

NEBRASKA NOTES

The Plattsmouth Evening News has purchased a new unotype machine.

Thieves entered a box car at Wymore and stole a quantity of holiday goods.

Fred Sonnenberg of Winside had his leg broken while driving into a grain elevator.

The Burlington has announced a large increase in its working force at the McCook shops.

The Firth Grain company with an increased capital stock has filed articles of incorporation.

W. F. Spurr sold his 160-acre farm located near Virginia in Gage county for \$65 per acre to James Hubka.

The postoffice at Madison has been moved from its old location to the new building completed by Dr. Smart.

District court at Madison adjourned without date. A number of important cases were wiped off the docket in during the session.

One hundred of the best singers in Plattsmouth participated in the best musical concert ever given in Plattsmouth recently in the Parmele theater.

August Dorman's general merchandise store at Wisner was robbed and about \$1,000 worth of goods were taken. There is no clue to the robbers.

Thomas Webster, aged 40 a wealthy farmer, committed suicide at his home, five miles west of Osmond by shooting. No reason can be given for the man's action.

James Curley jr., was brought before the Board of Insanity and found to be an inebriate and sent to the asylum at Lincoln for six months, & until cured.

Prompt action of the bucket brigade at Wood River narrowly averted what might have been a serious fire. The residence of Mrs. E. C. Ingraham was damaged to the extent of \$150.

P. L. Johnson secretary-treasurer of Hastings college, delivered an excellent address at the First Presbyterian church at Beatrice a short time ago on the subject "Christian Education."

A number of York county citizens are interested in a small flow of oil springs on the Blue river. If capitalists can be interested in the developments may amount to something.

A number of farmers in the southern part of the York county claim that they have been duped by a medicine peddler. An agent, having a remedy that "will cure any and all diseases usually found on a farm" did a thriving business.

Frank Faivel, day clerk at the New York hotel, at Fremont, is being held at the county jail and will be examined by the insanity commission with the object of sending him to the asylum at Lincoln.

Mrs. C. Kinderman of Nebraska City has filed a suit against the Bankers Union of the World to obtain judgment of \$2,000. The petition alleges that the company did not fulfill its contract to pay a \$2,000 policy on the death of Mr. Kinderman.

F. D. Coffey, who was found unconscious in a box car at Ellsworth and later taken to Hyannis, died of his injuries. Two suspects are under arrest at Alliance charged with "slugging" him for the purpose of robbery. Coffey resided in Pueblo, Col., and is of good family.

C. L. Tardevel of Spearfish, S. D., died on the Burlington passenger train just before the train arrived at the depot at Crawford. Tardevel had recently left the St. Joseph's hospital in Omaha. It is said that he had relatives at Missouri Valley. He was suffering from cancer of the stomach.

Mrs. Matilda Keeler died at the home of her son George in Fremont at the age of 73 years. She came to Nebraska with her husband about fifty years ago and lived for a time southeast of Fremont. She moved down after the death of her husband. Three sons and one daughter survive her.

John Cleek of Fremont, the 19-year-old boy who has been confined in the county jail awaiting trial on the charge of stealing a horse from Arthur Kneirim of Scribner, pleaded guilty in the district court and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Cleek's people live in New Jersey. He ran away from home several years ago and, according to his own story, has had a rather checkered career since.

HUMMEL FOUND GUILTY

CRAZY LITTLE LAWYER AT THE END OF HIS STRING

Sentenced Within a Few Minutes of the Return of Verdict—
Fire in Penitentiary

NEW YORK.—Abraham H. Hummel, the lawyer, was convicted of conspiracy in connection with the Dodge-Morse divorce case. He was sentenced, within a few minutes after the jury's verdict had been pronounced, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$500, which is the maximum penalty for the misdemeanor of which he was adjudged guilty. A motion of his lawyers for an arrest of judgment for twenty-four hours was denied, and Hummel was taken to the Tombs preparatory to going to the penitentiary. He prepared to spend the night at the Tombs, but said that he will bring some action to save himself.

Depending upon the result of this case are actions in other indictments against prominent persons which have grown out of the Dodge-Morse divorce case.

An indictment for subornation of perjury is still pending against Hummel, in connection with which he is now under bond in the sum of \$250. Hummel was released from the Tombs at 10 o'clock at night under \$10,000 bail on a writ of reasonable doubt secured from Judge Woodward of the supreme court in Brooklyn.

Hummel was one of the most widely known of New York's lawyers. He had been connected with a number of celebrated cases. His partner, Howe, was one of the attorneys for the defense in the Guldensuppe case. Hummel had a large practice in the theatrical and divorce litigation. He entered the law office in which he is now the senior partner many years ago as an office boy and worked his way to the prominent place he has held for some time past in the city's legal circles.

