

News from Over the State

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

Powers of County Boards.

An important decision defining the powers of county boards is rendered by the supreme court in the case of J. B. Bacon against Dawes county, a controversy arising over refusal to pay certain warrants held by Bacon. The court says: "Levies made for other funds cannot be transferred by the county board to the general fund before the tax so levied has been collected. Warrants drawn upon the general fund of the county in excess of 85 per cent. of the levy for that fund and where there is no money in the treasury belonging to that fund are void. No right of action accrues upon county warrants until there is money for their payment in the fund upon which they are drawn or the proper authorities have had opportunity to provide funds to pay them and have neglected to do so."

Gov. Savage's Proclamation.

Gov. Savage has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation naming Thursday, November 27. After recounting the many blessings that have visited Nebraska citizens he says: "Humanity becomes the legate of these material blessings not without corresponding obligations. In our hours of prosperity we should remember our duty to society. We should remember the church, the school and the home. In these places we should labor to strengthen the fiber and architecture of true manhood and womanhood, thereby bearing attestation of our appreciation and gratitude, and elevating the mental and moral standard of our fellow being. Providence causes rain to fall on fertile lands; not on desert wastes. We are thereby admonished to employ our facilities and our material blessings to righteous ends."

Wanted to Own the Farm.

The three young Borchers boys, who murdered their father near Columbus and burned his body in the haystack, committed the crime in the hope of coming into possession of the farm, and that they believed themselves proprietors of the place is evidenced by the fact that two days after the tragedy and before the discovery of the cremated remains the boys drove to Humphrey and ordered a windmill to be put up on the farm, remarking that as their father had disappeared, they thought they would fix the place up. It has come to light that the two older boys, commonly known as stepsons of the deceased, were in reality the illegitimate offspring of the deceased mother by a German before her removal from the old country.

The Vote of Douglas County.

Douglas county, in which Omaha and South Omaha are located, defeated Mickey (rep.) for governor 2,447 votes and Mercer (rep.) for congress 1,747 votes. Notwithstanding the personal fight of an Omaha newspaper on Mercer he ran ahead of Mickey in Omaha, although this newspaper supported Mickey. All the republican state officers except governor won in Douglas county, and three republican senators and nine republican representatives were elected by majorities averaging nearly 1,000.

Wants a Pardon Board.

Gov. Savage says that he often finds it necessary to work far into the night in going over the records of criminal cases in order that he may act intelligently and justly upon an application for pardon, and declares that he will recommend the appointment of a board of pardons, to comprise three men, who may give as much time to the work as may be necessary.

Fined for "Joking" With Revolver.

Earl Smith, of York, was fined \$5 and costs. He was arrested and charged with assault by John P. David, who claimed that Smith drew a revolver on him and intended to do him bodily injury. Smith claimed that the revolver was not loaded and that the revolver play was more in the nature of a joke.

Six-Foot Fall Caused Death.

While Ovid Lemise and a Mr. Dyer were stacking straw for a neighbor near Fullerton they commenced scuffling in play. Both fell to the ground, a distance of only five or six feet. Dyer was not hurt in the least, while Lemise sustained injuries to his spinal column which resulted in his death.

Range Swept by Fire.

A big prairie fire swept over the section southeast of Hemingford. It was set by sparks from a locomotive and burned over 7,000 acres of fine range and grass land, in addition to destroying hay which was depended on for winter feed for stock.

Child Swallows Poison.

The three-year-old child of Mr. Thomas, a short distance southwest of Plattsmouth, ate a piece of cheese which contained poison for mice and was taken violently ill. A physician was immediately called and the life of the child saved.

