

These Chicago water stealers should at least be credited with the bacilli they diverted from the city's drinking water.

The next Grand Army encampment is to be held at St. Paul, and about that time the town will take a new course. Everything comes to him who waits.

A magazine writer says it is better for authors to remain unmarried. Usually it is better for those who otherwise would be dependent on them for support.

The young woman of the period will have to choose between the bicycle and the corset. The fatal result of a collision in Massachusetts shows that the two can't travel together in safety.

The thief who picked Colonel Bob Ingersoll's pocket of \$200 has not been caught and there is no clue. This is a case where Colonel Bob's feelings and his theory of future punishment probably don't harmonize.

Japan has joined the armed peace brotherhood, having decided to spend \$20,000,000 for new battle-ships to be built at Glasgow. This is the European way to cultivate fraternal feeling, and it has been quite successful during the last twenty years.

The German Emperor will soon review in the northeastern part of the empire an army of 80,000 men, with 300 pieces of artillery and 15,000 horses. The Kaiser seems to think that the best guarantee of peace is a vast army ready to march at the touch of a button.

Miss Gurnee, a railway station agent, saved a train by slipping off her red petticoat and using it as a danger signal. This is a point for Mrs. Booth. Of course if Miss Gurnee had been a new woman with bloomers on, this heroic act could not have been accomplished.

England will hold the advanced position it has occupied at Chitral with the aid of five or six native regiments. It is impossible not to admire the grit of a handful of British soldiers in undertaking such military operations supported only by native troops. Nothing backs up the bluff but the invisible power of England, which savage tribes have learned to dread.

The Danes are making the best bacon as well as the best butter in the world, and their export of both articles, at exceptionally high prices, is increasing rapidly. This result is not accidental. Danish farmers are now carefully educated in their work, and even the milkmaids of the country are scientific. People who learn their trade the most thoroughly are sure of the highest remuneration.

The late Lieut. Gov. Charles Anderson, of Ohio, who received 101,000 majority on the Republican ticket in 1863, served as Governor for several months after Brough's death in August, 1865. Over fifty years ago Anderson, who was a brother of the commander at Fort Sumter, was in his prime as an orator, and he did more to establish free schools in Ohio than any other man. Yet he has been a forgotten figure in politics for twenty-five years.

One Lade, a Chicago veterinary surgeon, has been arrested and fined for cruelly beating, pounding and kicking his horse. Fortunately some bystanders found him at his brutal work and gave him a taste of the same kind of punishment he was inflicting upon his horse, and then he was arrested, under the auspices of the Humane Society, and fined. The punishment was merely nominal for such infernal cruelty. It is a pity that he could not have been disgraced from ever again practicing upon horses for the ailments. A man of this kind cannot be trusted with dumb animals.

In the history of the last twenty-five years, printed in Scribner's Magazine, President Andrews of Brown University has more than once made historical mistakes. "Holland," the well-informed correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, has now notified him of another, due to misinformation. Writing of the convention of 1880 and the third term attempt, President Andrews says that the convention, being desirous to placate Senator Conkling, nominated Gen. Arthur for Vice President. On the contrary, "Holland" says the Senator counseled Arthur not to run and was much displeased when he failed to follow his advice. This is undoubtedly a correct statement of the affair, as "Holland" says that Gen. Arthur after the convention told him that Senator Conkling was clearly opposed to his accepting the nomination, and that he himself said to the Senator that it was a very high honor, one not likely to come a second time to any man; that it was to be tendered in cordiality and that for that reason his own judgment was that he should accept it.

The electric currents which pass along the trolley wires are reported to have done much damage to the water pipes and mains of Omaha, South Omaha and Florence. Suit has been instituted for the recovery of \$20,000 damages, and an injunction is asked for to restrain the continuance of the system which is charged to be destroying the safety of the water works system in these places. "Electrolysis" is the

term used to describe the action complained of. The electric current seizes the metal water pipe for the return portion of its circuit and decomposes the metal principally at the point where it leaves the pipe. Some months ago there was a discussion by experts in regard to the evil and the best means to be used for prevention. But it would seem that those means have not been employed in Omaha, or if used they have proven inadequate. Perhaps it will be found that the trolley must be discontinued or that some other material than iron must be used for water pipes. In the latter case the pressure might have to be taken off the horizontal pipes, or most of them.

