

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES.

David City is to have a new Union Pacific depot.

The Burlington road is now running through Bayard.

Miss Sarah Kelly has been appointed deputy county clerk at Sidney.

A son of County Attorney Williams at Columbus was accidentally shot while at play. His injuries are serious.

Miss Murtha of "A Trip to Chinatown" company has ordered a monument erected over her father's grave at Fremont.

The supreme court gave a decision against Nebraska Savings bank in the case of Nebraska Savings bank vs. Sartorius C. Brewster.

Burglars entered G. H. Glaser's saloon at Winnsaid, and the next morning Glaser found his store shy a large quantity of cigars and many bottles of liquor.

Fire destroyed the residence of Anton Bonska at Crete Tuesday.

Judge-elect Holcomb took his seat on the supreme bench Thursday.

Bloodhounds were set on the trail of a thief at Syracuse, but failed to catch their man.

A spirited argument is going on at Sidney, as to whether a silver dollar of 129 is 100 or 101 years old.

Sergeant P. J. Hand of Nebraska City, who was in the Third Nebraska, is organizing a company of rough riders to fight for the Boers.

A fire at North Platte Monday destroyed the implement and furniture establishment of Victor Meyer. Loss, \$11,000; insurance, \$4,500.

W. L. Matthews of Hyannis, a well known attorney and politician, is dead.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Malmsten of Gothenburg celebrated their silver wedding Saturday.

William Trussett of Sterling holds the record. He says he shot a rabbit with horns recently.

Mr. Oldham, a Kearney lawyer, has offered to assist the Buffalo county attorney in prosecuting the Dismore murder case for \$500.

While handling a shotgun at Guide Rock, Fred Fisher accidentally pulled the trigger. Both barrels were discharged into his face, resulting in instant death.

The O'Neilites held a rousing mass meeting Sunday night to adopt resolutions of sympathy for the Boers. M. F. Harrington and M. P. Kincaid delivered addresses.

Mock Bros. have suspended publication of the Hastings Evening Record, which they had conducted during the last two years.

The worst blizzard of the season raged at Malheur for twelve hours Tuesday. It came from the northwest, accompanied by a very high wind. Stock drifted badly.

John Spirk and Erwin Smith, son of the well known man at work, were in a runaway four miles from that city. Spirk is dead and Smith is badly hurt, but will recover.

The Burlington Railroad company has a large force of men at work grading in dikes along the west channel of the Platte river northeast of Ashland.

The Episcopal and Presbyterian clergymen at Columbus, who have been having a spirited controversy, concluded their fight Sunday, when the Presbyterian minister resigned.

Mrs. S. B. Day, a middle-aged woman of Humboldt, took a dose of strychnine by mistake, thinking it was quinine. Two physicians worked nearly all night before the victim was entirely free from the effects of the dose.

A reception and banquet were tendered the Women's Literary club of Omaha by the club members' masculine admirers. The affair took place at the Pratt hotel. Rev. W. R. Adams acted as toastmaster and made some very appropriate remarks. H. A. Scott responded to the toast "Our Guests." He was followed by E. S. Mickey, who spoke on "The Monster Cannon," and H. S. Welch, who spoke of the war in South Africa.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special).—Nearly nine times as much land was sold during the last year by the Union Pacific land department as during the year before. The figures, with the last few days of December estimated, show a total of 288,000 acres, divided among the states in this manner: Utah, 297,000; Wyoming, 235,000; Colorado, 157,000; Nebraska, 100,000; and Kansas, 67,000. This was about one-eighth of the total land holdings of the Union Pacific at the beginning of 1909. During 1908 the total sales were 108,000 acres.

Principal of the sales were grazing lands. The situation has grown in western Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah that a successful ranchman must own or have a definite title to his grazing lands. In Wyoming especially did this condition prevail, for there were constant conflicts between the sheep and cattle men till legalized boundaries have come to define a line of separation between them. The most rancorous of the fighters on either side have celebrated peace jubilees by big purchases of the grazing lands, over which the best man held sway heretofore.

