

IN THE FRONT ROW

The State Historical Society Presents Some Facts and Figures

ILLITERACY SHOWING SMALL

A Record Every Nebraskan Will Be Proud of, Showing in Detail Our Immense Resources and Possessions

Secretary Jay A. Barrett of the state historical society has just made a compilation from the returns of the last census showing the relative position assumed by Nebraska among the states of the union. He finds that this state ranks as follows:

First: In smallness of per cent of illiteracy, as compared with the whole population above ten years of age.

Third in product from meat-packing plants.

Fourth in production of corn, 1900; in number of swine on farms and ranges, in number of meat cattle on farms and ranges, 1900.

Fifth in production of oats, 1900; in production of rye, 1900.

Sixth in total number of horses on farms and ranges, 1900.

Sixth in number acres in farms; in proportion of urban to total manufactures.

Eighth in value of farm products per farm, 1900; in production of wheat, 1900; in smallness of illiteracy of native white population, ten years of age or over; in number of foreigners from Norway, Sweden and Denmark; in number of Scandinavians in population.

Ninth in smallness of illiteracy in foreign white population; in production of barley, 1900.

Tenth in value of farm products, 1900; in value of farm products per acre.

Eleventh in number of Slavs in population.

Twelfth in smallness of illiteracy in negro population; value of cheese, butter and milk products, 1900.

Thirteenth in number of Teutons in population; in number of Germans in population; in value of farm land, with improvements, livestock and implements.

Fifteenth in number of whites of foreign parentage; in amount of foreign born population.

Seventeenth, in proportion of people engaged in agriculture.

Nineteenth in number of Irish; in number from Ireland; in number persons to a private family; in value of farm products per acre; in production of flour and grist-mill products; in amount of printing and publishing.

Twentieth in number of British; in number of British-Americans; in number from Great Britain.

Twenty-first in number people from Canada and New Foundland; in yield of corn per acre, 1900; in manufacture of agricultural implements.

Twenty-third in per cent of native whites of native parentage; in yield of oats per acre, 1900; in production of distilled liquors.

Twenty-fourth in manufactured products per capita; in amount of clay products; in amount of chemical products.

Twenty-fifth in native whites of native parents, males of militia age; in construction and repair of cars.

Twenty-sixth in native white males of native parents of voting age; in number native whites of native parents.

Twenty-seventh in total population; in value of net farm products per acre.

Twenty-eighth in number of sheep on farms and ranges; in yield of barley per acre, 1900.

Twenty-ninth in smallness of per cent of illiteracy of white of foreign parentage, ten years of age and over.

Thirty-second in proportion of homes owned free.

Thirty-third in density of population; in yield of rye per acre, 1900.

Thirty-fourth in amount of negro population; in yield of buckwheat per acre, 1900; in proportion of carriages and wagons.

Thirty-fifth in percentage of area of land farmed by owners.

Thirty-sixth in number wage-earners in manufacturing, 1900.

Thirty-seventh in number of farm owners; in number of native residents.

Forty-ninth in yield of wheat per acre, 1900; in per cent of wage earners to total population, 1900.

Fifty-eighth state in number of saw mills.

A Historic Playhouse Burns

The historic Academy of Music, the largest theatre in Brooklyn, was completely consumed by a fire which is believed to have been caused by an explosion in the building. For a time the flames threatened adjoining property and when the roof fell in part it struck a liquor saloon building adjoining but fortunately no one was hurt, although the saloon was destroyed. The loss was estimated at \$300,000. There was no insurance.

The fire started in the scenery on the stage of the theatre where a number of men were preparing for the testimonial dinner of State Senator McCarran. For some unknown reason the fire department was tardy in arriving on the scene and it was fully fifteen minutes before they had a stream on the building. It was then discovered that the water could be carried scarcely half way to the roof. Within half an hour after the discovery of the fire the entire building was a roaring furnace and the firemen bent all their efforts toward saving the surrounding property.

Colorado Miners Nearly All at Work

Nearly two-thirds of the 2,000 miners of the northern Colorado coal fields resumed work, and it is expected that within a week or two the full force will be at work. The announcement of the settlement of the strike in the northern district was the cause of general rejoicing in business circles, for it means an end to the coal shortage. Hopes are entertained that the conference of the union officials to be held at Trinidad will lead to a settlement of the strike in the southern fields.

United States Will Recognize Peter

The United States has given directions looking to the recognition of King Peter Karageorgievitch of Serbia. Mr. Jackson already has received his credentials as minister of the United States to Belgrade, and it is said at the state department that it is merely a question of a short time when he will present these credentials in person at the Serbian court. The fact that Mr. Jackson is also minister to Greece and Roumania is said to account for the delay in establishing relations with Serbia.

