

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

Religious, Social, Agricultural, Political and Other Matters Given Due Consideration.

Street railway employes of Omaha and Lincoln want more pay.

Ed McConnell of Fairbury drew claims in two of the recent government land drawings.

No rain in Gage county since July 4, and as a consequence the corn crop will be shortened.

Governor Shallenberger has issued his Laobr day proclamation for the first Monday in September.

The attendance at the Nebraska City Chautauqua this year was ahead of any former year.

In Seward county apples are so plentiful that cider is being made in large quantities.

The Fairbury Chautauqua this year was the most successful ever held in the county.

Mrs. Catherine Holmes, who recently died in Omaha, was the seventh bride in Nebraska, having been married in territorial days.

Kearney democrats are planning a barbecue to be given some time during September. Governor Johnson of Minnesota will probably be the principal speaker.

The total Douglas county assessment on which taxes will be levied for next year is \$35,758,733. The school district tax will be levied on an Omaha assessment of \$25,089,493.

Kearney business men are pushing the corn exposition in Buffalo county and expect to hold their preliminary show in October and then take the best exhibits to Omaha to the national exhibit.

Judge John B. Barnes spent \$45.88 to secure his nomination on the republican ticket as a candidate for supreme judge. Of this amount \$25.40 was spent for blank petitions, \$14 for getting them circulated and \$6.48 for postage.

Summer apples were never more plentiful around Herman than they are this year. The trees are loaded and there is no sale for them. Some orchards bearing the finest kind of fruit have the ground covered with apples going to waste.

Charged with having picked the pockets of C. E. Peterson of Valley at the union station on August 18, William Huffman and Ed Martin were arraigned before Judge Dame in justice court at Fremont. After a two hours' hearing they were bound over to the district court under bonds of \$800 each.

N. A. Darton, government geologist, was in Fairbury contracting for cement, stone, sand, etc., for the new \$70,000 government building to be erected there. He stated that the delay in starting work on the Fairbury building was occasioned by an over amount of work in the architect's office.

At Omaha, one Rassmussen, jealous of his wife, shot her three times, then turned the weapon on himself, dying almost instantly. Chances for the woman's recovery are very slim. The family recently came from Iowa.

E. D. Walker, living half a mile from Cedar Bluffs, sold his farm for \$150 per acre.

Attorney W. D. McHugh paid to the secretary of state \$48,001, the filing fee for incorporating the Chicago, Great Western railway in Nebraska. The company has a capital stock of \$96,000,000. This is the second largest fee paid to the secretary of state this year, the other having been \$70,000 for filing the articles of the Missouri Pacific.

The county commissioners of Douglas county have offered a reward of \$100 for the capture of James Phillips, accused of killing Marshall C. Hamilton near Florence on the morning of August 1. Governor Shallenberger, on behalf of the state, some time ago offered a reward of \$200, making a total of \$300 for the capture of the alleged murderer.

Thousands of dollars have been spent during the past few months in putting the state fair grounds in shape for a great fair this year, beginning September 6 and ending September 10. Many repairs have been made on the grounds, roads have been graded, new buildings have been built and the general tone of the place has been greatly improved.

Captain Jones of the Sixth United States Infantry, inspector of the state militia, concludes his report on the Nebraska National guard as follows: "The command was found to be generally in a fair state of efficiency for field service, which will no doubt increase rapidly under the able administration of the present adjutant general of the state, who has developed the guard greatly since taking the office on the first of the year."

O. E. McKeay, superintendent of cattle at the state fair this year, says he has booked 700 exhibition cattle. This is considered phenomenal, since 500 has heretofore been considered a full exhibition of cattle. Every stall in all the cattle pens has been let and more are asking for room.

The Episcopallians of Holdrege are rejoicing over the assignment to their church of Rev. Gaylord Bennett of Kearney as the resident rector. A handsome new church was erected and dedicated the first of the year, which has been supplied by the rector at Arapahoe.

