

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES.

The supreme court adjourned without appointing a clerk.

Captain McGann of company M, Second Regiment, at Lincoln, has resigned his office.

Best Cochrane got nine years and \$1000 fine for burglary at Geneva.

George Ray was given ten years for the murder of Frank Cheseman at South Auburn.

The temperance party organized at Burrill will take an active part in municipal elections.

Maurice Baumgarten, a workman at Nebraska City, has fallen heir to a fortune of 100,000 crowns in Denmark.

The real estate mortgage record of Otoe county for the month of February shows a net reduction of \$9,585 in this class of indebtedness.

The proposition to levy a tax for building a court house at Grand Island (Hall county) was defeated at the polls by a decisive majority.

A mass meeting of citizens at Culbertson protested against the action of the board of county commissioners in impeaching and unseating County Clerk W. A. Stewart.

The 12-year-old boy of N. T. Magee of Fairmont, while skating with his schoolmaster, fell on the ice and another boy that skating with him fell on him, breaking both bones of the leg below the knee.

Mrs. Able, living eighteen miles north of Brady, was killed when a wagon just as she and her husband were starting home from that place. Dr. Quinn of Gothenburg was called and pronounced it heart failure. The deceased leaves four sons and two daughters, all grown.

Ed. Landerigan of Alliance, a brakeman, had his right forearm badly smashed at Broken Bow while attempting to adjust a coupling pin. The train had started out, when he noticed that the pin was nearly out, and as the train was three hours behind time, he attempted to adjust the pin without stopping the train.

The Madison county populist convention met at Battle Creek. A. H. Robinson was made chairman and C. D. Jenkins of Norfolk secretary. The only business transacted was the selection of sixteen delegates to attend the state convention at Lincoln March 19. Senator W. V. Adams was made chairman of the delegation.

Alton D. White of St. Edward, Neb., who was fined about \$1,400 at the February term of court for selling liquor without a license, was arrested Saturday night and liquor found in his possession. He was taken to Albin, put in jail, waived preliminary examination and the Bond Surety company of Omaha furnished bond on Tuesday for his appearance at the next term of district court and he was released from jail.

Detective Fred M. Hans brought two men, by the names of Warner and Gardner, from Long Pine to Alnoworth, whom he arrested for stealing hay from the railroad company. The men both pleaded guilty and were fined \$1 and costs, which amount they paid. The men both worked in the coal sheds for the company, and have made it a business for several months to steal hay and coal and selling what they did not want.

A novel question as to the jurisdiction of a police judge was decided in the county court at Nebraska City. Five young men, who were arrested for disorderly conduct, and for which they were tried and convicted before the police judge, appealed from the decision and carried the case into the county court upon habeas corpus proceedings. The attorneys for the defendants contended a warrant must be issued before trial, even though the officers witnessed the commission of the misdemeanor. The county judge ruled accordingly and discharged the defendants.

DINSMORE PLAYS FOR TIME.
 Lexington, Neb.—(Special.)—District court has been in session here, with Judge Grimes of North Platte presiding. Judge Sullivan, who has been on the bench at North Platte, will complete the term.

Sheriff Funke of Buffalo county arrived with Frank L. Dinmore, the hypnotist, who will be tried here for the murder of Fred Laue at Odessa last December, the case coming here on a change of venue from Buffalo county. His attorneys have filed an application for a continuance, alleging they have been unable to locate the doctor at Barneston, Neb., who treated Dinmore, at the time of his alleged injury. The motion will be taken up when Judge Sullivan arrives.

A special venire has been issued. The trial will create a great deal of excitement and draw large crowds here. There is some talk of securing the opera house to hold the court in during the trial.

CHANGED NOT IN THE GRAVE.
 Chadron, Neb., March 11.—Four years ago two brothers in Dawes county died and were buried on the table land near Chadron. About the holidays an administrator of the estate of the two brothers came here, had the bodies taken up and sent to the old home in Chadron. When they were unearthed the coffins were neither rotted nor moldy and had hardly lost their shape. The bodies were almost as natural as the day they were buried and the hair was as perfect as if just combed. The facial robes were not injured, and all showed that the moisture of rain and snow had not penetrated the earth to the depth of the grave.