MANUFACTURE AND USE OF BRIQUETTES IN GERMANY

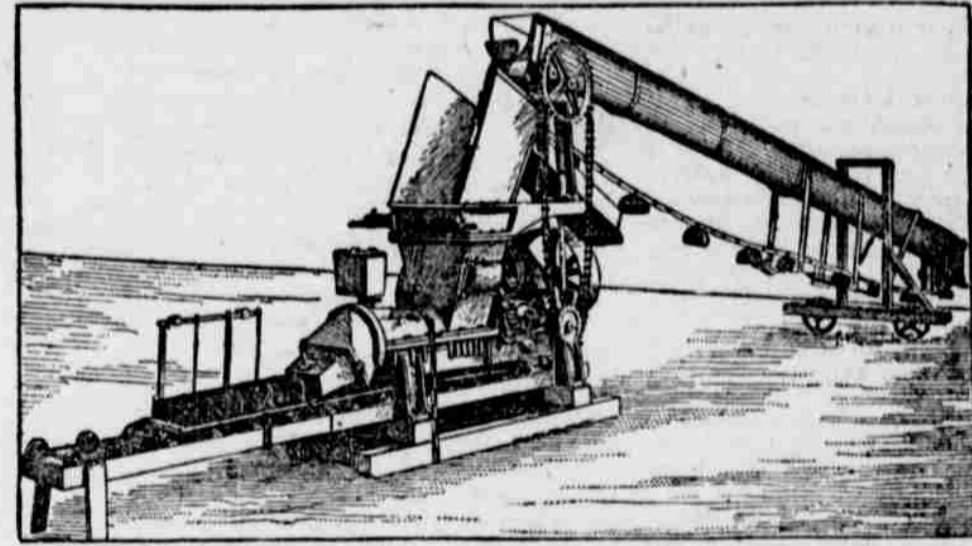
THE SUCCESS OF THE INDUSTRY POINTS A LESSON FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS OF FUEL ECONOMY.

THE anthracite coal strike, although settled temporarily, is certain to give rise to the creation of an important new industry—the making of heat from agencies little employed in the United States heretofore. Canada is already experimenting with the manufacture of peat briquettes; in California briquettes are made of coal dust and refuse, and in Pennsylvania investors and inventors are engaged in devising means for the production of condensed fuel which may be had at all times, whether coal mines are operated or not.

Users of fuel—and that means everybody—will be very deeply interested in a late report sent to the state department by Frank H. Mason, consul general in Berlin, which deals with the use of briquettes, made from brown coal, carbonized peat, coal dust and so forth, used as domestic and steam fuel in Berlin and other German cities, and the wholesome effect of such fuel, together with coke and fuel gas, in preserving towns and cities from the smoke nuisance and at the same time affording a fuel cheaper than the hard coal.

Mr. Mason says there are in operation in Germany 89 manufactories of fuel briquettes and he goes on to say: "If Americans are really interested in

cent oxygen and 9.09 per cent. ash and had a thermal value of 8,806 calories. The Stauber system as thus applied includes a process for rapidly drying the moist peat by means of heated and compressed air within a closed chamber or channel, communicating with conduit pipes in such manner that heated air can be forced through the drying channel and cold air through the outlet pipe, the effect being that the cold air quickly absorbs the hot, saturated air out of the drying chamber and condenses it in the conduit pipes, thus greatly stimulating the process of evaporation by which the peat is dried. Peat in its raw state contains from 70 to 85 per cent. of water and in the humid climate of northern Europe is usually a very difficult material to dry. It is claimed for the Stauber method that it reduces the moisture to 18 or 20 per cent. quickly, effectively and, what is important, without changing the chemical composition of the peat or in any way adding to it. The drying machine is in the boiler form (cylindrical) and of a size to conveniently produce five tons of dried peat per day. In a large plant this unit would be simply repeated, as a number of machines can be worked with air currents generated by the same engine. The peat coal can be used for locomotive or other fuel raw, or it can be coked, and



MACHINE FOR MAKING BRIQUETTES FROM PEAT.

the subject there is no need that they should risk any large sums of money in uncertain experiments. They have only to study the machinery and methods employed in European countries, compare their crude materials with those found and used here, and they can thus start at the point of technical knowledge which Europeans have reached after many years of experience. When, some ten years ago, the attention of American ironmakers was called to the German system of making blast furnace coke in retort ovens, which saves the valuable volatile elements of the coal, it was thought worth while by certain of them to bring over two carloads of Connellsville coal to be coked as a test by the German process. The complete success of that experiment decided the introduction of the standard German type of coking oven into the United States.

"Something similar, it would seem, might profitably be done with the materials which Americans have not yet succeeded in converting into satisfactory briquettes. There are experienced engineers and a dozen manufacturers of briquette-making machinery who would gladly cooperate in these tests and would furnish machinery adapted to working the material thus technically defined. Upon a basis of such tests, plans and estimates could be obtained for the erection of plants in the United States with specified daily capacity. Among the builders of briquette-making machinery in Germany the following may be cited as of standard reputation, the first two named being more specially concerned with apparatus for making briquettes from coal dust and slack, while the latter build machinery for briquette-making from brown coal and peat: The Dusseldorf Eisenwerke, A. G., 55 Bruchstrasse, Dusseldorf; Schichtemann & Kraemer, Dortmund; Tigler, Maschinenbau Gesellschaft, Meiderich-on-Rhine; Rohrig & Koenig, Magdeburg-Ludenburg; Maschinenfabrik Buckau, 82 Schonebeckerstrasse, Magdeburg; Zeitzer Maschinenbau Gesellschaft, Zeitz, Saxony, and E. Fietsch & Co., Thurmstrasse, Halle A. S.

