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GEO. D. CANON, Editor.

HARRISON. - - NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA NEWS.

The corn in the vicinity of Elk City nearly all gathered.

The First Nebraska regiment is being reorganised.

At Plattsmouth the trial of John W. Harris, charged with murder, is on.

Arrangements for a new high school lding are under way at Fremont.

A woman's suffrage convention was held at Fremont November 23 and 24.

The petition for incorporation by the rillage of Monroe has brought on a seal fight.

The populist candidate for sheriff at Culbertson has contested the election of J. H. Brown, republican.

Forty-eight school girls at Kearney have emulated Uncle Sam's soldiers by organising a cadet company.

Frank Kaura, a Bohemian living near Marsiand, committed suicide Sund by cutting his throat with a rasor.

Deputy Postmaster Rolfe of Ne-braska City has been appointed postal aspector.

The North Bend beet sugar syndicate has finished harvesting its beets. It has gathered fifty-two carloads.

mas Coyne, a farmer living near O'Neill, was thrown from his wagon and died in a few hours.

The farmers all over the state are happy over the rain this week. It has especially benefited the wheat crop.

George Wood of Chadron, a brake-man on the Elkhorn, in making a coup-ling, injured his hand. Two fingers were amputated.

A locomotive spark near Holdrege resulted in a fire that destroyed \$2,000 worth of property.

bron on the gridiron at Beatrice; score, 27 to 0. Beatrice High school defeated He-

The fair at Nebraska City, conducted by company C. Nebraska national guard, has closed.

A reception was given at Tecumseh to Lieutenant Arthur Kavanagh, who was at Manila with Dewey.

Bishop Williams laid the cornerstone of the new Episcopal church at Falls City Wednesday.

Governor Poynter will institute an investigation of the shooting of Private Morgan at Fort Crook. John Wilty, who broke jail at Neligh Monday morning, was recaptured and is now lamenting his luck behind the steel bars.

While playing in a pasture at Tecumseh, Walter Gibb, aged 5 years, was kicked in the face by a horse and

Lyde Spayde has secured \$500 damages from the city of Fairmont for a fracture of her arm, caused by a fall on a defective sidewalk.

H. H. McElhiney of Nebraska, in-volved in the St. Louis "corn cob pipe" case, has been sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary.

A. F. Walla, the county clerk of Cuming county, has developed jour-nalistic tendencies and has purchased a half interest in the Cuming County

John C. Gammill and Harry Roach, the two candidates for clerk of the district court at Stockville, decided a tie vote by drawing lots. Gammill, re-

The case of W. A. Paxton and others against the state of Nebraska was argued and submitted to the supreme rt Wednesday.

The adjutant general has issued requisition on the military department at Washington for the equipment of another national guard regiment.

A. F. Weiranch of Omaha, who has been dispensing liquors at Ainsworth without a license, thought he was havng a snap until the district court fined him \$100 and costs.

The controversy at Hebron between the city council and the Adams and United States Express companies has culminated in the withdrawal of the offices of those two companies from the

The Columbus post of the Grand army of the Republic wants a new oldier monument, but the committee has reported that it is shy about \$600. In entertainment will be given to

At the December term of the district court at Falls City a suit to set aside the will of the late Colonel S. B. Miles will be instituted. The estate aggre-

A mysterious horse trade at Beatrice as caused trouble, and now Charles rant is bound over in the sum of \$200 a charge of making false representates regarding the qualities of a ther dilapidated equine.

The Sarpy county officials, after in-setigating the recent shooting of forms at La Platte, decided that they ad no jurisdiction and that the mat-r will have to be left entirely to the

HARRISON PRESS-JOURNAL FIGHT FIERCE BATTLE

BRITISH LOSS SAID TO BE VERY HEAVY.

Boers Resist the Advance to the Relief of Kimberly--Story of the Fight.

London.—(Special.)—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Forester-Walker at Cape-

town:

"General Getacre reports having yesterday (Wednesday) encamped a battalion of infantry near Putter's kraul and that reinforcements of mounted troops, with a battalion of infantry, arrived at the same camp today.

