Red Cloud Chief.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

RED CLOUD. - - NEBRASKA

The United Kingdom has colonies and possessions whose area is equal to more than twenty-seven times her own size.

Among the ruins of Pompeii have been found chafing dishes of exquisite workmanship, which give undisputed proof of their use in the city, which contained villas of many wealthy Romans.

Northern Indiana farmers are experimenting in the domestication of quail. During the winter the birds are fed regularly, and on some of the farms they have become so tame that they roost with the barnyard fowls.

The watchfulness of members of congress is not always rewarded in a way anticipated. Two resolutions recently offered in the house requested the president to return to that body two private pension bills. A member of inquiring mind wished to know what was the defect in the bills. "There is no defect," was the reply. "The beneficiaries are dead."

Quite as remarkable as the wrecking of the Pacific Mail line steamship Rio de Janeiro just at the entrance to San Francisco harbor on Feb. 22 is the total disappearance of the wreck. Divers have explored large areas of the bottom of the sea at the point where the wreck is supposed to have occurred, but not the slightest trace of the ill-fated ship has been found.

One of the most prominent Baptist preachers in the vicinity of New York has made it a practice in all his pastorates to write his resignation within a week of his entrance upon a new field, sign, seal and deliver it to the proper official with the remark: "There, now! Never ask me for my resignation. Whenever you want me to go just break open the envelope, write in a date to the document and offer it to the congregation."

The recent appointment of General Chaffee as major-general is the first instance of a private attaining that rank in the regular army of the United States. "I should know that Chaffee was not educated at West Point," commented a military visitor at the review of American troops in China last summer. "He is so unused to full-dress uniform that he has his sash over the wrong shoulder." It was true, and all the more honor to him for his success.

A recent importation of foreigners against which no one will be likely to take exceptions, except, perhaps, the natives they have come to destroy, has been graciously received and welcomed by the quarantine officer of the California State Board of Agriculture at San Francisco. The newcomers are a consignment of tachina flies from the grasshopper tribe—their wholesale exterminators, in fact, wherever found. They came as cold storage passengers and with them came a large number of ladybugs, for service in clearing the orchards of red scale—the pest of fruit growers. The flies are to be released in May. They will make short work of the grasshoppers, which swarm at that time.

A college professor, reading Lord Rayleigh's "Theory of Sound" a few years ago, became particularly interested in that part which relates to the vibration of cords. He began to study the waves which travel along a cord when one end is shaken, and then to experiment with cords loaded at intervals with weights, and vibrating in air or water. What could he hope to learn from such investigations? What practical results were to be looked for? He could not tell, nor could any one else have told. Yet he studied the subject for five years. The facts he discovered make it probable that telephone communication may take place under three thousand miles of sea, and the professor has sold his invention for half a million dollars.

The German army has furnished another terrible illustration of what dueling means. An infantry captain present at an officer's dinner took offense at the innocent but rough horse-play of an army surgeon, and struck him. He then retired to his quarters. In a little while two officers representing the surgeon appeared with a challenge. Before they could deliver it a brother of the surgeon entered and shot the captain dead. His excuse was that he sacrificed himself to save his brother, the surgeon, who had a wife and children, and could hardly hope to survive a duel with the offended captain, a noted pistol-shot. Such an incident must come home with peculiar force to the emperor, who has frankly commended dueling in the army as the proper way for a soldier to protect his "honor."

The name of Sing Sing, so far as the New York village is concerned, is no more, having been changed to Ossining. Manufacturers brought about this change, the impression having gone abroad that all goods turned out in the village were prison-made. The village showed a decrease in the last census of 1,313 in population, though neighboring places showed uniform increase. Sing Sing was incorporated in 1813 and the prison was erected eleven years later. The prison is still within the village boundary lines.

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

Measures to Which the Chief Executive Has Affixed His Signature.

HOUSE AND SENATE ENACTMENTS

What is Provided for in Some of the Measures Passed—A Legislature that Did Not Bring Forth Much of Very Great Importance.

