

IOWAN OR NEBRASKAN

A Man Who Does Not Know in Which State He Lives.

A MATTER THAT NEEDS FEELING

Curious Effect of One of the Little Eccentricities of the Missouri River—New Revenue Order of Special Interest—Miscellaneous Matters.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 14.—It has never been equally determined whether someone or another is a resident of Iowa or Nebraska. No one knows in the eyes of the law in which of the two states his farm lies, and it is this uncertainty that may result in a money lender's loss of \$300 and cause a man to be ahead that sum.

In 1891 the Missouri river flowed over the strip of ground where McNight's farm is now located. The farm was the river's bed. At the present time the stream runs a good distance to the east, so that an observer unacquainted with the vagaries of the stream would say that the farm is a part of Nebraska. A few years ago McNight borrowed \$100 from J. J. Gravatte, agreeing to pay him \$300 in the event the law had to be invoked to secure payment. Suit was brought as the obligation is long overdue. Notice was served on McNight in Nebraska. His attorneys contend that he is a resident of Iowa. If this is true the service is illegal and the case must be dismissed without recovery for the plaintiff.

New Revenue Order.

OMAHA, Jan. 14.—An order of especial interest to the banks and financial institutions of the internal revenue district of Nebraska was received by the collector. Since the beginning of the last fiscal year there has been no printing office in the district licensed to imprint revenue stamps upon paper to be used for bank checks and other documents. Under the circumstances the users of this class of paper have been forced to send outside of the district to have the work done. From time to time much of the stamped paper becomes unsuited for its intended use and the owners send to the collector to have the money represented by the stamps refunded. Here tofore many of these people have sent unused stamped paper to the collector of the district in which it was printed. The new ruling is to the effect that all claims for refund must be made to the collector of the district in which the user resides and by him forwarded to Washington. All expense of transporting redeemed stamped paper from the office of the purchaser to Washington must be borne by the person asking for a rebate.

Mufflers Popular Again.

The silk muffler, which had such a vogue several years ago, is coming in style again. More have been sold this winter than for a long time past. A haberdasher gives a plausible reason for the revival of the muffler. "They are worn principally to prevent the shirt collar from getting soiled," he explained. "Of course you have noticed how the velvet collar of an overcoat, rubbing against the shirt collar, will make a blank spot on the linen. With the quality of velvet now used in overcoat collars it is almost impossible to keep linen clean for a whole day. It is probably the dye. At any rate, it soils the linen, and a muffler worn around the neck prevents this."

McCarthy Would Be Free.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.—Thomas McCarthy, serving a fifteen-year sentence in the state penitentiary, for assaulting Adam Kas, Jr., in Sarpy county, last winter, with a deadly weapon, and with intent to do great bodily harm, longs to breathe the air of freedom once more. He applied to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. McCarthy made a similar appeal to Judge Slabaugh of Douglas county, but his request was denied. When arraigned last December, on the charge quoted, he pleaded guilty. He is a brother of the notorious Vic McCarthy, whose deeds of outlawry were known to every household of the state some years ago.

Wheat Prospects Are Good.

WYOMING, Neb., Jan. 14.—Wheat growers in southern Nebraska are jubilant over the prospects for a fine crop next season. The acreage is the greatest ever planted and the stand is splendid. Some time ago there were fears that the winter was going to be too dry and that the fields would suffer for want of moisture, but the recent fall of snow, which is about three inches on a level, has covered the wheat fields and will supply sufficient moisture to carry the crop through the winter in the best of condition. Prospects for winter wheat were never better at this season of the year.

Requisition for Stegeman.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.—A requisition for the return of Fred Stegeman, alias Fred Stackman, to Douglas county, has been issued by Governor Dietrich on the governor of Illinois. The fugitive is under arrest in Chicago. He is wanted on the charge of shooting ex-City Clerk Joseph Maly in Omaha, December 29. Maly is in precarious condition.

The postoffice at Perkin, Keya Paha county, Neb., has been discontinued; mail to Norden.

Nebraska at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Rural free delivery service will be established on February 1 at Herman, Washington county, Neb. Length of route, twenty-five miles; population served, 600; G. J. Reid appointed carrier.