To Denver belongs the glory. One of her professors has casually and between times made the discovery which has puzzled learned men all their lives and haunted them after death. He has discovered the missing link. He has it in a bag and it is what is commonly known as the white-faced capuchin monkey. The professor announces that it is the remains of the first man, the origin of the human race. What the public doesn't like about the Denver professor is his claim and bold assurance. Why does he insist that the dried-up monkey is the first man? It might easily be the second or his cousin; the mummy bears no tag testifying that it is the sure-enough-one-and-only, but the professor will not be bluffed out of his original statement. He also has the remains of the first horse, but naturally he does not think so much of a little thing like that. While he is about it he might remember that people would be interested in a mummy of the first kin, or the premier paid tailor's bill, or the original ancestor of a Chicago alderman. It is a matter of regret that this professor does not seem to fully grasp his opportunities or rise to the occasion.

Considerable speculation has been awakened lately by the recent announcement of some British alienists that so far as concerns the people of Great Britain insanity is increasing. The recently published report of the commissioners in lunacy for the British kingdom shows a marked increase in the number of the insane. The statistics indicate that twenty-five years ago the proportion of insane in the kingdom was 471 to 1,000,000 of population. The figures for the year 1904 show a ratio of 588 to 1,000,000. Were this increase to be carried on at the same rate it is easy to figure out an alarming number of insane people and a startling deterioration of the human race a couple of centuries hence. It is to be remembered, however, that much of this apparent increase is superficial. In the first place, the advance of the alienist's science has caused the quicker apprehension of cases which a few years ago would have been ignored as instances of mere eccentricity. The increased accommodations of the asylums, also, have resulted in a more general resort to their use than heretofore. Cases which some years ago would have been set down as merely the result of senility are now classified among certain forms of mental disease and counted as such. Individuals who would formerly have been kept at home and obscured from the public statistician are now sent to the asylum and counted among the serious cases of dementia. Above all, the advance in the methods of collating and recording statistics has resulted in the counting of many cases which formerly would have escaped notice. Weighing these considerations at their full value, it will be seen that the apparent growth of insanity in Great Britain may in fact be no growth at all. And as for insanity in this country, there is no reason to suppose that it is becoming any more prevalent than in the elder land. The talk about the nervous temperament of Americans and the high tension under which they live and work has had the effect of securing an easy credence for the stories of dangerous tendencies among the people. That there are tendencies injurious to nerve and mind no one will deny. But taking all things into consideration and comparing the two countries—of setting one peculiarity with another—there is no reason to believe that the growth of insanity here is any more a matter for alarm than it is in Great Britain.

Useless Torpedo Boats. They have two big white elephants at the New York navy yard just now. It seems that the Navy Department does not know what to do with the torpedo boats built for the battle-ships Texas and Maine. These boats have failed to make the time required for torpedo service, and those designed for the Texas will not be used, and it is probable that those made for the Maine will not go with that ship. These boats cannot make more than eleven or twelve knots an hour, and in the opinion of naval experts, that speed will be useless in battle. One of the torpedo boats of the Texas will be on exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition. It is probable that all of these torpedo boats will be used at the Annapolis naval academy by the cadets.

The Tobacco Habit Growing. There is a steady increase in the number of cigars and cigarettes smoked in this country, and notably in the consumption of cigarettes, according to a tobacco trade journal. During the fiscal year just closed there were sold in the United States 3,333,845,590 cigarettes and 4,130,440,370 cigars. The increase in the consumption of cigars over the previous year was 83,522,968.

"Did you have any trouble with your French when you were in Paris?" "No, I understood my French well enough, but those moonish Parisians didn't. They had all the trouble."—Harper's Bazar.

A Harmon man calls his wife misery because she likes company.

