

UNCLE SAM IN CHINA.

How the Forts at Canton Were Taken in 1856.

This is not the first time that American marines and bluejackets have encountered the hostile forces of China. In 1856, when China was just on the eve of her war with England, Commander A. H. Foote, afterward destined to play an important part in the civil war, lay off Canton in the sloop of war Portsmouth. The city and the surrounding country was in a disturbed state, and he had gone to Canton to protect the American residents and their business interests.

Then, as now, all China rang with the cry of "drive out the foreign devils," and the government of Peking was backing the movement in an underhand way, while professing to be friendly. Canton was defended by four big forts. They were masonry affairs with walls eight feet thick and mounted 176 guns. In these forts was a garrison of 5,000 men. One day one of the forts fired on the Portsmouth. Commander Foote demanded an apology from the Chinese governor, but all apology or explanation was curtly refused. Then Foote got angry. Having been reinforced by two

ed on with dash and determination, and by 4 o'clock that afternoon the Stars and Stripes flew over the second fort. This fort mounted forty-one guns and commanded the third fort. The guns were at once turned upon the third fort, which surrendered.

While the forces were landing a six-gun battery near the shore had been giving trouble; so while the main body went for the fort a small detachment of marines carried the annoying battery with a rush and spiked its guns. The sailors and marines had been fighting for two days now, and were pretty well tired out, but the fourth and last fort remained to be taken, and so, about daylight on the morning of November 22, the Americans advanced to the great walls over which the dragon flag was still flying, and which frowned in the early light with thirty-eight guns of heavy calibre.

This fort was captured as gallantly as the others had been, in the face of tremendous odds. The guns of the forts were spiked and the works undermined and blown up. Having read

was given to understand that, as the emperor of China was the ruler of the whole world, he would have to appear before him as an envoy from one of the outlying parts of his majesty's domain, the same being the United States. The "kotow" consists of an elaborate ceremony of crawling on one's hands and knees into the presence of the "descendant of the sun" and knocking one's head several times on the floor after a prescribed manner. Mr. Ward objected, but the Chinese authorities were obdurate, and, after arguing the matter for awhile, the American envoy was obliged to return to the mouth of the Pehtang river and exchange ratifications of the treaty there.

Senator Hanna's Face.

No man in public life has been so mercilessly caricatured by artist and libeled by camera. The caricaturist, of course, is never expected to convey a true likeness, although he invariably seeks to preserve a semblance of a man's features and expressions, however distorted they may be. In Senator Hanna's case, however, he seems entirely at sea. This impression is forced upon one by studying the man at close range. The caricaturist may perhaps be pardoned for not coming nearer the truth, when the fact is taken into consideration that even the photographer usually fails to catch the details of the senator's facial characteristics. There is an indescribable something about the man that defies reproduction. His is a remarkable face in many respects, full of light and shade, expressive to the extent of being almost panoramic, ever changing with his own mood or the moods of those about him. It is a rugged face, such as you see on those actors who change their plastic features at will in giving imitations of famous men. And

NEWS OF NEBRASKA

Runaway Accident Injures Father and Children at Fremont.

THE HARE CRAZE STRIKES SHELBY

Mischiefous Boys Explode Ten-Inch Fire Cracker in Tent Where Several Children Are Sleeping, Setting Fire to the Tent and Bedding—Other Notes.

Burned by Fire Cracker.

CHADRON, Neb., July 1.—While the family of Benjamin Lowenthal of this city were asleep in a summer tent on the lawn, a large giant firecracker, measuring ten inches in length, was lighted and thrown into the tent by two mischiefous boys. The cracker exploded among the sleeping children, setting their bedding on fire without awakening them. The father, who was asleep in the house, being awakened by the noise, rushed out and found the tent filled with smoke and flames. The tent was pulled down and the bed clothes scattered about the lawn. Moses, the 19-year-old son, was badly burned about the face and hands. The rest of the children escaped without serious injury. The chief of police was notified and the boys were soon apprehended and placed under arrest. The boys pleaded guilty in police court this morning and were fined \$3 and costs.

Woes of the Small Boy.

OMAHA, June 30.—The small boy and his firecrackers and other instruments of torture are supposed to be off of the earth until 6 o'clock on the evening of July 3. Policemen will be after all violators of the fireworks and firecracker ordinances until that evening, when the ordinance will be suspended until Fourth of July at midnight. Mayor Moores has instructed the chief of police to prevent Fourth of July celebrations from continuing throughout the entire summer.

A number of runaways that were caused by firecrackers and fireworks have already been reported and many complaints have been lodged with the mayor and the police department. Every effort will be made to protect the city of Omaha from an untimely fusillade of cap pistols and Roman candles.