East week, down at Alliance, a girl's body was exhumed after eleven years' burial, and while the outer box was rotten the casket was splendidly preserved. The features were easily recognized, and except for the hair, which had grown several inches, little change was noticeable.

STORY OF MAN'S DUPLICITY.
 Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—A young woman girl is at the hospital with a swollen face. The girl, in a delicate condition, came to the police station last night and asked her for shelter. The Captain Albe had her taken to a room, where half an hour later she was born. The girl is a domestic, and formerly of Grand Avenue, but for some time she has lived on L. streets, South Omaha.

FIGURES FOR FARMERS

LABOR COMMISSIONER WRIGHT IGNORES FARM STATISTICS.

The Cause of the Decrease in the Earnings of the Tillers of the Soil.

To demonstrate that it is not true that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer, the commissioner of labor, in the Atlantic Monthly, quotes the Aldrich report as to wages, asserting: "The report deals with seventeen great branches of industry and they are the most important."
 Yet this report has not even a solitary wage quotation for our greatest industry, agriculture, which at the last census engaged 46 per cent of our male population having gainful occupations. As we cannot suppose that Colonel Wright is unaware of the relative importance of agriculture to other industries, we may conclude that he deemed it easier to hoodwink the public by this assertion than by an attempt to present statistics of agricultural earnings.

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE.

The condition of our most important industry is also indicated by census statistics of the value of agricultural property and products and the number

per cent are females and less than 4 per cent are returned as children. Of the female agricultural laborers, nearly 60 per cent are southern negroes. With due allowance for other than adult male laborers the census indicates that such agricultural laborers earned on the average but little if any over \$200 a year. That this is the fact is shown by the report of the statistician of the department of agriculture (see report No. 4 M. S. Series Dept. of Agriculture). According to this report the average wages of farm laborers in 1890, without board, was but \$13.34 per month. This, however, is pay while employed, while the average obtained by our computation is annual earnings. If we assume constant employment, which it is well known is not the case, average earnings for the year at this rate would amount to but \$160.08, or less than half the amount claimed as the average annual earnings of operatives in manufacturing and mechanical industry. These statistics of our agricultural statistician indicate a decrease instead of an enormous increase in wages, as is shown in the census statistics of annual earnings in manufacturing industry.

CAUSE OF DECREASE IN FARM WAGES.

According to the agricultural statistics, farm wages fell from \$19.87 per month in 1875 to \$16.42 in 1890. They rose to \$19.94 in 1892, but after that there was no increase down to 1892, and in 1892 they had fallen to \$18.60. These rates, it must be understood, are average rates, and are largely affected by the low rates of negro labor in the south.
 Low as these figures may seem, we find confirmation of their substantial correctness in census statistics of the value of property. According to those the value of real estate and improvements, exclusive of vacant lands and Indian reservations, amounted to \$38,903,512,955, of which but \$13,279,252,649 represented the value of farms and improvements. Though there was an im-

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES ON ANTI-TRUST LAW.

"It is not for the real prosperity of any country that such changes should occur which result in transferring an important business man, the head of his establishment, small though it may be, into a mere servant or agent of a corporation for selling the commodities which he once manufactured or dealt in, having no voice in shaping the business policy of the company and bound to obey orders issued by others. Nor is it for the substantial interests of the country that any one commodity should be within the sole power and subject to the sole will of the combination of capital."

SENATOR HANNA HAS THIS TO SAY CONCERNING TRUSTS.

"This cry against trusts is the work of cheap demagogues."

WHAT IS EATING US.

Commercial Greed Dominates the Administration.
 That there is a canker worm at work gnawing the vitals of the nation has long been suspected. To locate it and crush the grub of it has been the cause of much windy warfare among the doctors in consultation over the suffering patient. The Springfield Republican makes the following diagnosis, which will, of course, meet with protest:
 "The greatest single force that has been driving this republic into imperialism the past year and a half is commercial greed, and that the selfishness

DEATH IN THE MINE.