Lake Schooner Wrecked. DELUTH, Oct. 2.—A special to the News-Tribune from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., says: The steamer Shuet, which arrived Monday, reports that while laying to for shelter in Copper harbor, the City of Paris came in there and went ashore on Flat Rock. She is upbound, light. The steamer cargo Birkhead, towing the schooner Corstar E. Jones and Elma, lumber laden, to Ogdensburg, lost her consort off Whitefish Point three miles west of Whitefish Point. The Elma is reported as foundering with all hands lost in Munusung bay. It carried a crew of eight and was owned by Warre of Tonawanda. The only names of the crew obtainable are Captain John Thurston, wife and child. The Birkhead is safe under Grand Island. The other consort, the Commodore, is waiting here for her. The tug Boynton has gone to Whitefish to try and rescue the Jones. Her crew have probably been taken off by the Vermillion Point life saving crew, which went to her yesterday morning. The captain of the Badger State, arriving at the Sault says the Jones is above Whitefish Point and will go to pieces.

Life and Lost No Cheats. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—It became known that John Clark, the son of a Toronto millionaire who was married to Ada Ganthony, an actress, in the city hall on September 14, tried to commit suicide at the Holland house last Friday. He took a large dose of poison and his life was saved after ten hours of work at Bellevue hospital. He declared that he was driven to the deed because he could not make a living for his wife and she would be compelled to go back on the stage. John Clark and Ada Ganthony, better known as Nellie Melba in Toronto, where young Clark was prominent among the younger members of the bar, while the Robert Grau company, of which Miss Ganthony was a member, was playing there. James Clark, the father, is a prominent capitalist, and was the lifelong friend of the late premier, Sir John Macdonald. He is very wealthy, and it is supposed he was not pleased with his son's alliance and ceased supplying him with money.

Two Vessels Seized. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A report was received by Captain Shoemaker of the revenue service from Captain S. L. Hooper, in command of the patrol fleet in Bering sea, as to the seizure of the two sealing vessels for violation of the Paris award. The first vessel seized was the British schooner E. B. Marvin, taken by the Rush on September 2 within the sixty-mile zone on a charge of using firearms. In charge of a prize crew she was sent to Dutch Island harbor in Alaska, where on September 9, she was delivered to the British authorities. The second vessel was the American sealer Louis Olsen, also taken by the Rush and seized on September 3 and placed in charge of Lieutenant Dunwoody, who was directed to proceed with her to Astoria, Ore., her home port, where she was delivered to the United States marshal. It is charged that the Olsen is not duly licensed.

Hard Coal Higher. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—As a result of a consultation between the large coal producer, an advance was made in the price of anthracite coal. There was no general agreement, but prices were put up from 15 to 25 cents a ton. The Pittstown advanced 25 cents. This advice, it is said, will maintain the normal difference as compared with tidewater figures. No advance will be made at this time, it is said, in freights on anthracite. The rate from the mine to tidewater is fixed at 40 per cent of the selling price on the bulk of the coal originated from independent operators. This, at the present price of coal, makes the rate from \$1.40 on stove to \$1.30 on broken sizes. The fixed rate now is about \$1.25. This rate is expected to be advanced in time, but in all probability not until the market improves.

Want Their Wages Increased. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 2.—The miners of the Springfield district met in convention Monday in this city. State President James O'Connor of the Miners' union presiding, and twenty-one of the twenty-eight mines in the district were present. It was decided by unanimous vote to demand 60 cents per ton gross weight after October 5. The present price is 35 cents. It was decided to discontinue work at all mines refusing to pay this rate.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 2.—The coal miners at Mystic have refused to work at the present scale and it looks as if there might be another strike in the Centerville district. Fifteen hundred men are employed in the district.

Killed by Bee Stings. I EXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 2.—Bee stung William May of Floyd county on the face and head. Blood poisoning set in and he died. He once represented Floyd county in the Kentucky Legislature and leaves a large family well provided for. He had held many positions of trust in his section of the state.

Appoints a Private Secretary. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Attorney General Harmon has appointed Mr. Chauncey Hoffman of Cincinnati as his private secretary. Mr. Hoffman, who has been in Judge Harmon's Cincinnati office during the past three years, is a graduate of Kenyon college and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1898. He is regarded as a young man of excellent ability and occupied the position at the earnest solicitation of the attorney general.