"The Dutch rising continues in Broken Mill districts. The police at Moltens report that armed Dutch have left Cradock, Cape Colony, to join the rebels at Broken Nail, taking with them armed natives.

"General French conducted a recon-

armed natives.

"General French conducted a reconnaissance toward Arundel, which he found is held in strength. He withdrew with three wounded men.

"The Boers are reported moving from Natal to the vicinity of Bloemfontein. Telegraphic communication with Belmont has been reopened and a heavy engagement is reported.

"The postmaster at Hopetown reports that the Kuruman people have defeated

that the Kuruman people have defeated the northern rebels." the northern rebels."

The secretary of war has received the following dispatch through General Forester-Walker from Methuen, dated Belmont, November 23:

"Attacked at daybreak this morning."

"Attacked at daybreak this morning. He was in a strong position. Three ridges were carried in succession, the last attack being prepared by shrapnel. Infantry behaved splendidly and received support from the navy brigade. The enemy fought with courage and skill. Had I attacked later I should have had far heavier loss.

"Our victory was complete. Have taken forty prisoners. Am burying a good number of the Boers, but the greater part of the enemy's killed and wounded were removed by their comrades. Have captured a large number of horses and cows and destroyed a large quantity of ammunition.

"Brigadier General Feterstonhaugh is severely wounded in the shoulder and Lieutenant Colonel McCabe of the Grenadier Guards is reported wounded. Our

adier Guards is reported wounded. Our other casualties are the following:

"Grenadier Guards, Third battalion-Killed, Lieutenant Fryer; wounded Lieutenant Blundell, dangerous. Sec-Lieutenant Blundell, dangerous. Sec-ond battalion—Wounded. Lieutenant Leslie, Lieutenant Vaughan and Lieu-tenant Guerdon-Rebow and Lieutenant Russell. Reported wounded—Lieuten-ants Lyon and Cameron. Grenadier Guards, rank and file—Killed, 26; wounded, 36; missing, 13.

Guards, rank and file—Killed, 26; wounded, 36; missing, 13.

"Coid Stream Guards, First battalion—Wounded, Lieutenant Grant. Second battalion—Wounded, Lieutenant the Hon. C. Willoughby and Lieutenant Burton, the latter severely. Coid Stream Guards, rank and file—Killed, 8; wounded, 23; missing, 5.

"Scots Guards, First battalion—Wounded, Major the Hon. North Dalrymple-Hamilton, severely; Lieutenants Buikeley and Alexander. Scots Guards, ran kand file—Wounded, 34.

"Northumberiand Fusileers, First battalion—Killed, Captain Eagar and Lieutenant Brune; wounded, Major Dashwood and Lieutenant Festing, dangerously; Captain Sapte and Lieutenant Fishburne, severely. Northumberland Fusileers, rank and file—Killed, 12; wounded, 23.

"Northamptonshire regiment, Second battalion—Wounded, Captain Freeland and Lieutenant Barton, severely." "South Yorkshire regiment, Second battalion, rank and file—Wounded, 3."

ANXIOUS, THOUGH VICTORIOUS

ecial.)-Before as to the situation in Natal had been relieved, there comes news of a great battle at Belmont. This has happened sooner than was expected. Only the official account is yet to hand, but so far as can be gathered, the fighting ap-

far as can be gathered, the fighting appears to have been almost a repetition of the battle of Elandsiasagte.

A dispatch of the previous day estimated that the Boers in that vicinity numbered 2,000 and that they had five guns, and judging from the absence of any statement to the contrary in the official report it is believed the British were slightly superior in numbers.

The Boers had chosen a position with their customary skill and were strongly intrenched. The British were compell-

their enstomary skill and were strongly intrenched. The British were compelled to carry their three ridges in succession. Apparently the guards bore the brunt in carrying the last ridge by a bayonet charge, after its defenders had been shaken by shrapnel shells.

Nothing is said as to whether the positions so gained were held and the destruction of ammunition seems to indicate that the contrary was the case. While General Methuen can be con-While General Methuen can be con-gratulated on a brilliant victory, it is

again at the cost of a newy loss of our cers and men.