The charge upon which he was convicted was conspiracy in the Dodge-Morse divorce litigation, in which he sought to show that Mrs. Morse's divorce from Dodge was invalid. The object of this was to upset her marriage to Morse, who is a very wealthy banker and owner of steamship companies.

Convicts Fight Flames

NEW YORK.—Men forgot that they were convicts and remembered only that they were men on Blackwell Island, early in the morning when the male prisoners, marshalled by their keepers into a fire-fighting and life-saving corps, bore from the flaming floors of the women's wards 594 frantic women and from the hospital beds fifty more.

Starting in the sewing room of the work house and from a cause which has not yet been definitely decided, the fire had reached a fierce blaze when it was discovered. The fire engine on the island proved inadequate and a call for help was sent to the city department. Seven engines were sent over, but were not sufficient to save the woman's workhouse from destruction.

On the top floor of this building were cells for the women and every one held one or two prisoners when the fire occurred. These women became frantic with fright and were soon choking with the dense smoke that filled all the halls and their cells.

That most of them did not perish is due to the recent installation of a system by which in emergencies every cell in a tier can be opened simultaneously with all the others.

When the extent and danger of the blaze became apparent the warden marshalled his regular fire-fighting force of employees and soon were all at work. The flames spread so fast, however, that this force proved hopelessly inadequate. Then it was decided to trust to the male prisoners' sense of manhood, and they bore the test well.

Released from their cells and marshalled into small bodies they entered the burning building and went at the work of fire-fighting and rescue with utter disregard to the danger to themselves. The flames were crackling all about them and they plunged through the denser smoke when they brought in their arms the last of the women prisoners.

BATTLE FOR LIFE

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT THROWS GANTLET TO NATION

Use Reactionary Measures

Count Witte Still Premier and He Is Charged With Responsibility for the New Move.

ST. PETERSBURG.—A shudder of horror has convulsed Russia. The government claims it has given battle only to the "red" revolutionists but the populace generally believes that the "white terror" has returned. Already the leaders of the proletariat organizations who escaped capture, at the economic society and even men of the rank of professor Milukoff are in hiding from the police who are hunting them down. The government evidently anticipates a battle royal and has made its dispositions accordingly. It fully understands that the proletariat will give blow for blow in answer to the wholesale arrests.

The workmen's council and the league of leagues issued a declaration of a general strike to begin immediately and consequently an imperial ukase published, by all governors, general governors and prefects throughout the empire who are cut off by telegraph powers, being authorized without consulting St. Petersburg to declare a state of siege and if necessary even martial law. As most of the provincial authorities are reactionary officials of the old regime, the advantage they will take of such power to terrorize the populace can be easily imagined, they being in position to become petty tyrants and wage war each in his own particular fashion against the revolutionists.

The Novoe Vremya was the only paper with the exception of the official messenger to appear, and in the center of the first page is a half column of blank paper, showing where the censor had forbidden an article. The Novoe Vremya seceded from the publishers' union and was published under the protection of police and Cossacks. The Slovo and the Novot, two other papers that have not suspended publication, were unable to appear, as the printers walked out in obedience to orders of the council of workmen because these papers refused to print the manifesto of the proletariat organization.

Practically all the ringleaders of the proletariat organization have been arrested. The resourcefulness of the council of workmen was proved by the fact that in less than an hour, a new council, the head of which is M. Lenient, the editor of New Life had replaced the old officers. The editors of the newspapers suspended for publishing the proletariat organizations manifesto including the famous M. Messen, of the Pravo, were with the single exception of Prof. Milukoff, who managed to evade arrest, taken into custody. M. Souvorin, editor of the Russ furnished \$5,000 bail and was released.

In addition to the general strike, it is expected that the revolutionaries will have recourse to the old methods of fighting the government.

It is said the terrorists organization held a meeting in the small hours at night. Count Witte's life is considered to be in danger, and the annex of the palace where he is residing is heavily guarded. The most significant news comes from Tsarskoe-Selo where, in view of the resolution of the government to put its foot down on the strike, a regular campaign is being conducted with the purpose of firing the loyalty of the guard regiments.

Each day a regiment from St. Petersburg is reviewed and addressed by Emperor Nicholas, and with much ceremony his majesty passes up and down the lines and speaks personally to officers and men. The Grand Duke Nicholas is present at all these ceremonies.

After the review of the Preobagensky regiment Grand Duke Nicholas and the officers of the regiment in turn on bended knees kissed the emperor's hand, which called forth an outburst of enthusiasm from the soldiers. The Mailovski regiment will go to Tsarskoe Selo.

EMPIRE TOTTERS

CALLING OF A GENERAL STRIKE
RUSSANS DESPERATE STRUGGLE

All Russia Intensely Excited

Government Reaches Valiantly For Skulking Leaders of the Revolution—
Situation in Provinces Grows Worse Momentarily

ST. PETERSBURG.—The proclamation of a general strike has created the most intense excitement. If it can be successfully begun and maintained the revolutionaries are confident that it will break the government's back. In government circles, however, confidence is expressed that the proletariat organizations cannot effect a complete tie-up and that the strike must be of short duration.