WILL NOT FIGHT AT DALLAS.

Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons Must not Fight There.

A WATERWAY CONVENTION CONVENES.

It will be a notable and important assemblage having the interests of the West as stake. President Men Now There.

AUSTIN, TEX., Oct. 2.—Corbett and Fitzsimmons must find another place than Texas to pull their fight for the proposed championship of the world. The legislature yesterday, by a vote that was practically unanimous in the senate and only a little less in the house, passed the bill prohibiting prize-fighting and thus accomplished the purpose for which the governor assembled the members in special session. The vote by which the bill was carried furnishes the strongest proof of the sentiment of the state with reference to prize-fighting.

The only rallying point of the minority was the opposition to the emergency clause, which carried the bill into immediate effect. Some of the members honestly regard this as an injustice to such of the citizens of Dallas as had spent large sums in anticipation of the fight, and opposed it for that reason alone. Their arguments were not effective, however, and the vote in the house on the final passage of the bill showed but five votes in opposition, with 107 in its favor.

In the senate the bill was carried with only one negative vote in the twenty-seven that were cast. The senate made quick work of the measure. It had taken a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon in order that the Dallas people might be given a full hearing by the judiciary committee. Within forty-five minutes after re-assembling the bill had passed. The work in the house was not so expeditious. The house in the larger body, and several members desired to be heard upon the senate bill, which was substituted for the house bill then pending. Amid applause a number of amendments were offered. Several were adopted, but do not exchange the measure to any material extent, except to make it still more effective. As a result of these amendments the bill will be returned to the senate tomorrow, but its adoption in amended form will be delayed no longer than is necessary to call the roll. It will then be sent to the governor and when his signature shall have been attached it will become a law.

The bill makes prize-fighting a felony and imposes a punishment upon the principals for every infraction of the law by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two and not more than five years.

Has Got Nippy Started. TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 3.—Congressman Burton of Missouri called the deep-water convention to order Wednesday morning. These officers were elected: Permanent chairman, G. G. Vest of Missouri; permanent secretary, Thomas Richardson of Texas; reading clerk Charles Martin of Kansas; vice-president, one from each state respectively.

Senator Vest, when conducted to the chair, briefly said: "Gentlemen of this convention: I return my thanks for this honor. It is expected that our action will be cautious, conservative and sincere, and thus command the respect of the people. This convention is now open."

Ex-Governor Hubbard of Texas spoke from 11 o'clock until 2:40. His speech was full of statistics covering the deep-water agitation and its results and prospects. The following congratulatory greeting was presented by Delegate S. S. King of Kansas City, Kansas and addressed to Governor Culberson of Texas: "We have assembled to promote your commercial greatness—you to promote moral greatness; may both subjects abundantly succeed."

At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted favoring a great national celebration at Galveston in honor of securing a deep water harbor there. Ex-Governor Fishback of Arkansas delivered an address and adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

Cruciated Alive. CAMBRIDGE, O., Oct. 3.—Fire early yesterday morning destroyed a large portion of the business center of this town. Assistance from Zanesville, Newark and Barnesville prevented a wholesale conflagration. The losses will aggregate \$200,000, the principal sufferers being: Lyndon hotel, \$25,000; Joseph D. Taylor block, \$18,000; J. W. Davis, \$4,000; Carlisle & Grimes, \$18,000; George Schairer, \$5,000; H. C. Hornbrook, \$5,000; Gillespie & McCullough, \$5,000. The general offices of the Cleveland & Marietta railroad were burned, but most of the records were saved. A man named Frank Laws was burned to death to Davis' livery stable.

Failed to His Accounts. SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 2.—Because of their failure to file accounts and obey the order of his court, Judge Hanford refused to accept the resignation of Receiver Gehas, Payne and House of the Northern Pacific railroad, but removed those officials and appointed Andrew F. Burleigh, general counsel of the Oregon Improvement company, as receiver for all Northern Pacific property within the jurisdiction of the court.