Prominent Iowa Philanthropist Dead

Jacob M. Funk died suddenly of heart failure at Webster City, Ia., while watching a checker game. He was 75 years of age, and never was married. He recently presented the Methodists a \$25,000 hospital at Webster City, and was widely known as a philanthropist. His wealth is estimated at \$500,000 and upwards.

Kansas Eight-Hour Law Is Good

The United States supreme court has affirmed the constitutionality of the eight-hour law of the state of Kansas regulating labor on public works. Justice Harlan said in handing down the opinion of the court that if the statute is mischievous the responsibility rests with the legislature and not the courts. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Peckham dissented.

Veteran Massachusetts Jurist

B. W. Harris, judge of probate for Plymouth county, Massachusetts, has just reached 80 years of age. He is still in the harness and bids fair to continue in active life years longer. He was a classmate at Harvard of Senator Hoar, served in congress from 1872 to 1882, when John D. Long succeeded him. He was made probate judge in 1887. Judge Harris' son, Robert O. Harris, was appointed to the superior court bench by Gov. Crane.

Coal Statistics of the World

Daniel T. Phillips, United States consul at Cardiff, has forwarded to the state department some interesting statistics relative to the coal industries of the world. Figures are given showing the production of coal in the five principal coal producing nations in 1902 as follows:

United Kingdom, 227,095,000 tons, an increase of 8,048,000; United States, 268,888,000 tons, an increase of 6,814,000; Germany, 107,436,000 tons, a decrease of 1,103,000; France, 29,574,000; 000 tons; a decrease of 2,060,000; Belgium, 22,769,000 tons, an increase of 556,000. The total known production of the world, it is estimated, is now about 700,000,000 tons.

Figures showing the number of employees in the coal industries in the five principal coal producing nations are given as follows:

United Kingdom, 787,800; United States, 468,554; Germany, 448,000; France, 159,957; Belgium, 134,092.

The following figures are given to show the consumption of coal in 1902 in the countries named:

United States, 265,105,000; United Kingdom, 166,698,000; Germany, 95,325,000; France, 42,195,000.

State Auditor Weston Detained

Charles Weston, state auditor of Nebraska, was arrested at Douglas, Wyo., while on his way to Lincoln and detained on a warrant sworn out by the depositors in the bank of W. A. Denecke & Co. This institution failed last week and the depositors swore out warrants for the bank officials. Mr. Weston gave a bond of \$25,000 for his appearance and started for home. He was taken in custody by an officer from Douglas.

The proprietors of the bank are charged with receiving money after knowing that the bank was insolvent. W. A. Denecke and W. S. Bristol are the other partners in the bank. The company owned a store and this has also been closed. Friends of Mr. Weston declare that the trouble will be settled in a week or so.

Perry Heath Not Afraid

Perry Heath now has this to say: "Because I can not be truthfully accused of ever having received any reward, in cash, bonds, stocks, presents or other form, while I was in the department or since I left it, my acts while in the government employ seem to be especially disappointing to the author of the Bristol report. But since much of the report is occupied with the cases of men who have been tried and acquitted, I am willing to trust the public to draw its own conclusions. I welcome the opportunity to publish it in its entirety in the columns of the Salt Lake Tribune."

Will of Dead Governor Found

The last will and testament of the late Gen. F. M. Drake, ex-governor of Iowa, was produced by the Des Moines conservator of which General Drake was a member. He leaves all his property to his children, with the exception of \$50,000, which he bequeaths to Drake university of Des Moines. The will was made in 1897, when General Drake became a member of the conservator. According to the rule of the conservator, each member must provide for his family, and General Drake went into a small room and wrote his will.

An Iowa College Burned

The main building of the Jewell Lutheran college at Jewell Junction, Ia., was destroyed by fire. The dead body of Bert Melang, of Randall, Ia., was recovered in the ruins. A young man named Peterson, from Red Wing, Minn., is missing and is thought to have perished. Several students had narrow escapes. The loss on the building is estimated at \$25,000; insurance, \$12,000.

Lots of Burned Biscuit in New Orleans

Fire in the heart of the business and manufacturing district of New Orleans completely destroyed the plant of the National Biscuit company and damaged considerably a number of surrounding warehouses and other property. The plant covered a square and there was an unusually heavy stock on hand. The loss of the biscuit company and surrounding property is estimated at \$225,000.