In addition, the land department has offered better terms than in previous years, and has pushed advertising more extensively, especially through two publications, one on grazing lands and the other on agricultural lands, prepared something over a year ago by W. O. Chapman, then an Omaha newspaper man, now in Chicago.

Nebraska City, Neb.—(Special).—The will of the late Senator M. L. Hayward was offered for probate Tuesday. It bears date of March 11, 1887, and was witnessed by R. S. Hall of Omaha and H. Metcalf. The document is very brief, occupying only a half sheet of legal cap paper, and directs that after his debts are paid, his property shall be divided equally among his widow and three children, the widow to take her share in lieu of dower. Mrs. Hayward is made executrix without bond and is granted absolute power to dispose of the property as she deems best. The estate is valued at about \$125,000 and consists largely of farming lands in eastern Nebraska and Kansas.

LIBERATES PRISONERS

GENERAL WOOD SETS FORTY CUBANS FREE.

Were Once Freed by General Bates, But Broke Order and Returned Into Confinement.

After looking carefully into the case, General Wood decided that the judgment of General Bates regarding their release was wise, and consequently an order setting them at liberty was promulgated.

Reports from other departments are daily expected and it is believed that before the end of the month a large number will be released, especially in the province of Havana. The case of these who have been held for a long time in detention without trial, will be the first to be investigated.

The council of notables, as General Wood's convention of representative Cubans is called, held a session, at which General Wood was present, and then dissolved, many of the members having to catch a boat for the eastern provinces.

General Maso, who hopes to return to Havana in the near future, said that freedom from all foreign control was now in sight, and that the assurances of President McKinley and the conduct of the government convinced him of the absolute sincerity of the United States.

The yellow fever report for 1899 shows 183 deaths in Havana, which means that eighty-three persons have died of the disease since General Ludlow's report was issued at the end of August last. During the month of December there were seventy new cases of whom twenty-two died. On January 1 of this year there were twenty-five cases under treatment. At present the number is seventeen. The cold weather will probably diminish the number.

This record does not compare favorably with the records prior to the revolution, although the sanitary authorities claim that the increase of mortality is due to the fact that an unusually large number of Spanish immigrants have arrived during the last few months.

The people of Sancti Spiritus held a large public meeting to express satisfaction at the appointment of General Wood as governor of the island and at his selection of secretaries, all of whom are regarded as capable of helping General Wood materially in establishing a permanent government.

Bids for school furniture to the value of \$50,000 were soon invited. The Centurion Club of Veterans has organized a committee to inquire into the circumstances of the death of Dionnesio Gil, the former brigadier general of the Cuban army, who was recently shot there by the police while resisting arrest. The committee asked that the sanitary officer with whom Gil quarreled be dismissed.

PLAGUE AT MANILA. Manila.—(Special).—The health officer has found a native with all the symptoms of bubonic plague in a house in the walled city, where two suspicious deaths have occurred. The patient has been isolated and every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

WAR DEPARTMENT ACTIVE. Washington, D. C.—The war department is taking steps to prevent the introduction of the plague in the Philippines, and Secretary Root called into consultation Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service to discuss the establishment of a quarantine system for the islands. It was decided that the war department should adopt toward the Philippines a policy like that which it pursued toward Cuba in the matter of the protection of health, i. e., confining the maintenance of a quarantine system to the navy department hospital service. The report received by both the state department and Surgeon General Wyman from Honolulu confirm the Associated Press dispatches relative to the existence of the disease. It happens fortunately that the marine hospital service has already two quarantine plants in the Philippine islands, while two of its surgeons are now on their way to Manila, so that little delay will be encountered in beginning to draw a rigid quarantine line in the islands. Surgeon General Wyman does not feel apprehensive as to the possibility of the infection of San Francisco from Honolulu.

Surgeon General Wyman has no confirmation of the report that three suspicious cases of bubonic plague have been discovered within the walled city of Manila, but no claim is made to control the gravity of the situation should the report prove true.