The postoffices at Fletcher, Admah and Vacoma are to be discontinued. The secretary of the treasury has awarded the contract for the construction of the public building at Blair, Neb., to Davis Larkin company of Chicago, at \$24,000.

BOERS CUT THE WIRES.

A Rallying Fight That Was Maintained for Six Hours.

PRETORIA, Jan. 14.—Last night the Boers cut the wires between Irene and Olifantsfontein stations. Early this morning 800 Boers, under Commandant Beyer, invested Kaalfontein station. A hot rifle fire and shell fire with two field pieces and a Maxim was maintained for six hours. An armored train and reinforcements were sent from Pretoria, but before they had arrived upon the scene the garrison had driven off the Boers, who retired unmolested with a transport train half a mile long.

The Boers blew up the line beyond Kaalfontein, compelling the mail train to return here. It is supposed their object was to obtain supplies, a great quantity of which is stored at Kaalfontein. The British had no casualties.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The War office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"PRETORIA, Jan. 14.—About 1,400 Boers crossed the line, attacking both Zuurfontein and Kaalfontein stations, but were driven off. They are being pursued by a cavalry brigade."

Lord Kitchener reports also several skirmishes at different points with trifling British losses and adds:

"Three agents of the peace commissioners were taken as prisoners to Dewet's laager near Lindley on January 10. One, who was a British subject, was flogged and then shot. The other two, burghers, were flogged by Dewet's orders."

CAN'T COMPETE WITH AMERICA.

Small Methods to Circumvent Transatlantic Competitors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In compliance with special instructions from the State department, Consul General Mason at Berlin has submitted a report setting forth the restrictions placed upon the publication of advertisements for certain American products by trade journals in Germany.

The movement, states the consul general, dates back to 1896, when the growing competition of American bicycles began to alarm the German makers to a considerable extent. It was at first attempted to secure an advance in the rate of duty on American wheels, but failing in this, the association of German manufacturers adopted the plan of boycotting, so far as possible, advertisements of American wheels and bicycle parts in the trade papers of the country. These trade journals were given to understand that they were to choose between the patronage of German bicycle makers and their foreign competitors, especially those of America. Under this pressure most, if not all, of the German bicycle publications refused to accept American advertisements and still maintain their restriction.

HE SPEAKS FOR CLEVELAND.

Rassieur Talks of Location of G. A. R. Encampment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—General Lee Rassieur, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and other members of the Grand Army pension committee, arrived here today to confer with the invalid pension committee of the house relative to the bill establishing a pension court of appeals. Discussing the question of the meeting place of the next national encampment General Rassieur said:

"As a member of the executive committee I do not desire to express an opinion as to how I will vote at the meeting of the executive committee in St. Louis January 21. The situation will probably be changed by that time. Cleveland, however, has not yet had a national encampment of the Grand Army, and that has been the point uppermost in my mind. I think all sections should have a chance. There is a large number of members living in the vicinity of Cleveland and who would not have an opportunity to attend a national encampment unless it were held in their section of the country. I believe in looking out for the poorer members of the order."

China Goes to Germany.

PEKIN, Jan. 14.—Prince Chun, brother of the emperor, paid a visit to the German legation today, where he had a satisfactory interview with the German minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein. His appointment as Chinese envoy to Germany to make apologies for the murder of Baron von Ketteler has been approved. It is probable that Prince Su will accompany him.

Suggests Modification.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 14.—Liu Kun Yi, viceroy of Nankin, has formulated modifications of the peace conditions, including a reduction of the indemnity, a reduction of the strength of the foreign troops in China, and the preservation of the right to import arms and ammunition. There are indications of a growing belief among the Chinese that one or two of the powers will support these modifications.

Cannot Get Together.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 14.—The fusion members of the legislature are having difficulty in getting together on a candidate for senator. The democrats support David Overmeyer and the populists have L. P. King and Jerry Simpson to choose between.

At one time the fusionists had practically agreed to support Overmeyer.

MR. NEVILLE IS NOT SO WELL.

Nebraska Congressman Suffers Two Hemorrhages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Congressman Neville of Nebraska is again in a critical condition. Today he suffered two hemorrhages, one this morning and another in the afternoon, each causing a considerable loss of blood. This left the patient in a very weak state, but because of his remarkable vitality he in a measure has recovered from the immediate effects of the attack and tonight is again reported to be resting easily.

