

THE NEBRASKA ADVERTISER

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NOVEMBER—1900.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

One Divorce to Three Marriages.
According to statistics furnished by a missionary, there were in Japan, during a recent year, 358,389 marriages and 116,775 divorces—about one divorce to every three marriages.

Population of Indian Territory.
The official census of the Indian territory places the population at 447,993, including 56,033 Indians. The population of the Indian territory is 43,821 more than that of Oklahoma.

Boers Form Christian Endeavor Society.
The 200 Boer prisoners at Camp Deadwood, St. Helena, have a thriving Christian Endeavor society. It was started at Camp Simonstown, South Africa. Sometimes over 1,000 attend.

Swimming Age of Chickens.
Prof. Lloyd Morgan, in a recent address, stated he had found that young chickens, taken straight from the incubator, could swim very well, the power of swimming being perfectly instinctive.

Would End Her Days in Spain.
Queen Isabella, 70 years old and sadly broken in health and spirit, desires to end her days in Spain, from which she has been banished for 23 years, and there is good prospects that her wish will be gratified.

John Sherman Was the Last.
John Sherman was the last of the great band of Ohio publicists who came into prominence with the rise of the republican party. It embraced Sherman, Chase, Stanton, Todd,ingham, Giddings, Wade and Schenck.

A Chimney 410 Feet High.
Belgium possesses the highest chimney in the world, the Silver Works company, at Antwerp, having completed the construction of a shaft 410 feet high. The interior diameter at the base is about 25 feet and at the top 11 feet.

They All Make Violins.
There is really but one place in the world where violins are made extensively. That place is Markneukirchen, with its surrounding villages. There are altogether about 15,000 people living there who do nothing else but make violins.

Negroes Want to Build It.
The suggestion of a monument to Cassius M. Clay has met with much favor among the colored people of Washington. It is proposed that all the contributions come from their race so that the monument shall be a memorial of the colored people of the country to the Kentuckian.

Keeps Track of Uncle Sam's Coal.
Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipments and supplies in the navy department, is known as a man of system and has hanging in his private office a bulletin showing the exact amount of coal available for purchase by the navy at the different ports throughout the world.

Cost of a Bogus Title to Date.
Anna Gould's title as the Countess Castellane has cost, up to date, 26,000,000 francs, which would be an enormous price if there were any such thing left in France as nobility, which there is not, any more than there is in the United States of America.

Consuelo's Money Pays the Bills.
Irishmen in this country will be interested in the elevation of the young duke of Marlborough to the post of lord lieutenant of Ireland. His wife, whose money runs the house of Marlborough, and who will preside at the "castle" in Dublin, is a Vanderbilt, of New York. American girls will now preside in a social way over two of Britain's "problems," Ireland and India.

"Mary" and the "Little Lamb"
The "Mary" who had "a little lamb" was a little Massachusetts girl who had adopted one of a pair of twin lambs. The lamb strayed away and on her way to school Mary found it and actually did take it to school with her and to the class. A young man named Rowston, the son of a Boston riding master, was at school that day and wrote the lines which have become immortal. The lamb lived to be a very old sheep and was finally killed by an angry cow.

TERMS FOR CHINA.

The Foreign Envoys Agree Upon What Must Be Done.

Eleven Prominent Officials of the Imperial Government Must Be Executed—Forts at Taku and Others on Chi Li Coast Must Be Razed.

London, Nov. 13.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Peking Sunday, says: "Pressed by the common desire for a speedy termination of present conditions, the foreign envoys have finally agreed to the following terms, to be presented in a conjoint note which, subject to the approval of the governments, will be pressed upon China as the basis of a preliminary treaty:

"China shall erect a monument to Baron Von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall inflict the death penalty upon 11 princes and officials already named and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred. In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished. (This is a modification of Mr. Conger's proposal.)

"Indemnity shall be paid to the states, corporations and individuals. The tsung-ly-men shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the emperor, as in civilized countries.

"The forts at Taku and other forts on the coast of Chi Li shall be razed and the importation of arms and war material prohibited. Permanent legation guards shall be maintained and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea.

"Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire, suppressing boxers.

"The indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but no compensation for native Christians. The words missionary and Christians do not occur in the note."

