

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES.

Revival meetings at Tecumseh.

Miles will case resumed at Falls City.

Supreme court gives Attorney General Smyth permission to docket his petition instituting quo warranto proceedings against Omaha fire and police commission.

Mayor of Madison issues an order abolishing slot machines.

Rystan & Son of Pattonsburg, Mo., will build a mill at St. Edward.

Schuyler Creamery company is paying an annual dividend of 8 per cent.

Third annual meeting of Nebraska conference of charities and corrections held at Lincoln.

The residence of J. C. Johnson at Chappell was burned Wednesday. Loss \$2,500; no insurance.

The Dodge County Farmers' Institute was held at Fremont Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

R. B. Thompson acquitted at Ponca. He was charged with obtaining \$4,200 under false pretenses.

The body of Albert H. Burd of company H, First Nebraska, was buried at Nelson Wednesday.

Board of directors of the Nebraska Chiquery company met at Schuyler, Saturday, and elected officers.

Uriah Davis, one of Otoe county's oldest settlers, died at his home in Nebraska City Wednesday.

Recently organized Nebraska Speed Association met at Hastings, Tuesday, and arranged a schedule of races.

During a runaway, near Ashland, on Tuesday, Charles Walker was thrown to the ground, breaking his neck.

The recent frosts and thaws have, between them, very nearly spoiled the sugar beets at Fremont for sugarcaking.

The disappearance of the ballots at Culbertson is still a mystery. It is now believed that Attorney J. W. Cole had nothing to do with them.

During the month of January ninety-five chattel mortgages amounting to \$65,154 were filed and fifty-one, amounting to \$19,766 were released.

The Fremont board of education held a secret meeting Tuesday to let the contract for the construction of the new high school of that place.

Burglars took advantage of an easy thing at Alma and entered several stores and residences. Two gold watches and several pocketbooks comprised the booty.

S. D. Sweeney of Courtland has brought suit against Gage county for \$3,501 damages for injuries received by falling through a bridge on the public highway.

Two men who said they represented the Northern Life Insurance company of Marshalltown, Ia., have been arrested at Alma for obtaining money under false pretenses.

All York turned out to honor the memory of Private Frank Glover, when he was buried. He was a member of company A, First Nebraska, and was killed in the Philippines.

The Roll Milling company at Marshall has secured the contract for furnishing ice for the northern division of the Burlington. It will take more than 100 cars to fill the contract.

Dick Savory, recently found guilty of murder in the first degree, tells how he broke jail and escaped in November. His story implicates a jail mate, William Cox, who was acquitted of highway robbery.

Harry Howard of Shelton is in hard luck. He has just been convicted of running a gambling room and of allowing gaming to go on in his place of business, and now he is waiting to be tried for dispensing liquor without the necessary certificate.

Attorney General Smyth has filed damage suits against the Burlington, Elkhorn and Milwaukee railroads. There are five suits against the Burlington for damages aggregating \$25,000; four against the Elkhorn for \$20,000; and one against the Milwaukee for \$5,000.

Crete, Neb.—(Special).—As Mr. Fred Frenze was driving near the railroad one mile northeast of town his team became frightened from some cause and ran away with him, throwing him out and killing him. He was brought to the undertaking establishment of Henry Boyle and a coroner's inquest held. He lived six miles north of town, was an elderly man and well-to-do. All the members of his family are away in the east on a visit. They have been wired for since the accident.

As John Rothmuller and his brother Reuben were driving on North Maine avenue, their horses became unmanageable, and ran away, throwing both men out and breaking Reuben's leg badly and otherwise injuring him. John had his jaw broken, but is otherwise not so badly hurt.

QUAINT FEATURES OF LIFE.

This sign is displayed on a building in a small Georgia town: "Teeth pulled cheap for cash. Also music taught on the piano. Coffins on the installment plan. Now the time to bury your friends at a reasonable cost. We also dig graves."

John Brady, happening to see his name on a Long Island soldiers' monument, went indignantly to the authorities and said: "I think you may as well take my name off the soldiers' monument. I'm not dead; no, and I was not dead thirty-five years ago, nor any other time." It did not occur to him that there were other pebbles on the beach of glory.