The diary of events at Mafeking up to November 15 has arrived. It gives little that is new. At that date Colonel Baden-Powell had no idea of being relieved for a fortnight, or perhaps a month. Both Mafeking and Kimber-

gain at the cost of a heavy loss of offi-

lieved for a fortnight, or perhaps a month. Both Mafeking and Kimberley, however, seem to be quiet.

Later details regarding the Arundel reconnaissance say that the Boers there were engaged in destroying the railway. One account says that after the retirement an ambulance train with doctors was sent out from Naauwpoort. If this were so, the British casualties must have exceeded three.

The situation in Natal remains obscure. Fighting is reported at both Estoourt and Ladysmith. It was at first reported that heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Willow Grange, leading to the belief that General Hildyard had made a sortic. Later advices state that General White went from Ladysmith and inflicted a defeat on the Boers.

It would be premature to give full credence to either report. What is quite certain is that Ladysmith, Estourt and the Mooi river station are all isolated, and the Boers seem able, after detaching enough force to hold three British forces aggregating 17,000 men, to push on toward Pletermaritsburg with some 7,000 men.

A disquieting feature of the whole campaign is the fact that all the advancing generals report meeting the

A disquieting feature of the whole campaign is the fact that all the advancing generals report meeting the Boers in force. In view of the brilliant success of General Joubert in partly paralysing the relieving columns, the question is being asked, what would have happened had he at the outset of the war, instead of sitting down at Ladysmith, pushed on to Pietermarits-paraly

tch are rising increases public anxi-, as it tends to confirm rumore that re long been current.

y be required for active service. Some if the yeomanry have been warned for service on account of the cavairy in Africa. It is reported that another brigade of norse artillery will be mobilized.

BOERS OCCUPY STEINBURG.

Capetown.—(Special.)—The military authorities have given permission to the Canadian contingent on its arrival to march through the city, which will be beautifully decorated, and the day will be observed as a holiday.

The Boers occupied Steinburg on Monday.

will be observed as a holiday.

The Boers occupied Steinburg on Monday.

United States Consul Stowe has received information that the British prisoners in Pretoria are well fed, and there is no truth in the report that they are suffering from scurvy.

Sir Alfred Milner has issued a proclamation, in which he says:

"It is my duty to dispel false reports regarding the policy and intentions of the imperial government. Misleading manifestos from beyond the border represent the government as desiring to oppress the Dutch, and the idea has spread abroad that the Dutch will be deprived of their constitutional rights. There is no truth in such allegation. The imperial government desires the greatest freedom of self-government for British and the Boer. The imperial government adheres firmly to the principle of equal freedom to all loyal colonists."

STILL ANOTHER BATTLE.

Orange River, Nov. 23.—An engage-ment was started on the other side of Witteputs, just above the Orange river, this morning and the British artillery succeeded in forcing the enemy to retire. The following is the official communication issued to the press re-

"Artillery firing commenced at 4:45 a.

m. in the hills bearing east northeast
from Orange river at an estimated distance of twelve miles. It ceased at 7
o'clock the enemy retiring. The artillery is firing again."

The foregoing is apparently the beginning of a full description.

BULLER STARTS FOR NATAL Capetown.—(Special.)—General Buller has started for Natal. He is expected

to return here shortly.

The steamer Walwera, with the New Zealand contingent of troops on board,

SHELLING BRITISH CAMP.

Mooi River, Natal, Nov. 23.-The Boer Mooi River, Natal, Nov. 23.—The Boer guns began to shell the camp at 5 a. m. The British artillery is in position on high ground to the east, west and north of the station. The artillery duel was continued until 8, when it ceased for an hour. The Boers recommeced at 9 and dropped three shells into the camp. They are still firing at intervals, with no damage, although their sim is good.

aim is good.

A patrol of Thorneycroft's Horse has returned from the direction of Rosetta and reports all quiet there.

PARTIAL FORWARD MOVEMENT. Queenstown.—(Special.)—For strate-gical reasons and to reassure the Brit-ish population General Getacre has de-cided on a partial forward movement after the reinforcements arrive. Sev-eral further arrests have been made at Naauwpoort and in that neighborhood of influential Dutch suspected of dis-loyality. loyalty.