Fierce Battle with the Rebels.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 13.—News was received by the steamship Victoria concerning the rebellion in south China. The Triads have rebelled in Kwang Si and Marshal Su, commander-in-chief of the imperial forces, is asking for more men to suppress them. A battle was fought at Tsan Chou, on the Tsung Chi Li border, between a body of imperial troops and boxers, Gen. Yuan's troops numbered 8,000 and the boxers 12,000. The battle lasted all day and resulted in the defeat of the boxers with great loss. Their leader, Chen, refused to retreat, and when the fight was lost fought with 300 desperadoes in a ravine until all were killed. His head was taken and hung on the walls of the city. Six thousand rebels were killed.

MISSOURI HOTEL FIRE.

The Gifford House at Poplar Bluff Destroyed, Several Guests Lost Their Lives and Many Others Injured.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Nov. 13.—A fire accompanied with a terrible fatality occurred here Monday morning, resulting in the total destruction of the Gifford house, a large three-story frame building. The list of dead is as follows: Heck Clark, Rebecca Owens, Shelby De Hart and Curley Berry, all of Poplar Bluff. Fatally injured: Etta Hargrove, Poplar Bluff; Winslow Stowe, Tennessee. A dozen people were more or less injured, but will recover. The fire originated about 12:30 o'clock Monday morning in the rear of the hotel and in a few minutes the mammoth building, which was entirely of wood, was a mass of flames. There were in the neighborhood of 45 guests in the building and the porter, the only person awake in the hotel, was unable to give the alarm, the smoke and flames driving him back. The guests on the second and third floors were caught like rats in a trap, the fire prevented their escape by the stairs and they leaped from the second and third-story windows. Many of the guests had hair-breadth escapes and ran from the doomed building clad only in their night clothes, losing everything they possessed in the world. Quite a number of guests were not registered and their names are unknown. Every room in the house, 45 in number, was occupied. The Gifford house was one of the oldest hotels in southeast Missouri.

The Price of Salt Raised.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—The Chronicle says: "The National Salt company Sunday put up the price of common table salt of a fair quality to \$2.50 per 100 pounds. The price before was \$1.10 per 100 for the same grade. The National Salt company controls directly 95 per cent. of the salt output of the country and is able to dominate the remaining five per cent. of the production. The principal mills of the National company, which is commonly known as the salt trust, are in Michigan.

NEW PORTO RICO ORDER.

War Department Decreases the Armed Force in the Island Upon Recommendation of Gov. Allen and Gen. Davis.

Washington, Nov. 13.—By direction of the president the Department of Porto Rico will be discontinued on December 15, 1900, and the island of Porto Rico and the islands and keys thereto will be attached to the Department of the East and designated the District of Porto Rico. One battalion of the Eleventh infantry and the squadron of the Fifth cavalry, now serving in Porto Rico, will be relieved from duty therein and sent to New York city. Brig. Gen. Davis, now in command of the Department of Porto Rico, will repair to Manila, Philippine islands, and report to the commanding general for assignment to duty as inspector general of that division.

This order was issued after a full cable consultation with Gov. Allen, of Porto Rico, and after Gen. Davis had made his recommendations. It was the opinion of Gov. Allen that the reduction of the force in Porto Rico would be eminently satisfactory to the people of the island and that the force to be retained would be ample for all present purposes. This order leaves in Porto Rico the Eleventh infantry and batteries F and G, of the Fifth artillery. These troops will be under the command of Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, who is now in command of the native regiment.

A WARSHIP TO MOROCCO.

United States Consul Will Have Ample "Mora" Support in Demanding a Just Claim for Damages.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The government of Morocco has declined to meet the demands of the United States for the payment of indemnity on account of the killing by a mob of Marcus Essagin, a naturalized American citizen. The latest request was made by United States Consul Gumbere and the latest declination of the government of Morocco was accompanied by an intimation of its freedom from liability under the terms of the convention between Morocco and Spain. The state department has come to the conclusion that the consul's representation will be more effective if he is supported morally by the presence in Moroccan water by a United States warship and it is probable he will make visit to Fez to again present the case as a passenger on a vessel to be selected by the navy department for that purpose.

WILL NOT CONTEST.

Kentucky Republicans, While Retreating Charges of Fraud, Practically Abandon Efforts to Secure the Governorship.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.—After a meeting of the republican campaign committee Monday Chairman Leslie Combs gave out a statement in which, after reiterating his charges of wholesale fraud on the part of the democrats, he said: "In an open, face-to-face conflict, with a full expression of the entire vote of the state, our plurality in Kentucky is established. There will be no contest over the gubernatorial vote. There is no tribunal to which we can appeal with any hope of an impartial hearing. It is not within the province of this committee to decide for the party or congressional candidates what is advisable with regards to contests for the electoral vote or congressional seats."