FOR WESTERN CATTLEMEN. Fort Worth, Tex.—(Special).—The National Live Stock association, with the assistance of F. H. Brandenberg, resident director of the weather bureau at Denver, has just secured an order from Washington, which is of considerable importance to live stock men of the west. A letter received by the secretary to the association from Mr. Brandenberg says:

"Pursuant to our understanding I took up in the interest of the live stock men the matter of a change in the issue of the special warnings and I am pleased to say that Prof. W. L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, has issued instructions to the effect that emergency or special warnings be issued when prolonged spells of abnormally cold weather, high winds with snow, or heavy falling snow are indicated for any section, and that special warnings be also issued when unreasonable or abnormally heavy rains are indicated for any section.

"Heretofore these warnings have been restricted to a few settled points in each state. It is, therefore, very gratifying to know that in the future telegrams conveying information of the above described nature will be sent to no fewer than 102 points in Colorado and a proportionate number of points in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas."

Columbus, O.—Representative Drumback of Darke county today introduced a resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers in their war with England. The resolution went over under rules.

DEMAND UPON GAGE.

Sulzer Seeks to Force Resolution Calling For Information.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—There were promulgations of a storm when the house reassembled after the holiday recess on Wednesday. Several members, including Mr. Sulzer (dem., N. Y.), were prepared to offer resolutions of inquiry into the course of Secretary Gage in regard to the deposit of public funds in the New York banks and a demand from them immediate consideration.

Mr. Gages (dem., Tenn.) got precedence over Mr. Sulzer by rising to a question of personal privilege. He read a public statement which he stated that in voting on the Taylor resolution to investigate the case of Brigham H. Roberts, he had been actuated by motives of self-preservation. He demanded the publication as false and without foundation.

Mr. Sulzer was then recognized and offered his resolution, which was read at the clerk's desk. It was:

"Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be and he hereby is directed to furnish the house of representatives as soon as possible with the following information:

"First—Letters, agreements or documents between the treasury department of the United States and any person connected therewith and the National City bank and the Hanover National bank of the city of New York, or any person acting for them or either of them, since the 4th day of March, 1897, relating to the deposit of public funds, bonds or revenues in said bank or banks, or any other relations or business transactions now existing or heretofore had between the government and said banks or either of them by the government, for what length of time, and the reasons therefor, and whether said banks or either of them have paid the government any interest on said deposits, and if so how much, and all other information concerning the same, or in any way relating thereto."

The speaker immediately ruled that the resolutions, under the rules, must go first to a committee and was not privileged.

"If the committee does not report it back within one week does it become privileged?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"I now ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution," said Mr. Sulzer.

The resolution should first be considered by a committee, said Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority.

"I object."

That ended the little flurry.

Representative McKee of Arkansas introduced the following joint resolution:

"Be it resolved, etc., That the United States hereby declare that their purpose in acquiring jurisdiction and control over the Philippine islands was and is to secure the inhabitants thereof, as well as the Philippine archipelago, from a free, independent, stable government, republican in form, and that the United States guarantee to said inhabitants protection against all foreign invasion."

The subject relative to the treasury department will probably be reported back to the house from the ways and means committee, so amendments to omit specific references to two banks and refer generally to all banks.

NOTHING FOR IMPERIALISM.

Andrew Carnegie Speaks Plain Words About Imperialism.

New York.—(Special).—Andrew Carnegie was interviewed by a World reporter concerning the report that he had promised \$50,000 to the republican national campaign fund.

"There's not a word of truth in that report," he said. "I will not give a dollar to help the republicans if their platform is not sound—if it is not American."

"I am in favor of imperialism—not a cent for renegade Americanism. My position on those questions has been made clear. My mind is open, but my purse is closed. If the republican party is true to the principles that have made this country great, then I would subscribe. But not the platform committee the party to a policy to which I stand unalterably and uncompromisingly opposed."

"I am in favor of securing all the West India islands, if we can do so, but I believe that we will make desirable and proper acquisitions to our territory. That sort of expansion is on the right line. But, mind you, it should not go beyond territory on which we have no business, either in morals or politics, to take and keep the Philippines."

"Do you mean we should annex Cuba?" was asked.

