

## MASTER OF SITUATION

Capital of Orange Free State Delivered into Roberts' Hands.

## ENGLISH COLORS AT STATE HOUSE

Flag Made Specially for the Purpose by the Wife of Lord Roberts—Boers Offer Only Feeble Resistance—Brigade is Now Encamped on Charming Estate Commanding the Town.

CAPETOWN, March 16.—(New York World Cablegram.)—The expected opposition to our entry of Bloemfontein resolved itself into a miscellaneous sniping. The cavalry division, sweeping around west of the town from Hleuwbeg, overcame the slight opposition there at 8 o'clock. The enemy had prepared formidable entrenched positions along the kopjes three miles south of the town, but finding his flank thus turned by the cavalry advance retreated precipitately, leaving the spades in the trenches.

Consequent upon the enemy's retirement the line of infantry's advance was altered by heliograph. The brigade is now camping beyond the kopje at a charming estate, commanding the town from the south. The cavalry occupies the low ground surrounding the town.

The landroost met Roberts outside the town, handing him the key in medieval fashion. The inhabitants filled the streets and the market place, many wearing the British colors and cheering the entry of the various troops and horse.

The chief sentiment is apparently anxiety as to what our rule may mean. Every kind of atrocity is attributed as among our intentions. There is no scarcity of common food stuffs and rich herds. Forage is not abundant, but chaff and oat hay is to be had.

Hunter Weston and ten men succeeded in cutting the railway north of town, thus isolating about a dozen locomotives from the Transvaal. These machines are reported injured, but their repair is not likely to be difficult, making the capture of the greatest importance. It was the outcome of an exceedingly smart piece of work, causing yet another surprise to the Boers, who are reported to have quarreled with the Free Staters' agent as to the proper defense of Bloemfontein.

The rest here will prove most acceptable to man and beast, including specially the transport animals.

## EIGHT MORE NEW WAR SHIPS.

Three Battleships, Three Armored and Two Protected Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The house committee on naval affairs reached a definite and final decision today as to the number of new war ships to be authorized by the forthcoming naval appropriation bill as follows:

Two seagoing coast line battleships of about 13,500 tons each, to cost approximately \$3,600,000 each; three armored cruisers of the highest practical speed and most powerful armor and armament, to cost approximately \$4,000,000 each; three protected cruisers, to cost about \$1,141,000 each.

It was determined not to provide any gunboats. In view of the opinion expressed by Secretary Long and Admiral Dewey that General Otis' recent purchase of serviceable boats of this character met present gunboat requirements.

The committee decided to authorize the secretary of the navy to contract for armor at a price not exceeding \$45 per ton. This applies to the emergency armor, about 7,400 tons, required for the battleships Maine, Missouri and Ohio, now in course of construction, and not to be the vessels authorized but not begun, nor to those contemplated by the present bill.

## TO AMEND CONSTITUTION.

Congress to Have Power Over Monopolies and Combinations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Representative Ray of New York, chairman of the house committee on judiciary and at the head of a special subcommittee on trusts, today introduced the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution:

"Resolved, etc., That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States:

"Article XVI. The congress shall have power to regulate and repress monopolies and combinations; to create and dissolve corporations and dispose of their property; to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of the foregoing powers. Such powers may be exercised by the several states in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States."

## To Open Coleville Reservation.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A proclamation opening the northern portion of the Colville Indian reservation in Washington to settlement has been prepared, but has not yet reached the signatures of the secretary of the interior and the president. The reservation will be opened six months after the proclamation is signed. A large number of mining entries have already been made on the reservation.

## Pullman and Pacific Roads.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 16.—The Southern Pacific company will relinquish all interest in the Pullman cars on its system on the first of next month. It was officially announced today that a new contract had been entered into between the Southern Pacific and the Pullman company, purchase all of the railroad's sleeping car interests and in the future operate sleeping cars over the Southern Pacific's lines under a mileage agreement.

## FALL OF ONE CAPITOL.

Roberts Announces that His Forces Occupied Bloemfontein Tuesday.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 15.—(New York World Cablegram.)—Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 a. m. today and was occupied at noon. Steyn, with the greater portion of the fighting burghers, fled northward.