UNCLE SAM'S RESERVES WIN MOCK ACTION

BY CAPTAIN ELLIS D. MORSON

FROM August 9 to to-day the rifle range at Camp Perry, Ohio, has been in constant use. Five distinct tournaments were held with thousands of marksmen, scorers and attendants in camp on the range. The program included the seventh annual matches under the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice; the twenty-seventh annual matches of the National Rifle association; the sixth annual matches of the Ohio State Rifle association; the first annual matches of the Department of the Lakes Rifle association, and the regular annual competition of the Ohio National Guard.

The Ohio National Guard matches were for members of that organization exclusively. They began August 9 and numbered five matches. Immediately following came the Ohio State Rifle matches of the association, which were open only to its members and members of the Ohio National Guard, 13 matches in all. Next in order were the matches of the Ohio State Rifle association, which were open to all comers. They numbered 28, making the total number of matches of the O. S. R. A. 41.

The matches of the Department of the Lakes R. A., which were shot under the direction of the O. S. R. A., numbered six. They were confined to teams and citizens from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky, which states comprise the Department of the Lakes.

Preliminary practice for the national matches began on Friday, August 20, and continued on Saturday. Sunday the range was closed. On Monday, August 23, the national team match was opened and was followed by the national individual rifle match and the national individual pistol match. These matches were completed by Friday, when the National Rifle association matches began. They included 17 matches.

During the period from August 8 to the targets were manned by a brigade of the Ohio National Guard and shooting was in progress from eight till 11:30 a. m., and from one to five o'clock in the afternoon.

During the matches of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and the National Rifle association the range was officered and manned by the U. S. army and the national guard. Markers and scorers were furnished by the army, a regiment being detailed for duty at the range. Teams entering the national match either subsisted themselves or were subsisted at the mess hall.