EXPLOSION IN A WEST VIRGINIA COAL MINE.

Fifty Bodies Have Already Been Recovered.—Work of Rescue is Very Difficult.

Fire Creek, W. Va.—(Special.)—The greatest mine horror in the history of the New river region occurred at Red Ash about 8 o'clock this morning by an explosion in the drift mine of the Red Ash Coal company.

It is feared that almost 100 lives were lost. The mine was full of men and the explosion occurred near the entrance, which was closed by falling slate. A relief crew was quickly at work.

Fifty dead have been removed from the shaft. The mine was being worked to its full capacity to rush orders. It is believed over 100 men were at work.

The scene of the disaster is between this place and Thurmond on the south branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway and assistance was rendered by the railroad company and by the adjoining mining towns. Relief parties from great distances arrived as soon as possible. State Mine Inspector Pinckney, with a corps of experts and many workmen, has been on the ground directing his attention more toward relief than to an official investigation of the cause of the disaster.

Managers and bosses of all the mines in this district came to the scene as soon as possible and joined in the work of rescue.

The first successful strike of the rescuers to help those who were rescued and to get the mine reopened, yet the recovered people were for the most part in the way of the rescuers and had to be held back from the entrance. The mine is one of the largest in West Virginia and was very heavily timbered in the different drifts. It was, for this reason, at once feared that those who had not been killed by falling debris at the time of the explosion would be pinioned by these concealed timbers and suffer death from suffocation. Air was forced into the mine by engines on the surface, which were kept working after the explosion, but it was found that air could be pumped into the drift for only a short distance.

Telegrams were sent to Montgomery, Charleston and other places for physicians, nurses and caskets, but during the greater part of the day there was use only for the caskets.

The estimates on the number in the mine when the explosion occurred are based on the number who entered at 7 o'clock. The managers stated that by 8 or 8:30 o'clock a. m. there would have been twice as many men in the mines.

ENTIRE TOWN IS GRIEVING.

The population of the mining village is only 500. All are miners and very many of them are related and they all know each other. As Thurmond is only three miles from the scene of the disaster there were some few in the mine who lived at that place, but for the most part the victims resided here and the calamity will reach almost every little house in the mining town. None of the people here have been at their homes during the day, but they have remained around the mine. Some have not eaten during the day. Food was liberally supplied to the relays of workmen in the rescue party but many of the women who could get no work of sufficient refusal to eat or go to their homes.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DEAD.

At a late hour at night the most reliable estimate obtainable put the number of victims at 125. The capacity of the mine is 175, but there have been only 130 on the pay roll so far this month and it is said that nearly all of these were in the mine at the time of the explosion. The manager, superintendent, bosses, bookkeepers and others are all very busy with the force of rescuers, but at the same time they are all very reticent as to the extent of the casualties and any other information regarding the disaster. The bodies as a rule are mangled beyond recognition.

Those working on the rescue relief say that the scene becomes more terrible as they get farther into the mine. The men become almost faint of heart when they strike a place filled with dead bodies.

The general belief is that the explosion occurred from contact with a light when the miners entered this morning with their lights and that it was not due to firebrand, as has been currently reported all day.

AN ABANDONED FIRE SHIP.

The Crew of the Ship Are Afloat on the Atlantic.

Philadelphia, Pa.—(Special.)—The American liner Rhyndland arrived here from Liverpool and reported having sighted the Norwegian ship Solheim from Mobile, January 31, for Fleetwood, England, abandoned and on fire. The Rhyndland sighted the burning ship on February 27, latitude 45.49, longitude 28.1, at a distance of twelve miles. The American liner immediately changed her course and went to the vessel to take off any one who might be aboard the ship, but found no signs of life. The fire was burning fiercely from the stern to midship, the after part of the ship having already been gutted. All the sails of the ship had either been scorched or burned.

Not finding any life, the Rhyndland blew her whistle for quite a while, in the hope that the crew of the vessel might be within hearing and make their whereabouts known, but the Rhyndland saw nothing and proceeded. The Solheim is supposed to have carried a crew of fifteen to twenty men. Her captain's name was Metasen. The vessel had a cargo of yellow pine lumber.

"EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY, FOR TOMORROW YOU DIE."



New York.—(Special.)—Four hundred and fifty members of the Ohio Society, together with a score of notable guests, heard President McKinley speak on the Philippine question in the grand ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria.

They cheered him when he referred to the present triumph of the gold standard; to the success of American arms in the Spanish war; his imperial policy towards "our new possessions;" to the state of prosperity in this country.

It was the fourteenth annual banquet of the Ohio Society of the State of New York. Ranged by the side of the president at the table were three men who would like to be vice president, Timothy L. Woodruff, Cornelius N. Bliss and Stephen B. Elkins.

The president sat on the right of President M. J. Southard of the Ohio society, while on President Southard's left sat Governor George K. Nash of Ohio.

MARK HANNA THERE.

Mark Hanna was only three seats away from the president. He walked with a stick and his face had not its wonted ruddiness. The other guests around the table were great trust magistrates and distinguished men.

Mr. Bergen wore a yellow ribbon around his head and Mr. Davis a red ribbon. The banquet was preceded by a reception engaged in such production. Let us examine the census figures on this subject.

The value of farm products in the census year was reported as \$2,450,107,354, and the value of the agricultural investment, land, improvements, live stock and implements, at \$1,382,267,382. Computing interest on this investment at 5 per cent, and allowing 10 per cent of the value of implements (\$151,287,638) for renewal and repairs, and deducting these amounts, together with the cost of fertilizers (\$39,469,598) from the value of the agricultural product, there remains as the earnings of 1,565,926 agricultural workers, \$1,907,265,109, an average sum for each worker of \$127.64. No deductions are here made for repair of buildings, fences, and other measure, except by betterments, which are in a true sense some small agricultural production is not included in the census, it is also true that there is a large body of labor (1,911,373) reported as laborers not specified with the foot note.

WAGES OF FARM LABOR DECREASING.

While the number of agricultural laborers includes all classes, less than 3

tion of informal character in the parlor of the Astor Gallery.
 Governor Roosevelt did not arrive till 8:30. Some enthusiastic Ohioan yelled: "Three cheers for the governor."
 They were heartily given.
 PRESIDENT APPLAUDS.
 President McKinley, whose entrance

had not been nearly so vociferous, patted his hands gently, and a well-controlled smile passed over his features.
 Mark Hanna looked into his plate. He did not smile.
 Roosevelt sat at the President's right engaged in earnest conversation with him.

A FEW POLITICAL FLOPS.

The World-Herald has too much respect for the high office he holds to call Mr. McKinley a "flopper." And, again, the World-Herald does not desire to cause the already sore-throated defenders of Mr. McKinley additional pain by giving them excuse for shouting "copperhead" and "traitor." But the World-Herald does desire to call attention to a few incidents in the public career of William McKinley.

A few years ago he declared that he was in favor of gold and silver as standard money and threw a few oratorical spasms in congress because Cleveland was attempting to discredit silver. A few years later he flopped on the money question in order to get a nomination for president, and is today doing the very thing, or worse, that he denounced Cleveland for doing.

A few short months ago he held up his hands in holy horror and exclaimed against "criminal aggression." Today he is following the same policy he denounced so bitterly then. He flopped on the criminal aggression question and seeks to disguise the fact by declaiming about benevolent assimilation and national duty.

A few short weeks ago he declared that it was our plain duty to give Puerto Rico free trade with the United States. A few days ago he flopped on this question, giving as an excuse that the flop was necessary in order to prevent internal dissensions in the republican party.

These are but three of the many political flops executed by William McKinley. He has executed many others. But the World-Herald, as before remarked, has too much respect for the high office he holds to call Mr. McKinley a flopper. But the World-Herald does say that any other man who acts like McKinley has acted is a flopper—an expert, indefatigable and notorious flopper.

SMALL INCREASE IN FARM VALUES.