Bills to which the governor has given approval appear herewith, as follows:

House roll No. 3, by Lane—To amend section 20 of chapter 7, of the compiled statutes, permitting the appointment of deputy county attorneys in counties over [illegible] inhabitants.

House roll No. 4, by Redman, to provide for a fire-proof wing and heating equipment for the institution for the chronic insane at Hastings, Nebraska, and to appropriate $50,000 therefor.

House roll No. 6, by Mockett, changing law so that in counties of over 60,000 inhabitants, the county commissioners may receive a salary of $1 800 a year instead of a per diem of $3 per day. A bill made necessary by the reduction in population from 70,000, the previous limit in Lancaster county.

House roll No. 8, by Loomis—To provide for appeal of action of forcible entry and detention, or forcible detention only, of real property.

House roll No. 9, by Hathorn, to amend section 182 of chapter 19 of the criminal code. Provides penalty for voting illegally in a school election the same as in other elections.

House roll No. 11, by Fowler—To provide for the payment of incidental expenses incurred during the twenty-seventh session of the legislature, appropriating $20,000.

House roll No 12, by Fowler—To provide for the payment of members, officers and employes of the twenty-seventh session of the legislature, appropriating $35,000.

Senate file No. 14, by Harlan—Amending the criminal code regarding the crime of seduction.

House roll No. 14, by Crockett—To provide for the payment of damages caused by the laying out, opening, altering or discontinuing any county road from the general funds of the counties instead of the road fund.

House roll No. 15, by Crockett, defining the manner in which county treasurers shall collect taxes by distress warrant and otherwise.

Senate file No. 15, by Harlan—Amending the criminal code regarding the crime of enticing children under fifteen years of age.

Senate file Nos. 18, 12, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4 and 3, all curative bills introduced by Young of Stanton.

House roll No. 20, by David Brown—To create a public library commission, to define its duties, to establish traveling libraries.

Senate file No. 22, by Ransom—To amend section 18 of chapter 4 of the criminal code and to repeal said section and section 20 of said chapter as now existing, so as to make kidnapping a felony and in cases of injuries or threats of injury the sentence may be death or imprisonment.

House roll No. 23, by Hathorn for the relief of Russel F. Loomis, and authorizing the governor to convey to him certain land in Red Willow county.

House roll No. 29, by McCarthy—Amending law as to decedents, giving heirs of deceased same exemptions that he had when alive.

Senate file No. 34, by Ziegler—To restrain male animals from running at large, and to provide a penalty therefor.

House roll No. 38, by Fuller—To provide for mowing or otherwise destroying weeds in the public roads, making failure to do so a misdemeanor.

Senate file No. 39, by Baldrige—Giving county boards discretion in assisting county fair associations out of the county general funds.

Senate file No. 40, by Martin—To repeal chapter 53 of the session laws of the state of Nebraska, 1889, being an act to establish a state barber's examining board, to regulate the practice of barbering in the state of Nebraska.

Senate file No. 41, by O'Neill—To provide for the sale of supreme court reports at $1.25 a volume.

Senate file No. 42, by Ransom—To protect feeble minded females.

Senate file No. 44, by Van Boskirk—To protect growers of cattle in the state of Nebraska, by providing for a registry and exhibition of hides.

House roll No. 46, by Loomis, for the carrying into effect of the death penalty, makes warden of penitentiary public executioner, providing all executions must take place in penitentiary.

House roll No. 49, by J. D. Ream—Concurrent resolution. Relating to election of United States senators by popular vote.

House roll No. 51, by Mead, making it a crime to threaten to accuse any person of a crime or offense or to do any injury to the person or property of another with the intent to extort money or pecuniary advantage. A blackmail law.

House roll No. 52, by Peter Dahlsten—Providing for the appointment of county attorneys in counties of 3,000 population or under.

House roll No. 54, by Fowler, free high school attendance law, passed with an emergency clause.

Senate file No. 54, by Lyman—Giving county boards discretionary power to require county officers to give bonds and if guarantee bonds are required that the cost thereof shall be paid out of county funds.

House roll No. 55, by Chas. A. Fowler—Exempts school and precinct officers from complying with provisions of the corrupt practices act.