French, when five miles out, sent a summons into town threatening to bombard it unless it surrendered. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning. Roberts then made a state entry, visited the public buildings and took up headquarters at the president's official residence. He was followed by a cheering crowd of citizens.

There was some shelling Monday afternoon, but the Boer troops retired at night. The railway through the town is uninjured.

Fraser, leader of the Free State opposition, headed the delegation that welcomed Roberts.

LONDON, March 15.—It is officially announced that Lord Roberts has occupied Bloemfontein and that the British flag is flying from the top of the capitol.

This is Lord Roberts' dispatch to the war office, announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday, March 13.—8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of her majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein.

"The British flag now flies over the presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State.

"Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government; the mayor, the secretary of the late government, the landreeve and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices.

"The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

## FINANCIAL BILL NOW A LAW.

President McKinley Affixes His Signature to the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—At fourteen minutes to 1 o'clock this afternoon the president affixed his signature to the financial bill, thus making it a law of the land.

Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, who had the bill in charge, arrived at the White House about five minutes before that time and was shown into the cabinet room, where he was joined by the president, who, after inquiring if the bill had been compiled with care affixed his signature to it.

At the same time he recalled to those who stood by the fact that many of the important financial bills which had been passed by congress had been approved on the 14th of the month. He spoke of the Sherman act, the resumption act and now the bill which was before him.

In signing the bill the president used a new gold pen and holder which Mr. Overstreet had brought with him for the purpose.

**MORE MONEY FOR THE INDIANS.**

Principal Increase in the Appropriations for the Schools.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The senate committee on Indian affairs completed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill and Senator Thurston reported it to the senate. The bill as reported carries \$8,413,641, an increase of \$1,148,903. The principal items of the increased appropriation are for the support of Indian schools. Other increases are the following: One hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars for the payment of the loyal Seminoles; \$260,000 increase of the appropriation for the Dawes' commission; \$50,000 for stamping out smallpox in the Indian Territory; \$67,000 for a town site commission for the Indian Territory.

## An Unkind View.

LONDON, March 15.—Regarding the United States' offer of mediation, the Globe says: "The incident is of interest only in the light it throws on American politics. The republicans and democrats alike are always prepared to risk the friendship of England in the party game. We may preserve amicable relations with the United States, and it is to be hoped we always shall do so, but an alliance is impossible. We were brought to the verge of war four years ago for the sake of Mr. Cleveland's re-election and a pretext for a diplomatic quarrel will never be wanting when the anti-English elements of the republic have to be conciliated."

## Hobson Heard from Again.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 13.—Lieutenant Hobson has offered the state a relic of the Spanish-American war. It is a flagpole composed from parts of masts from the Don Juan de Austria and the Almirante Oquendo and the flag he hoisted on the Maria Teresa when it was floated. Governor Johnston has accepted the gift and it will be erected on the capitol grounds.

## Methuen Garrison's Bush.

CAPETOWN, March 15.—The British troops under Lord Methuen have returned to Kimberley from the occupation of Bushof, Orange Free State. Guns and 70,000 rounds of ammunition were seized and a strong garrison was left to guard the town. Six Boers were arrested there on charges of treason. Nearly all the residents were wearing mourning, as the Bushof commando lost 200 men at the battle of Belmont.

## Taft Calls the Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Judge Taft, president of the new Philippine commission, has notified his fellow commissioners that the commission will convene in this city March 27. Judge Taft's resignation of his judicial office takes effect today. It had been supposed that the new commission would be called together immediately thereafter, but it is probable that the task of closing up his affairs preparatory to a long absence from the United States has made it necessary for Judge Taft to defer the first meeting until the 27th inst.

## AN EDITOR ON TRIAL.

Charles Harris in Court to Answer to the Charge of Murder.

## THE ACCUSED GIVES TESTIMONY.

Tells How He Came to Kill Blenkiron and the Manner in Which He Slew Him—Brothers of the Murdered Man Offer Their Testimony—Miscellaneous Nebraska News.

HARTINGTON, Neb., March 19.—In the trial of Charles Harris for the murder of Hart Blenkiron the testimony of the murdered man's wife was completed. The clothing her husband wore when he left home for the last time were introduced in evidence. Mrs. Blenkiron recognized the vest when it was produced and said that the bloodstains covering the inside left breast were not there when she last saw him. The state rested after having examined only half of its witnesses.