"Robert Grimshaw, an American engineer of large experience on the subject, whose address is at 9 Warmbuckerstrasse, Hanover, may be consulted personally or by correspondence by those who may desire technical information as to machinery or methods, the cost of plants, etc.

"The Stauber process for drying most substances was first brought into prominent notice in connection with peat coal manufacture in 1901, when the imperial testing station at Charlottenburg announced as the result of experiments made with peat briquettes made by the Stauber system that they contained 45.14 per cent. of fixed carbon, 4.54 per cent. hydrogen, 29.34 per

cent coke wholly free from sulphur and as valuable as charcoal for certain industrial purposes.

"Estimates furnished by the company give the cost of a plant capable of turning out 50 tons of peat briquettes per day as follows:

Buildings	\$14,250
Machinery	17,500
Steam engine and fixtures	2,570
Means of transporting material and product	2,570
Total	\$36,910

"A second process is that invented by F. Schulte of Bachstrasse, Hamburg, the salient feature of which is that the turf or peat used is cleaned of roots, stones, etc., then liquefied by water and pumped through a pipe several miles to the works, where, as claimed by the inventor, it is leached and converted by heat and pressure into briquettes at a net cost of \$2 a ton, or into artificial coal having a thermal value of 6,250 calories at a cost of \$2.50 per ton. It is understood that a large plant is in process of erection on the northern coast of Germany for the utilization of this method, but as to the actual condition of the enterprise or the practical value of the process on an industrial scale, no exact information is at hand.

"The Schoening-Fritz process for making artificial coal and briquettes by carbonizing dried peat is an elaboration by a German engineer of the system invented by Schoening and used with more or less success at Stamsund, in Norway. The German patent is owned by a corporation known as the Deutsche Torfkohlen Gesellschaft, which has its office in Berlin and a small plant at the suburban town of Halensee, where two machines of small capacity—one worked by hand, the other by power—have been set up for experimental purposes.

"Of the processes actually employed, the value of which has been fully established by experience, one of the most interesting is that invented by C. Schlickeysen, of Rixdorf-Berlin, and practically operated there, at Munich and other places. The peculiar feature of this system is that by it black, dense briquettes of high calorific value are made from peat without the application of heat—simply through the action of kneading and drying.

"Turf briquettes ordinarily contain about 66 per cent. of inflammable elements, the remainder being made up of inorganic ash and water. They are thus inferior as fuel to briquettes made from brown coal, which average 70 per cent. or more of inflammable matter. Both represent in their present form the utmost that science has been able to do in utilizing inferior and otherwise almost worthless materials to supplement and eke out the insufficient coal supply of European countries."

Some Surprising Results.

At the recent election the republicans carried five of the six congressional districts. In the Second district Gilbert M. Hitchcock, fusionist, defeated Congressman Mercer 1,800 votes. In the First district Congressman Burkett was elected by a larger majority than two years ago. In the Third, McCarthy, republican, has be-

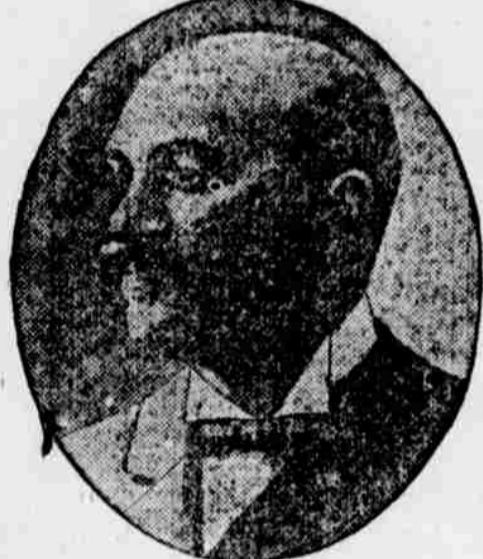


HON. DAVID H. MERCER.

tween 600 and 700 plurality over Robinson, fusion, who was up for reelection. The Fourth district shows the greatest reversal, Hinshaw defeating the sitting member, Stark, fusion, by over 3,000. The Fifth also sends Norris, republican, in place of Shallenberger, fusion, by a majority of over 500. On his third trial Kincaid, republican, is elected in the Sixth district by a plurality of over 4,000.