The total value of the property of the United States was placed at \$43,642,000,000 in 1880, and, excluding vacant lands, which were not included in the valuation of 1880, at \$64,096,959,819. Making an increase of \$20,454,059,819. Of this increase but \$3,578,266,151 represents an increase of agricultural property—land, improvements, stock and implements.

Thus but 19 per cent of the increase values of the decade are agricultural values, and as nearly 30 per cent of our farmers are tenants, not even this measure, except by betterments, which are in a true sense some small agricultural production is not included in the census, it is also true that there is a large body of labor (1,911,373) reported as laborers not specified with the foot note.

In agricultural districts agricultural laborers are often reported simply as "aborers." The agricultural laborers has included in the unspecified class, but not considered in the above computation, would likely offset the small reduction not included in the census. The value of the products is the value as reported by the farmers to census enumerators.

He who buys popularity at the price of character is robbing the world of manhood.

of trade interests, rather than a plous philanthropy, dominates the administration in power. The administration began the glad imperial new year of 1900 with the intention of treating Porto Rico as well as it did Hawaii; yet between January 8 and February 5, the senate bill for the government of Porto Rico had all reference to the constitution of the United States extending to the island, and all provision for free trade, amended out of it. The force that effected that change in less than a month was a great political power. It made the president of the United States eat his own words; it dictated phrases to two committees of congress; and it was strong enough to do one thing for one island and, without a pretense of consistency, do exactly the opposite thing for another island. What was it? It was the power of vested interests. Porto Rico is weak, its industries prostrate and impoverished, hence its resistance to any program could avail nothing. But the prosperous sugar planters of Hawaii are a money power in themselves, with influential connections already established in the United States, and are able, in spite of all opposition, to command the free trade which it was the main object of their campaign for annexation to secure forever.

"With the money power, in one form or another, dictating to the president and congress a contradictory course of action regarding these two insular possessions, where does the influence of the philanthropists of empire come in?"

OTIS' REGULAR DEATH LIST.

Eight Soldiers Killed and About Forty Are Wounded.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—General Otis has cabled the war department the following list of casualties in the Philippines:
 Killed:
 Luzon—Company H, Fortieth infantry, Albany, February 14, William R. Martin; Eleventh cavalry, company A, Saravia, January 29, William R. Blanchard; company C, Indian, January 7, James Freeman; Third cavalry, company D, San Juan, February 24, Mark Burns; Ninth cavalry, Tinuba, March 4, First Lieutenant Edward E. Koehler; Thirty-third infantry, company A, Tangadan mountain, December 7, Jas. A. Whalon; Panay, Nineteenth infantry, company A, Katnongan, February 15, George J. Morris; February 6, company C, Frederick F. Parker.

Wounded:
 Luzon—Fourth infantry, company G, Albany, January 8, George Donaldson, thorax, severe; January 12, company H, James A. Underwood, thigh, slight; Camaling, January 22, company E, Edward A. Killough, thorax, slight; January 23, William Wright, foot, severe; company F, John W. Hatfield, sergeant, leg, moderate; Herbert Elkins, head, severe; Nails, January 9, company I, John I. Maxwell, leg, moderate; Hiram, January 7, company B, moderate; Thirtieth infantry, company B, moderate; Thirtieth infantry, company B, moderate; February 7, company B, Frank Leers, wrist, severe; February 28, company A, Sam Vanleer, captain, forearm, very slight; Majajay, February 24, Captain, March 2, company B, Albert L. Doole, thigh, severe; February 29, company M, Andrew Hagland, forehead, slight; Twenty-fourth infantry, San Luis Yabela, December 3, company F, Mack C. Nance, pelvis, severe; Nagulan, February 7, company F, Alonzo B. Kelly, muscular, thigh, slight; company H, Chas. Wilson, scalp, slight; James Bentley, scalp, slight; Thirty-ninth infantry, Sampaloc Tayabas, January 29, company E, Simon Hudson, thigh, slight; San Pabl, January 21, George C. Quinn, corporal, shoulder, severe; company F, Otis H. Sidener, abdomen, slight; company G, Lanier Schley, corporal, leg, moderate; Maurice F. Lindsay, hand, slight; Panay, Sixth infantry, Macato, February 24, company C, Frank C. Bolles, first lieutenant, hand, moderate