"No; we are pledged as to the action we will take on Cuba. We have given our word that Cuba shall be free, and the people show a disposition for annexation, then that raises another question."

"The annexation of Cuba, however, would, in my opinion, kill the republican party. It would give free coffee and free sugar, the competition of its cheap labor with our labor would strike a blow at a vital republican principle."

"Suppose the democratic party declares against expansion and the republicans do not. Do you contribute to the democratic fund?"

"I would consider it. My mind is open but my purse is closed, as I have said. I want to see the republican party range itself on this side of true Americanism, and renegade Americanism for me, no running off after the will of the wip territorial aggrandizement. It involves dangers on every hand. If we shut the door in the Philippines, we arouse Europe. If we open it we destroy the very thing that perpetuates give as their reason for taking the Philippines—commercial expansion. The latter course permits all nations to enjoy commercial privileges there on an equality with us."

Mr. Carnegie paused for a moment and then went on:

"I am with the Boers in their fight. They are fighting bravely to maintain their republic. Their stand is for republican principles. I believe they will make for a principle with which all good Americans should be in sympathy."

SHED OF MILLIONS OF DEBT. Chicago.—(Special).—Levy P. Doty, capitalist and former president of several large coal companies, was relieved of liabilities aggregating \$5,000,000 by order of Judge Grosscup in the United States district court here. His assets amounted to \$400,000, consisting principally of stock in various coal companies. The financial panic of 1893 and the subsequent failure of several of the large coal concerns in which Doty was a stockholder, caused his financial embarrassment.

Henry C. Spover, formerly a bond broker and interested in some large western railroad companies, was relieved of debts aggregating \$522,000. His assets were \$67,881.

Pratt & Pratt, formerly interested in a Leasing Land association, were discharged of an indebtedness of \$157,000.

BRITISH MUST EXPLAIN

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN CARGO OF FLOUR TO BE PROTESTED.

United States Ambassador Choate Instructed to Investigate the Seizure.

London.—(Special).—United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, visited the British premier, Lord Salisbury, at the foreign office for the purpose of making the first official representations on the subject of the Delagoa bay flour seizure.

Mr. Choate received no definite reply, as the premier informed him that the British government had not yet arrived at any decision as to whether or not foodstuffs were contraband of war.

But Lord Salisbury assured Mr. Choate the commercial rights of the United States would be equitably considered and that a decision in this important matter would be reached as soon as possible. The interview was brief.

The Associated Press learns that Lord Salisbury has not only got the attorney general, Sir Richard Webster, working hard on the question of the Delagoa bay seizure, but that he is consulting with the ablest lawyers in Great Britain. To quote a high official: "England is between Scylla and Charibdis, if we declare foodstuffs contraband we put ourselves in a most awkward position should we be neutral power in some future war. We are most anxious to conserve the interests of the United States, yet self-preservation must necessarily come first."

It was further learned by a representative of the Associated Press that Great Britain may lay down new regulations regarding contraband, making a distinction between food evidently intended for domestic purposes and food partly intended for field rations. Under the latter heading might come some classes of canned goods.

The British government fully realizes that the representations of Mr. Choate will compel it to decide this far-reaching matter, and while his request has been made and received in the most friendly spirit, the quandary is not relaxed by Lord Salisbury, though it is not regarded as likely to cause international friction. One thing is certain, the matter will not be settled hurriedly, though it is impossible, even for the cabinet minister to forecast the date when Mr. Choate will receive a definite answer, which must settle Great Britain's stand upon the question of contraband.

The Pall Mall Gazette announces that Winston Churchill, the newspaper correspondent who was captured by the Boers in Natal and taken to Pretoria, and hence subsequently escaped and arrived safely at Delagoa bay, has been appointed a squadron leader in the South African Horse.

A representative of the Associated Press has been informed on good authority that Great Britain will not take Delagoa bay. The British government, it is added, does not contemplate any such step, in spite of the clamor of the press and public opinion upon the advisability of so doing.

In consequence of the strain on the army clothing department the war office has been obliged to order 100,000 pairs of shoes at Cawnpore, in the northwest provinces of British India, a town noted for its leather wares, and which were strong forces of British troops are usually stationed.