Thompson Will Go to Brazil.

D. E. Thompson, of Lincoln, has accepted the appointment of United States minister to Brazil. This place was offered him by the president



DAVID E. THOMPSON.

about a month ago. Mr. Thompson was caucus candidate for United States senator from Nebraska two years ago, but withdrew in favor of Senator Dietrich.

What the Grocers Demand.

The Retail Grocers' association of Nebraska is preparing to push legislation before the next legislature. Among the important matters which the retail merchants of the state desire is a law to make impossible the employment of children under the age of 14 years in shops and factories, a law which will result in the shortening of the hours of labor in all branches, a law which will make it possible for merchants to recover from delinquent debtors for goods which they have purchased and failed to pay for when the goods can be identified, a law which will make incumbent upon merchants to notify all creditors before they dispose of their stocks of goods in bulk, and a modification of the present garnishment laws of the state.

Deathbed Payment Invalid.

Mrs. G. M. Decker, of Omaha, held a life insurance policy for \$500 in the Royal Highlanders. June 3 she allowed her dues to become delinquent. On June 21 she became sick and physicians informed her father she could not recover. He went to the lodge secretary and paid the delinquencies. Three hours later Mrs. Decker died. The lodge secretary tried to return the dues to the beneficiary, but he refused to take them. The lodge resisted payment and the supreme court of Nebraska has upheld its contention.

As to Detective's Testimony.

Frank Fruide's conviction of the charge of selling Polk county people intoxicants without having a license therefor is reversed by the supreme court, because the court below instructed the jury that it should give the testimony of detectives the same weight as it did other interested witnesses. Fruide's conviction was brought about by two detectives from Lincoln, who found him with a government license in his possession. He and his wife denied the charge.

Nebraska Legislature.

SENATORS.

Charles I. Norris, Table Rock, rep.
J. L. Young, Tecumseh, rep.
Charles Marshall, Douglas, rep.
George L. Sheldon, Nehawka, rep.
George Meredith, Ashland, fus.
Matthew A. Hall, Omaha, rep.
Robert B. Howell, Omaha, rep.
Charles L. Saunders, Omaha, rep.
Joseph Hall, Tekamah, rep.
William P. Warner, Dakota City, rep.
J. H. Burwell, St. Edward, rep.
B. W. Reynolds, Fremont, rep.
J. M. Alden, Pierce, rep.
W. R. Way, Columbus, fus.
C. J. Coffey, Spencer, fus.
W. C. Brown, Springview, rep.
M. L. Pries, Arcadia, rep.
Aaron Wall, Camp City, rep.
W. H. Harrison, Grand Island, rep.
J. H. Umstead, Fullerton, rep.
Shelby Hastings, David City, rep.
Richard O'Neill, Lincoln, rep.
P. F. Bechtol, Bennett, rep.
L. M. Pemberton, Beatrice, rep.
C. B. Anderson, Crete, rep.
W. H. Jennings, Davenport, rep.
Robert J. Sloan, Geneva, rep.
J. M. Cox, Hampton, rep.
George L. Day, Superior, rep.
J. C. Hedge, Hastings, rep.
Frank Dean, Holdrege, rep.
D. H. Hasty, Arapahoe, rep.
W. D. Giffin, Gothenburg, rep.

REPRESENTATIVES.

