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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA

FOR AND AGAINST

BUSINESS MEN ORGANIZE ANOTHER EXPOSITION.

Traveling Men Register an Organized Protest—Money For '99 Show Comes Easy.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 22.—The holding of another exposition at Omaha is the question of the hour here. Public sentiment is considerably divided on this subject. Chief among the objections is the claim that another big show here would effect the business of the country merchants. The next most potent objection is to "Let well enough alone."

Could "business reasons" be eliminated the chances are that about everybody would be in favor of another exposition. Of course it would be expected that the exposition of 1899 would have to be an hundred per cent better than was the great show of 1895, and no doubt this can and will be done should the enterprise be repeated.

At Stratton Saturday afternoon brakeman Albert O'Neill, McCook, fell between the cars and had one foot terribly mashed and the ankle of the other leg broken. He was on top of the freight train giving signals and fell off at a sudden movement of the train. Amputation of one foot may be necessary. He was at once carried to McCook for treatment.

William F. Harding, colored, of Hastings, better known as "Fenchy," was found dead in his room at a late hour this afternoon. He had been confined to his bed for two or three days, and was being attended by John Z. Martin. Martin had not been to the room for several hours, and when he called he found Harding lying dead on the bed in a half nude condition, with his arms stretched above his head.

For several years the business men of Norfolk have been subjected to unjust discrimination in the matter of railway freight rates. For instance, the rate per ton mile from Sioux City to Norfolk for first-class freight is 12 cents, while Peterson, Ia., situated about the same distance from Sioux City, has a rate of 6.25 cents per ton per mile, first-class. In order to secure better rates the Business Men's club of Norfolk has taken the matter up actively. A petition signed by nearly every business firm in the city promising to aid in the fight for better rates has been prepared, and if the railways decline to readjust their rates, it will be presented to the State Railway commissions.

Saturday afternoon Lyman, the 14-year-old son of Dan Whitcomb, and three cousins, drove several miles south-east in a hunt. Arriving at their destination, the boys stopped to reload their guns, which they had emptied enroute. Lyman meanwhile sat down on the ground with a .32-caliber revolver in his hand. Lying near him was a rabbit which one of the boys had shot. Several boyish expressions had been exchanged, when one of the cousins glanced over his shoulder to where Lyman sat, and as he did so he saw the boy place the revolver to his head, following the action with this uncompleted remark: "I wish I could die just—"

The Greenwood murder mystery still creates a great deal of interest in that part of the state. It is one of the most mysterious and horrible crimes ever committed in that section. The county has offered \$500 reward and the state \$200, making \$700 reward, for the arrest and conviction of the guilty party. Charles Greenwood, the boy who was murdered, was 19 years of age. His mother is a widow. He was of a quiet disposition and had many friends, and so far as known had no enemies. On the night he was murdered he attended a party about five miles from his home, took a couple of lady friends and arrived at the party about 7:30. There were a number of young people present, and the evening was pleasantly passed, there being no trouble of any kind. He left for his home about 12 o'clock, taking his company about 12:30, and that was the last seen of him alive. His brother, on going to the barn in the morning, found him sitting in the buggy dead, with what appeared to be a bullet hole, the shot having pierced the upper lip and following up the nasal cavity. From the position of the body it was plain he was instantly killed. The inquest was held on the following day. The coroner and two assistants worked all Monday forenoon trying to locate the bullet in the body without success, and gave it up. Nearly all the guests who were at the party were subpoenaed, but no clue was obtained. The jury was unable to state what caused his death.

The city of Tecumseh has brought suit in the district court against the county commissioners of Johnson county for \$150,000. The city contends the commissioners have misappropriated city road funds which passed through its hands. If not settled out of court the matter will probably come up for trial at the forthcoming term. Just why the damage is placed so high by the city officers is not understood, for it is claimed but from \$1,200 to \$1,400 is involved.

FATE HANGS IN THE BALANCE

Couple of Nebraska Railroads are Involved.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Credit Commutation company, successor of the Union Loan and Trust company of Sioux City, Ia., which failed in 1893 for \$5,000,000, was held at the Auditorium hotel. The conference was secret and none of the seven present would divulge anything of the doings of the committee. The members of the committee, which include the officers of the company, are D. L. Plummer, Wausau, Wis., president; T. A. Stoddart, St. Louis, treasurer; F. L. Eaton, St. Louis, general manager; and Messrs. Ross, Marblehead, Mass.; Head, LaTrobe, Pa.; Ellis, Kewanee, Ill.; Elliott, Crawfordsville, Ind.; and Coombe, Boston.