It is proposed to change the civic charter of Vancouver, B. C., so that men whose wives own property may have two votes. Thus the heppicked hold, if their wives have any way to be, have expressed his wife's opinion at the polls will now be able to nullify it by his own vote without fear of a charge of fraud. What provision is to be made when all the property is in the hands of one man? It is said that the proposed change had not yet been considered.

DENIAL BY SCHURMAN

MAKES ANSWER TO SENATOR PETTIGREW.

Denies Charge that the Philippine Commission Tried to Bribe the Insurgents.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—A lively tilt between Mr. Depew (N. Y.) and Mr. Pettigrew (Ill. rep., S. D.) was the feature in the early proceedings in the senate today. Mr. Depew read a letter from President Schurman of the Philippine commission, flatly contradicting statements made by Mr. Pettigrew in a speech several days ago, and then commented caustically upon the methods of the South Dakota senator in introducing the evidence of such men as President Schurman and Admiral Dewey through the statements of Aguinaldo. Mr. Pettigrew replied sharply, repeating much that he has said heretofore, but principally reiterating the statements which had called for the denial of both President Schurman and Admiral Dewey.

Discussion of the financial bill was then resumed, speeches being made by Mr. Turner (dem., Wash.), Mr. Bate (dem., Tenn.), and Mr. Allen (pop., Neb.), all in opposition to the pending measure.

Early in the session Senator Vest of Missouri proposed an amendment to the pending financial bill, providing that the secretary of the treasury shall have prepared \$200,000,000 of treasury notes, to be known as "bond treasury notes." They shall be full legal tender for all debts and shall be loaned by the secretary of the treasury who may deposit United States bonds for them, the note to bear the same interest as the bonds deposited.

At the conclusion of routine business Mr. Depew of New York called attention to some remarks made a few days ago by Mr. Pettigrew, in the course of which he quoted an alleged interview with President Schurman of the Philippine commission, which appeared in a Chicago newspaper and in which he was quoted as saying that Aguinaldo was honest. In his remarks Mr. Pettigrew said Mr. Schurman tried to bribe the insurgents and failed.

Mr. Depew said he had received a letter from Prof. Schurman with regard to the charges of the South Dakota senator, which he desired to lay before the senate.

The letter is as follows:

"Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Dear Senator Depew: I see from page 1,382 of the

CAPTURE A BOER HILL.

BUT ADVANCE TO LADYSMITH IS CHECKED.

Boers Drive English Back Across the Upper Tugela, But Only for a Short Time.

Spearman's Camp, Feb. 6.—General Buller commended the advance for the relief of Ladysmith Monday. The naval guns opened at 6 o'clock in the morning and a feint attack was made in front of our position. Three battalions advanced toward the Brakfontein with six batteries. At 11 o'clock the Boers opened with artillery fire and sent several shells among the British infantry, which retired an hour later.

Meanwhile a vigorous attack was made on the extreme right, where the engineers expeditiously constructed a position. Several pieces of cannon, hidden among the trees on Zwarts Kop, bombarded heavily. The British infantry advanced and the Boers were entirely surprised.

At 4 o'clock a high hill, a continuation of the Brakfontein, had been taken. The operations were excellently planned. The name of the hill taken is Krantz Kloof.

The bombardment of the Boer position was resumed this (yesterday) morning. The Boers worked a disappearing cannon from the high Doorn Kloof range, on the right of the captured hill, but the British shells exploded its magazine and the gun was put out of action until late in the day.

Musketry fire was intermittent until the afternoon, when the Boers made a determined effort to retake the hill.

Reinforcements rushed up cheering. The Boers were repulsed and the British advanced along the ridge.

The war balloon has proved a most useful adjunct, making ascents daily and getting information as to the Boer positions. The Boers directed a heavy shrapnel fire in the endeavor to destroy the balloon apparatus.

The artillery behaved splendidly throughout, ably covering the infantry retirement from the front attack at the face of a heavy Boer shell fire.

It is said that the Boers suffered very heavily, as their ambulances were hard at work.

The Boer position consisted of a line of kopjes, strongly entrenched, extending three miles from Spion Kop, and curving sharply at the eastern end to the south, to about opposite Zwarts Kop, which is a steep hill south of the

A QUESTION OF AMERICANISM.

ere is the Talk of a Great New York Journal Which Vividly Recalls to the Minds of the Members of the Old Farmers' Alliance the Times when They were Holding School House Meetings by the Light of the Moon on the Western Plains.