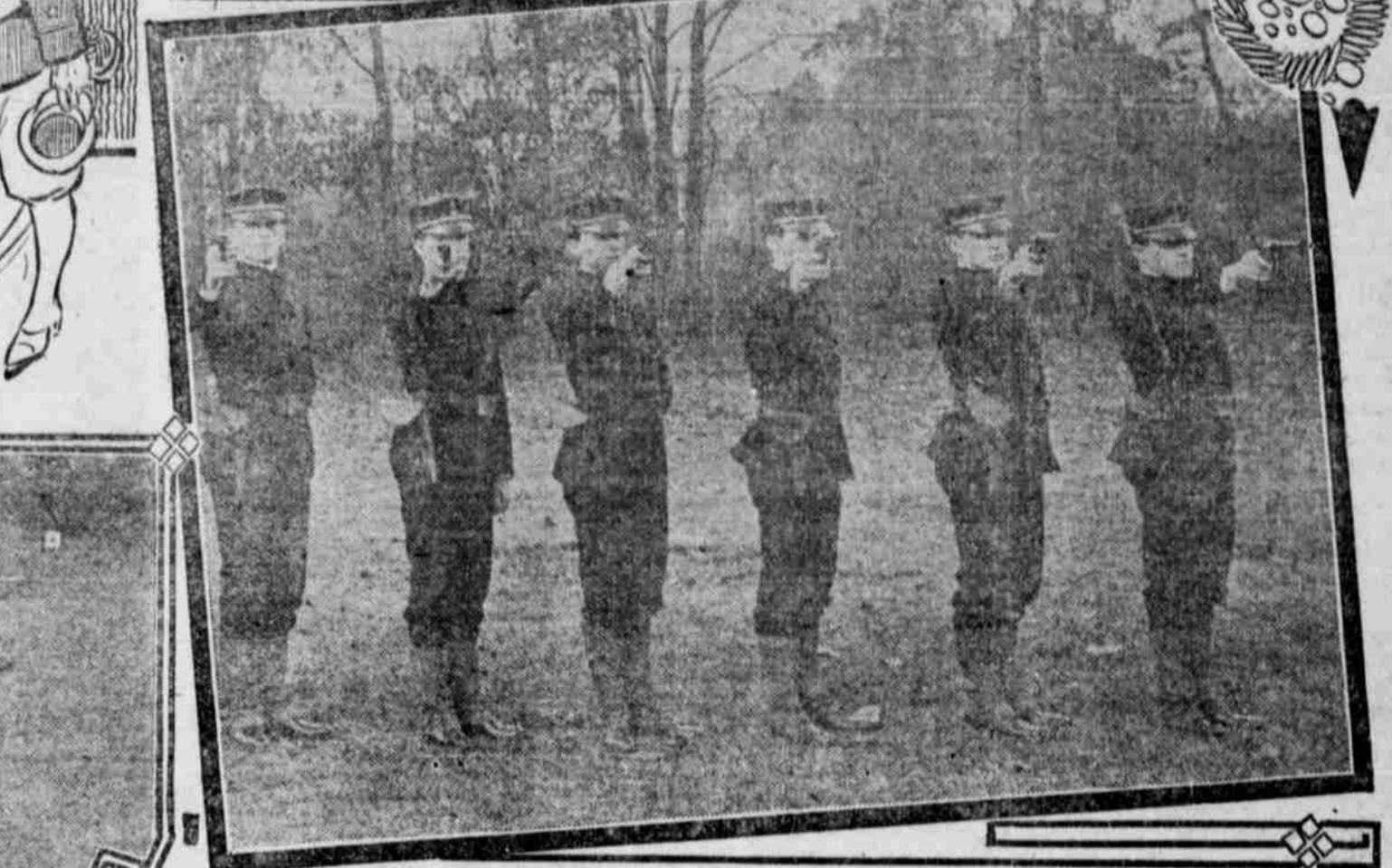
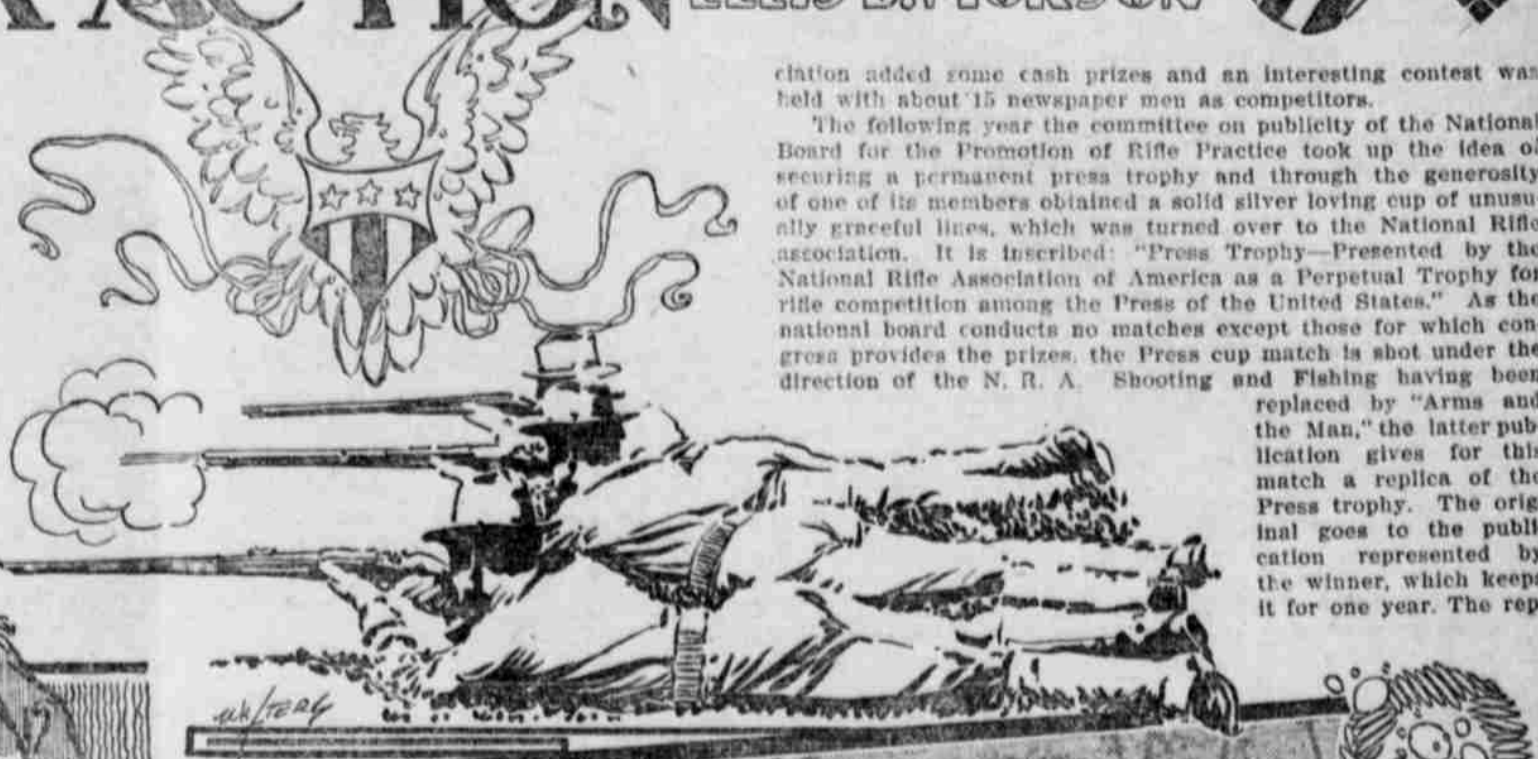
Congress appropriated \$12,000 for the "messing" of competitors during the national matches.