W. H. Hogrefe, Stella, rep.
Cass Jones, Rulo, rep.
H. Belden, Dawson, rep.
W. H. Wilson, Table Rock, rep.
J. M. Cravens, Armour, rep.
J. W. Kerns, Auburn, rep.
G. S. Christy, Johnson, rep.
C. E. Reed, Vesta, rep.
E. Good, Peru, rep.
Job Cassell, Nebraska City, rep.
R. W. Jones, Dunbar, rep.
M. L. Fredericks, Cedar Creek, rep.
W. Dellis Dernier, Elmwood, rep.
George M. Spurlock, Plattsmouth, rep.
J. M. Martin, Papillon, fus.
D. W. Gilbert, Omaha, rep.
W. T. Nelson, Omaha, rep.
John Wallace, Omaha, rep.
W. E. Ten Eyck, Omaha, rep.
Thomas C. Shelley, Omaha, rep.
E. M. Morsman, Jr., Omaha, rep.
Peter Mangold, Bennington, rep.
J. H. Riggs, Waterloo, rep.
J. A. C. Kennedy, Omaha, fus.
Frank Jahnel, Kennard, rep.
William G. Sears, Tekamah, rep.
W. G. Harrison, Blair, rep.
Joseph Roberts, Fremont, rep.
George L. Loomis, Fremont, fus.
Chris Shinstock, West Point, fus.
C. J. Weyborg, Pender, rep.
F. M. Grege, Wayne, rep.
S. P. Mikese, Ponca, fus.
N. M. Nelson, Plainview, rep.
E. Anderson, Wausa, rep.
J. R. Herron, Ewing, rep.
Frank Jouvenat, Petersburg, rep.
T. F. Memminger, Madison, fus.
D. O. Becher, Columbus, fus.
E. E. Fellers, Fullerton, fus.
J. G. Dobry, Schuyler, fus.
W. J. Harman, Fremont, rep.
J. J. Vasek, Prague, fus.
C. C. Gelwick, Brainard, rep.
John Kaveny, Linwood, fus.
S. S. Atwood, Beaver Crossing, rep.
John McLain, Seward, rep.
John Mockett, Lincoln, rep.
J. H. McClay, Lincoln, rep.
H. C. N. Burgess, Lincoln, rep.
C. J. Warner, Waverly, rep.
J. G. Hollitt, Havelock, rep.
Curtis W. Ribble, Dewitt, rep.
Delber A. Stetson, Western, rep.
W. E. Robbin, Cortland, rep.
J. H. Ramsey, Pilley, rep.
S. S. Spier, Odell, rep.
Herschell Smith, Tobias, rep.
J. E. Mendenhall, Fairbury, rep.
Harvey Ford, Hubbell, rep.
D. B. Crosey, Fairbury, rep.
Peter Eganburger, Strang, fus.
I. N. Trask, Geneva, fus.
H. M. Dietrick, York, rep.
William Meredith, rep.
C. H. Hoy, Silver Creek, fus.
W. T. Thompson, Central City, rep.
A. V. Cunningham, Giltner, rep.
Charles Anderson, Phillips, rep.
George F. Fishback, Harvard, rep.
P. A. Caldwell, Edgar, rep.
John Musick, Edgar, rep.
Charles Hunter, Inavale, rep.
W. G. Sadler, Hastings, rep.
E. A. Swozey, Blue Hill, rep.
G. L. Rouse, Alda, rep.
H. G. Ferrar, Grand Island, rep.
Soren M. Fries, fus.
T. H. Doran, Burwell, rep.
W. N. Coats, Stuart, rep.
E. M. Waring, Middle Branch, fus.
J. A. Douglas, Bassett, rep.
David Hanna, Wood Lake, rep.
Frank Currie, Whitney, rep.
G. C. McAllister, Chapell, rep.
A. E. Bartoo, Arcadia, rep.
A. H. Copsey, Westerville, rep.
J. J. Tooley, fus.
E. H. Kittle, Rockville, fus.
J. H. Davis, Gibbon, rep.
Oscar Knox, Kearney, rep.
George E. Bacon, Doss, rep.
Vic Anderson, Minden, fus.
E. T. Spencer, Riverton, rep.
A. N. Shumard, Ragan, rep.
Fred Brown, Funk, rep.
E. B. Perry, Cambridge, rep.
J. E. Hathorn, Bartley, rep.
J. C. Junkin, Edwood, rep.
William Brennan, Culbertson, rep.

Alice Elliott May Recover.

Alice Elliott, the young girl who was in the carriage that was struck by the passenger train Saturday night at Winside, is still alive. She was sitting beside her sister, Miss Mamie, who was instantly killed, and was unconscious from that time until Thursday. The sound of a train coming into the station throws her into nervous fits of trembling, but it is now hoped that she will survive the horrible experience.

Says Property Was Hidden.

Mrs. C. L. Tallmadge, daughter of Tobias Castor, once the democratic leader in Nebraska, has filed objections in court at Lincoln to the report of the executors, her stepmother and brother. She asserts that her father left among his private papers a number of securities and notes which were not listed by the executors among the property of the estate.