The Verdict—The Millionaire Oliver H. P. Belmont Owner, and Alfred Henry Lewis Editor.

One often marvels at the American patience. Or is it a decline of American spirit? Sure! our forefathers of a century ago, by this and that! blow high, blow low! would rid themselves of such government as that which we had today. It was a tea tax of a paltry million or two which culminated in seven years of blood and revolution. Now we sit tame and close while obnoxious, frauds and open robberies pillage us for billions. Such rule as that of the greed-encrusted Hannan-regular with his avarice—would not have lasted in that other day. It was last week when a cool philosopher of men made these remarks to the Verdict:

"Folk as a rule will get such government as belongs to them. Be they dogs they will be governed like dogs—kennelled and fed and beaten to their work like dogs. Curs will ever inherit a cur's portion. He deduction is that whatever be the villainies of government, the governed, the people, are to blame therefore. It was not necessary for Jefferson to declare that government derived itself from the consent of the governed. That was ever, and ever will be, true. Be the fabric of control a tyranny, a monarchy, an aristocracy, a democracy, or what you will, be it honest or venal or criminally wicked in its administration, the people consent to it or it could not exist. Vill or good, that government fits their nature, fits their demands. One should never forget that in spite of cant and hypocrisy and moral snivel, in the face of argument or precept announcing a theory, in government as in nature generally, might is the dominant and the dominant is ever right. There is no virtue like the virtue of force. Someone once said that vigilance is the price of liberty. He should have amplified his remark. Vigilance alone never purchased nor preserved a right. And liberty in the last solution of its defence calls for vigilance wedded to force. Not always the force of bullet or bayonet; those are last remedies. Rather the force of right-thinking, and in our American case the courage of right-voicing. Also, one should have that civic will and valor which, while detecting wrongs of registration and crimes of ballot, meet them, and arrest them and clap them in the pillory of strict punishment."

"What we call commerce or trade or business" is generally told, merely that greed-scheme by which chance seeks to feed and fatten. And the moral difference between pure burglary and pure usury has grown to be slight. It is a difference, also, in no sort, to favor the victim. Lookwood, before the industrial commission, asked a fair question (not as yet replied to) when he said: "What is the material difference between being robbed by a footpad with a pistol and being robbed by the Standard Oil with a railroad? No, truly, business is greed. And greed, which each day lowers moral standards, finds final expression in the slavery of every man to his neighbor. You end your government does—with the strong few as masters and the weak many as serfs. In this money age, when gold is power and poverty limp and sick, one need not vend far aided to find a remedy. Yet it need not be that money should conquer freedom. If freedom would but gird up the loins of her courage, face money and fight for her right to live, her triumph would be easy and swift. But therein lies the trouble. Americanism, coming to our own sad, apathetic case, would seem as a spirit to be paralyzed. Look at the outrages of the Hanna government! They crowd one another in a very lack-step of corruption and fill each dripping with yet more corruption. Yet resentment burns slow and cold. There would appear to be no more or fire in the public breast than might be found in the bosom of a wet bath towel, and public courage is a long-lost and sodden. It is a wrong faith, however, to speak of the public as dogs. Rather are they sheep to be driven. On their way to the shearing sheds, in charge of those who fleece them, now and then falls out that antic ignominies of some under shepherd of an Alger or a Gage, or if it be an Eagan, alarm the flock. They 'bunch up' and stand at dubious gaze. Thereupon the Hanna at the head of all goes on this disquieting shepherd. The flock at once forgets and goes forward. The shearing proceeds; the shearing goes on the same.

"Surely it would seem," continued this philosopher, "that given on the part of the people one spark of that former spirit which, kindled at Concord, burned through a Valley Forge to blaze in victory at a final Yorktown, McKinley will, this year, be beaten from his record. Yet so certain are such as Hanna and the Standard and Johannesburg commandoes. There were no casualties on our side.

The cannonade was the fiercest yet experienced. There was a continuous roaring all day long. This morning it recommenced with an increased number of guns.

