. I., learned that a desirable parish, which had been selected for him by the Methodist conference at Buffalo, would have only a married man as a pastor, he lost no time in wooing and winning a wife. Mr. Gumbs was attending the conference at the time. Miss Mary Frazier, soprano soloist in his own church, was one of those helping the musical part of the program, and to remove the difficulty Dr. Gumbs, with the bishops consent, married the singer immediately.

Hard Faces of Chauffeurs.

Richard Le Gallienne, the poet and critic, is evidently no devotee of the automobile. Hear him: "Compare the faces of coachmen and the faces of chauffeurs and you will understand what I mean. Notice the kindly human look of the man who deals with horses (there is, so to say, something humanizing about horses) and notice the hard, cold, even cruel face of the man who drives the machine. The spirit of the machine seems to have passed into him, relentless and arrogant, the pride of power and speed."

Miner's Will.

An addition to the literature of curious wills comes from the Arctic gold-fields of Canada. A miner died at the headwaters of the Stewart river in the Yukon territory. On a piece of birch bark he wrote his last testament, bequeathing his valuable claims on the river to his nieces. A companion who was with him in his last moments said, "We had no paper, and so the sick man wrote his will on a piece of bark, and a friend and I signed as witnesses."