A NOTABLE INDIAN.

HE IS NOW MUCH IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Former Chief of the Creeks Has a Remarkable Life Story—He Has the Task of His Life on His Hands at the Age of Seventy.

Isparhecher, the only pure-blooded Indian statesman alive today, at 70 years of age finds himself with the greatest task of his life on hand. His people—the Creeks—threaten open rebellion against the United States officers who have been sent to the Indian territory to close up the affairs of the



CHIEF ISPARHECHER.

tribal governments. While the old redskin statesman wants none of the white man's laws, he is too shrewd to oppose them by force of arms, and he is now using his influence in quelling a disturbance which he knows would only prove fatal in the end for his countrymen. "We have been driven back farther and farther, our game taken from us and our children sent away to the federal schools, and now our laws and tribal rule, so dear to us,

BRITISH NAVY.

Actual Fleets at Sea Are Not on Substantial War Footing.

An efficient navy is essential above all else for England, owing to her insular position, the adoption of free trade, the extinction of British agriculture and the vital necessity of free access for our ships when going to and fro on the wide common of the sea, says a London correspondent in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The first element of efficiency in a fleet is its readiness to fight. Naval war is differentiated from the war on land by quality and suddenness. When the next maritime war breaks out between two maritime powers the world will get a surprise. One of the other of them will strike a blow similar in kind to the blow struck by Admiral Dewey against the ships of the Spaniards in Manila bay. In spite, however, of the lessons recorded on the page of English history, our principal British fleets are not ready for action. They are deficient in essentials. No addition to the building programme, no increase to the number of men, no voting of millions by a legislature bewildered by the complexity and number of the problems with which it has to deal, will have any beneficial effect on the next maritime war until the fleets actually at sea are made ready for action. Common sense, therefore, requires that our Mediterranean fleet and the channel squadron should be placed on a war footing without loss of time, whatever economy may be necessary in other directions.

Many Times Around Horn.

Capt. Holmes, 76 years old, has arrived at San Francisco from New York, having completed his eighty-first trip around Cape Horn. His first trip was made in 1857, and his latest breaks all records in the number of individual voyages around the stormy point.

We are living under a government that demands the attention of all the people.—Rev. Dr. Jefferson, Presbyterian, New York City.

Mark Hanna's Youngest Daughter

The coming out of the other evening of Miss Ruth Hanna, youngest daughter of the great Republican leader and senator, was one of the most notable society events of the season. The spacious mansion of the Hanna family at Cleveland was not large enough to accommodate the throng of guests present at the reception New Year's day and the senator therefore rented the Chamber of Commerce building, which



MISS RUTH HANNA.

was exquisitely decorated and brilliantly lighted. It was a scene of beauty seldom equaled in this country. Miss Ruth Hanna is the third child of Senator Hanna, the others being a son and a daughter. She was educated at a private school in Boston and at Vassar college.

are being crushed under foot, but we cannot fight," says the old man, sorrowfully. "Fighting means death. I cling to life though we lose all." Without doubt Isparhecher is the most remarkable pure-blooded Indian alive. He has been warrior, chieftain and statesman. He has filled all of these places with honor. Born in the old Creek nation in Alabama 70 years ago, he has passed through some trying times with his people. During the civil war he enlisted in the Indian Home Guards and served through the war on the Confederate side. Since that time his people elected him to several places of honor, and finally in 1895 he was chosen chief, which place he held four years.

A Reformer in Politics. While chief he unearthed a number of frauds in the Creek government and was the cause of sending a number of the Creek officials to prison. For this he incurred the wrath of the Creek political ring and was defeated in the last election. The old statesman has no children. His wife is a white woman whom he married in Washington. A number of years ago he was sent as a delegate to see the "great white father." While there he was in need of laundry. The interpreter sent the old man's shirt to a poor woman in the suburbs who did family washings. When they were returned and he went to put one of them on he exclaimed: "Who washed these clothes?" The interpreter, fearing the old man was displeased, was not eager to disclose the washerwoman's name lest he should make trouble for her. But Isparhecher insisted. He made a note of her address and after his conference with the president he engaged the interpreter to accompany him to the home of the woman. He complimented her on her fine laundry work and said any one who could wash to please him deserved to become his wife. She accepted his proposal, and the next train took a strangely mated couple back to the Creek reservation. She learned the language, and their life has been singularly happy.