The crowded court room was hushed as Harris took the stand in his own defense. He testified that on the evening of December 10 last he was in his printing office at Belden writing letters and heard the door open and a person come in, but did not look up until some one spoke his name and he looked up to see Blenkiron standing in the door.

Blenkiron questioned him concerning the article published in the Belden News the previous day concerning the trouble Blenkiron had had with the Belden bank. Harris admitted that he wrote it and considered it true.

Blenkiron called Harris a liar and applied to him a vile epithet. Harris immediately stood up and backed away from Blenkiron. The latter seized him, however, and dragged him to the door of the office.

Harris jerked away and ran back to his desk, followed by Blenkiron. The former then secured his revolver and threatened to shoot. Blenkiron said that he had never yet been frightened by a gun and put his hand to his hip pocket, saying, "Don't you dare move." Harris immediately shot.

Blenkiron turned around groaned and walked out of the office. He told John Templeman what he had done, then went a mile from town and laid down in a cornfield. Afterward he secured a pony and rode to Hartington, giving himself into the custody of the sheriff.

During all the direct examination the prisoner appeared cool and collected, but under the fire of cross-questions by Attorney Argo, Harris somewhat lost his presence of mind and made a number of rambling answers.

The first witness called was John Blenkiron of South South City, who lived at Belden at the time of the killing and who was one of the first persons present after his brother was shot. The clothes that the dead man had on at the time of his death were exhibited to the jury, also the revolver with which the fatal shot was fired. Joseph Blenkiron of Bancroft was also called. He testified to having carefully examined the clothing worn by his dead brother at the time of the shooting and that he had experimented with cloth of the same texture and a revolver of the same caliber as the one used by Harris, with the result that the same burned condition as exhibited upon the dead man's clothes could not possibly be produced at a less distance than eight feet. This was done to show that the parties at the time of the shooting must have been at some distance apart. It is thought that the defense intended to prove that the parties clenched and Harris shot when they were in that condition.

## Contesting the Pure Food Law.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—The manufacturers of imitation butter have decided to participate in the legal controversy involving the constitutionality of the pure food law. T. J. Mahoney, representing the packing house concerns of South Omaha, filed a brief in the supreme court setting forth reasons why the act establishing the Pure Food commission is unconstitutional. The position taken by the auditor in refusing to allow the salary claims of the department was that the act creating of the constitution which provided that bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the legislature and for the salaries of the officers of the government shall contain no provision on any other subject. Attorney Mahoney adds the following:

"Of course, if the position of the auditor thus assigned is well taken, the writ must be denied, but if there is any other valid reason why the auditor ought not to issue a warrant in favor of the relator the writ should also be denied, notwithstanding that the auditor has not assigned such other reason for his refusal to issue the warrant, because it is elementary in a proceeding in mandamus that a writ cannot issue unless the relator has a clear legal right to the relief demanded."

"In addition to the objections stated by the auditor I think it fluite clear that the act in question is unconstitutional by reason of the prohibition contained in section 26 of article v of the state constitution, which, following as it does the several sections of the same article providing what offices shall make up the executive department, provides: 'No other executive state office shall be continued or created and the duties now devolving upon officers not provided for by this constitution shall be performed by the officers herein created.'"

## Street Sunday Closing Movement.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., March 19.—A petition has been presented to the postoffice department at Washington by some of the church people of Pawnee City praying that the office here be closed all day Sundays. Heretofore it has been kept open one hour on that day. The movement, however, is being severely criticised and a remonstrance is now being circulated and numerous signed. Should the closing movement succeed several prominent business concerns of the town threaten an attempt to prohibit Sunday electric light, telephone service, etc.

## HYPNOTISM BEHIND A CRIME.

Mrs. Laue Accuses Dinsmore of Wielding an Occult Influence.

LEXINGTON, March 17.—To the astonishment of the immense audience that filled Smiths opera house to witness the trial of Frank L. Dinsmore for the murder of Fred Laue the attorneys for the defense announced Thursday morning that they rested their case. It was fully expected that a number of witnesses would be examined on the part of the defense and others in rebuttal on the part of the plaintiff, but when W. B. Jakway of Kearney gave his testimony and Prof. J. W. Dinsmore, superintendent of schools at Beatrice and half brother of the defendant, answered a few questions relative to the engagement of Dinsmore to Miss Bloomfield, they rested.