House roll No. 56, by Edward W. Miskell—Compels payment of entire road tax in cash in counties under township organization.

House roll No. 58, by Edward W. Miskell—Provides that the road tax shall be paid in cash in counties not under township organization.

Senate file No. 61, by Van Boskirk—Concerning the care of and to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals, to provide for the appointment of a state veterinarian and assistant, to regulate their power and duties.

Senate file No. 62, by Van Boskirk—Designating the secretary of state as the marks and brands commissioner.

House roll No. 66, by J. H. Mockett, Jr.—Makes law relating to fees of county officers in Lancaster county same with reduced census as it was before.

Senate file No. 70, by Martin—Repealing law creating board of transportation.

Senate file No. 71, by Trompen—To require carcasses of swine to be buried and making it unlawful to sell or give them away or to be hauled along the highway.

House roll No. 72, by Loomis, for disconnecting unoccupied territory from cities or villages by petition and consent of the city council.

Senate file No. 72, by O'Neill—To amend section 1 of chapter 82a, of the compiled statutes so as to admit soldiers of the Spanish-American war to the soldiers' homes.

Senate file No. 74, by Harlan—To provide for the incorporation, government, regulation, duties and powers of all cities having more than 5,000 and not less than 25,000 inhabitants.

House roll No. 79, by Lane—Appropriating $35,000 for a permanent site for the state fair at Lincoln.

Senate file No. 80, by Zeigler—To amend section 95a of chapter 18, article 1, of the compiled statutes for 1899, so as to provide for a publication of the county treasurer's semi-annual statement in July and January.

House roll 88, by Lane—To provide for the manner of selecting, drawing and summoning grand and petit jurors in counties having a population of 60,000 or more. A bill to confer some regulations as to Lancaster county as now are in effect, the census showing population under 70,000, which was the former limit.

House roll No. 89, by Warner—To amend the compiled statutes of Nebraska, 1899, relating to the county superintendent, by ading two new sections permitting county superintendents to examine applicants for admission to the state normal school.

Senate file No. 92, by Baldrige, to permit the organization of surety bond companies in the state.

Senate file No. 93, by Mockett—Raising limit of school levy in cities of the first class to 20 mills and supply a constitutional defect in the law under which many claimed exemption from the school tax.

House roll No. 94, by Mockett—To incorporate cities of the first class having a population of more than forty thousand, and less than one hundred thousand inhabitants. The Lincoln charter bill.

Senate file No. 95, by Edgar, to provide penalties for blackmail, extortion and kindred felonies.

Senate file No. 102, by Trompen, to legalize the practice of osteopathy.

Senate file No. 103, by Currie—An act regulating reform schools.

Senate file No. 104, by McCargar—To require a stamp on every ball of binding twine sold or offered for sale, the stamp to contain the name of the manufacturer and the number of feet to the pound.

Senate file No. 115, by Arends—Requiring peddlers operating in the country to pay a license of from $25 to $100 a year.

Senate file No. 116, by Pitney—to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases by authorizing county boards to enforce quarantine regulations.

Senate file No. 121, by McCargar—To authorize incorporated towns and cities to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms, and to provide for a library tax of not more than 2 mills on the dollar.

House roll No. 124, by Uhl—by request—To promote the public health, and to regulate the sanitary construction of house draining and plumbing; and to secure the registration of plumbers in all cities within the state of Nebraska, having a population of more than 25,000 inhabitants; and to provide for a board for the examination of plumbers therein, and defining their powers and duties; provide for their compensation and to provide for penalties for the violation of this act.

House roll No. 129, by Anderson, designating the institute for the blind as the Nebraska school for the blind and the institute for deaf and dumb as the Nebraska school for the deaf.

House roll No. 130, by Wenzy—For the relief of Frederick Ulrich by reimbursing him $53 taxes illegally paid on land in Pawnee county.

House roll No. 131, by Humphrey, barring claims against estates unless letters of administration are filed within two years.

Senate file No. 133, by Baldrige—To provide for the appointment, tenure, qualifications, duties, salaries of nine commissioners of the supreme court and stenographers therefor, the commissioners to receive $2,500 a year and the stenographers $1,000 a year.