CUBA IS A REPUBLIC.

she Declares Herself Free From Spanish Rule.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 4.—It was learned last night upon the arrival of a steamer from Havana that the Cuban revolutionists have declared their independence and established a government. According to the information gleaned from the passengers the provincial delegates met at Puerto Principe September 23. A constitution was adopted, independence declared, laws proclaimed and the following were named to take charge of the government permanently.

- President—Salvador Cisneros of Puerto Principe.
Vice-president—Bartolome Mass of Manzanillo.
Secretary of war—Carlos Roloff.
Assistant secretary of war—Mario Menocal.
Secretary for foreign affairs—Rafael Jose Portuondo.
Assistant secretary of foreign affairs—Fernan Dominguez.
Secretary of the Treasury—Savre Pina.
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—Joaquin Castille.
Secretary of the Interior—Jose Santiago Saninarez.
Assistant Secretary of the Interior—Carlos Dubois.
General in Command of the Cuban Army—Maximo Gomez.

Preparing for a Serious Encounter.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 4.—The insurgents in this district have kept very quiet the last few days, but there is a rumor that they are preparing a series of encounters for next week. It is rumored here that an assistant doctor of the military hospital of Songo made a mistake in giving a medicine to some of the sick soldiers, and nine have died from poison. This caused great excitement among the Spanish element.

The Manzanillo papers bring news that the Spanish general, Gonzales Munoz, with a strong column, attacked and captured the camp "La Carimad" of leader Munoz after a several encounters. The rebels had ninety men killed and wounded. On the 16th inst. a Spanish column 600 strong, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ruiz, captured the rebel camp "La Piedra," in a very high mountain in Guantanamo. The rebels left seven killed on the field and three were buried by the government troops. The Spanish lost three men killed and wounded. The Spaniards captured seventeen guns, some powder and sixteen cartridges of dynamite. The rebels were 1,000 strong and were commanded by the Dominican Brigadier Gil.

Indian Territory Wants It.

PARIS, Tex., Oct. 4.—It was stated last night that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place at Roebuck's lake, twenty miles north of here, in the Choctaw nation, on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad. It is four hours' run from Dallas, three from Ft. Smith, Ark., and forty minutes from this city. There will be no obstacle in the way there, as the Choctaw nation has no law against prize-fighting. The lake and grounds are leased and belong to the Roebuck rowing and fishing club of this city, who freely gave the managers of the contest the use of them.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 4.—A special from Perry, Okl., says that Dick Plunkett, one of the best known sports in the west, telegraphed Daniel Stuart yesterday afternoon that Perry would give \$25,000 for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. The law against prize fighting in Oklahoma makes it a misdemeanor, with a fine not to exceed \$500 or one day in the county jail. This town offered \$50,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell fight. A meeting of the business men was held last night to take active steps in the matter.

A Costly Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4.—One of the most destructive fires that has occurred in this state for many years last evening destroyed the buildings constituting the mills of the Warren Manufacturing company, at Warren, making fine sheets and shirtings, causing a loss of over \$1,000,000. Just how the fire started is not known yet, but an explosion is said to have occurred in the engine room.

The fire broke out about 7 o'clock before the Warren fire department could get water enough the mill was well lighted and blazed fiercely. Aid was telephoned for to Fall River and to this city and from here two steamers were sent. The mill buildings, including warehouses, were totally destroyed, and a lumber yard adjoining was badly scorched, as were the company's tenements. The disaster will throw about 1,000 people out of employment. Insurance so far as known is: On mills and machinery, \$850,000; tenements, \$200,000; warehouse and contents not known. The town is practically destroyed by the fire.

Women Meet.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 4.—Nearly 200 club representative were present at the meeting of the Colorado Federation of women's clubs at Colorado Springs.

They Like Him.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., Oct. 4.—The promotion of General Miles has caused general rejoicing throughout Arizona. He is extremely popular throughout the territory as a result of his brilliant campaign against Geronimo, which resulted in the capture and banishment of that notorious chieftain. Governor Hughes and staff and the militia joined the public in a general demonstration in honor of the event.

Nebraska Notes

Hard coal sold in Columbus at \$8 per ton, delivered.