Each competitor was entitled to a cot and mattress and necessary camp furniture, such as stool, wash-basin, water-bucket, tin cup, broom, etc., and ample tentage was furnished, all through the courtesy of the state of Ohio. Competitors supplied their own blankets and bedding other than mattresses.

A careful estimate of the number of men at Camp Perry for the matches included 109 regular army officers, 1,000 enlisted men, U. S. A., team contestants and officers, 900; national guardsmen not attached to teams and civilian rifle club members, 300 to 500; brigade, O. N. G., 500.

The prize list at the matches at Camp Perry was very attractive to riflemen, as the money was largely in excess of any heretofore divided and the prize lists were much larger. In the national team match the prizes were as follows: Class A, \$450, \$350, \$300 and \$250; Class B, \$350, \$250, \$225 and \$200; Class C, \$300, \$200, \$175 and \$150. In addition there was a trophy for each class and every member of the twelve teams received a medal. In the national individual match there were 39 prizes, amounting to \$390, with the same number of medals. In the du Pont tyro match, shot under the auspices of the O. S. R. A., the prize money amounted to \$400, divided into 42 prizes. The Ohio matches carried from four to 12 or more prizes. As the matches of the National Rifle association were conducted on a percentage basis a great amount of money was divided and the number of the prizes in the big matches was large. In some of the great individual matches, like the Leech cup match, the total prize money approximated \$600 and more. All the entrance fees less the actual expense of operating the range were returned to the contestants in the N. R. A. matches. For the national matches Congress furnished the prize money.

With a few exceptions the press championship trophy for rifle shooting, which is contested for each year at the national rifle matches, is the only big trophy of its kind for which newspaper men strive as representatives of their publications and not personally. There are many working newspaper men who are members or ex-members of the national guard and not a few have seen service in the army or navy and in the Spanish war. Among them are some excellent shots, and while the restrictions surrounding the Press cup are such as to prevent members of state teams from competing and thus the number of contestants is curtailed, the contest is always keen and it takes a good score to carry off



REVOLVER PRACTICE



PRESENTING THE FIRST "PRESS TROPHY"



AT 200 YARDS

chition added some cash prizes and an interesting contest was held with about 15 newspaper men as competitors.