STILL TELLING OF TERMS.

London.-(Special.)-The Daily Chron icle says: We learn that the cabinet has decided that the basis of settlement in South Africa will be a united South Africa, modeled on the Canadian plan. The details have not been settled, but it is practically settled no terms of peace will be accepted short of British occupation of Pretoria and

WHITE'S SORTIE A SUCCESS.

Pretoria, Nov. 23.—The Natal Times says this evening: "During the night attack Sunday night, General White captured several Boer positions with guns and much material."

ORDERS TO SCHLEY.

New York .- (Special.)-A special to the Herald from Washington says: That it has never been the intention of the navy department to permit Rear Admiral Schley to proceed to South African ports is shown by the official nstructions given him by the departnent on Monday last. This is a copy of the navy depart-

nent's orders: Nov. 20 .- Sir: When the United States steamship Chicago is in all ready for sea, proceed with that vessel by the shortest practicable route to the waters of your command, touching en route for coal at Port Castries, St. Lucia or at Rio Janeiro, and at such other ports as may be necessary. The de-partment desires you to be at Buenos Ayres with the least practicable delay in order that you may inspect the ves-

sis of your command. It is also ordred that special atten-tion should be given to the repairs un-der way on the Wilmington. Submit to the department without delay a sch the department without delay a schedule of the ports you will visit en route
and the possible date of your arrivals
and departures. Besides the Chicago,
the Wilmington and Montgomery are
attached to your command. The Wilmington is now at Buenos Ayres and
the Montgomery is now at Montevideo.
You will await further orders before
any vessel of your command visits any
African perts. Very respectfully,
J. D. LONG, Becretary.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. To the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Na val Force, South Atlantic Station.

ROBERTS THINKS HE WILL WIN Washington, D. C .- (Special.)-Brigam H. Roberts, representative-elect from Utah, reached Washington tonight. He expects to take his seat in the house and says he does not believe the house will be influenced by the protests against his doing so, for the rea-

son that the question of his eligibility is a matter clearly outside the sphere of the church, because the whole agi-tation against him is based upon mis-representation of facts and absolute falsehoods.

He also claims that the house is

He also claims that the house is without authority to declare his seat vacant. Mr. Robe to denounces as false the charges that he now advocates polygamy—that is the present contracting of polygamous marriages, notwithstanding the constitutional prohibition by Utah of such marriages. The meeting of the national executive committee of the non-partisan W. C. T. T. s djourned without having made any progress toward a remion with the partisan faction, other than the recolutions adopted Wednesday, agreeing to a remier.

Late last evening, it is asserted at Aledrshot, that the Sixth division, now a process of smobilization, will actually be required for active service. Some MANY CRIMINALS

HAS SET FREE MOSE CRIMINALS THAN ANY OTHER PRESIDENT.

Every Crime, Including Murder Bank Wrecking, Embezzling and Counterfeiting.

President McKinley, during the two years and five months of his term, has pardoned 349 criminals and commuted the sentences of 129 others. This recor dis about equal to the total number of pardons and commutations granted by President Cleveland during his en-

ire term of four years.
The figures do not include the noto-The figures do not include the notorious use of executive elemency extended to Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary of subsistence, United
States army, tried by court-maritial and
sentenced to dismissal from the army,
which was commuted to six years' suspension on full pay by the president.
General Engan's offense was in violation of the littary laws and not the
civil. In all other cases in which officars of the army figured the president
declined to interfere. In the navy the
president extended elemency to Engineer Anecito G. Menocal, convicted by
court martial of inefficiency and neglect, sentenced to three years' suspension on furlough pay. His sentence was
commuted by the president on August
25, 1898.

Immediately after his inadguration

25, 1896.

Immediately after his inauguration on March 4, 1897, President McKinley began the exercise of his prerogative and has continued to do so with more frequency than any other chief executive. On January 9, 1898, the president pardoned Captain John D. Hart of Pennsylvania, who had been convicted of violating the neutrality laws by fillbustering, as it was shown he by filibustering, as it was shown he had furnished arms to the Cubans before war with Spain was declared. Captain Hart's petition for executive clemency was signed by seventy-six United States senators and men prominent in official and private life throughout the United States. This was the only petition ever received at the department of justice having so many prominent signers.