When Mrs. Laue was placed upon the stand for the second time she appeared without veil, but her eyes were shielded by a pair of large, blue eye-glasses that completely prevented any expression of those orbs from being seen.

The confession made by her and sworn to before Judge Brown was introduced in evidence, as was her testimony before the coroner's jury. She was cross-examined by Judge Hamer on the two statements thus made and reiterated her statement of the day before, that what she told the coroner was dictated by Dinsmore while under his influence, but that her confession sworn to before Judge Brown was the truth.

The opening argument was made in behalf of the state by W. A. Stewart, county attorney of Dawson county. His argument was a grand peroration and contained oratory at times that affected every auditor present. Mr. Stewart closed with an appeal that the jury consider the ruined home, the diabolism of the crime and render a verdict that would bring condign punishment upon the perpetrator of the most damnable crime ever shown in the annals of this state.

Stewart was followed by E. A. Cook for the defendant. He took up the testimony as given by the witnesses for the state and dissected the same, especially that given by Mrs. Laue, stating that her evidence did not prove any seduction or force on the part of Dinsmore, but that the illicit relations were voluntary on the part of Mrs. Laue.

Mr. Cook was followed by Thomas Hamer, for the defense, who took up the evidence relating to the life of the defendant and the character of Mrs. Laue. He graphically portrayed the scenes surrounding the tragedy.

The closing argument of the afternoon was made in behalf of the state by Mr. Nye.

## Prominent Railroad Man Dies.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 17.—Blake C. Howard died at his residence in this city yesterday. Mr. Howard entered the service of the Union Pacific as traveling engineer in 1868. He came to Grand Island in 1871, having been appointed general foreman of the locomotive and car department of the Union Pacific shops at this place, in which position he continued to serve the company until his death. He was a director of the Grand Island Banking company, president of the Equitable Building and Loan association, a member of the school board, a Mason in good standing and of high degree and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

## Horlocker Case is Called.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 17.—Miss Viola Horlocker, who has been confined in a sanitarium at Jacksonville, Ill., since last summer, when she was arrested on the charge of having attempted the life of her employer's wife, Mrs. Charles F. Morey, by sending her poisoned candy, left Jacksonville yesterday for this city. Her case will come up in the district court next Monday, as it is the first case on the docket.

## Old Citizen of Lincoln Dead.

LINCOLN, March 17.—Austin Humphrey, one of the oldest residents of the city, died here of pneumonia. Mr. Humphrey had been a resident of Lincoln for thirty-two years, being associated with his brother in the hardware business most of the time. He was 67 years of age, having been born in Richmond, O., in 1833.

## News of Brother's Death Kills.

SUPERIOR, Neb., March 17.—Early yesterday morning a young man of the name of James Peer died of measles across the state line in Kansas. His brother, John, was quite ill of the same disease, but was rapidly improving until informed of his brother's death. He began to sink rapidly and died during the afternoon.

## Nebraska Soldier Buried.

BRADY ISLAND, Neb., March 17.—The remains of Alvin Elder, Company C, Third regiment, United States infantry, who died in the hospital at Manila August 8 last, of malarial fever, were buried from here with military honors. The body was interred in the National cemetery at old Fort McPherson.

## Suicided by Poison.

OMAHA, March 17.—A stranger who may be Albert Braun of South Omaha was found dead in room 35, at the Dewey hotel yesterday morning. Two empty morphine bottles and a whisky glass on the washstand indicated that he had swallowed an overdose intentionally or otherwise.

## Intruding Soldiers Shot.

VALENTINE, Neb., March 17.—This morning about 3 o'clock Cicero H. Thompson, proprietor of the Owl saloon, shot Arthur London and Austin E. Millaman, both privates from Fort Niobrara. Thompson, who rooms some distance from his saloon, was suddenly awakened by parties forcing entrance into the door when he jumped out of bed and began firing his revolver, and of the five shots fired three entered the head of London and two Millaman. London is mortally wounded, but the doctors say Millaman may possibly recover.