Fremont Runaway Accident.

FREMONT, Neb., July 3.—Attorney A. H. Briggs and his little son and daughter met with a serious runaway accident last night. Just how it happened no one knows, for Mr. Briggs has not recovered consciousness sufficiently to tell and the children were badly injured as well. Mr. Briggs was found insensible on Fifteenth street near Broad and a block away the little boy and girl were in the wreck of the buggy. Mr. Briggs was wholly unconscious for several hours. One of his ribs is broken and he is badly injured internally. His little girl, who is 7 years old, had one ear nearly torn off and sustained other bad bruises and cuts. The 5-year-old boy escaped comparatively uninjured.

Hare Craze Reaches Shelby.

SHELBY, Neb., June 30.—The Belgian hare craze has struck Shelby. One citizen who raised St. Bernards, several of which won a national reputation, is going out of the dog business because he claims hares are less expensive to raise and more profitable. Two other leading citizens have invested neat sums in the small animals. In December the Polk County Poultry association will hold its show in Shelby and there will be a separate division for the hare show. The latter promises to eclipse the main show as an attraction.

Reunion Date is Chosen.

SUPERIOR, Neb., June 30.—At the encouragement of the Interstate Reunion association held in this city yesterday the reunion was located at Superior on the dates of September 10 to 15 inclusive. C. E. Adams of this city was elected commander; H. R. Stone of Smith Center, Kan., senior vice commander; Joseph Hunter of Guide Rock, Neb., junior vice commander; Rev. Hamilton of Nelson, Neb., chaplain. The encampment set aside a day for the Hispano-American war soldiers.

Ranch House Destroyed.

LEIGH, Neb., July 1.—Yesterday a house out on the Wisler ranch, five miles southeast of here, was totally destroyed by fire. The house was occupied by William Wilber, a tenant. The fire originated from a defective flue and only for the timely arrival of a neighbor two children would have perished. The building was insured, but Mr. Wilber had no insurance on household goods.

Laborer Loses Fingers.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., June 30.—A young man named Cox, a laborer in the employ of Frank Hicks, a farmer living in this vicinity, got his hand caught in the cogs of a binder and suffered the amputation of three fingers, one by the machine and two by the attending physician.

School Census at Wahoo.

WAHOO, Neb., June 30.—The school census has just been completed and shows the number of children of school age in this district to be 817.

License Question in Court.

ST. PAUL, Neb., June 30.—District court has been in session for the last four days, with Judge Munn on the bench. Most of the time has been occupied by the court on the contest and injunction cases following the city elections this spring, on the middle over the license question. The court finally decided in favor of license, holding there was no legal ground for a contest, nor for the injunction issued against the mayor and city council to prohibit them from granting licenses.

TRAIN ROBBERS ARE SIGHTED.

Gang Suspected of Having Robbed Burlington Train Are Seen.

REYNOLDS, Neb., June 30.—The man supposed to have robbed the passengers on a Burlington train near Bradshaw, was seen with two other men at 3 o'clock this afternoon, three miles west of here, going south, driving a team of mules, which seemed to be about worn out. Officers with bloodhounds were closing in on them being only thirty minutes behind them. On account of the large reward considerable excitement prevails here.

COLUMBUS, Neb., June 30.—Sheriff Byrnes received word last evening that the lone Burlington train robber had been traced to the Platte river near this city. An investigation, however, proved the matter to be a false alarm. A fellow who could not give a very good account of himself and who was evidently a little "off" mentally, was found and turned out to be the party who had been "traced."

Train Crew Fight Tramps.

SUPERIOR, Neb., June 30.—There was a pitched battle Thursday morning at Hubbell, Neb., between the crew of Burlington freight train No. 63 and six tramps. The tramps attempted to get aboard the train when a brakeman forced them off. The brakeman was hit in the back of the head by a brick and rendered unconscious for some time. The rest of the crew then joined in the fight and two of the tramps were beaten into unconsciousness, while the conductor, Ed Davidson, rushed into the caboose and secured a revolver, which he emptied at them. He was a poor shot and did not hit any of them.

Judge Hastings Wins Big Prize.

WILBER, Neb., June 29.—Judge W. G. Hastings of this place has been notified by the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia that he has been awarded the Henry M. Phillips prize of \$2,000 for the best essay on "The Development of the Law as Illustrated by the Decisions Relating to the Police Powers of the State," offered by the society in April, 1897, and for which competing essays had to be sent in by May 1, 1899, upon which the award has just been made.

Storm Does Damage at Auburn.