BANKING OFFENSES EASY.

The figures show that President Mc. Kinley has favored particularly violators of the national banking laws, men convicted of making false entries in the books of and false reports regarding the condition of national banks, embezzling postmasters, money order clerks and other offenders against the postal laws; counterfeiters, illicit distillers and other crimes against the internal revenue laws. Of the total number of pardons granted one hundred and six were to deserters from the army and navy of the United States who, until a pardon was granted, were prevented from holding any office of trust under the government.

The following recapitulation shows the crime of which the offender was convicted and the number of pardons and commutations of sentence granted by President McKinley:

Ommuted to restore citizenship, July 19, 1898.

Edward R. Cassett, Iowa-Embezzling funds of national bank, nine years; commuted February 10, 1899, to four years and six months.

Robert W. Eaton, Indiana-Making false reports to comptroller of currency as to condition of a national bank; five years; commuted March 29, 1899, to two and a half years.

Alma Hague, Utah-Embezzling national bank funds and making false entries in books of a national bank; seven years; commuted May 8, 1899, to two and a half years.

Alma Hague, Utah-Embezzling national bank funds and making false entries in books of a national bank; five years in books of a national bank; five years; commuted March 29, 1899, to two and a half years.

Alma Hague, Utah-Embezzling national bank; five years in books of a national bank; five years; commuted March 29, 1899, to two and a half years.

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Alma Hague, Utah-Embezzling national bank; five y BANKING OFFENSES EASY.

by President McKinley:
RECAPITULATION OF PARDONS.
Bank-wreckers, embezzling cashiers,
making false entries and reports of conditions of national banks—Pardons, 16;

ditions of national banks—Pardons, 18; commutations, 8.
Dishonest postmasters, embezzling money orders, postal funds, using mails to defraud and other affenses against the postal service—Pardons, 61; commutations, 29.

Desertions from the army and navy

of the United States, 196. Illicit distilling-Pardons, 22; commu commutations, 14.

Violating internal revenue laws, sell-ing liquor without license, failure to cigars and similar cirmes-Par dons, 12; commutations, 7. Conspiracy-Pardons, 5; commuta-

Horse theft and cattle stealing-Parions, 21; commutations, 15.
Introducing liquor in Indian country
-Pardons, 9; commutations, 6. Manslaughter-Pardons, 3; commuta

Murder—Pardons, 2; commutations, 8 Assault with intent to kill—Pardons commutations, 3. Carrying concealed weapons—Par

dons, 2; commutations, 1. Violating pension laws—Pardons, 4 ommutations, 1. Unlawful cohabitation—Pardons, ommutations, 0.

Obtaining money under false pre-tenses—Pardons, 1; commutations, 4. Cutting timber on public domain— Pardons, 2; commutations, 4. Perjury-Pardons, 5; commutations, 1. Larceny, grand and petit-Pardons

0: commutations, 1. Impersonating a United States offi-cer-Pardons, 3; commutations, 0. Robbery-Pardons, 1; commutations,

Assaults-Pardons, 2: commutations Buying cattle from Indians-Pardons

; commutations, 1. Rape—Pardons, 0; commutations, Keeping disorderly house-Pardons, commutations, 0. Failing to perform service as a mail ontractor—Pardons, 0; commutations,

Slander-Pardons, 0; commutations, 1. Kidnapping-Pardons, 0; commuta-

Obstructing a settler on public land-Pardons, 1; commutations, 0.

Making false demand for annuity-Pardons, 0; commutations, 1.

Housebreaking—Pardons, 1; commu

Malicious mischief—Pardons, 0; com-mutations, 1. Violating neutrality laws—Pardons, 1

Violating neutrality laws—Pardons, 1; commutations, 0.
Resisting officers of the United States—Pardons, 13; commutations, 0.
Total pardons granted, 249.
Total commutations of sentence, 129.
The following list, showing names, states, crimes and sentences of criminals and date of pardon or commutation, was compiled from the official records of the department of justice at Washington:

BANK WRECKERS, EMBEZZLERS VIOLATORS OF NATIONAL BANKING LAWS, ETC.