RAILROADS CONTROL ROUTING.

Refuse to Accept Shipments When Shipper Designates the Routes.

Los Angeles, Cal.—(Special).—A new agreement whereby the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe initial lines agreed to route and control routing of all cars of citrus fruits shipped from California to their destination went into effect Monday. Shippers say this arbitrary procedure takes the control of their product from their hands.

A practical demonstration of this new arrangement was made at Riverside, and to the discomfort of the Consolidated Fruit company, which offered three cars of citrus fruits for shipment to the east, the Southern Pacific agent at Riverside refused to receive the cars until the shipping department of the railroad market the year's orange crop. We shall fight this matter to the end."

The agents of the shippers, Moulton & W. S. Moulton, "and it is an illegal, arbitrary proceeding. We cannot do business. We are at a standstill and the orange and lemon industry is paralyzed. Under the present rulings, if the roads continue their demands, we cannot market this year's orange crop."

The new ruling fixes the rate at \$1.9 1/2 a box and such a figure prevents the transaction of business.

"This whole matter is an attempt to force shippers to use private car lines," said W. S. Moulton, "and it is an illegal, arbitrary proceeding. We cannot do business. We are at a standstill and the orange and lemon industry is paralyzed. Under the present rulings, if the roads continue their demands, we cannot market this year's orange crop."

FARMER DISAPPEARS. Sioux Falls, S. D.—(Special).—Unexplained exists over the mysterious disappearance of John Bundy, a prominent well-to-do farmer of Wellington township, this (Minnehaha) county. He was last seen last week Wednesday. He is a veteran of the civil war and when he disappeared he had in his possession his pension vouchers, on which he expected to secure payment as soon as he reached Sioux Falls. He was driving to Hartford, presumably for the purpose of taking a train for Sioux Falls, when last seen.

His home associations were very pleasant owing to the fact that he a few years ago disappeared in a similar manner and did not return for about a year leads some to believe that he has again wandered away while temporarily insane, and that he will return in due time. In other quarters it is believed that he has been the victim of foul play. Bundy is 71 years of age. He owns a large farm and considerable stock and is worth fully \$10,000.

HALF A TOWN DESTROYED. Atlantic, Ia.—(Special).—The town of Massena, in the southeastern part of the county, was half destroyed by fire at an early hour in the morning. All three buildings on the east side of the main block of the town were totally destroyed. The fire started about midnight and is still smoldering this morning. It is thought to have been of incendiary origin. The total loss is estimated at over \$15,000, partially covered by insurance. Heavy losses were sustained by the following: Downey A. Sn. \$4,500; Dick Fee, \$3,400; Chevallier & White, \$1,500; postoffice, \$100; A. Griffin, \$600; Beasie Tripsett and Mrs. Little, \$1,000; George Arnold, \$1,000; D. H. Graybill, \$100.

KAISER INDIGNANT.

Seizure of German Vessels by British May Cause Trouble.

Berlin.—(Special).—The Imperial mail steamer General has been detained at Aden and occupied by British troops, with the object of searching her cargo, which is to be discharged. The general is owned by the German East African line, the owners of the Bundesrath, previously captured by the British cruiser Magdalen off Delagoa bay.

The seizure of the Imperial mail steamer General has considerable aggravated the situation here, and the indignation against England is intensified. The government is still earnestly endeavoring to preserve correct official relations with England, but will not hasten to make the amende honorable to Germany.

On absolutely reliable authority the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Emperor William is now thoroughly aroused by the repeated seizures of vessels, not one of which has been assured, is guilty of carrying contraband. He regards the seizures as high-handed proceedings, which should not have dared to undertake if the German navy were more powerful than it is.

His majesty is said to be particularly incensed because information has reached him showing that the seizures are not due to the blunders of British naval officers, but to strict orders from naval headquarters, which the officers are merely carrying out. He has, therefore, instructed Count von Buelow to demand exact and full reparations for the outrage done to the German flag.