The following year the committee on publicity of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice took up the idea of securing a permanent press trophy and through the generosity of one of its members obtained a solid silver loving cup of unusually graceful lines, which was turned over to the National Rifle association. It is inscribed: "Press Trophy—Presented by the National Rifle Association of America as a Perpetual Trophy for rifle competition among the Press of the United States." As the national board conducts no matches except those for which congress provides the prizes, the Press cup match is shot under the direction of the N. R. A. Shooting and Fishing having been replaced by "Arms and the Man," the latter publication gives for this match a replica of the Press trophy. The original goes to the publication represented by the winner, which keeps it for one year. The rep-

the cup." This annual contest grew out of a merry jest at Sea Girt some years ago. Each year there gathers at Sea Girt a happy party of newspaper men, who have been attending the New Jersey matches for a number of years. They have a Correspondents' club, which holds annual meetings and of which Leslie R. Fort, son of Governor Fort of New Jersey and publisher of a Lakewood Journal, is president. The meetings are now held in the governor's mansion at Sea Girt range. Some years ago as a joke the correspondents decided to have a "press match." As they were considerably

out of practice, they shot on a 1,000 yard target at 600 yards. Even at that a majority of the bullets were never located. John Taylor Humphrey, then editor of Shooting and Fishing, won the contest and when the prizes were presented at the club house that year he was handed a battered tin cup by Gen. Bird W. Spencer, who gravely complimented him on his marksmanship. Mr. Humphrey made a suitable response and predicted that out of the match better things would come. He also "filled the cup" according to time honored custom. The following year Mr. Humphrey presented a handsome silver loving cup for the first prize and the New Jersey Rifle asso-

lica becomes the property of the winner. As the trophy is properly inscribed with the name of the winner, the publication represented and the score, it will in time be a very interesting as well as handsome affair. In addition the National Rifle association gives a life membership to the second man, and there are a number of cash prizes. While the N. R. A. matches follow the national matches and have been shot at Camp Perry for two years past and will be this year, Sea Girt still keeps up the "Press match," for which Arms and the Man provides a cup and the N. J. R. A. the cash prizes. The Illinois State Rifle association and several others have press rifle matches.

ARE BLONDES INFERIOR?

Blonde women in Chicago, judges of the courts and superintendents of two insane asylums disputed the statement of Maj. Charles E. Woodruff, surgeon in the United States army, that blondes are morally and physically the inferiors of brunettes. They also attacked his assertion that blondes make up a greater portion of the population of jails and similar institutions.

Dr. Woodruff reached his conclusions after he had completed an inspection of the prisons and asylums in New York state and city. He declared these institutions in New York are full of blonde persons who, owing to their nervous temperament, are unable to struggle for existence in a climate to which they are unfitted and have fallen into poverty, disease and crime.

Dr. Woodruff contends that the excess of sunshine in America breaks down the nervous system of blondes, morally as well as physically, and makes them peculiarly liable to the ravages of consumption and other deadly ailments.

"Such may be the case in New York, but it is not so in Chicago," one angry society woman, who is a pronounced blonde, declared. "I am sure we are just as good and some of us better than the brunettes. Our divorce courts will show that."

"I will have to deny Dr. Woodruff's theory," declared Judge Theodore Brentano. "In the first place, you see, Mrs. Brentano is a blonde. Judging from the standard in my home I do not think much of Dr. Woodruff's ideas. In my experience on the bench, although I have not paid any particular attention to the complexion of the prisoners before me, I believe there have been as many dark persons sent to jail as blondes, if not more. As to divorcees, I am sure I cannot say whether most of those who figured in them were blondes or brunettes. I think they have been about equally divided."

Dunning and the state hospital for insane at Elgin, failed to uphold the theory of Dr. Woodruff.