BANKING LAWS, ETC.

John. M. Wall, Ohio—Aiding and abetting in making false entries in report of national bank to comproiler of currency; sentence of five years commuted May 2, 1877, to two years.

Frederick E. Edgar, New York—Embessiing funds national bank; sentence of five years; pardoned after serving two years, June 1, 1877.

Charles R. Fleischman, Illinois—Embessiing funds national bank; sentenced to five years; pardoned June 21, 1877, after serving six menths.

Earry H. Econody, Pennsylvania—Manyrepriation of funds of national bank; two indictaments; sentenced to ten years; pardoned May 27, 1877.

Aleans E. Grawford, Missaudi-Em-

bezslement and making false entries in books and reports of national bank; sentence of five years; pardoned May 8, 1897, after serving two and one-half years.

Harry L. Martin, Illinois—Embezsling national bank funds; sentence of five years; pardoned April 7, 1897, after serving one year and two months.

Fred L. Kent, Maine—Embezzling funds of national bank; ten years in prison; pardoned July 2, 1897, after serving six years.

May 20, 1899, to restore citizenship.

Fred Richards, Ohlo—Passessing and passing counterfeit money; three years; commuted July 12, 1899, to restore citizenship.

Fred Richards, Ohlo—Passessing and passing colligations of the United States, eighteen months and \$25 fine; pardoned July 26, 1899, after serving six years.

Embezziling funds of national bank; sentenced to six years and six months; pardoned July 9, 1897, after serving two and one-half years.

Horace G. Allis, Arkansas—Making false entries in books of national bank; sentence of five years; pardoned July 24, 1897, after serving about two years. Francis A. Coffin, Indiana—Alding and abetting embezsiement of funds of a national bank; sentence of eight years; pardoned September 9, 1897, after serving one year and two months.

Lewis Redwine, Georgia—Embezziling funds of a national bank; pardoned to restore citizenship October 26, 1897.

Stephen M. Folsom, New Mexico—Making false entries in books of a national bank; five years; unconditionally pardoned November 16, 1897, after serving about two years.

Frederick W. Griffin, Illinois—Embezziling funds of a national bank; five years; pardoned November 22, 1897, after serving two and one-half years.

William E. Burr, jr., Missouri—Embezziling funds of a national bank; five years; pardoned December 21, 1897, after serving one year and ten months.

Theodore Baker, Pennsylvania—Embezziling funds of a national bank; seven years and six months; sentence commuted May 31, 1896, to four years and three months.

Harry B. McMaster, Wisconsin—Embezziling funds of a national bank; five years; sentence commuted May 31, 1898, to four years' imprisonment.

John B. Firestone, Pennsylvania—Embezziling funds of a national bank; five years; commuted July 11, 1898, to one year's confinement.

Augustus C. Hazen, New York—Erbezziling funds of a national bank; seven years; sentence commuted and pardoned to restore citizenship, July 19, 1898.

Louis A. Lee, Massachusetts—Violat—andread hanking laws: five years; five years; five years.

Louis A. Lee, Massachusetts-Violat

ing national banking laws; five years; commuted December 21, 1898, to three years and three months.

William R. Shaw, Maine—Embeszling funds of a national bank, ten years; commuted to five years in 1896, and pardoned to restore citizenship, July

and four months.

J. C. Miller, Louisiana—Possessing and passing counterfeit coin; five years and \$500; pardoned April 16, 1898, after and \$500; pardoned April 16, 1898, after serving one year and three months.

Percy B. Sullivan, Indiana—Four years and \$100 and casts; pardoned May 12, 1898, after serving three years.

James Watkins, Texas—Making and possessing counterfeit money; five years and \$50 fine; pardoned May 14, 1898, after serving three years.

Russell B. Hoyt, Connecticut, counterfeiting: eight years; pardoned May

tations, 12.