## THE STATE IS LOSER

Attorney General Defeated in His Action Against Omaha National.

## MOTION OF DEFENDANT SUSTAINED

Judge Baker Holds that Action of the Supreme Court is Equivalent to Affirming His Decision—Exceptions by the State—Reminiscence of Bartley's Defaultions.

OMAHA, Neb., March 15.—In the case of the state against the Omaha National bank and J. H. Millard, for the collection of \$200,000, Judge Baker has decided in favor of the defendants, as he did when the case was originally tried by him prior to appeal to the supreme court.

In making this decision Judge Baker explained that he could not consistently do otherwise in view of the action taken by the supreme court. One judge had sustained his original ruling, another had overruled it and the third member of the supreme bench had taken no action at all, therefore the trial court in this instance could only follow one of the three members.

As each member of the supreme court took different positions in the case it would be impossible, Judge Baker said, to follow the rulings of that tribunal as a body. The appellate court being equally divided on the proposition, Judge Baker held that such division is equivalent to affirming the decision of the lower court. Such, he declared, is the universal rule.

Judge Baker's ruling puts the case back where it was before it was taken to the supreme court. The returns made by that body were peculiar, inasmuch as the opinion was divided between two of the three members of the bench and there was nothing said in the mandate about a new trial in the district court. This was one of the points brought out forcibly by the attorneys for the defense. The state still has the right of appeal from Judge Baker's decision.

Attorney General Smyth, representing the state, noted numerous exceptions to Judge Baker's ruling. Snorn of their legal verbiage, the substance of the attorney general's exceptions is that the verdict is not in accordance with the law; that there is no authority in law to sustain such motion as was filed by the defendants; that the ruling is contrary to the supreme court mandate; that there was no verdict upon which to base judgment, and several other similar assertions. This case grew out of the defalcation of ex-State Treasurer Bartley, it being alleged that he kept an account at the defendant bank, of which Mr. Millard is president, and that there was irregularity in the manner in which he drew deposits from the bank.

## Census Will Show a Gain.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 15.—In response to a request from an eastern newspaper Governor Poynter has estimated the total population of Nebraska to be 1,266,524. This estimate is based on a comparison of the vote cast at the general elections of 1889 and 1899, and shows an increase in the population of 107,814. Assistant Director Wines of the census bureau has also asked the executive department for similar information and the details of the method employed in making the estimate.

It is generally believed that the census of 1900 will show a larger population, but if the same proportion of the people voted for the head of the ticket last year as in 1889 the estimate of Governor Poynter is pretty nearly accurate. In 1889 the total vote was 170,174 and the census of 1890 showed the population to be 1,058,910. The vote for the head of the ticket last year was 203,539.

## Body is Interred.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 15.—Information was received by the adjutant general that the remains of Arthur E. Diehl of the Fourteenth United States infantry and a former resident of Cairo, Neb., had been returned to the United States from the Philippine islands and interred in the National cemetery at San Francisco. The relatives of Diehl recently made inquiries at the state house concerning the whereabouts of the remains, with a view of having them shipped to Cairo. Diehl died in the hospital at Manila after being discharged from the service.

## Indian Method of Burial.

NIORARA, Neb., March 15.—A sample of the civilization of the aborigines of this country was given here last week. An Indian woman was taken suddenly ill and died. Her tribe laid the body out and notified her husband, who was in the Indian territory. The remains lay in the house for two or three days, until decomposition had begun to show plainly. A coffin was then procured, the body placed in it and deposited on the open prairie still awaiting the arrival of the husband. In a day or two the body of the woman burst and being noticed by the Indians a board shanty was erected around the coffin. The next procedure was to procure all the bones possible of her departed friends and place them in the shed around the coffin.

## Died in a Hovel.

FAIRBURN, Neb., March 15.—Coroner S. W. Dodge was called to Day-ton to investigate a death which occurred two miles southeast of there under suspicious circumstances. The victim was Henry Miller, who lived alone in a hovel. Some boys happened to go to his house on an errand and found him lying on his face on the floor. A neighbor was summoned, who arrived on the scene just before the unfortunate man expired. As no evidence of violence was presented it was declared that the man came to his death from heart trouble.

