

W. W. SANDERS, Prop.

NEMAHA, - NEBR.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Prof von Bergmann the famous German surgeon, is dead.

Mark Twain has purchased 90 acres of land in the Connecticut hills and will build a country home.

Mayor Schmitz, under indictment for hoodluming at San Francisco, lived in a \$35 flat a year ago but has since constructed a \$50,000 residence overlooking the bay. The furnishings cost \$30,000 more.

The Frisco is making preparations to handle 3,000 carloads of cattle from Texas to Indian Territory pastures. The movement will begin about April 1 and will continue through the month. The Katy will also handle hundreds of cars.

Open opposition to President Roosevelt's policy of enforcing the collection of grazing taxes, and the calling of a convention at which all the Western states will be represented, to determine the rights of the states to develop and retain the public lands within their borders, is the present program of the stockmen of Colorado.

Mrs. Neva Clarke, who lives ten miles north of Winfield, Kansas, a niece of Frederick Clarke the ball player, is the latest heroine of that locality. Saturday a 2-year-old baby fell into a thirty-foot well in which was five feet of water. Mrs. Clarke slid down the pump stock to the water and held the little one until help came. Both escaped unhurt.

Miss Rose L. Fritz, two-time winner of the national champion typewriting contest, at the Coliseum won the championship for the third time, winning permanently the silver cup offered and breaking the world's record for copying dictation from shorthand notes. The record she established was 2,445 words in thirty minutes. This is 200 words better than her last record, which was made a year ago at the contest held at Madison Square garden, New York.

Mrs. Carrie Nation has abandoned Kansas to go to Washington to reside. "I want to get close to the base" she says "Kansas is too far away from the seat of the real trouble. The people in the East are cowards. They are afraid to oppose rum. I ain't. I'm going to start a crusade against rum that will make people everywhere sit up and take notice. Yes, and cigarettes too. Cigarettes are just as bad as rum." Mrs. Nation has brought her printing press along, and her monthly publication "The Hatchet" will be issued from No. 217 D street, N. W.

The address of ex-Senator Burton at his home in Abilene, Kansas, after being released from prison at Ironton, Mo., has been noticed at the White House to the extent of giving out the letter of the pardon clerk, in response to Mr. Burton's statement that he had been offered a pardon by the President. The letter is as follows:

October 27, 1906.

Mr. Joseph Burton, County Jail, Ironton, Mo.

Sir—There have been received at this department several letters asking that executive clemency be extended in your behalf. One received this morning is signed by R. M. Gubbins and Charles H. Raven, of Ceresco, Mich.

These letters are in proper form, and, under the rules relating to pardon cases, a copy of which is enclosed, constitute an application for pardon, and ordinarily would be referred to the district attorney and trial judge for their report and recommendation, and then presented to the President for his consideration, but in as much as the letters are not signed by you and there is nothing to indicate that they were written at your request or even with your sanction, I don't think it proper that they should be treated as applications for pardon in your behalf unless you in some way indicate that it is your desire that they should be treated as such.

Respectfully, PEYTON GORDON, Pardon Attorney.

A man often has to call a cop to direct him to other places, but he can usually find a saloon alone.



Some Spring Ideas Sprung by Our Spring Cartoonist.

Western railroads have served notice on the inter-state commerce commission of an increase in freight rates on grain, coal and iron, said to be in retaliation for the action of state legislatures in cutting passenger rates to 2 cents. This will result in a test of the constitutionality of the rate law. The roads will endeavor to show that they are now unable to carry these commodities at a profit under the rate which has been in effect for the last two years, and that an increase is necessary. Notice has been sent to the commission by all trunk lines out of Chicago that the rate on grain from Chicago to New York will be increased after April 1 from 17 1-2 cents a hundred pounds to 19 1-2 cents. Coal mine operators and shippers in Illinois have been before the commission for two days protesting against a proposed increase in the rate on coal, and the same is true on iron. One of the causes assigned by the railroads for the increase is that they find it difficult, on account of the public agitation against them, to borrow money with which to make betterments, and that they can get this money only at high rates, added cost of money, together with the increased cost of labor and material, and general increase of operating expenses leave nothing to be done but to increase freight rates. In the representations so far made to the commission not a single road has taken into consideration the increase in its revenues because of the cutting off of rebates and free transportation, a most important item, according to the railroad presidents who appeared before the inter-state commerce commission of the Senate and House.