THINKS IT ENDS FUSION.

Chairman Mack Love, of the Kansas Democratic Committee, Talks of the Re-election in the State.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 13.—J. Mack Love, chairman of the democratic state committee, in an interview here, said: "It was the silent vote that bent us. It was the vote that switched about regardless of party, and was cast this year by fairly prosperous men and feeling that it is best to let well enough alone. Of course, no one can say what the future will bring, but I should say that Kansas democracy will do no more fusing with populists. The prospects are that in the future the democrats will paddle their own canoe."

His Conviction Invalid.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 13.—The supreme court Monday made an important ruling on the competency of a divorced woman to appear in court and testify against the man from whom she was divorced. The case decided was state of Missouri vs. Adolph Kodat, who was convicted by the St. Louis circuit court of assault with intent to kill. The court holds that a divorced woman is not competent to testify against her former husband and consequently reversed and remanded this case, because Kodat was convicted on the testimony of his divorced wife.

Banker Millikin, an Illinois Philanthropist.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 13.—James Millikin, the Decatur banker and philanthropist, has added \$400,000 to his gift to the proposed industrial school to be established in Decatur. He had previously given \$216,000. Citizens gave \$100,000 and the Cumberland Presbyterian churches are expected to give \$100,000.

MARCUS DALY DEAD.

Wealthy Copper-Mine Owner and Democratic Politician No More.

In Montana He Fought Desperately with William A. Clark for Political Supremacy—Daly's Passion for Fast Horses—Senatorial Scandal.

New York, Nov. 13.—Marcus Daly, the great copper king, died Monday at the Hotel Netherlands. Mr. Daly's death has been expected for weeks. Marcus Daly was born in Ireland in 1842. He came to the United States early in life and since 1876 had been a citizen of Montana. He became general manager of the Albee silver mine and later came into control of the Anaconda copper mine. At the time of his death he was president of the Amalgamated Copper company. In politics he was a democrat. The differences between Mr. Daly and W. A. Clark have attracted much attention. The trouble started years ago over some water rights near Butte which Daly wanted and which Clark had bought, forcing the other to pay a very high figure. Daly's opportunity for revenge came in 1888, when Clark was the democratic nominee for delegate to congress. With his immense influence at Anaconda Daly was able to throw a heavy vote to Carter, Clark's republican rival, which had previously been cast for the democratic party. Carter was elected.

The next fight between Daly and Clark was on the location of the state capital. Helena, Missoula, Bozeman and Anaconda were in the fight. Daly advocated the last named place. Clark at first favored Butte, but finally changed to Helena and that city was chosen. The senatorship again became the bone of contention between the two millionaires last January and Clark was elected. Daly had the validity of the election contested on the ground of bribery when Clark presented his credentials to the United States. The use of money in the election was freely acknowledged on both sides, though it was claimed that the expenditures were for legitimate purposes only. The contest resulted in the senate voting that there had been no election by the Montana legislature. This year Clark made a fight for the election of members of the legislature in his interest and won. His return to the United States senate next January is assured.

Daly had a passion for horses of blood and speed. He owned the \$100,000 colt Hamburg, Tammany, Montana, Senator Gray, Gwendoline, Ogden and other famous winners. He tried to buy the winner of the Derby and Ascot races of 1897, Galtee More, but his offer of \$125,000 was not accepted.

UNCLE SAM'S STRONG BOX.

Report of Treasurer Roberts Shows Gross Receipts of \$1,387,299,262 for the Year—Disbursements, \$1,195,943,472.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The annual report of the treasurer of the United States, Ellis H. Roberts, on the operations and conditions of the treasury, was submitted to Secretary Gage Monday. Mr. Roberts says the growth and prosperity of the country and the general activity of business are reflected in the transactions of his office. The net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were \$567,240,852, the largest in the history of the country, exceeding those of 1866, the next highest, by \$47,291,288. The increase of \$51,280,232 over the preceding year was contributed from all general sources, but chiefly from customs and internal revenue. On the side of the expenditures there was a net decrease of \$117,358,338 in comparison with 1899, so that the deficiency of \$89,111,560 for that year was converted into a surplus of \$79,527,060 in 1900. The gross receipts under warrant, including those on account of the public debt, were \$1,387,299,262, and the disbursements \$1,195,943,472, a large increase on both sides over the previous year. With the exception of July, 1899, when there was a deficiency of \$8,506,832, a surplus was realized for every month of the year, the one for June being the largest at \$17,895,159.