A MODEL NEW YORK CHURCH.

The Judson Memorial Baptist church on South Washington square, New York city, is the pioneer institutional organization and is accomplishing a great work. It was founded, organized and is carried on by Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, the son of Adoniram Judson, the great missionary, as a memorial to his father. It is a free pew church and is open every day and active along varied lines of helpful practical work. Christians of various denominations and of many nationalities contributed to the erection of the buildings, which cost



REV. DR. EDWARD JUDSON.
(Pastor of the Judson Memorial Baptist Church.)

over a quarter of a million dollars. The different lines of work conducted there include: A free kindergarten; one of Frank Damrosch's "people's singing classes," having 100 students, hall and teacher being provided by the church free of charge; free lectures to the people once a week; gymnastics twice a week for girls, the same for boys and men; free sewing schools; free dispensary, which receives from 20 to 30 visits a day; daily interviews with the poor, relief to those out of work being judiciously given; penny provident fund; apartment and boarding house having 145 rooms; a free public ice water fountain and filtered water six months of the year; flower mission and a fresh air work.

"DYNAMITE DICK."

AMERICAN SCOUT IN SERVICE OF BOERS.

Whose Wonderful Exploits Will Live Forever in South African History—How He Destroyed \$15,000,000 Worth of Stores.

One of the characters whose exploits in the Boer war will be forever memorable is "Dynamite Dick," who is now taking a rest in Chicago. His military career extends over a period of only one year, but it is probably one of the most eventful on record in the history of any war. Previous to his enlistment in the Boer army "Dynamite Dick" was known as J. N. King, an American, who had been in the Transvaal for five years. King was born in Pennsylvania. He was educated as a civil engineer. He was sent first to Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmetsburg, Md., and later attended college at Georgetown, D. C. It is said that he was always a boy of reckless daring, and that the neighbors were accustomed to prophesy that he would be hanged before he was twenty, because his wonderful talent for organization made him a ring-leader in all sorts of mischief. He was only 22 when he left home to go to the Transvaal in search of fortune and adventure.

Joined the Farmer Army.

When the war broke out King's sympathies were with the Boers, and with 15 other young fellows he enlisted as Gen. Joubert's bodyguard. Of this number he is the only survivor today.



DYNAMITE DICK.

A little later King was assigned to Gen. Botha's staff as scout.

King with six Americans and 200 Boers was detailed to wreck the train carrying a British relief expedition to Pretoria. A little bridge not far from Colenso was selected as the place for the first big dynamite experiment of the war. With 40 pounds of dynamite, King laid the trap most cleverly, his knowledge of engineering enabling him to estimate the probable damage that would be done and to minimize the loss of life. The Boers were placed on guard at a good distance from the bridge and two electric wires were arranged for the explosion of the big charge. The train came in sight about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At a signal from a scout King exploded the dynamite. The train was wrecked and 15 persons were killed. The Boers rushed from ambush and the British hoisted a white flag. One hundred and seventy prisoners were taken. Among them was Winston Churchill, now lecturing in the United States.

After that day King seldom heard his own name. He was "Dynamite Dick" for all time in South Africa. The fame of his daring deed spread everywhere, but it was looked upon by the young engineer as quite an ordinary incident. But it was only the beginning of his exploits. The contempt for danger that he had shown in various ways now became his chief characteristic. If there was a perilous mission, it was the American scout to whom it was entrusted. He passed under showers of bullets and escaped unharmed. Time and again he crept past the enemy's pickets and wandered at will within the British lines. There was not a week that he did not add to the long list of the almost impossible feats that he accomplished.

A Daring Exploit.