Senate file No. 134, by Martin—To amend section 197 of chapter 19 of the criminal code of the state of Nebraska entitled offenses against election laws, making it unlawful to mutilate or destroy ballots until the time has expired for using the same as evidence in election contests.

House roll No. 138, by Evans—To protect fish and game and song and insectiverous birds within the state of Nebraska, to create a game and fish commission for the state of Nebraska, and defining its powers and duties. Re-enacts entire game law.

Senate file No. 141, by Martin—Defining the crime of train robbery.

House roll No. 142, by Teft—For the relief of state treasures who have paid out moneys for guaranty bonds furnished by surety companies. Appropriates $3,000 for William Stuefer, and $2,000 for ex-Treasurer Meserve.

Senate file No. 148, by Meredith—Legalizing and regulating dissections.

House roll No. 150, by Stockwell, permitting county mutual insurance companies to insure property which is temporarily removed to the county adjoining the county in which company is organized.

House roll No. 156, by Wilcox—To incorporate cities of the first class, having less than 40,000 and more than 25,000 inhabitants and regulating their duties, powers and government.

House roll No. 157, by Evans—Permits irrigation districts to pay off bonded indebtedness with money on hand through the county treasurers.

House roll No. 159, by Evans—Provides for assessment of leasehold interest in lands in irrigation districts.

Senate file No. 163, by McCargar, authorizing the settlement, compromise or dismissal of suits now pending for recovery of money alleged to be due the state upon official bonds and from depository banks and their bondsmen.

Senate file No. 171, by Miller—To amend section 2 of chapter 29a, of the compiled statutes of 1899, entitled "Dairymen's Association," so as to permit the board of managers to fix the date of the annual meeting.

House roll No. 176, by Lane, providing for the examination and transfer of insane convicts from the penitentiary to asylums.

House roll No. 177, by Lane—To establish a state board of charities and corrections.

House roll No. 189, by Rohwer—Re-enacts law governing teachers' institutes. Makes knowledge of history requisite for third grade certificate and inserts a knowledge of elements of agriculture after 1903, among branches required for certificates.

Senate file No. 193, by Young—To amend section 509 of the code of civil procedure by providing that judgments shall not operate as alien to the preference of bona fide judgment creditor or purchaser.

House roll No. 200, by Vandegrift—For the relief of Sherman county, Nebraska, and to appropriate $610.14 for taxes paid in excess into the insane asyium fund of the state.

House roll No. 204, by Swanson—To transfer the sinking fund of the state to the general fund and to provide for the credit of this fund direct hereafter, the bonded indebtedness of the state being paid.

House roll No. 205, by Boyd—Defining the powers and duties of district school boards.

House roll No. 208, by McCarthy—To authorize the governor to appoint three commissioners in behalf of the said state of Nebraska, to act conjointly with a like commission from, and of the state of South Dakota in agreeing upon a boundary line between said state of Nebraska, and South Dakota and making an appropriation for the expense of such commissioners and their salaries, and prescribing their powers and duties. Made necessary by changes in the course of the Missouri river.

Senate file No. 213 by Martin, relating to funds due the state from the sale of the Pawnee Indian reservation.

Senate file No. 215, by Mr. Campbell—For the relief of Alexander H. Blair, and to authorize the governor of the state of Nebraska, to execute a deed of relinquishment to the United States of America, conveying any and all interests of the state of Nebraska, in and to certain land in Boyd county, Nebraska, to enable the said Alexander H. Blair to perfect his entry and title to the said lands under the homestead laws of the United States.

House roll No. 215, by Hall—Authorizing the governor of the state of Nebraska to appoint three commissioners on behalf of said state of Nebraska, to act conjointly with a like commission from, and of the state of Iowa, in agreeing upon a boundary line between said states of Nebraska and Iowa where changes in the Missouri river make it indefinite, and making an appropriation for the expenses of such commissioners and their salaries, and prescribing their powers and duties.

House roll No. 216, by Warner, for the relief of the German Evangelical Lutheran church of Lincoln by refunding $500 paid into the state treasury under an act of 1885.