Further reports of yesterday's fighting at the Upper Tugela, river show that the British lost heavily at Pont drift, but took an important position on a small kopje on the Molen drift side. Four Boers were killed. The British loss is unknown. They are still in possession of the kopje and the big guns have ceased firing.

Never in the history of modern warfare have artillery guns done such damage as in the fighting in South Africa. The destruction wrought by the guns throwing lyddite and other modern explosives has been fearful. Correspondents at the front speak of the hilltops on which are both British and Boer troops as "vomiting volcanoes of fire."



THE SAME OLD STORY.

Congressional Record that Senator Pettigrew, speaking of myself, says: "The fact of the matter is, that he tried to bribe the insurgents, as near as we can ascertain, and failed; but they would not take gold for peace."

"Had this preposterous statement been made anywhere else I should not have paid any attention to it, but as it has been made in the senate of the United States, I desire to say to you that it is absolutely without foundation. Very truly yours,

J. G. SCHURMAN."

Senator Depew, in commenting on the matter, said that at the time this speech of the senator from South Dakota was being delivered President Schurman was in the city assisting in the preparation of the report of the Philippine commission and was competent to be summoned as a witness. Admiral Dewey, whom the senator quoted in support of his charges, was also in the city at his residence and was most easily accessible. President Schurman had absolutely denied the statements attributed to them, and said that before the statements of Dewey and Schurman the charges of Pettigrew disappeared as Aguinaldo's army vanished before the American troops.

Mr. Pettigrew, who had listened attentively to Mr. Depew, replying, said: "It is well known that this government through the Philippine commission, offered money for the rifles of the insurgents but no rifles were turned in except a few that had been captured and given to friendly Filipinos by American officers, in order that they might be turned in, so as to get the gold offered for them. It is said as well known that the Schurman com-

"It was maintained by the republicans in 1896," said Mr. Allen, "that there was no power in the constitution to affect or create values."

"That is quite another thing," interposed Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Spooner: "The power to destroy does not involve the power to create. A potato bug may destroy a potato vine, but it cannot create one."

Mr. Allen (speaking with some feeling): "I do not like to be made the butt of a jest of this kind. This is a serious question with me."

ONE OF SPOILATION.

Comparing the house bill and the senate substitute, Mr. Allen said: "The man who drew the house bill at least had the courage of his convictions, but the man who drew the senate measure had great craft and no moral courage. The bill is one of spoliation and confiscation and to increase and perpetuate the national debt. I have no hesitation in declaring it to be my solemn conviction that it is the purpose of this bill to forever perpetuate the national debt."

In answer to a question from Mr. Allen, Mr. Aldrich said: "This bill does not change the status of our silver money, our greenbacks or our treasury notes, and it confers upon no bank or institution or bank currency any rights or privileges which they do not now possess."

Mr. Allen (sarcastically): "It's a very harmless measure."

Mr. Aldrich: "I should have said, rather, that it is a very beneficial measure."

Without having concluded his remarks Mr. Allen, at 5:20 p. m., yielded the floor and the senate adjourned.

SOCIAL PERPLEXITIES.

"It is rude for a guest to look at his watch."

"Yes."

"And ruder for a host to look at the clock."

"Of course."

"Well, how do polite people ever get away from each other?"

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be challenged nor denied. How one of common honesty or common thought, on reading it, can vote for McKinley, is more than one may see. McKinley of a verity! should be beaten; not so much by a Bryan promise as a McKinley past.