Counterfeiting, lightening of gold coins and raising and altering obligations of the United States—Pardons, 33; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 33; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 33; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 33; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons, 32; losephine Alfredo, New York—Pass-tions of the United States—Pardons of the United St A. V. Burk, Nebraska—Possessing counterfeit money and molds; sixteen months and \$100 fine; pardoned to restore citizenship July 11, 1898. William Negrelle, New York—Counterfeiting; three years and six months and \$500; commuted July 14, 1898, to

wo years' confinement. HAD A RAISED BILL Stephen Lyon, Indiana—Having in possession a raised bill; five years, \$10 ine; commuted September 13, 1898, to

wo years. Isaac A. Wine, Arizona-Counterfeit ing; four years and seven months; commuted September 13 to three years.
Lucian Hubbard, Illinois—Conspiracy
to counterfeit United States coin and
obligations; two years and \$1,000; pardoned October 7, 1898, to restore citi-

John Leonard, Iowa-Counterfeiting; two years; pardoned October 17, 1898 to restore citizenship. M. J. Ford, jr.-Counterfeiting; four-

teen months; pardoned October 17, 1898 to restore citizenship.
Joseph T. Smith, New York—Counter-feiting; three years and \$1,000; pardoned October 17, 1898, to restore citizenses.

Michael Fleming, New York—Coun-terfeiting; five years and \$100 fine; par-doned October 25, 1898, to restore citizenship. C. C. C. Ellingsworth, Illinois-Pass

ing counterfeit coin; one year; pardon-ed October 25, 1898, to restore citizen-Charles Schultz, Tennessee-Passing

counterfeit money; one year one day and \$100 fine; pardoned October 26, 1898, to restore citizenship. A. H. Hafley—Counterfeiting; three years and \$500 fine; pardoned November 26, 1898, to restore citizenship.

Leonard O. Partello, Minnesota—Counterfeiting; five years and \$200 fine; commuted November 26, 1898, to two

Isaac Youmans, Colorado-Counter

Isaac Youmans, Colorado—Counter-feiting; three years and \$100 fine; com-muted December 5, 1898, to two and one-half years. Stephen Lyon, Indiana—Having in possession a raised bill; sentenced five years; commuted to three years Septem-ber 12, 1898, and pardoned December 5, 1808.

Francis F. Brown, Connecticut—Counterfeiting; five years; commuted December 20, 1898, to four years.

James L. Wilcox, Missouri—Lightening gold coin; three years; commuted to ten months January 12, 1899.

Walter Hollis, Mississippi—Raising United States bills; five years, 2250; commuted January 13, 1899, to one year, James Hiram Mix, Alabama—Counterfeiting; one year one day, 8600; pardoned Feb. 15, 1899, to restore citizenship.

Francis M. Brown, Connecticut-

Thomas Connor, Tennessee—Passing punterfelt money; five years, \$100; par-aned April 14, 1886, to restore citizen-

ship.
John D. Magner, California-Pas money, five years, is,a lay 1, 1800, to two years, reter, Louisians

serving six years.

Edward Russell Carter, New York—
Embezzing funds of national bank; sentenced to six years and six months; pardoned July 9, 1897, after serving two to restore citizenship.

MURDER. Allen Emberson, Texas-Murder; com-muted to ten years' imprisonment. Frank Collins, Arkansas-Murder; commuted to ten years' imprisonment. John B. Jacobs, Arkansas-Murder; hanging; commuted twenty years' im-

prisonment.

William K. Reid, District of Columbia—Murder; hanging; commuted July 2, 1899, to life imprisonment.

William G. Shorter, Arkansas—Murder; life imprisonment; commuted, January 1898, to the years. uary 2, 1898, to ten years.

Dennis Davis, Arkansas—Murder;
hanging; commuted May 24, 1897, to

imprisonment for life.
C. L. Addington, Texas—Hanging;
commuted July 24, 1897, to imprisonment

for life.

Harry Hammond, Utah—Fifteen
years; pardoned July 24, 1897.
Clyde Maddox, Kansas—Imprisonment for life; pardoned July 14, 1888. MANSLAUGHTER.

Filsworth Wells, Oklahoma—Ten years, \$5; pardoned October 17, 1898. Lon Gardner, Texas—Five years;par-doned October 17, 1898. William Lamoriaux, Wyoming—Four years, \$50; commuted April 26, 1899, to

three years.