House roll No. 221, by Fowler—Providing that school children may attend the nearest school.

House roll No. 223, by Hawxby, defining the method of forming, vacating or annexing territory to school districts.

House roll No. 226, by Fowler—Providing for a lien on the get of stallions, jacks and bulls.

House roll No. 227, by Hawxby—For the organization of a rural high school.

House roll No. 230, by J. J. McCarthy—Extending to one year the time within which cases on error may be taken to the supreme court.

Senate file No. 231, by McCargar—To provide for the compulsory education of children, for the employment of truant officers, for the proper education of such children as cannot properly be taught in the usual public, private or parochial schools, for the proper enumeration of persons of school age.

Senate file No. 238, by Baldrige—To authorize appointment of a commission of district judges to revise the statutes.

Senate file No. 253, by Currie—To amend school laws, sub-division 9, section 1a and section 1b, original sections, by legalizing teachers' certificates issued by educational institutions which maintain a course equal to that of the stiae university.

Senate file No. 256, by Weber—To amend section 11, sub-division 4, chapter 79 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, 1899, by providing that contracts with teachers must be signed by two members of the board of directors not related to the teacher.

Senate file No. 260, introduced by Ziegler—to authorize cities of the first and second class to establish and maintain a heating or lighting system, and to levy at 5 mill tax for that purpose.

House roll No. 262, by Lane, restoring the former plan of allowing fees to county treasurers for collecting taxes.

House roll No. 280, by Hanks—To appoint a commission to investigate the Torens system of land titles.

House roll No. 294, by Jouvenat—Giving the state banking board authority to remove receivers of state banks appointed by district courts.

Senate file No. 300, by Currie—For the relief of John A. Sinclair, Willis E. Ballard, Joseph M. Bayne, George W. McCright, John Hedlund, Solomon Jensen, Harry J. Sinclair, William H. Laprath, Charles J. Nelson, Peter Londberg, Chas. Erickson, Sam Londberg, and Claus Paulsen, and to authorize the governor of the state of Nebraska to execute a deed of relinquishment to the United States of America, conveying any and all interests of the state of Nebraska in and to certain lands.

Senate file No. 301, by Currie—For the relief of Stephen W. Tanner, Frank J. Bedner, John T. Brimmer and Arthur T. McCright, and to authorize the governor of the state of Nebraska to execute a deed of relinquishment to the United States of America, conveying any and all interests of the state of Nebraska in and to certain lands.

House roll No. 304, authorizing a state exhibit at the Buffalo exposition and authorizing the governor to appoint a commissioner.

Senate file No. 310, by Arends—Authorizing the board of county commissioners in counties not under township organization, to issue funding bonds for the purpose of paying the bonded indebtedness of any precinct or de facto precinct within said county.

Senate file No. 311, to correct errors in senate file No. 74.

House roll No. 317, by Hibbert—Appropriating $15,000 for the purchase of land for the institution for feeble-minded youth at Beatrice.

House roll No. 321, by Mel Uhl—Providing for refunding to various persons the amount of money advanced by them to pay the expense of returning members of the First Nebraska volunteers from San Francisco to their homes in Nebraska on their return from war in the Philippine islands during the summer of 1899. Appropriates $36,370.

House roll No. 322, by Beisner, for the proportional distribution of all funds heretotore paid into the treasury of any county for the maintenance of free high schools for non-resident pupils among the school districts that have maintained such high schools.

House roll No. 343, by Fuller—Authorizing the investment of county sinking funds in county, township or school district warrants or bonds.

House roll No. 347, by Cain, applying to all counties the plan of selecting jurors now applicable in Lancaster and Douglas counties.

House roll No. 352, by Cain—Authorizing the governor of the state of Nebraska to appoint three commissioners on behalf of the said state of Nebraska, to act conjointly with a like commission from and of the state of Missouri in agreeing upon a boundary line between the said states of Nebraska and Missouri, and making an appropriation for the expenses of such commissioners, and their salaries, and prescribing their powers and duties.