The failure of the Union Loan and Trust company was one of the big disasters of 1893. The Credit Commutation company represents over 350 eastern banks, which succeeded to the assets. Among these assets are two western railroads, the Sioux City & Northern and Sioux City, O'Neill & Western, which have been in litigation since the failure.

A recent decision of the United States supreme court awarded the bonds of the road to J. Kennedy Todd of New York, broker for J. J. Hill. The commutation company having the right of redemption for the roads, presumably will soon decide what to do with this option. The meeting may have decided the matter. The conditions are understood to be the payment of \$1,500,000 on the Sioux City & Northern and something over \$2,000,000 on the Western. Should the company elect not to pay the roads, it has been understood, will pass to Todd and then to Hill.

KILLS A BEGGAR BOY.

Horrible Crime Charged Against a Soldier.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 22.—A special to the State from Greenville, S. C., says: Weaver Smith, a little white boy beggar, was murdered Thursday night in the heart of the town and the mutilated body was not found until twenty-four hours later. A long gash in the boy's stomach caused his death.

Weaver Smith was about 8 years old and was a notorious beggar around town, having a skillfully worked story of distress. He was last seen, about 7 o'clock Wednesday night, he was going toward the First brigade camp. He secured some money and food there and visited the Fourth New Jersey camp.

Late yesterday afternoon a negro woman discovered the boy lying among weeds on Elyford street, which is a side street, one block north of the confederate monument. The boy was lying on the south sidewalk, which is on his face, and on being turned over the cut in the stomach was revealed. The physician found evidence of another crime committed before death and the boy was doubtless killed to prevent its discovery.

Two New York soldiers coming from camp to town Thursday night heard cries on Elyford street, and approached, found another soldier, unknown to them, with a boy, who, the soldier claimed, had lost his way. This man's command is unknown and the New York soldiers left him standing near the child. It is believed the boy was Weaver Smith and the soldier his murderer. The crime has aroused the greatest indignation among citizens and soldiers, and if the guilty man is caught and proves to be a soldier his comrades will endeavor to make short work of him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR REFORMS.

National Assembly Makes Several Recommendations.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22.—The national assembly of the Knights of Labor decided to recommend to the industrial commission the repeal of government by injunction, the prohibition of employment of children under 16 years of age, the prohibition of watering stock by any railroad or corporation; the establishment of postal savings banks, government control of railroads, the issuance of greenbacks by the government direct, the election of United States senators by the people; vote the election of the president by popular vote and the initiative and referendum. A committee of three is to be appointed to submit these recommendations to the commission.

At today's meeting of the Knights of Labor, John W. Parsons of New York was elected general master workman; by a close vote, over the present general master workman, Henry H. Hicks who is also a New Yorker. Bruce J. Cacher of Baltimore was selected as member of the general executive board in place of Henry Bostock of Muncie, Ind. Boston was chosen as the place for next year's convention. All the other general officers were re-elected. The opposition to General Master Workman Hicks is said to be based on his alleged lack of energy. The new leader is president of the national association of letter carriers and has been prominent in labor affairs.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 22.—Rush orders for the several vessels now being repaired at the Charlestown navy yard were received. Three vessels, the monitor Amphitrite, the cruiser Detroit and the gunboat Castine, were especially mentioned in the order.

OPPOSE COLONIES

ORGANIZED PROTEST AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Boston Meeting Adopts Strong Resolutions and Asks For Petitions.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 22.—The organizers of the movement against the movement for the annexation of the Philippines met in this city. A constitution was adopted, officers elected and an address was issued to the people of the United States urging prompt co-operation in getting signatures to a protest against the annexation of the Philippines.

Edward Atkinson presided. Before the meeting he received a telegram from Andrew Carnegie that he had sent him a check for \$1,000 for the use of the movement. Funds have already been subscribed liberally. The address says in part: "Whatever islands we take must be annexed or held in vassalage to the republic. Either course is dangerous to the physical and moral safety of the nation, inconsistent with our professions and must result in foreign complications which will imperil and delay the settlement of pressing financial, labor and administration questions at home."