No answer that is considered satisfactory has yet been received from London, and according to advices received here none is to be expected for several days longer.

Significant of the intensity of Germany's indignation against England is a declaration published today by the paper of the German Colonial society, among whose 30,000 members are a number of reigning German princes.

"England's recent proceedings against German vessels are an outrage. The fact remains that the small respect which the English people feel for Germany because of her deficiency in naval power, has taken such deep root that the commanders of English warships hasten to commit breaches of international rights, so long as only Germany is thereby touched. This lack of respect for the German flag must be thoroughly and speedily cured."

Indignation meetings have been called by branches of the Colonial society. The German press, with hardly an exception, thunders against England. Even the semi-official Berliner Post says:

"It cannot be denied that the indignation aroused by the willfulness of the seizures by British commanders is spreading in wider and wider circles."

Hamburg.—(Special).—Although the manifests of the German steamer General, seized at Aden, show there was no war material on board, she was compelled to discharge her cargo.

The German East African company publishes a statement in the Hamburg Nachrichten, saying that immediately on the declaration of war the company voluntarily refused to forward to South Africa two consignments of arms already on board their ship, in order to avoid trouble and delay in connection with other portions of the cargo.

A copy of the manifest of the Bundesrath has been published, showing that her cargo did not contain contraband. The company declares there is absolutely no foundation for the statement that saddles and other war material have been found amid the cargo of the Bundesrath.

TOUGH CARTER CONTRACTS. Examination of Men Indicted For Defrauding Government. New York.—(Special).—The examination of Benjamin D. Greene, John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor and Edward Gaynor, indicted on a charge of defrauding the United States government of \$75,759 in connection with the Savannah river and Cumberland sound improvements, was begun Tuesday before United States Commissioner Shields. Just prior to the opening of the trial the mysterious woman who made charges against John F. Gaynor at the last session, appeared at the corridors of the building and renewed her charges against him. Mr. Gaynor, who was present, said he did not know her.

Census M. Gillette, United States engineer corps, was first placed on the stand for cross-examination by Lawyer Abram J. Rose of counsel for the contractors. Mr. Rose cross-examined Mr. Gillette in connection with his identification of each of the defendants, and then asked him for the production of the original contract between the government and the accused contractors. Commissioner Shields ruled that the accused were to introduce his copy of the contract, if he wanted the paper as a minute examination of the witness as to his personal knowledge of the opening of the contracts; of the presentation of claims on the contracts; of certain checks said to have been issued by Captain O. M. Carter, the engineer in charge prior to July 16, 1896.

United States District Attorney Burrows objected, saying that the only points to be determined at the examination were the identification of the accused and if there was probable cause on which to hold the men.

Mr. Rose said he was endeavoring to prove that the indictment was untrue. Commissioner Shields said that the only questions to be decided, as he understood the law, were the identity and probable cause.

Notwithstanding this ruling Mr. Rose continued his examination of Mr. Gillette, but his questions were objected to and Commissioner Shields ruled that they need not be answered.

Mr. Rose made a formal demand for the original contracts for the improvement of Savannah or Cumberland sound. The demand was refused, because there was no evidence to show that they are in this district. They were asked for an adjournment, so that he could get the papers in a legal way. This was objected to by General Burnett, who said he wanted the examination finished without delay.

United States District Attorney Erwin then asked the witness if he had any knowledge of the connection of the defendants with the Savannah work after July 20, 1897. Mr. Rose objected. Commissioner Shields allowed the question to strengthen the identification of the contractors.

"I have answered Captain Gillette. I have offered communications from them and I have paid Greene money on these contracts. I have had official and verbal contracts with the Gaynors. Money was paid for work alleged to have been done during the month of July before and after July 20, 1897. I gave a check to Greene on or about August 1, 1897. It was for about \$30,000. I was inclined to keep back some of the money at the time."

Out of the Ordinary.

Every unmarried woman of 40 can remember at least a dozen men who, in her judgment, would have proposed to her if she had only given them encouragement. The general.