House roll No. 364, by Hawxby, to tax gifts, legacies and inheritances, $1 on $100 bequeathed to near relatives, estates under $10,000 to be exempt, and in other cases from $2 to $6 on the hundred, estates valued at less than $500 to be exempt.

House roll No. 367, by Corneer—Providing that the standard size of brick sold in Nebraska shall be 8¼ inches long, 4 inches wide and 2⅛ inches thick.

House roll No. 378, by Fellers, limiting attorneys in contests of members of the legislature to a fee of $100 and providing that attorneys of unsuccessful contestants shall receive no fee.

House roll No. 436, the general salary appropriation bill.

House roll No. 437, the deficiency claims bill, as amended by the standing committee.

House roll No. 460, by Wilkinson, a ballot law prescribing the form of the ballot and providing that clerks of the district court shall appoint judges and clerks of election, the names of candidates being one under the other with a cricle at the top opposite the name of each political party and the making of a cross in a circle is interpreted as a vote for the straight ticket.

House roll No. 477, by Lane, appropriating for the current expenses of the state government.

House roll No. 478, by Wilcox, miscellaneous claims bill.

House roll No. 484, by Lane—by request of the governor—To provide for the payment of the incidental expenses incurred during the 27th session of the legislature of the state of Nebraska. An additional appropriation of $18,000 for this purpose

VETOES.

Governor Deitrich vetoed the supreme court commission appropriation bill, but subsequently changed his mind and signed without the vetoing provision. He also changed his mind in regard to some of the appropriations for help in the office of the clerk of the supreme court and the library and court reporter's office.

In the general expense bill a number of items were vetoed, including the following: For the purpose of purchasing forty acres of land to be used for garden and farm purposes in connection with the hospital for the insane at Norfolk, Nebraska, $4,000; stand-pipe soldiers and sailors' home at Milford, Nebraska, $3,500; engine house, new engine and dynamo at the soldiers and sailors' home at Grand Island, Nebraska, $6,000; for construction of tunnel for heating purposes at normal school, Peru, Nebraska, $1,800; expense for commencement and summer institute at Peru, Nebraska, $1,200; freight and express, Peru, normal school, $100; under caption "miscellaneous" to pay bounty on scalps of wild animals for 1901 and 1902, $15,000.

The governor withheld his approval of house roll 117, being a joint resolution proposing to amend section 1 of article 15 of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, relative to the manner of submitting and adopting amendments to the constitution of the state of Nebraska.

A number of items in house roll No. 478, miscellaneous claims bill, were vetoed, the reason being that they did not represent lawful claims against the state of Nebraska. Among the items cut out was the claim of Miss Taylor, which was compromised after a bitter fight in both branches at $1,000. Miss Taylor originally asked for $7,400.

The veto of the $90,000 item in connection with the state university was given as the governor says in his veto message because he believed the revenue of the institution under the one-mill levy would not be sufficient to meet the entire appropriation made.

Among the bills vetoed by the governor are two that have attracted little attention. One is house roll No. 129 by Anderson, designating the institute for the blind as the Nebraska school for the blind and the institute for deaf and dumb as the Nebraska school for the deaf. The reason for this veto was that the change would make much confusion.

House roll No. 22, by Hathorn of Red Willow was vetoed. It was for the relief of Russel F. Loomis of Red Willow county, and authorizing the governor to deed certain land which Mr. Loomis had taken as a homestead, and which afterward proved to be school land. The governor held that it was bad policy to approve claims of this character.

The veto of house roll No. 117, by Fowler, was given because the governor thought it inadvisable to spend money to submit one amendment, when re regarded it imperative to submit other amendments soon. His idea of calling an extra session was given expression through the veto of this measure. It was a bill to provide that in the vote on constitutional amendments a majority of the electors voting on the amendments shall be sufficient to pass the amendments. The constitution now requires a majority of all votes cast at the election.

Governor Dietrich said in regard to his action on bills that he paid no attention to the introducer and in fact did not know who the introducers of the great majority of bills signed were. One or two members came to see him about their measures but this was not the rule. The enrolled measures bore no name and gave no intimation to him whose bills they were. He said his vetoes of appropriations were made necessary by the fact that the resources of the state were too small to meet what the legislature had planned to make them pay.