Of all "Dynamite Dick's" exploits none was more wonderful than that at

Pontdrift after a three days' battle. The Boer troops had withdrawn, and one of the young officers looking through his field glasses, saw three of his wounded comrades lying within the British lines. From a rise of ground the officer watched the hospital corps at work among the British soldiers. He noticed that the Boers were left unattended. When this fact reached the ears of "Dynamite Dick" he asked for volunteers to form a rescuing party. Several soldiers offered to accompany him and at night six of these men were stationed in a ditch in order to cover the retreat in case the expedition was successful. Taking with him Vivian Cogill, a Boer boy 17 years old, "Dynamite Dick" went in search of the wounded men. They crept past the first British picket without being discovered. Cautiously they proceeded until they had gone by the inside picket, and could see the British soldiers lying asleep in their blankets. While they were making across an open stretch of ground the moon came out from behind a cloud and the nearest picket challenged them. Then he fired. His shot went wide of the mark, and in an instant there was confusion in the camp.

Rescue of Wounded Boers.

Drawing the boy to the shelter of some rocks, the scout awaited developments. They had been compelled to leave their rifles behind them, as it was impossible to carry them while creeping along the ground, and they made ready to defend themselves with revolvers. The noise and shouting confused the outside pickets, who ran into camp to meet a general fusillade. In a moment there was a panic. Cries that the Boers were making a night attack were heard on every side. One of the British soldiers in rushing by stepped on the leg of young Cogill, who shot him with a revolver. The scout put the dead soldier's helmet on the boy's head and the two fired on those who rushed past them, and the six men hidden in the trenches opened fire. In half an hour the camp was deserted, and the Boers sent men to search for their wounded soldiers. The noise had aroused one of these, and his groans brought the rescuing party to his assistance. The three men had lain on the battlefield unattended for two days and two nights. One of these wounded was Aleck Brand, the son of a former president of the Free State. Another was James Pratt, a boy of 16, who had been shot through the head. Both these soldiers recovered, but the third died from his injuries. Neither the scout nor his companion was injured, and the British abandoned ground for the possession of which they had sacrificed 1,500 lives.

Destroyed \$15,000,000 Worth of Stores.

"Dynamite Dick's" last exploit will cause his name to be inscribed in Boer history. When the Boers left Komati Poort "Dynamite Dick" retreated with his comrades, but the thought of the stores valued at \$15,000,000 that had been abandoned to the British bothered him. He saw another opportunity for one of his expeditions. With three men, he returned to Komati Poort, where, for one bag of flour each, he hired 100 Kaffirs to go with him to the railway cars, where most of the stores had been allowed to remain, ready for transportation. Using two carloads of kerosene that they found there, they saturated everything with oil. Then "Dynamite Dick" applied the torch. While the party was busy at this costly fire some British scouts fired on the men, killing two of the Kaffirs. One of the British scouts was taken prisoner, and the four Boers retreated with their captive. They had not gone far when the sergeant of the guard said that he had not been able to dispose of Long Tom.

All the dynamiter's exultation over the disappointment of his foes was dissipated by this news. The scout had some sentiment concerning the famous cannon. Alone he returned to Komati Poort, this time taking with him some dynamite, which he used with such good effect that Long Tom was shattered into a hundred pieces. But the destruction of Long Tom put at least a temporary ending to "Dynamite Dick's" career. The British cut him off from the retreating Boer army, and he had to take refuge in Portuguese territory. At Delagoa Bay he was arrested on complaint of the British consul and deported.

A Scotch Trades Unionist

John Weir, fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union congress to the American Federation of Labor convention, which was held in Louisville recently, was born in 1851, in a mining village in the Scottish lowlands called Parkneuk, situated in the county of Fife. Both his parents were mine workers, in a mine which was then the property of Lord Elgin, and having attended school until he was 11 years of age, he also went to work in the same mine, to help support his widowed mother. In 1872 he was chosen to represent the Elgin colliery on the executive board of the Fife and Kinross Miners' Union, and in 1876 he was appointed permanent president of that body. Two years later he resigned in order to accept a position in a large paper mill in England. His stay in that part of the country was destined to be brief, for the Fife miners in the death of their old secretary invited Mr. Weir to accept the vacant office. This he consented to do and since September, 1880, he has performed that duty with credit to himself and great advantage to the cause. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Dumferline school board, and at the general election of 1892 was requested to stand election to represent western Fife in

the imperial parliament. This invitation, however, he felt constrained to decline in the best interests of his union. As a speaker Mr. Weir is very effective, and as a mediator in industrial disputes he has always received



JOHN WEIR.

(Secretary of the Fife and Kinross Miners, fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, 1900.)

the greatest attention and respect of both employers and workers.