The aggregate amount of money of all kinds in circulation on October 1, 1900, is estimated at \$2,113,294,983, an increase of \$180,810,744 in 15 months, of which \$94,440,930 was due to the enlarged use of gold and gold certificates. The increase per capita was from \$25.38 to \$27.01. The per capita of gold at the latter date was \$10.60, which is greater than that of all the currency in 1862, while the total of gold is greater than all the circulation at any time previous to July, 1897.

On October 1, 39.24 per cent. of the total circulation was in gold and gold certificates, 26.45 in silver dollars, silver certificates and treasury notes, 15.30 per cent. in United States notes, and 15.11 per cent. in national bank notes. It is a significant comparison that on June 30, 1890, the percentage of United States notes was 22.58. Two years earlier it was as high as 32.07. While the volume of United States notes, treasury notes and silver certificates is limited by statutory provisions, the stock of gold is constantly growing. The metallic stock of money is estimated for October 1, 1900, at \$1,059,288,820 in gold, \$566,355,367 in silver dollars and bullion, and \$86,000,748 in fractional silver coin, an aggregate of \$1,711,644,935.

Equestrian Statue of Logan.

Washington, Nov. 13.—In the west, where Gen. John A. Logan was known, the announcement that the equestrian statue of the general is on its way from Rome, and will be placed in position in a prominent place in Washington, will be received with interest.



Beware of Them

There are two afflictions which perhaps give the most pain and trouble, viz:

Sciatica

and

Lumbago

Both disable and cripple, but

St. Jacobs Oil

is their best cure.

PROMISED TO OBEY HER.

How a Sharp Minister Got the Better of a Smart Bridegroom.

The groom entered alone and said confidentially:

"Do you use the word 'obey' in your marriage service, Mr. —?"

"No," said the minister, relates the Woman's Journal, "I do not usually."

"Well," said the expectant benedict, "I have come to ask you to marry me now, and I want it used."

"Certainly," replied the other, "it shall be done," and presently the couple stood solemnly before him.

"James T.," said the clergyman, "do you take this woman to be your wedded wife?"

"I do."

"Do you solemnly promise to love, honor and obey her so long as you both shall live?"

Horror and rebellion struggled with the sanctities of the occasion on the bridegroom's face, but he chokingly responded "I do," and the meek bride decorously promised in her turn.

After the ceremony was over the bridegroom said excitedly aside to the grave minister:

"You misunderstood me, sir, you misunderstood me! I referred to the woman's promising to obey."

"Ah, did you, indeed?" serenely answered his reverence. "But I think what is good for one side is good for the other, don't you? And, my friend, it is my advice to you to say nothing more about it, for as an old married man I can tell you'll have to obey anyhow."

Friendly Criticism.

Artist—I painted that picture to keep the wolf from the door.

Friend—Well, hang it on the outside doorknob, and the wolf won't trouble you.—Chicago Daily News.

Doing His Best.

Mrs. Fidelity—Yes; I'm going to the club.

Her Husband—As you please, Maud; but I'm sure I'm doing all I can to make home attractive.—Puck.

WOMEN MUST SLEEP.

Avoid Nervous Prostration.

If you are dangerously sick what is the first duty of your physician? He quiets the nervous system, he deadens the pain, and you sleep well.

Friends ask, "what is the cause?" and the answer comes in pitying tones, nervous prostration. It came upon you so quietly in the beginning, that you were not alarmed, and when sleep deserted you night after night until your eyes fairly burned in the darkness, then you tossed in nervous agony praying for sleep.



MRS. A. HARTLEY.

You ought to have known that when you ceased to be regular in your courses, and you grew irritable without cause, that there was serious trouble somewhere.

You ought to know that indigestion, exhaustion, womb displacements, fainting, dizziness, headache, and backache send the nerves wild with affliction, and you cannot sleep.

Mrs. Hartley, of 221 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., whose portrait we publish, suffered all these agonies, and was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; her case should be a warning to others, and her cure carry conviction to the minds of every suffering woman of the un-failing efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