Probably the majority of clergymen are poor because they preach without notes.

ATTEMPTS HIS LIFE

Judge Weed of Hartington a Would-Be Suicide.

HE IS FOUND LYING IN A GRAVEYARD

Throat Badly Cut and Recovery Doubtful—Combination of Unfortunate Circumstances the Cause of His Rash Act.

Hartington, Neb., was startled by the intelligence that Judge Benjamin M. Weed had attempted to commit suicide. He was found lying in the graveyard, three-quarters of a mile north of town, with his throat cut almost to the jugular vein, and a razor close by. He went there during the night for the express purpose of taking his life, for he states that to be a fact in a letter which he had written. He was brought to town and his wound dressed, but his recovery is uncertain at this time. General despondency, the result of a combination of unfortunate circumstances, is the direct cause of his rash act. No one doubts his sanity.

For six years prior to January 1 he was an official of the county, serving for four years as county judge and two years as county attorney. At one time he occupied the position of principal in the schools of Cincinnati.

MAKES READY FOR WAR.

Japan Confident of Ability to Drive Russia Out of Manchuria.

Russia's reply to Japan's protest against the Manchurian convention is regarded as unsatisfactory and further vigorous representations will follow. Prince Konoyo Atsumaro, president of the house of peers, in the course of an inflammatory speech openly discussed the probable result of a war between Japan and Russia and said that Japan could count upon the friendly neutrality of Great Britain and Germany. He declared that the United States would not interfere, and that France would only cause uneasiness by the employment of her Annamez forces by a naval demonstration off Formosa.

This, he predicted, would be the limit of French action, and therefore Japan's vastly superior army would be enabled without great difficulty to drive Russia out of Manchuria.

Leading Japanese newspapers assert that the Russian government has replied to the Japanese protest against the Manchurian convention to the effect that Russia does not wish to enter upon a discussion with a third power relative to her negotiations with China; that the proposed agreement is purely temporary and not intended to impair the sovereignty of China or to injure the interests of other powers; that the contents of the agreement, immediately upon its conclusion, will be communicated to the other powers, who will undoubtedly find them acceptable, and finally, that if any of the provisions are not accepted by Japan Russia is prepared to discuss the matter in a friendly spirit.

HOSTILE TO MINISTER.

American Diplomat Catches President Castro in Trickery.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Scorpion has been ordered to convey Francis B. Loomis, the American minister at Caracas, Venezuela, to San Juan, P. R., where he will embark on a steamer for New York. The Scorpion has left La Guyara.

An attache of the foreign office at Caracas has divulged the fact that after the inspired press of Venezuela had for two months abused the United States navy, President McKinley and Mr. Loomis, the Venezuelan government formally asked for a recall of Mr. Loomis, and for no valid reason. He had, however, antagonized certain high officials. But the government at Washington had supported Mr. Loomis, and he is going to Washington, not because he is recalled, but on leave of absence, to consult with Secretary Hay. President Castro is personally hostile to Mr. Loomis because the latter has protested strongly against the nonpayment of the regular sums due to Americans after the president had solemnly promised to pay the Americans before any other foreign claims. But Mr. Loomis discovered that the president had secretly paid German claims, thus voiding his promise and evading the terms of the agreement which called for the payment of the American claims.

Shatter the Safe.

Robbers smashed the safe in the postoffice at Pleasanton, Neb., Sunday night, getting over $100 in cash. They overlooked $80 in their hurry to get away, as the explosion awakened the neighbors, who chased the robbers for three or four miles into the foot-hills, where they finally escaped. The records and stamps were not disturbed. Nearly all the glass in the building was blown out by the force of the explosion.

CLOTHING TAKES FIRE

School Girl Possibly Fatally Burned at Nemaha.

A terrible accident occurred in the high school room at Nemaha, Neb., recently. Miss Anna Burns, aged sixteen years, daughter of James M. Burns, was standing by the stove when her dress caught fire. Before it could be extinguished almost every bit of clothing from her waist down was burned off. She was terribly injured and her recovery is doubtful.

WILL PROBABLY END IT.