Big Stamp for Cotton Operatives

The wages of about 32,000 cotton textile operatives at Boston have been cut. The addition brings the total number in New England who have had their pay cut down this fall to about 64,000 and the cut which takes place in New Bedford soon will swell the total to about 75,000. The cut down in the majority of factories averages 10 per cent.

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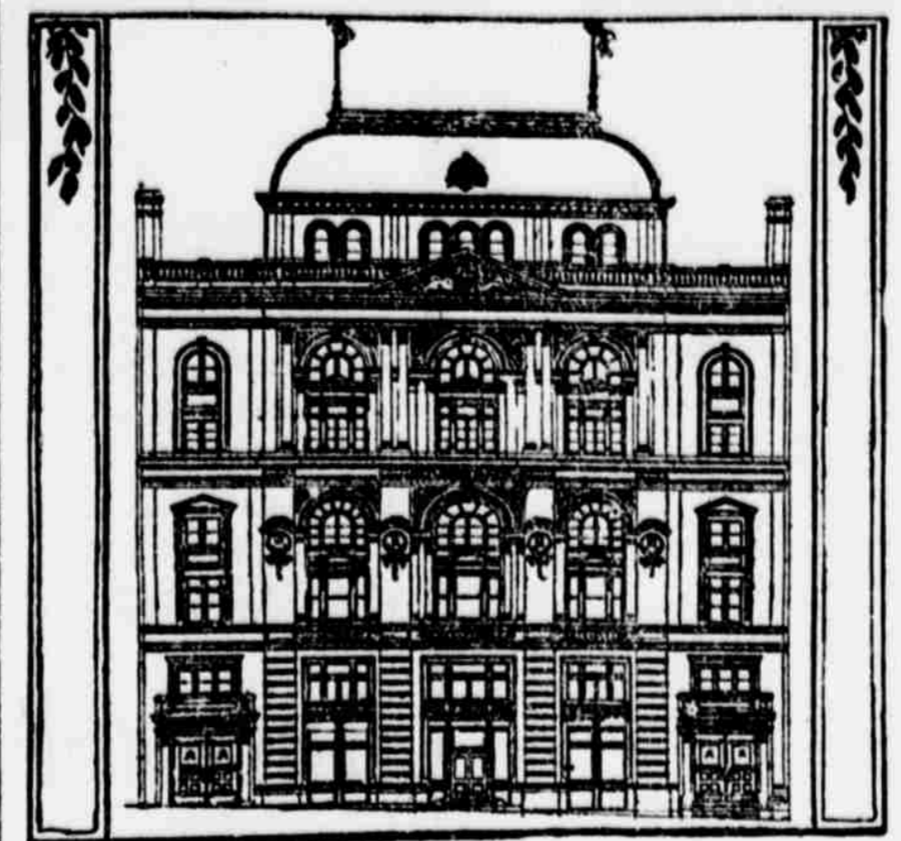
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PLANS DRAWN FOR CLUBHOUSE FOR NEW YORK WORKINGMEN



The Workingmen's Education and Home association is to erect in New York a clubhouse for workingmen of the United States. The plans call for the expenditure of \$200,000. The structure, which will be fireproof, will be five stories high and will contain a library, class, lecture and ball rooms and a stage for entertainments. There also will be cafe and billiard rooms and special apartments for the use of women members. There will be courses of lectures and studies for members, and debates will be held regularly. The site of the building is in East Eighty-fourth street, near Third avenue, in the center of a residence district.

HAS HAD BUSY LIFE. WOMAN WHO LOVES DANGER.

Remarkable Career of Governor-elect of Maryland. Edwin Warfield, governor-elect of Maryland, has worked at a great variety of professions and occupations. In the course of his busy career Mr. Warfield has been farmer's boy, clerk in country store, rural school-teacher, registrar of wills of Howard county, lawyer, country editor, business manager of old Baltimore Day, state senator, surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, chief owner of the Daily Law Record of Baltimore, organizer and general manager of the Fidelity and Deposit company of Maryland, president of the Sons of the American Revolution and president of the American Historical society.

BUY ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S CANE

New Yorker Obtains Relic of the Famous War President. A walking stick, which, until the death of Abraham Lincoln, was his cherished possession and constant companion, was sold at public auction in New York last week. From \$25, the first bid, the price advanced to \$145, and it was sold for that sum to H. H. Wilbert of 52 Broadway, an ardent admirer of the great president.

The cane, which is longer than the ordinary ones on account of Mr. Lincoln's great height, is black, with a buckhorn handle. The wood is studded with fourteen knots, each having a top of silver, upon which one letter of Lincoln's name is engraved, so that the whole series of letters from handle to ferrule spells "Abraham Lincoln."