AUBURN, Neb., June 30.—Another heavy storm has visited this county, the hail doing considerable damage in some places. For some distance the storm followed the path made by the storm of June 16, but extended farther east. Commissioner Conner, who suffered great loss by the first storm, suffered greater loss by this storm. At the farm of James Sparks large, flat hallstones fell, some of which measured eight inches in circumference.

Greiner Will Undergo Operation.

LYONS, Neb., June 30.—Eugene Greiner, 57, a farmer upon the reservation, has gone to St. Joseph's hospital, Sioux City, to undergo an operation of his left arm and only remaining leg, caused by the limbs becoming apparently dead, resulting from a bone disease of long standing. If Mr. Greiner survives the operation this will leave him with only one arm, the other leg being cut off about a year ago, resulting from the same cause.

Slander Suit at Madison.

MADISON, Neb., June 30.—A \$1,000 damage suit for slander was begun in the district court Wednesday by Norfolk parties. Herbert Kaufman is the plaintiff and J. A. Parker and Fred Newen the defendants. It is set forth in the petition that the defendants circulated a story that the plaintiff had converted property of another to his own use and by this story becoming known his position in a Norfolk creamery was taken from him.

Government Building Site Decision.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 30.—Judge E. L. Adams concluded the adjourned June term of the district court here today. The adjournment had been taken for the express purpose of quieting the title and to clear up all imperfections in the ground for the government building site. The case was entitled Veith against Smith and was brought by Judge John M. Ragan. Judge Adams rendered a decree quieting the title.

Lightning Stroke is Fatal.

CRETE, Neb., June 30.—A very severe thunder storm visited Crete and vicinity Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Harvey, who lives about five miles west of Crete, while out working in the harvest field was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Two of her children, who were with her in the field, and a farm hand were knocked down by the same lightning stroke.

Harvesting in Buffalo County.

MINDEN, Neb., June 27.—I. A. Hill, tenant on the Rogers farm, one mile west of Minden, on the 23rd commenced cutting a field of eighty acres of fall wheat, which will yield at least twenty-five bushels per acre. This is quite early, but is the commencement of harvest in this county. All grain is looking fine.

Smith Guilty of Murder.

AUBURN, Neb., June 30.—The jury in the case of the State against Smith, who was charged with the murder of his wife, found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed the penalty at life imprisonment.

Old Settlers' Picnic.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., June 30.—The annual picnic of the old settlers of Valley county was held at the home of A. M. Stewart on the east side of North Loup River. A large number of the original settlers were in attendance.

Herder Thrown From Horse.

GREELY, Neb., June 30.—James Fuller, a herder for Will Reed, was thrown from a horse and had his arm broken above the elbow. His shoulder was also badly bruised.

Poultry Notes.

The man that wants to raise broilers for market must be laying his plans as early as this, for he wants to fill and start his incubators in the fall, at a time of year when it is most difficult to get fresh eggs. Consequently at this time of year he must be pushing the growth of his best chicks, so they will begin to lay by October. Meat meal should be fed as extensively as possible to get the development. Wherever well-developed chicks can be bought at a reasonable figure it should be done. Here and there may be gathered up the chicks that were hatched in March and April, and if they have been well started their maturity may be reached by early fall.

Some poultrymen express the belief that there is more money in geese than in any other class of farm poultry. They consider that the risk of loss with geese is smaller than with ducks, turkeys or chickens. It is claimed that the goose is a larger consumer of grass than the duck and can be therefore raised at less expense. Goslings grow very rapidly and when fattened usually bring better prices per pound than ducks. One poultry raiser asserts that old geese are the hardiest and least liable to sickness of any of our feathered stock. For shelter almost anything will do except in the coldest weather in the more northern part of the country. In the winter their webbed feet act as snow-shoes and they are not therefore frightened at the snow. Add to this the fact that geese produce eggs at profit when quite old and we see that much is said in her favor.

Not every amateur can successfully raise broilers for market. It is the work of the specialist. Unless one thoroughly understands the business he is not likely to make a success of it. One should not embark any large amount of capital in it without considerable experience on the part of the man that is to control the enterprise. The best way for a man to get this preparation is for him to have had eight or ten years experience with poultry generally. Then he should each year raise for the market as many broilers as possible. In producing eggs we can depend to a considerable extent on natural conditions. But in the case of broilers artificial means must be employed, which means that new elements are introduced and new experiences are required.