"Impressed with the importance of these views and recalling the declaration of the president that the war with Spain could never degenerate into a war of conquest, we have determined to act until it has become evident that pressure was being brought upon the president to convince him that the public opinion demands the inclusion of alien people into the territory of the United States. We stand by the president's declarations, and, in order to give evidence to the opposition to foreign expansion policy by a vast body of our people, have organized an anti-imperialist league upon the following general plan:

"First—The center of the movement to be at Washington with a local secretary there for executive work.

"Second—Committees of correspondence to conduct the work in such manner as to bring together the united efforts of men of repute throughout the country without regard to party, to deal with the subject in all its aspects, as follows:

"(a) The moral iniquity of converting a war for humanity into a war of conquest.

"(b) The physical degeneration, the corruption of the blood and all the evils of militarism which will ensue if the troops are to be kept in the Philippines and elsewhere longer than absolutely necessary to enable government to be established which will protect life and property.

"(c) The political evils and the necessity of preserving the union upon the principles of its framers.

"(d) The clear necessity of increase of appropriations for the support of armies and navies with a great probability that voluntarily enlistment will have to be supplemented by drafts.

"Committees of correspondence have begun work under the name of the anti-imperialist league, the first measure being to organize the moral forces of the country for the purpose of presenting to the congress of the United States:

"To the president and the congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens of —, in the state of —, protest against any extension of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine islands, in any event, or any foreign territory without the free consent of the people thereof, believing such action would be dangerous to the republic, wasteful of its resources, in violation of constitutional principles and fraught with moral and physical evils to our people.

"Name and residence.

"Occupation.

"Every citizen believing in the above is urged to copy it, obtain as many signatures as possible and send forward the signed protest to the secretary of the anti-imperialist league, Washington, where the names will be enrolled. Ability to assume membership as members of the league, and the protest presented to the president and congress."

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA

SEVENTY PEOPLE FIND VERY GRAVES.

Two Chinese Steamers Collide and One Sinks in Three Minutes—Other Foreign News.

Vancouver, B. C.—(Special.)—Advices by steamship Empress of China tell of a terrible disaster in an inland sea on October 25, when the steamer Kinsho Maru came into collision with the steamer Myagawa Maru off Taka, sinking the latter in three minutes.

It is reported that 130 persons were saved, but that seventy were drowned. So strong was the impact that the captain, who was on the bridge was thrown into the sea. The captain and all the crew was saved.

It is stated that Great Britain has suggested that the railway between Shanghai Kwan and Tientsin already working and the mines in the vicinity of the road under negotiation for the construction of the railway between New Chwang and Shanghai Kwan. Russia has assented to this and discussion on the details of the agreement is progressing.

West China is still in a very disturbed state. The band chief, Yuh Man Toi, has emissaries throughout the province of Szechuen and in many of the cities his proclamation is posted calling on the people to expel foreigners who are said to be envious of the people and seeking the partition of the empire. Yuh Man Toi promises great deliverance and even undertakes to have the Japan war indemnity repaid.

Just before the mail left a disturbance broke out at Canton. The rioters attacked the settlement and inflicted injury on two members of the French consulate. On receipt of the news the German minister addressed vigorous remonstrances to the Tsungli Yamen.

A fire at Natal destroyed 100 houses. One hundred and fifty houses were burned at Shanghai.

Scrimsor of the American Pacific cable is enlisting sympathy in Japan for his plan.

Manila law courts have resumed business with Spanish judges to hear all civil cases and American judges to hear all criminal cases.

Some disquieting news has been received as to the health of American captives at Manila. In addition to the great amount of malarial and typhoid fever prevailing, malignant small-pox has appeared. The deaths in the hospital will average about 100 soldiers a month.

There is a leper scare in Manila. Through the neglect of the Spanish officials, nearly 200 lepers have escaped from confinement. For a time this was unknown to the authorities, and the lepers were allowed to wander at large. Orders have been issued to the effect that all lepers will be arrested and sent to a small uninhabited island in the southeast of Luzon. On this island the American government will establish a leper colony.

Manila, Philippine Islands.—(Special.)—General Otis, the commander of the American forces, recently proposed to Aguinaldo that he release the friars and civilians held in captivity throughout the provinces. The insurgent leader denied their mal-treatment and refused to release them, claiming that the civilians had enlisted as volunteers and therefore were legitimate prisoners of war. Aguinaldo also denied that women and children were detained, but said that some women and children had voluntarily accompanied their husbands or fathers into captivity.