A colored divine of Omaha is trying to evangelize Norfolk.

John McManus of Crete got sixty days in jail for stealing an overcoat.

Conley Bros. of Dodge county have eight acres of onions, and expect to get \$4,000 for the crop.

The paper at Lodge Pole is only issued when the editor reads like work, which is a rare occurrence.

A Norfolk lad, aged thirteen, was sent to the reform school as a punishment for playing hooky as a steady job.

Dodge is agitating the question of passing a fire-limit ordinance and locking the door, now that the horse has been stolen.

Rev. H. L. Powers lately closed revival efforts at Onondah that were successful in causing forty sinners to quit their meanness.

The amateur ball club at Danbury will be strengthened for a few games by the addition of "Snapper" Kennedy and Archie Cole.

A carload of soap, billed from Chicago to Denver passed through Nebraska the other day. Somebody must be arranging to take a bath.

Warren L. Shearer of Kearney while riding his wheel at breakneck speed in the dark ran into a buggy and disabled himself severely. He is in bed waiting for nature to petch him up.

An attempt was made to burn down a house of shady reputation at Plattsmouth, but the partial destruction of an outside door was the only damage.

Typhoid fever caused the death of a daughter and an adopted son of Burrell Reed of Norfolk. Other members of the family are recovering from the dread disease.

Ernest Clark, about twenty-two years of age, was discovered in the Union Pacific yards at Columbus walking around entirely nude. At the approach of watchmen he fled. The young man is thought to be demented and will be taken care of by friends for the present.

Dr. C. E. Coffin who takes the place as assistant superintendent of the Lincoln insane hospital, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Greene, is one of the leading physicians of the North Loup country, and though a young man, has made a reputation in his chosen field.

Henry Smallwood of Lincoln county who has lived alone for some years on a farm near North Platte, was found dead in a sitting posture by a sister who called to see how he was getting along. The cause of his sudden taking off was heart trouble—dropsy of the pericardium.

Ikey Cohn of Nebraska City was hit on the head with a small brickbat, but went about his business as though nothing had happened. A few days afterward he complained of a severe pain in his head and the attending physician discovered that his skull was broken. It is feared the boy will die.

Jacob Brunza, who lives near Lynch, Boyd county, shot Andrew J. Richards whom he falsely suspected to intend to steal a "feed" of corn, killing him instantly. He is in jail at Butte and will probably hang for the crime. The murderer has a wife and seven children, and the victim of his demoniac rage leaves only a motherless daughter three years of age.

Two of the oldest buildings in Crete were burned Friday morning about 1 o'clock. Both of the buildings were owned by Mrs. Glade and were not insured. Their value was about \$1,000. One of the buildings was occupied by A. M. Beecher as a candy kitchen. His loss was about \$200 on unpacked stock. The other was used by John Kuborec, a shoemaker, whose loss was \$175, but fully covered by insurance. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

Adolph Steinkamp filed a suit in the district court for \$10,000 damages against Henry Gabel. The latter is a well known and wealthy farmer of Louisville and the former rents a farm of him. The two men became involved in a quarrel last July and Gabel shot Steinkamp in the back with a load of shot. The case will be tried at the next term of court. The state's criminal cases against Gabel for shooting Steinkamp with intent to kill was continued until the next term of court.

Frank Abel, one of the men who escaped from the jail at Plattsmouth last week, has been captured at Seward. Deputy Sheriff Hayers departed for that place and will again bring the prisoner to this city. Abel is charged with horse stealing, and his trial will occur at the present term of district court, which is now in session. Frank Abel and a brother named Albert each stole a horse out near Elmwood last month and rode them to Lincoln, where they were turned loose. The officers have not yet heard any information regarding the whereabouts of the other prisoners who escaped.

E. T. Westervelt, a former Anley boy, and founder of the Chronicle, has been nominated by the republicans of Root's Bluff county for sheriff.

The republicans of Lincoln county re-nominated Mary H. Hosford for superintendent of public instruction. She is one of the best men on the ticket.

W. E. Dayton rode his bicycle from York to Lincoln the day of the republican convention, making the trip of sixty-two miles in a fraction over four hours.