"Run rapidly over the years since March of 1897. How is such wrong to escape the lash? The Maine is killed and drowned with 266 of her people. Sigbee's dispatch, 'The Spaniards sunk me by treachery,' is suppressed by long, and a new one covering the Spanish atrocity is forged and put in its place. Hanna says: 'It was the carelessness of the crew and not the Spaniards that sunk the Maine.' Depew, that parrot of money, repeats the statement. Long puts forth a lying interview and 'works' the stock market. Step by step the republicans fought against a war with Spain. They did this to protect the Spanish bondholders. American honor and American lives were nothing. Spanish bonds were all in all. It was a democrat's (Turnip) resolution that declared the war. Then came the crimes of contractors. Railroads were fraud-fattened. The Merrimack was bought at three prices and sunk to hide the crime. The beef ring and every other ring rioted in evil profits. As a result, 5,000 soldiers died of camp pest and beef rot, while only 300 were killed in the field. These are but specimen food feeds. Alger is cast out; Eagan is cast out (on full pay); the startled sheep of the public, un- easy of fraud smells and odors of war rottenness, are calmed and driven to fresh feedings. We win the war. We pay three millions to Cuba and no one knows why. We pay twenty millions to Spain and none knows why? The kings riot on their contracts. We are for an 'open door' in the east, however that may be, and procure a fake war in the Philippines. We fight a year at a cost of 200 millions. The whole commerce of the Philippines is 17 millions. At the year's end, Lawton, as if to mark our progress towards conquest, he killed within eleven miles of Manila, the city Dewey took two years before. And the rings wax rolling fat in the profits of that war which still is. The American heart swells over Manila and Santiago. The McKinley ring takes advantage to project a billion dollar navy. That's where the Cramps come in. And armor plates at \$400 a ton, when \$40 would be well up to their worth. With Root and Long to their elbows in the public money, and McKinley to his overreaching it all, such as Griggs and Gage are not idle. Griggs, the trust selection, muzzles the law, and puts right in check and iron. Griggs buckles the trusts in their outlivery and the department he has been in charge of the department of justice, but injustice. Gage negotiates, on his spiral part, with Standard Oil, the vast hog trust by comparison with which all other trusts are piglings. Gage sells the Standard Oil bank the custom houses—for half price. The bank keeps the money. The nation keeps the title, so that the tax-gatherer may be cheated. The nation pays the Standard Oil rent for the custom house. The whole being a four- angled swindle, which, in one of its phases at least, makes the crime embezzlement. Gage loans the Standard Oil bank 40 millions a year, and other banks 200 millions more, and all without interest. The money is paid for half price. Who gets the 18 millions? Do you suppose the McKinley ring lets it fall unnoticed to the ground? It would be insult to 'brother Abner' to say so.

"With the multiplication of trusts to over eight billions of capital in two years (water) a standing army of 100,000 is asked for. The trusts, owning us, are to control by connivance of McKinley our money and our commerce in every form. Since they are to pay less for labor while labor pays more for goods and wares, trouble is looked for. Therefore, the 100,000 standing army is craved by the trusts. It will be a good thing twice. It will quadruple the contract. And it will act excellently to hold labor helpless, as in the recent Cuba. While the Standard Oil or some other trust robs it of all it has—even its very hopes. The above isn't the record of the McKinley administration. It is but a handful of specimens, clipped from the great, dark mountain of public crime, and left with the people for assay. It will show 100,000 ounces of villainy to the ton. If the people are a spiritless crew to flatter the hand that robs them and cringe before Money-turned-into-pipe, then we'll have four years more of McKinley. If even a half spirit of Americanism survives, public resentment will consume McKinley and Bryan will be put in his place. It is all in the people's hands. They are the government, make the government. If they are fit for Bryan and freedom, they will have both. If they are only fit for McKinley and a money slavery, they will yield to both. Thus do I read the future. Thus do I finish, as I began, by urging that government is the natural harvest of a popular swindle. Men will be governed like men, dogs like dogs, and might will be right to the last."

Big Strike in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 7.—At a meeting of the Building Trades Council labor difficulties reached what is thought to be a crisis.

The business agent of the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' union was ordered to call off men at work on every building in Chicago where the new rules of the Building Contractors' council were posted. As nearly every firm of building contractors in Chicago is bound by the rules of the contractors' council this means that 6,000 men will be ordered to strike. In addition to this number, 8,000 carpenters, if it is asserted, will walk out Saturday. On that day the carpenters will take their usual Saturday half-holiday, which, it is claimed, is contrary to the new rules formulated by the contractors' council. As this will, it is asserted, be looked upon by the contractors as a strike, the business agent was instructed to inform the men not to resume work the following Monday.

This action was preceded by the independent action on the part of the plumbers' union, which called off its members earlier in the day. Two thousand plumbers refused to go to work. A fierce struggle for supremacy between employers and employees is looked for.

Some Bay State people are striving to revoke the edict of banishment issued against Roger Williams several centuries ago. The republicans might try to edict on George Fred for a year or two.