Kind of Horses Wanted in England. The United States government has been trying to find out the kind of horses the English desire, with the following results:

In London the tramways, bus companies, jobmasters and owners of light delivery wagons are large purchasers of American horses. Horses for their use must be from 15 1/8 to 16 hands high, weigh from 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, be compactly built, with plenty of bone and muscle and good action, and average from 5 to 7 years of age. They should measure from 76 to 78 inches in girth, and from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 inches around the leg just below the knee. Such horses will sell from \$170 to \$185, and sometimes as high as \$200. Large bus horses for suburban work, 5 to 8 years old, 16 hands high, weighing 1,600 to 1,700 pounds, with a girth of 88 inches, bring from \$185 to \$225, and exceptional native horses sell as high as \$400. The "trotting vanner," a synonym for useful light delivery wagon horse, 16 to 16 1/2 hands, 75-inch at girth and 7 1/2 inches around the leg just below the knee, sells for \$125 to \$150. Carriage horses, 90 inches at girth and 9 1/2 inches around the leg just below the knee, with good knee action and well bred, will, if well matched, bring from \$750 to \$1,500 per pair. For heavy draft horses the demand is always brisk, and Clydesdale and Shire horses are reported in demand. Solid, stocky, 16 1/2-hand, 1,750-pound horses, free from blemish, 5 to 7 years old, 10 to 10 1/2 inches around the leg just below the knee, and 98 to 100 inches girth, bring from \$250 to \$375. Misfits, scrubs and badly broken horses will not do; but a young, good, sound, well-broken horse with plenty of bone and muscle, compactly built, of almost any recognized class or type will sell well in the London market.

Properly Hatched Chicks.—When an incubator is used, be sure and see that the chicks are properly hatched. Poorly-hatched chicks are of little value, and you never know whether they are going to live or die. The good hatch may be obtained by paying attention to every detail. The temperature must not be too high nor too low; the supply of moisture must be right and the amount of ventilation must not be too great. Miscalculations in these regards will result in weak chicks that cannot be developed at a profit.

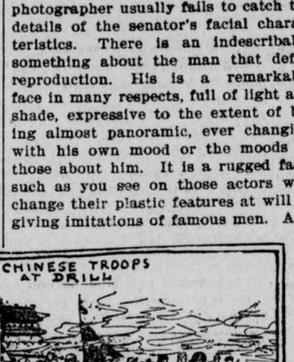
Steak Pudding.—Shred fine one pound of suet, mix into it a quart of flour, a little salt, and enough water to mix as stiff as pie crust, roll out half an inch thick. Lay pieces of beef or mutton steak with oysters and a minced onion on the paste, roll up in a cloth and boil till done. Make a thickened gravy of the liquor and pour over it after removing from the cloth.

Muggins—He's a lone widower. Bug-gins—Yes; he struck me for a loan yesterday.

In Illinois during the last fifteen years birds have decreased 38 per cent.

Pleasant Duck and Blush Pigg are two Missouri gentlemen.

How many people read a book without skipping?



other warships, the San Jacinto and the Levant, Commander Foote decided to take matters into his own hands. On November 20, after his ultimatum had been treated with silent contempt, Foote ordered his ships to open on the forts. Under cover of a furious bombardment he landed 287 marines and proceeded to storm the defenses. He had with his landing party four howitzers. The water was so shallow that the boats could not approach close to the land, but the men jumped into the water and waded ashore, dragging their howitzers after them.

They then made a detour through the rice fields so as to take the first fort in the rear. This fort mounted fifty-three guns of heavy calibre, and had a large garrison, but the Yankees charged it with great fury and carried it at the point of the bayonet. Fifty of the defenders were killed and the rest fled in a panic. As soon as the American flag was seen flying from the first fort, a second fort across the river opened on the captured works. The Americans turned the guns of the fort they had taken against the fort across the river, and soon silenced it. An army came out from the city to try to recapture the fort occupied by the Americans, but was driven back with loss.

The next day an attack was made on the fort which had been silenced temporarily the day before. The fort was lively enough now, and the landing party, which this day was composed of detachments from all three of the ships, was met by a heavy fire from this defense, and from the two other forts still occupied by the Chinese. A heavy shot plumped into one of the San Jacinto's boats, killing three men and wounding seven, and another shot sunk the launch of the Portsmouth. But the Americans press-

ed the Chinese this little lecture on the danger of firing on the American flag, the sailors and marines returned to their ships. The American loss was twelve killed and twenty-eight wounded. Over 400 of the Chinese were killed and a large number wounded; just how many will never be known.

Ward Wouldn't "Kotow."