## THE MORMONS DID IT.

WHAT WE OWE TO BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FOLLOWERS.

They Were the First to Put Into Operation the Idea of Irrigating Arid Regions—Has Grown Into Vast Proportions.

(Boise, Idaho, Letter.)

Criticize the Mormons as you will, they must be credited with the wonderful system of irrigation by which the wastes of the western states have been redeemed. On July 24, 1847, Brigham Young and his little band of pioneers began the construction of the first irrigation canal ever built in the United States.

Irrigation made of Utah's desert wilderness the garden spot of America. It is doing as much for Idaho, where the mountains are so located that ample valleys, and plains of millions of acres, may be easily and economically watered. On the Nile, in Italy, Spain and elsewhere in Europe, irrigation has prevailed for centuries. Indeed, 60 per cent of the world's bread-stuffs and cereals are grown by irrigation.

Where "the vine-clad hills and citron groves" around Vesuvius in sunny Italy are found, a great population has been sustained for many thousand years—and the land has never worn out—its wonderful vitality being due to underlying strata of lava which by some curious chemistry renders the soil immortal.

Idaho's wonderfully productive soil covers lava strata deposited by volcanoes long ago extinct. The rejuvenation of the land results not alone from this lava, but from rich fertilizers annually brought to it by the irrigation waters. It is almost an aphorism that land is good where sage brush grows. Marvelous must therefore be the fertility of Idaho, for everywhere the green of the sage is seen. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, alfalfa, timothy, rye, flax, tobacco, broom corn, sorghum, sweet and Irish potatoes, beets, cabbages, hops, and fruits, such as prunes, apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, apricots, nectarines, grapes and all of the small bush products, grow profusely. Particularly do the apple, pear and prune attain to perfection in size and flavor.

Alex. McPherson of Boise City realized \$600 per acre from apples. Geo. L. Hall of Mountain Home sold \$800 worth of peaches from one acre. T. J. Phifer of Boise City realized \$900 from two acres of Italian prunes. Instances like these can be multiplied ad infinitum.

But Idaho does not depend entirely upon agriculture. Its mountains are filled with mining camps which furnish a home market for far more agricultural products than the state is now able to produce.

Snake River Valley contains about 3,000,000 acres and some of the finest pastoral scenes there presented are in the midst of gold placer mining operations. Many farmers there realize handsomely for working spare hours—washing shining powdered gold from the river's bed.

In a state having so many productive portions to select from it is hard to suggest particular locations, but settlers will find room for any number of new homes.

Different state and private agencies are sending out printed information about Idaho. Perhaps the most conservatively prepared matter is that now emanating from the general passenger agent of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake City, Utah. This railroad permeates almost every agricultural region in the state and stands ready to furnish to homeseekers every courtesy in the power of its officers.

At the present rate Idaho will soon be as thickly populated as Utah. It is in the same latitude as France, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain and Italy, and its climate is incomparable.

Vast timber areas furnish lumber of excellent quality. Cyclones and destructive storms never occur. The winters are short and people work out doors all the year. The annual death rate is the lowest of any state in the Union.

Verily Idaho is a wonderful state and destined to become the home place of many times its present population.

## Senatorial Snufftakers

There are but two confirmed snuff smokers in the United States senate at the present time, Senator Turner, of Washington, and Senator Carter of Montana. The old custom of taking snuff has about died out.

## Broken-Necked Man Getting Well.

Walter Duryea, whose neck was broken early last summer, by a dive into shallow water at the Duryea country place, Glen Cove, L. I., and who has since been a patient at Roosevelt hospital, is steadily improving. He has now full control of the muscles of the upper part of his body and though the lower part of his body is still paralyzed and he is unable to walk or stand, sensation has returned which is regarded as a hopeful sign. He is confident of his eventual recovery.

## Chicago's Extortionate Tax Rate.

Because of the multiplication of governments in Chicago, due to the existence of seven townships in Cook county, the per cent cost of collecting taxes is 6.68, as compared with .57 in New York proper, .96 in St. Paul, and 1.12 in Boston.

## Feminine Bank Stock Owners.

The amount of the national bank stock held by women in America is estimated at \$130,000,000, and the amount of private and state bank stock at \$137,000,000.