A metal band joins the handle to the stick, and this bears an inscription showing that the cane was presented to the president by his "Old Chum, S. Strong," in 1860. On the handle is another plate which shows that the stick was given to the late Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, and personal friend of Lincoln, by Mrs. Lincoln.

In 1891 Carpenter was penniless and pledged the stick to his cousin, Fannie Mathewson, in return for a loan of \$500. About two years ago the artist died. He had not redeemed the pledge. Fannie Mathewson, through her attorneys, authorized the sale. The price received is considered exceedingly small as \$1,500 would have been asked for the cane in a private sale.

English Prince to Be a Sailor. Prince Edward of Wales, who will some day rule the British empire as Edward VIII., is soon to become a cadet at the Royal Naval college at Osborne. There are now seventy-five cadets at Osborne, which was transformed from a royal palace into a British edition of Annapolis a few months ago. Of course, the cadetship of a royal prince differs somewhat from that of the average lad who enters the navy. His associates will be carefully chosen. The little prince is said to have selected his own career.

Long German Titles. The partiality of the Germans for long titles is famous, as also the fact that local etiquette demands that the humblest functionary shall be addressed by title as well as name. If the "official news" published in the Munchener Allgemeine Zeitung the resignation of a postoffice servant with the following stupendous rank is announced: "The With-the-Title-and-Rank-of-a-Royal-Upper-Engineer-Endowed-Upper-Post-Inspector-of-the-Department-of-Royal-Posts-and-Telegraphs Karl Gottfried Mirus."

Government Banks. In five years the Bank of France has gained \$127,640,000 and Austria-Hungary \$79,120,000. In the same period the German Imperial Bank has lost \$38,883,000, the Bank of England \$2,265,000, and Russia \$132,240,000. Good fortune has added to the gold in the treasury vaults of the United States from the close of August, 1896, to the first day of the current month, \$393,980,295, or very nearly \$80,000,000 a year on the average.

MR. THINKALOT'S VOTE

Mr. Thinkalot has been in considerable mental agony all fall, says the New York Times. He has been a lifelong Democrat, but this year he felt that in the local election he could not conscientiously vote the Tammany ticket; neither could he see his way open to vote the Fusion ticket. Nor could he conscientiously remain away from the polls entirely, for it is one of the primary articles of his faith that a good citizen is in duty bound to vote at any expense of time and trouble.

Mr. Thinkalot's friends could have endured his pitiable condition of doubt and uncertainty with admirable equanimity if it had not been for his rabid desire for light. He insisted upon discussing his vote at all times and in all places, with the usual sequence of calm consideration, vehement argument, and furious recrimination. He became a menace to the perpetuity of his club, he did dissolve his firm, and he threatened to disrupt his church.

"Here comes Thinkalot and his vote," let any one observe in any assemblage, and forthwith a panicky stampede ensued. Even bill collectors could be chased away by such a threat.

As election day drew nearer Mr. Thinkalot's anxiety became more acute. The ever present, insistent, unanswerable question, "How shall I vote?" more and more urgently demanded a decision, until he was on the verge of nervous prostration, with a tendency to brain fever, and his wife took the children and went on a visit to her mother's. He was insufferable.

Election day dawned with Mr. Thinkalot still whirling helplessly in the maelstrom of indecision. His day passed in an illogical nightmare of irresolution. Late as possible he reluctantly took his way to the polling place. He was waxy and weary, haggard and unkempt.

He gave his name, and stood woefully drooping, assailed by a brand new batch of doubts and fears, while the official turned to the T's. That gentleman looked up suspiciously after a minute's search, and said gruffly: "No such name here. You're not registered."

"Eh?" exclaimed Mr. Thinkalot combatively. "You're not registered. You can't vote," replied the official. Mr. Thinkalot first scowled aggressively and then after a moment's hesitation a burst of heavenly beatitude overspread his face. "You won't let me vote?" he asked, his voice trembling with anxiety. "Nop," replied the official, positively.

"Whoopee! Hurrah! Rah, rah, rah!" yelled Mr. Thinkalot, wildly throwing up his hat and kicking it as it came down. "I don't have to decide. I can't vote. Couldn't if I wanted to. Wow! Hurrah! Everybody come and dine with me!"

Then he danced off gaily down the street, while the election officers speculated as to what elected him, until one said softly, "Who says the saloons are closed on election day?"

Nuts and Fruits Nourishing.