An old man of 79 years, a widower, who advertised for a wife in a Pennsylvania rural paper, is said to have received over 1,000 replies from women in all parts of the country who were willing to become No. 2. He had lived apart from his first wife for forty years. She died two years ago.

Love laughs at more than locksmiths. Charles Day and Anna Maitland, who were quarantined in an Iowa town in a room of smallpox, managed to communicate with Rev. P. H. Mason, who appeared just outside the quarantine limits as marked by the yellow flags and from that point united them in marriage.

There was a curious double wedding in Howard, Kan., a few days ago. James and Allison Lydel, brothers, married Jessie and Margaret Campbell, sisters. The grooms were aged 18 and 17 respectively, as were also the brides. The parents of all the parties appeared before the local probate judge and gave consent to the double union.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania has decided that the marriage of Al. Mianopolis Journeaux and a woman has pronounced the question: "Should Old Clergymen be Shot?" No, probably not. But there are some of the younger brethren who might profitably be—say, half shot.

Pioneer Press: A California rabbi has been preaching a sermon on the subject: "What Need Have We for Hell?" Well, some of us could doubtless dispense with it. But if permanently abolished it might be sadly missed in circles where remarks about St. Paul have arrived at the conclusion that man, considered from every point of view that may be suggested by his necessities, has no need for hell. That preacher must have been studying the reports of the times, or reading the reports of war in South Africa.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Probably the best paid pastor in the country will be the new one at New York's Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church. He is to receive \$12,000 and the use of a fine residence. He knew what he was about when he hesitated over his acceptance. They speedily showed him that money was no object.

Boston Globe: At a rescue meeting in New Jersey the other night a hardened criminal came in and expressed his desire to repent of his sins. These sins were of so shocking a nature that upon his calling for prayers one of the brethren slipped out and called in a policeman, who arrested him. There seems to be such a thing as overdoing even repentance.

Minneapolis Times: During service last Sunday at Marinette, Wis., a clergyman glanced out of the window and saw a thief carrying away a lot of plunder from the parsonage. The parson snatched off his robes and gave chase, overtaking the robber and turning him over to the police. That is a great deal better than engaging in a five-round go with a saloonkeeper in a bar.

Chicago Chronicle: The last words of "Brother" Moody have been reported for the press. As he passed into the death agony he is said to have exclaimed: "I see earth receding; heaven is opening; God is calling me." "Brother" Moody might have used this language of ecstasy in the pulpit, but no deathbed eloquence ever was as elaborate as this specimen. Nearly all deathbed eloquence is imaginary.

THE OLD-TIMERS. William Henry, the 80-year-old carrier of the United States mail between Detroit and Stoney Creek, was once a slave in Alabama and was sold for \$300.

Representatives of five generations were present when Stephen Grant Stackpole celebrated his sixtieth birthday at his home in Saugus, Mass., a few days ago.

Sir Charles Nicholson, who has been called the Grand Old Man of Australia, has entered on his ninety-second year. He was graduated at the University of London in 1832 and emigrated to Australia two years later. He is now the sole surviving member of the first Australian parliament.

James Wood of Portsmouth, N. H., celebrating his birthday on Saturday, December 9, is calling me "Brother." Moody might have used this language of ecstasy in the pulpit, but no deathbed eloquence ever was as elaborate as this specimen. Nearly all deathbed eloquence is imaginary.

The Association for the Preservation of the Rights of Unmarried Young Women has been organized in Boston with the future members of the association shall refrain from accepting employment in any of the various avenues open to women so long as any of the spinsters are without work. Who the officers of the organization are is kept secret by the members of the association, but they do not hesitate to express their views. They say the chief objection to married women is the fact that they are able and willing to work for less wages.

The authorities of Valley Stream, Long Island, are somewhat dubious as to their ability, under the compulsory education law or any other, to force little Sadie Coombs to go to school. She is only 14 years of age and so she would properly come under the law, but she is also married and both she and her husband, Charles Coombs, object to anything that would so greatly interfere with her household duties.

During the trial of a suit brought in New York by Augustine Munoz for divorce from his wife, it was decided, as he understood the law, were the identity and probable cause.