An act of union, by which the Congregational, United Brethren and Methodist Protestant churches of fourteen states are forced into one religious organization to be known as the United Churches, was consummated at Chicago by a general conference of delegates from the churches. The final vote was taken after a strenuous session in

which the Methodist Protestant delegates from Louisiana and Mississippi "bolted" the conference. The unification of the three churches brings together more than 1,200,000 communicants and the new church will be about the fifth largest Protestant church organization in the United States. The secession of the Southern delegates comes as a complete surprise. It was brought about by R. H. M. Watson, editor of the Christian Standard of Uriel, Miss. "In no place does the report mention sanctification subsequent upon regeneration," said Mr. Watson. "We Protestants of the South do not care to enter into any organization which might take from us our old and established creed, and this is what the report practically does. Therefore, as a representative of Mississippi and Louisiana, I withdraw and refuse to have anything to do with the union." The polity report will now be referred to the local and state churches, and will also be sent to Louisiana and Mississippi in the hope that it will be adopted.

Indictments charging manslaughter in the second degree were returned at New York city against the New York Central railroad, Ira A. McCormick, general superintendent of the company, and Alfred H. Smith, one of its vice presidents, in connection with the wreck of the Brewster express on the Harlem division of the railroad last month, in which twenty-three persons were killed. McCormick and Smith entered pleas of not guilty and were released on \$10,000 bail each. The grand jury also handed up a presentment containing many recommendations to the state railroad commissioners concerning restrictions upon railroad operation in this state.

An eastern railroad will build 2,000 steel passenger cars at a cost of \$15,000 each, about twice the cost of wooden cars. The total outlay will be \$30,000,000.



SPRING IS HERE.

Winter—Has that young lady arrived? Well, I'll make it very disagreeable for her for awhile.

During the performance of a wild animal show at the Crawford theatre, Wichita, Kansas, Dolly Castle, who does a turn with two lions, was horribly mutilated by one of them. Miss Castle was in the cage with her lions, Prince and Bob, when Prince suddenly leaped on her, threw her, and getting her forearm in his mouth tore the flesh from the bone. Again grabbing the arm he broke the bone in two places. Professor Stonewall entered the cage and knocked the beast senseless with a bar of iron. At the first leap of the animal the audience became panic-stricken and the house was quickly emptied. The injured woman was taken to a sanitarium.

The work of improving the Missouri river in accordance with the provisions of the river and harbor bill passed at the recent session of congress will be started about May 1. The plans for this work have been submitted to the War department by Colonel J. B. Quinn at Sioux City, the engineer in charge of the Missouri. They were approved today by General Alexander McKenzie, chief of engineers. The river and harbor bill made available for Missouri river work \$400,000 to be expended as follows: Between the mouth of the river and Kansas City, \$150,000, between Kansas City and Sioux City \$150,000 and between Sioux City and Fort Benton, Mont., \$100,000.

The case of Harry Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, has been interrupted by the action of the court in appointing a lunacy commission. If the commission reports that he is sane and therefore capable of advising with counsel and of understanding the proceedings against him, the trial will be resumed, but if it should be found that he is not sane, nor capable, in a legal sense, application will be made for his commitment to an asylum, probably that at Matteawan for the criminal insane. Justice Fitzgerald's decision to appoint a commission followed a conference with the attorneys in the case today. The justice told counsel that he had given the various affidavits careful consideration, but as they were so widely at variance he felt that he could not properly pass upon them. Therefore, he had decided that it would be best to submit the entire matter to a commission of lunacy. As Thaw's counsel left the room after announcement of Justice Fitzgerald's decision, one of them said: "It could not be worse." Mrs. Evelyn Thaw was weeping as she left the room to go to the Tombs prison. The commission is composed of Morgan J. O'Brien, a former justice of the supreme court, Peter B. Olney, a lawyer, and Dr. Leopold Putzel.