Some Who Died at Sea.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—General Shafter has informed the war department of the arrival of the transport Grant at San Francisco. A list of the casualties that occurred during the voyage follows:
 Private Edward Kiernan, company F, Twelfth infantry, died in Manila bay, 7th ult.; chronic diarrhoea. Private Asapa Schoenberg, company M, Twelfth infantry, died at sea, 10th ult., acute diarrhoea. Private Morton Neilsen, company E, Fourteenth infantry, died at Nagasaki harbor, 18th ult., chronic dysentery. Private John R. H. Smith, hospital corps, died at sea, 24th ult., acute dysentery. Sergeant John Swartz, Fourteenth infantry, died at sea, 26th ult., chronic dysentery, and Private Albert Kleinschmidt, company C, Thirteenth infantry, died at sea, 24 inst., chronic diarrhoea.

Lieutenant Koehler's Record.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—First Lieutenant Edgar Frederick Koehler, Ninth United States infantry, whose death was reported in General Otis' cable dispatch to the war department, was a native of Illinois. He was appointed from a corps of cadets in the Eighth infantry to be second lieutenant in the Eleventh infantry in 1884, and was transferred to the Ninth infantry in 1887. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was promoted to be first lieutenant of the Fourteenth infantry serving with gallantry through the Santiago campaign. He was recommended for a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry and fearless intrepidity in the battle of San Juan hill, he being the only officer who ascended the hill mounted in that memorable charge.

PROF. HARVEY KILLS HIMSELF

Former Head of Iowa College Commits Suicide
 Bangor, Me.—(Special.)—Prof. F. L. Harvey of the University of Maine shot and killed himself at his home in Orono. He had been suffering from mental troubles resulting from overwork.

Harvey was professor of natural history and etymology. He was about 60 years old and a native of Ithaca, N. Y.

He was at one time president of the Iowa Agricultural college and was later connected with Hamboldt college, Iowa, and the Arkansas Industrial university.

Banks Reaping a Harvest.

New York.—(Special.)—National banks continued negotiations for the conversions of 3 per cent, 4 per cent (of 1867) and 5 per cent United States bonds into the proposed 2 per cent issue on which to base circulation under the terms offered in the pending currency measure. It is probable that government officials in this city will be engaged for days to come in the effort to keep up with the work incident to the unusual demand for government issue everywhere. Banks all over the country are asking for the bonds, although the high rates now obtainable are said to have induced certain western institutions to part with their holdings at advantageous terms.

Western Pensions.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The following pensions have been granted: Nebraska—William S. Jennings, Tilden; Alfred H. Bell, Indiana; Chittick Lanma, Lexington; special, February 19, Carl Schmidt, Omaha; Madison Rogers, Geneva; George W. Hagan, Guide Rock; Elizabeth Burns, Ansley; Elizabeth Jewel, Lexington.

Iowa—Orson H. Goodrich, Algona; Seymour Conger, Ida Grove; Bertus Wepel, dead, Wesley; Thomas Lowndard, Uter; George N. Arubright, Sibley; William J. Weaver, East Peru; Charles G. Hopkins, Milford; John V. Minter, Winfield; Farley P. Post, Des Moines; Maggie Wepel, Wesley; minor of Geo. W. Childers, Des Moines; Lizzie Nelson Thor.

Murder Farmer and Family.

Baxley, Ga.—(Special.)—Dan Mills, a young farmer living twenty miles from here, was brutally murdered by two negro boys. Mrs. Mills tried to get away from the negroes, but they captured her, killed her baby and beat the woman so badly that she will die. The murderers escaped.

Votes for a Big War Loan.

London.—(Special.)—The house of commons in committee of the whole adopted a resolution to authorize a loan of £5,000,000. The vote stood 167 to 28.

VOTES FOR A BIG WAR LOAN.

London.—(Special.)—The house of commons in committee of the whole adopted a resolution to authorize a loan of £5,000,000. The vote stood 167 to 28.