As to the friars, Aguinaldo argues that they are prohibited by the pope from accepting political appointments, and they are only permitted to follow monastic life.

But he adds, the Philippine clericals are liberally and systematically deceived by the pope, pretending that the country was barbarous, unfit for the regular ministry and that it was necessary to detain the friars until the pope is undeceived.

The Spanish papers here assert that a sanguinary mutiny has taken place on board the steamship San Bernardino, and that the native crew massacred their Spanish officers. These papers also appeal to the United States to control the natives. Advices from Hilo say the natives of that city distrust Aguinaldo and want American domination.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL.

Masons Will Commemorate Death of the Great Leader.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The following committee of prominent Masons, accompanied by Senator Daniel of Virginia and Assistant Secretary Alton of the navy department, called at the White house today and invited the president to take part in the ceremonies which will mark the centennial of the death of George Washington: Judge Mayor Kemper of Alexandria, Va.; Judge R. T. M. Duke, grand master of Virginia; Judge J. B. Reyer of Fredericksburg, and Colonel M. M. Parker of this city.

The address presented to the president recites that the grand lodge of Masons of Virginia, at the request of the grand lodge of the state of Colorado, has determined to mark the centennial of the death of President Washington by suitable Masonic ceremonies at Mount Vernon on December 14, 1899.

In these services and ceremonies the grand lodge of Virginia will have the co-operation of the grand lodge of the District of Columbia, and probably of all the grand lodges in the United States and many of those in foreign lands. The observances at Mount Vernon will consist as nearly as possible of a duplication or reproduction of the funeral ceremonies of December 15, 1799.

The lodge in which Washington was made a Mason and the Washington-Alexandria lodge, of which he was the first master, will take prominent parts in the ceremonies.

Masons from all parts of the world are expected to be present. The lodges of New Zealand have already indicated a purpose to send delegations. It is expected that the ceremonies will be continued in Washington city.

The president assured the committee that he was in full sympathy with the project, and if nothing occurred to prevent he would gladly take such part in the services as the committee might wish.

THEY WILL CONTINUE.

Two Railroad Associations Will Effect Reorganization.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—Subject to one important proviso, the presidents of the eastern lines have agreed that the Central Freight and Passenger associations shall be maintained. The proviso is that every article in the present agreement of the two associations which could possibly be construed as clashing with the supreme court's decision in the Joint Traffic association case should be omitted from the new agreement. Both associations will retain their present titles and will adapt themselves to their new conditions as speedily as possible.

Thirty-six roads were represented at the meeting, which was presided over by Chairman Tucker of the Central Freight association.

At the morning session a sub-committee of five was appointed to examine the drafts of the new agreements drawn up by the freight and passenger agents and this committee reported its approval of the documents to the full meeting in the afternoon.

The most important section of the agreement dealing with the question of rate making provides that a line shall file with the commissioner of the association notice in writing of such change at least three days before the new rate becomes effective. Each road is to fix and determine its own rates and to file with the commissioner all rate sheets for the general information of the members of the association. The commissioner will act for each line under his instructions in seeing that rates, rules and regulations are properly published, and will co-operate with the compilers of individual rate sheets and will also, when requested, compile the joint rate sheets.

LAYS OUT ITS WORK.

Industrial Commission Prepares to Do Business.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The government industrial commission resumed its sessions today. The session today was mainly devoted to the rules of procedure as reported upon by the committee which had been at work here today on the outline of the work of the commission.

The main work of the commission, the report asserts, may be said to be to study and compare existing laws, bearing upon industrial conditions here and elsewhere, to ascertain by competent testimony wherein they are defective, defective, inoperative or oppressive, and to recommend such remedial statutes as will tend not only to make the conditions of industry more uniform as between the several states, but to remove such existing sources or causes of discontent, inequality and injustice as can be reached here and regulated throughout by legislation.

To facilitate the work arrangement was made to divide the commission into four sub-commissions of five members each, to be severally charged with the investigation of present conditions and the formulation of remedial suggestions in the following branches of trade, viz.: On agriculture and agricultural labor, on the condition of labor and capital employed in manufacturing and general business, on the condition of labor and capital employed in mining and on transportation.

There is also, in addition, to be a fifth sub-commission on statistics, made up of one representative of each of the four commissions, to collect all statistical matter now available and of original material of this character as may be found necessary, and also to supervise the preparation and publication of results. Each of the four main sub-commissions will report a syllabus of inquiry. The report was adopted.