Frank Odell—Four years, \$500; commuted April 28, 1890, to three years.

Albert J. Eichelberger, District of Columbia—Seven years; pardoned May

UNLAWFUL COHABITATION. William Hicks, Indian Territory— Two years; pardoned September 13, 1898. Lillie Hicks, Indian Territory—Two years; pardoned September 13, 1898. Henry Tuckett, Utah—Six months and \$200 fine; pardoned May 21, 1897.

WHO SHALL BE FIRST.

Cabinet Ministers' Wives Face a Puzzling Question. Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—"Make way for the ladies!" Of course, But which ladies shall make way for the other ladies?

other ladies?

That is the question that agitates society here and the importance of the question is emphasized by the struggle for precedence between the unmarried women, the younger set and the mar-

At the reception which President Mc-Kinley gave for the Presbyterian syn-od, Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of the secre-tary of the interior, alone of the wives of cabinet officers, was in the city, Mrs. Hitchcock promptly arrived at the White house, and took her place next to Mrs. McKinley, in the line of women

to Mrs. McKinley, in the line of women who told the ministers how very glad they were to see them.

Half an hour after the reception began Miss Margaret Long, daughter of the secretary of the navy, arrived, a charming woman, and proud, who insisted that Mrs. Hitchcock must yield her the place of honor, because she said official etiquette orders that the navy official eliquette orders that the navy department has precedence over the department of the interior. Mrs. Hitch-cock, despite the dignity of her 60 years, is very gentle and unobtrusive.

She was greatly embarrassed by this incident.

Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, wife of the postmaster general, and Mrs. Gage, wife of the secretary of the treasury, particularly desire the de-termination of this question of etito the president, may have to issue an ultimatum on this nice point from the

White house. Consequently, Mr. Porter is truly unhappy. The women of the diplomatic circle, maids and matrons, are warring too. There is much dissatisfaction that to Miss Cascsini, niece and adopted daughter of the Russian minister, are given the privileges which would be accorded to his wife, and that to Miss Andrade, daughter of the Venezuelan minister, similar distinctions are extended. The vives of the ambassadors and ministers desire that these young women "take

step" below them.

Mr. Porter, in his unhappy position, will have precedents to guide him. By the social law, which has hitherto been accepted it is ordained that on occasions of public receptions the wife of the vice president stands next to the wife of the president, and next in order the wife of each cabinet officer, ac-cording to the order of the creation of the department in the cabinet. Custom has ordered that, when a

cabinet officer is a widower, the lady who presides over his home can occupy the same position as would be given his wife. Thus to Miss Morton, sister of the former secretary of agriculture, and to Miss Herbert, daughter of Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the navy, were given permanent places in the execulive receiving line.

tive receiving line.

Miss Morton's place was at the end of the line, as her brother's department is the youngest in the cabinet. Miss Herbert was entitled to stand next to the wife of the secretary of war. With true tact, however, Miss Herbert refused to take precedence of the matrons of the cabinet circle, and yielded gracefully, even to Miss Morton, who was her senior in years and experience. This has been regarded by some as a precedent which should control.

But women in general do not follow precedents. They make them. precedents. They make them

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

Kansas City, Mo .- (Special.)-The sugreme council of the American Equal Wage union, recently incorporated un-der the laws of Missouri, with head-quarters in Kansas City, has issued an quarters in Kansas City, has issued an address to the wage workers of the United States. The union was founded on the belief that to eradicate the practice of paying dower wages to women for the same work performed by men means a revolution in the so-tological conditions of the same work. by men means a revolution in the so-ciological conditions of the country. Its main object is to secure justice to wo-men who work for wages, to protect children from unnecessary industrial servitude, and to discourage strikes and accomplish its work by means of edu-cation, agitation and moral sussion. Excerpts from the address follow: "On an industrial nation like this, where a vast majority of the people are wage workers, the value of a day's work bears an intimate relation to the prosperity of the country, and, for that reason, becomes a matter of supreme concern to all.

"When wages are up, times i prosperous. It is a common mistake regard increasing dividends and actify in stocks as reliable indicators good times. The prosperity that mines the cettage and the tenest