Andrew Carnegie, who is in Washington for a few days, expressed the following opinion on the railroad question: "I absolutely indorse the President's attitude towards the railroads. He is the best friend they have and they ought to realize it. If they do not accept his moderate measures they may be confronted by a man in the White house who will approach the question of the railroads from an entirely different standpoint. I regard the President's influence as to the railroads as wholesome and conservative." Mr. Carnegie lunched with the President. "Wall street prices are not prices at all. They are 'quotations,' fictitious figures which have no more to do with the real value of stocks and bonds than has day to do with night. I do not know anything about Wall street quotations. I only hear of them. I never read them in the newspapers because they do not mean anything to me. If a man loses his all at gambling I have no sympathy for him. I have no sympathy for Wall street gamblers. Men who possess standard securities have no cause to worry about their value because of what Wall street gamblers say they are worth. There is one good thing about these so-called panics. They serve to stir up the patients enough to show the doctors what is the matter with them."

German observers recorded as long ago as 1747 that a luminous emanation of variable shape will appear in the dark at points on the surface of the earth below which there are extensive ore deposits. Immediately before or during a thunder storm these phenomena are said to be especially striking. Similar observations have more recently been made in North America in the neighborhood of ore deposits. The electric emanation given off from the surface of the earth has been repeatedly ascertained photographically.

Joe Chamberlain, former premier of England, is broken down mentally and physically.

Mail advices from Tokio say that Viscount Hayashi foreign minister of Japan, in a speech before the Japanese diet, in answer to questions of members regarding the government's attitude concerning the refusal of the San Francisco authorities to admit Japanese to the public schools said: "In regard to the foreign suspicions of aggressive intentions on the part of Japan, these ideas can be attributed only to great ignorance of the conditions in this country. The military and naval proposals in the budget are of a kind merely to restore and reorganize national forces, just as every other nation is doing. On behalf, not only of the government, but also of the nation, I beg to declare that Japan has no aggressive intentions whatever. As far as commerce is concerned, our policy may or may not be considered aggressive. We intend to push our interests to the front. We have the right possessed by all countries to peacefully compete with other nations, but we intend to firmly adhere to the principles of equal opportunity and the open door in which we have the fullest belief.

The Welsh in America.

The Welsh are not so numerous as other Northern European races in America, but they have contributed much to the history of the country. Their industry, morality, religious nature, and general deportment have always made them desirable citizens. They settled in Philadelphia in the earliest colonial times, and another colony in the Marlborough district of South Carolina sent an entire company under Marion to the Revolutionary war. Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence who trace back immediately or remotely to Welsh ancestry were Thomas Jefferson, Stephen Hopkins, William Williams, William Floyd, Francis Lewis, Button Gwynett, Lewis Morris and Robert Morris. Our presidents of Welsh ancestry were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, James A. Garfield and Benjamin Harrison.

One family of Welsh origin which has become particularly famous in the history of American education, letters and statecraft is that of Jonathan Edwards who was the son of parents born in Wales. He was known as the foremost philosophical writer of his day. He was the third president of the University of New Jersey, now known as Princeton, and of his descendants fourteen have been presidents of colleges. His grandson, Aaron Burr, was vice president of the United States and the central figure in the most dramatic incident of the early days of the republic. Winston Churchill, the American author, is another of Jonathan Edwards' descendants, as is also Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. Three presidents of Yale were in a direct line from the head of this family and Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, is another of them who ranks among the leading educators of the nation.

Chief Justices Marshall and Taney had Welsh ancestors, and Lewis, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, came of good Welsh stock. Capt. Jones, commander of the Mayflower, was a proud member of this race. The Welsh also claim Anthony Morris first mayor of Philadelphia and Thomas Lloyd, first governor of Pennsylvania. They are not so clannish a people as other imported Americans, though they have many societies for benevolent and historical work, the oldest of these being the Welsh Society of Philadelphia, which was founded in 1800. The Welsh have a legendary claim of early settlement of America dating back as far as 1170 when one Madawg ap Owain Gwynedd crossed the ocean with ten ships. The authenticity of the claim is shaken, however, by the fact that nothing was ever heard of the adventurer and his colony after they left the shores of Wales.

Mrs. Boyce—What is meant by legal tender?

Mr. Boyce—Haven't you heard of lawyers striking a soft snap.

A good book purifies at once our manners, our taste, and our morals.