Aguinaldo's Oath of Allegiance Means End of Insurrection.

"Aguinaldo's taking the oath of allegiance," said one member of the cabinet, "emphasizes the importance of his capture. It makes more clear that the insurrections has about reached its end, and foreshadows the early complete general acceptance of United States authority. Only a comparatively small number of Filipinos are still in arms and the effect of Aguinaldo's action upon them is obvious. From now on we will press forward organizing the best government we can, suited to the needs of the Philippines. Aguinaldo's submission will have a considerable bearing in his favor in the determination of the matter what to do with him. That will not be decided for some time, and General McArthur and the Philippine commission, meantime, will deliberate carefully over the question before reaching any conclusions."

Senor Lopez who is in Boston, when told that Aguinaldo had taken the oath of allegiance asked for the particulars. Upon being informed that only the barest fact had been cabled over he said:

"I think there must be some conditions attached to it. The announcement that Aguinaldo had taken the oath is very important. You must give me time to think it over."

Ervine Winslow, secretary of the anti-imperialist league, was informed that Aguinaldo had taken the oath of allegiance. The secretary said that he did not see how that affected the work of his organization.

"It does not concern us what attitude the Filipinos may take as much as it does what the United States may do. Our battle has not been fought for the Filipinos, but for the constitutional liberty of America."

The oath of allegiance which Aguinaldo subscribed to is as follows:

"I hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all re-called revolutionary governments in the Philippine islands and recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United Satates of America erein. I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to that government; that I will at all times conduct myself as a faithful and law-abiding citizen of the said islands, and will not, either directly or indirectly hold correspondence with or give intelligence to an enemy of the United States, nor will I abet, harbor or protect such enemy; that I impose upon myself these voluntary obligations without any meutal reservations or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

Colonel Gonzales, the insurgent governor of Manila, with ten officers and forty-five men, have surrendered to Colonel Beacom at Malabon.

FIRE DESTROYS IOWA TOWN

The Business Buildings on One Side of Lehigh Burn.

The town of Lehigh, eighteen miles south of Fort Dodge, Ia., was destroyed by fire. All the buildings on one side of a block, eight in all, in the business portion of the city were destroyed. The list of buildings burned includes: Postoffice, H. W. Ross, hardware store; Lehigh Valley bank; William Young, barber shop; O. Albee, livery stable; William Barrowman, dry goods; J. Tule, restaurant; D. Cunningham, restaurant. The town has no fire department and the citizens fought the flames with buckets. During the fire a number of men secured liquor from one of the burning buildings and created a sensation by parading the streets by fire-light.

TURKEY TO MAKE PAYMENT

Placed in Position Where She Cannot Get Out of It.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Griscom, secretary and charge of the United States legation at Constantinople, who is now on his way home, has earned the credit of effecting a final and satisfactory settlement of the American missionary claims against Turkey that taxed the abilities of no less than three of the ablest ministers ever sent by the United States to that country. It appears now that Mr. Griscom has finally succeeded in arraigning with the Turkish government the principle upon which these long standing claims shall be settled, and pledge of the Turkish government is in such binding form that it is not doubted that payment will soon be made.

Sale of Court Reports.

Clerk Herdman of the supreme court has sold 2,363 volumes of the court reports within one week. This demand for the books was caused by the act reducing the price. The volumes prior to the 59th are now sold for $1 and subsequent volumes at $1.25. The revenue derived from the sale goes into the treasury to be expended for new books for the state library.

The confirmation of the appointment of Adna Dobson as state engineer and secretary of the state board of irrigation has been announced at the governor's office the appointment having been made by the state board of irrigation.

Thatcher Bound Over.

George W. Thatcher, charged with forging notes to the amount of $3,000 on the late P. H. Mast, at Springfield, O., was arrainged in police court. His attorney announced that the prisoner would waive examination and Thatcher was bound over in $10,000 to answer to the grand jury.

Takes Allen to Penitentiary.

Sheriff Wheeler has taken Geo. W. Allen to the penitentiary, where the latter will begin a five years' sentence for the crime of perjury committed at Plattsmouth, Neb.