"Of course I cannot state positively off-hand whether there are more blondes than brunettes confined in this institution," said Supt. Wilhite of Dunning. "I do not think, however, that there is any difference in the numbers. I will say, though, that I have found the light-complexioned inmates inclined to be of more nervous temperament than the dark patients."

"It may be true of the jails and insane institutions in New York," commented Dr. Podesta, superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Elgin, Ill. "I have not found such to be the case at this institution. There are as many patients here of dark complexion as there are blondes."

Of 253 convicts in Clinton prison, whom he observed, Dr. Woodruff states that 19 had very light hair, 61 had light brown hair, 61 dark brown hair and 112 had darker shades. The doctor maintained that this is far above the true average of blondes. Of nearly 5,000 men admitted to the Elmira reformatory Dr. Woodruff found 318 blondes, 90 with red hair, 103 with sandy, 1,203 with light brown hair, 1,449 with dark brown hair, 1,406 with black.

He concludes that unless the blonde American finds some better means of survival than he has at present he will be wiped out, as a type, in favor of the brunette.

Home in Sun for Harriman

A physician's prescription which costs \$30,000 to fill may seem a bit high, even in these days of luxury, but if you happen to possess more millions than you have fingers and toes and then a good many more you may not mind the expense any more than E. H. Harriman does.

Several months ago the financier's physician decided his patient was not getting enough sunlight and so he prescribed a solarium, or sun room, on the top of the new Harriman home, at Fifth avenue and Sixty-ninth street, New York. The financier looked at the prescription and turned it over to his architect, Grosvenor Atterbury, 20 West Forty-third street. Mr. Atterbury, in turn, called in Julius Peabody, one of the cleverest of his staff, and together they drew the plans.

The solarium will occupy the entire top of the house and will comprise a sunroom, two bedrooms, two bathrooms and a sitting room. Each will be so arranged that it can practi-

cally be made an open-air room, or so shielded that rain will be excluded and air permitted to enter in event of bad weather. Then, by an arrangement of shades and blinds the sun's rays may be governed so that the temperature will be kept even.

The sunroom proper will extend across the Fifth avenue side of the building and will be 48x25 feet inside measure. Looking up from Central park, the effect will be that of a greenhouse, as the entire side will be inclosed with windows. Along the Sixty-ninth street side will be a dozen windows opening into the sunroom, sitting room and bedrooms.

In the center of the sunroom will be a skylight 12x12 feet. This will be constructed of glass heavy enough to withstand the most severe storms and so arranged that it may be opened or closed. The idea is to keep it open in pleasant weather that air may be admitted.

As the walls from the cornice to the main flat roof project inward at an angle of 45 degrees, the distance from the floor to the ceiling will not be as great at the sides of the rooms as in the center. At the sides the walls will measure 10 feet six inches.

One of the novelties will be an interior porch. This will be built on the Sixty-ninth street side of the sunroom and will be 14x8 feet. It will be such a porch as one might find at the entrance to a summer house and will permit a view of Sixty-ninth street and Central park and a bit of Fifth avenue. As the sun apartments are 65 feet above the pavement the view will be magnificent. Moreover, the air at this distance from the pavement is free from dust and exceptionally fresh.

It is the idea to make a sort of conservatory out of the porch. Plants may be grown here and it is likely many rare blooms will be cultivated. Enough sun will be admitted to develop orchids and ripen grapes. As a heating apparatus will be installed the chill blasts of winter cannot injure the plants. Nor can the hot suns of summer burn them, for the shades and blinds may be drawn and the cooling plant set to work.

When the improvements are completed Harriman can practically live out of doors among the most beautiful of flowers if he chooses. He can have all the sun there is without leaving his home and he can take the fresh-air sleeping cure if he sees fit. With the skylight and windows open he will be out of doors to all intents and purposes and far enough from the street to sleep undisturbed by city noises. Even the air from the park will suggest the country.