This hope seems to be based on the theory that the extreme program of the reds has alienated the sympathy of a large proportion of the real workmen and also upon what they claim to be absolute knowledge that the organizations are without funds. The government's calculations, however, have proved deplorably at variance with the true situation in the past, and the strike leaders declare the government is again hopelessly ignorant of the magnitude of the struggle confronting it. Their plans are exceedingly ambitious.

From the nature of the appeals of the leaders to the troops, it is evident that they expect to precipitate a crisis in the army.

The central committee of the railroad men of Moscow, which determined the issue by voting in favor of a strike, has telegraphed over the railroad lines that the employes of twenty-two roads are ready to stop all traffic. The decision is to close everything in the empire, railroads, manufacturing, wholesale and retail stores and all government works except the water works. The bakeries in the cities, however, will not be closed so long as they do not raise their prices. If they raise the price of bread even the bakeries will be closed. It was proposed in Moscow to exempt the electric light plants but this was defeated.

Although the blow is timed on account of the difficulty of communication the strike leaders do not hope to bring the empire to a standstill by a single strike, but they will labor for a gradual extension of the strike movement.

The nature of the manifesto of the workmen's council of Moscow to the army is so inflammatory that even the radical papers are afraid to print it. They will distribute only the organ of the workmen's council.

The police are hunting down and arresting the strike leaders as rapidly as they can be found. Comparatively few captures have been made, as the leaders keep in hiding, avoiding their residences and meeting in secret, each time at a different locality.

The helplessness of the government in this crisis is demonstrated by the inability of Interior Minister Duranovo to get through instructions to arrest the members of the workmen's council of Moscow. He attempted to use the railroad wires but the operators obeyed the dictum of the council and refused to send the message.

The government is unable to forward instructions to General Linévitch, commander of the Manchurian army. Five operators in succession on the railroad lines declined to send a cipher dispatch signed by the emperor.

The government enters on the news struggle greatly crippled. The situation in the Baltic provinces is growing steadily worse and in the Caucasus the renewal of the outbreak of the Tartars and Armenians has produced another reign of terror. The inhabitants of Tiflis and other cities are begging the authorities to furnish them with arms to organize a militia for self protection.

At Sebastopol new mutinies have occurred and 1,600 soldiers have been disarmed and are under guard. The troops at Kharkoff have revolted and the inhabitants are still administering the city.

The weather has become very cold. Deep snow covers the country as far south as Kieff. It is believed that a few days' hunger and starvation will easily drive the people to desperation and provoke uprising and attacks on strikers and perhaps general pillage.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Old, Curious and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Travers—A man can leave an umbrella out of doors all night in Norway and find it where he left it the next morning.

Homer—Huh! They must have very poor umbrellas in that country.

Liked the Advertisements.
Biggs—I see you have a copy of Blank's magazine. Do you find it interesting?

Diggs—Yes—all but the reading matter.

In Other Words.
Her—I wonder why Solomon never referred to any of his wives.

Him—He did. He said "Vanity of vanities; all is vanity."

Pop Wouldn't Pay.



She (eloping on the train)—I think we're safe, Jack, dear.

He—Why?

She—Papa won't pursue us until he lands a pass.

Not Quite Clear.

Borem—I say, old man, do you consider life worth living?

Busyman—That depends. Do you mean my life or yours?

Woman of It.

He had just stolen a kiss.

"Why did you blush?" he asked.

"Oh," she replied, "I always blush the first time I am ever kissed."

Appropriate.

"I confess that I have burdened you with much mediocre verse," said the tall bard, entering the sacred sanctum, "but here is a poem that really is a bird."

"A bird, eh?" smiled the busy editor. "Then it would be very appropriate if I pigeonhole it."

Barricades.

Aunt Elizabeth—You couldn't kiss girls of my time as easily as you can girls of to-day. They were harder to approach in those days.

Dolly—Naturally, when they at wore hoopskirts.

Label.

Guyer—Do you see this suite of rooms? Here is where the business women meet to talk business.

Gunner—You don't say! What kind of business do they talk?

Guyer—Everybody's.

A Relief.

"The discord was something fierce," said Borem, in speaking of an amateur concert. "Why, the music was so loud that I actually could not hear myself talk."

"How delightful!" exclaimed Miss Cutting.

Would Be Folly to Be Wise.



The Motorist—Funny thing they can't keep this road in better order. Seems to me absurdly bumpy.—The Sketch.

Killing Two Birds.

Mrs. Gramercy—Do you think you will be happy in such a place?

Mrs. Park—The inducements are enticing. By acquiring a residence there we will be able to get our divorce and swear off our taxes at the same time.—Puck.