SPANISH BY ASTY CHANGE

RUMOR THAT CARLOS WILL BE PROCLAIMED KING.

Queen Regent, It Is Said, Will Abdicate and Quit Spain Peacefully.

London, Nov. 22.—A curious report in regard to Spain's future government current in diplomatic circles, which from its source is entitled to weight. It is that there would be a change of dynasty, but a peaceful change. The queen regent is said to be convinced of the hopelessness of her son ever reigning, and has, upon advice of the emperor of Austria, decided, soon after the peace treaty is signed, and every one now regards this as only a question of days, to quit Spain with her family, and Don Carlos will be proclaimed king.

Everything is reported to be already arranged and the army and clergy are alleged to be eager for the change.

According to the program, Don Carlos, so soon as things are running smoothly, will abdicate in favor of his son, Don Jaime.

There is much agitation among the Filipino representatives in Europe over the Philippine situation. Agoncillo the representative of Aguinaldo, who has been in Paris watching the proceedings of the peace commission, starts for Washington today.

It is learned that on Wednesday last he called a meeting of all the Filipinos in Paris and London to meet him in Paris, when a committee was formed with the object of doing everything possible to induce France to recognize the so-called Filipino republic.

A telegram was sent to Aguinaldo asking for instructions, and the following reply is said to have been received: "Insist upon absolute independence. Otherwise fight to the death. We are all united and the government is progressing smoothly. All the independent tribes of the mountains are submitting to Aguinaldo and the chiefs are bringing presents of gold."

The statements made by General Wesley Merritt in reply to the appeal of the Filipino Junta of Hong Kong to the American people have caused indignation among the Filipinos. They are specially incensed at the suggestion that they would lose out and at the idea of being governed as a colony.

The Filipinos of Paris are sending a dispatch to President McKinley protesting against the assertions made.

The Liberal cartoonist pictures Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, sloan-like bestride a galloping lion and catching up to other patriotic orators with the remark: "I must hurry up with my lion, I am a little late."

In fulfillment of this sentiment the colonial secretary has made three speeches, handling the whole field of Great Britain's foreign and domestic policies in his customary ungodly and breezy fashion, which has brought upon his head a storm of angry retorts from continental politicians.

Must Be a Year Older.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—Acting upon the recommendation of Captain Dickens, Secretary Long has increased the age requirement in the case of apprentices admitted to the naval service from 14 to 15. Captain Dickens found from reports of captains and the superintendents of the training stations that the average boy of 14 years was not sufficiently developed physically to receive the training of an apprentice properly. Most of the boys were under 100 pounds weight and not strong enough to pull an oar in heavy weather and to go out on the yardarm.

BOILED DOWN.

The Mississippi has sailed from Santiago to Ponce. She will bring home the First Kentucky from that place.

Ed Ross shot and killed his wife, Walker, of whom he was jealous, was also tried at, but escaped.

At the Greenwood Athletic club in South Brooklyn last night Terry McGovern of Brooklyn knocked out Tim Callahan of Philadelphia in the tenth round.

Major William W. McCammon has been relieved from duty as adjutant general of the Fourth corps and ordered to rejoin the Fourteenth infantry at San Francisco.

Fifty girls have taken up the scientific study of farming this year in the college of agriculture at Minneapolis. They have entered for the full course, and will work in the same classes with the men. Heretofore girls have been allowed to study at the college only six weeks in the year, and that during the summer months, after the men's classes had dispersed for the long vacation. This year they are to have full use of all the college privileges. They have now a dormitory of their own, and a new staff of instructors for special subjects in the girls' department has been added to the faculty.

Girls are admitted to the college on the same conditions as boys. The agricultural course of study covers a term of three years and includes every practical subject needed for farming. Field crops and seeds, agricultural engineering, agricultural chemistry, farm economics, animal husbandry, dairying, entomology, horticulture, forestry, veterinary science and surgery—these are some of the things the girls are learning about this year.

Instead of blacks and military drill, the new social and physical education course for the Scandinavian girls is of far more scientific farming.

"I don't know anything for said the call of strablers' Prop "I note she's served the traveling AHA

INSTRUCTIONS Bobby—Popper, what is a protector. ate? Mr. Ferry—It is the receivership idea applied on a larger scale.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FEAR