After the defeat of the British at Taku in 1859, the French and English envoys went back to Shanghai to catch their breath and talk over matters. The Chinese government had told the envoys that if they wanted to come to Peking they must travel by way to the Pehtang river, a small stream ten miles north of Taku. Mr. Ward, the American minister, decided that he would try to reach the Chinese capital by the route indicated. He sailed to the mouth of the Pehtang and there disembarked with his suite on July 20. He was met by a Chinese official, who bundled the Americans into rude country carts and escorted them to the Peiho river above Tien-Tsin. There boats were awaiting them and they proceeded by way of the river to a point twelve miles below the capital. Here they were again ordered to get into carts, and in this undignified manner were taken into Peking. Mr. Ward was now treated with a show of consideration and was told that he would be allowed to present his credentials to the emperor if he would perform the "kotow." He

yet at times it seems to be as unfathomable as the face of the very Sphinx. Small wonder that the artist fails to retain its elusive characteristics.—Philadelphia Record.

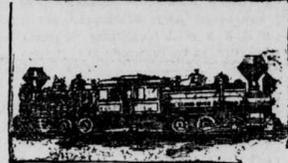
COLLEGE GIRL'S HONORS

Another clever girl who has been winning honors in university circles is Miss Mary Frances McClure, who has just been awarded a scholarship at Bryn Mawr college by Cornell university. Miss McClure was born in Philadelphia and received her preliminary education in the public schools. She has not only distinguished herself in a scholastic way, but socially she has been very popular with the students at Cornell.

During her freshman year she was second vice-president of her class, serving as president of the girls and second vice-president of the entire class. This year she has been a member of the "athletic council" for the women of the university, manager of basket-ball, and president of the dramatic club. Miss McClure's most recent honor is her election to the honorary scientific fraternity of Sigma Psi.

DOUBLE ENGINE.

Two complete locomotives coupled together is the new type of railway engine for steep grades just finished and shipped by the Baldwin locomotive works to the St. Cloud River railway, a part of the Southern Pacific system in California. It is a mountain-climbing



A MOUNTAIN ENGINE.

ing motor which will pull 125 tons of freight, aside from the heavy cars, up a 7 per cent grade, which is a rise of 369 feet to the mile, to say nothing of lifting its own enormous weight of 161,400 pounds. Bars connect the two engines and render them practically one.

Glenn's Eccentricities.

John Glenn of Urbana, Ohio, died the other day, after having made a record for eccentric vows. Because his father bought what he thought was a better suit for his brother than for him, he vowed that he would not wear a coat for twenty years. Another time he took offense at some trifling thing and vowed he would not leave his house for twenty years, and for twenty years he was a voluntary prisoner.

The Warriors of Ashantee Are Fighting England.

There is probably no other savage race who are capable of putting up such a stiff fight as are the people of Ashantee, now at war with England. They are born warriors and love their country with a savage kind of patriotism. Besides, they would not dare refuse to fight. Refusal would mean not only disgrace, but instant death. The power of their picturesque monarch is unquestioned. Should the czar of all the Russias even think of doing what King Premph does and thinks nothing of doing, there would be a vacancy at the Winter palace. The sultan of Turkey is a novice in tyranny as compared with the black king of Ashantee. If his breakfast does not happen to agree with him, the cook is liable to lose her head literally. If one of his subjects should even happen to look at one of his wives, the said subject would be conducted by a subordinate to some shady grove or to the rear of the woodshed—and he would never return. Should any of his warriors refuse to fight—well, there is no telling where the gore-shedding proclivities of the monarch with the plug hat would stop! Whenever a king of Ashantee dies a guard of 2,000 of his subjects are slaughtered to conduct him to the other world. It is said that as many as 10,000 people have been slain on such occasions. Every time there is a national festival there are human sacrifices. In fact, blood-let-

ting seems to be one of the principal occupations of royalty in Ashantee. Back of the town of Coomasie there is a place called by travelers the Grove of Skulls, where the bones of victims are thrown.

The king of Ashantee is opposed to progress. He does not want any roads in his domain. When the English cut their way inland from the gold coast they left a fine road behind them. With several pistols pointed at his head, the king agreed to keep this road in repair and not allow it to be overgrown, but he knew that the rainy season was at hand and that the English would have to hurry back to the coast. The road was never touched.

The system of human sacrifices practiced in Ashantee is founded on a wild idea of filial duty, for it is believed that the rank of dead relatives in the next world will be measured by the number of descendants sent after them from this. There are two periods, called "The Great Adai" and "The Little Adai," succeeding each other at intervals of eighteen and twenty-four days after the death of some member of the royal house, at which human victims are immolated to a monstrous extent.

On the Great Adai the king visits the graves of the royal dead at Bantama, where their skeletons, held together by links of gold, sit in grim mockery of life.