The experiments that were carried on last winter by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley for the purpose of discovering whether or not the so-called preservatives used on food products in this country are harmful are not the only experiments that have been carried on along dietarian lines in this country in the last two or three years. Prof. M. E. Jaffa, assistant professor of agriculture at the University of California, carried on a series of experiments among fruitarians, persons who live solely on fruit and nuts and fruit or nut products. These experiments were successful, and information of great value was obtained through them. The Department of Agriculture has just published a pamphlet containing some of the data collected by Prof. Jaffa and edited by him. He says:

"An investigation of the nutritive value of fruits, instituted by the office of experiment stations, was undertaken at the University of California in 1900-01, and dietaries of five fruitarians—two women and three children—were studied. At the same time with one of the children—a girl—a digestion experiment was made in which fruit and nuts constituted the entire diet. A study of the income and outgo of nitrogen and the estimation of the so-called metabolic nitrogen in the feces were included in the digestion experiment. The results showed in every case that though the diet had a low protein and energy value, the subjects were apparently in excellent health and had been so during the five to eight years they had been living in this manner.

"Continuing the investigations on the nutritive value of fruits and nuts, it was deemed advisable to extend the work to include, in addition to the women and children previously studied, subjects whose lives and habits differed considerably from those of the earlier investigation. Accordingly four men were selected, two being past the middle age and two young men university students. The elderly men had been more or less strict vegetarians and fruitarians for years. One of the young men had been experimenting with the fruitarian diet for several years, while the other was accustomed to the ordinary mixed diet.

"As shown by their composition and digestibility, both fruit and nuts can be favorably compared with other and more common foods. As sources of carbohydrates, fruits at ordinary prices are not expensive, and as sources of protein and fat nuts at usual prices are reasonable."

Grandmothers of Long Ago.

Are the women of to-day as healthy as were the grandmothers of day-before-yesterday? This seems to have been the main topic for discussion at the recent convention of the New York State Assembly of Mothers held in Syracuse and the opinions set forth in a war argument thereon were like unto Joseph's coat of variety of color. On the theory that novels reflect current conditions of life pretty accurately, one speaker contended that they were even stronger and healthier. She said that instead of the splendid healthy woman becoming extinct she had been evolved. That in the old novels the heroines, to be interesting, had to be pale and weak, that they had to faint at the slightest provocations and could hardly bear to carry around the weight of their gowns; and that they dare not venture into strong sunlight unless protected by veils and sunshades.

Thaddeus of Warsaw, just think of it! The idea of comparing our sturdy grandmothers with the namby-pamby weak-kneed "dollies" who went about with streaming countenances while their swash-buckling lovers waded through human gore to carry them kerchiefs—miserable creations of truckling imaginations! True, our grandmothers did not dawdle around on the golf links, but they managed to do the spinning wheel and loom act. Their Indian clubs were not of wood, but of the real flesh and blood variety, awkward to handle. What—weaklings from lack of exercise? Is it, then, better exercise to do fancy work or make bead chains, than to raise families of sixteen to twenty children? Are the women of to-day stronger because many of them can smoke and drink and love (?) many men and view immorality without a blush? Well, well. What a mistaken notion poor simple man has been laboring under all these years, to be sure. Now that he has been set aright, it is to be hoped that he will hasten to correct his erroneous views, though it will doubtless prove rather rough for some to think of grandmas in the light of a weakling even if a woman's club has said so.—Utica Globe.

To the Model Housewife.

She doesn't need a brown stone front That costs a mint or more, With all the modern fadderies, And servants by the score.

She doesn't need a bank account Of millions at command To show her what is best to do And help her willing hand.

Ah, no, she has a better way To make her house a home For all who live in it and those Who to its shelter come.

A little house is quite enough, And little money, too—It's love and sense she brings to bear On all she finds to do.

Her active eyes see everything That may offend the sight; Her busy hands, with heart in them,

Put all the wrong to right. The complicated household works Run smoothly in the oil Of thoughtfulness she pours upon The squeaking joints of toil.

Not overzealous in her care, But ever watchful, she Adds sense of comfortable ease To love's activity.

The old cat in the corner purrs In undisturbed repose, A perfect emblem of the peace That follows where she goes.

Upstairs and downstairs, over all, We feel her constant care, Which, whispering low, is telling us That she is everywhere. —William J. Lampton, in New York Herald.

Sale of Victoria Cross. The sales of the Victoria Cross by impoverished holders of it have recently become so frequent that the British government has issued an order that such sale hereafter will de-

bar the seller from the annual pension of \$50 that goes with the cross. The intrinsic value of the cross is very small, but it sometimes brings a high price owing to the associations which surround it.