

Every Klondiker who returns has gold. Those who have no gold can't return.

Germany raising a row on account of apples is far different from a fuzz over the peach.

Formerly pugilists used their hats to shy into the ring before fighting. Now they use them to talk through.

Brother Moody is trying to save sinners in Boston. He has large audiences of Boston's "best citizens."

A German scientist announces that "man is composed of condensed gases." He must have been experimenting on a politician.

A New York man composed a popular song, played it over on the piano and dropped dead. Occasionally retributive justice scores a bull's eye.

The coming millionaire is the man who was thoughtful enough to take a large stock of canned goods to the Klondike at the proper time.

A Western college proposes to add dancing to its curriculum. In the topsy-turvy days of this it is possible the foot is to be the end aimed at in education?

A stove trust with a capital of \$10,000,000 has been organized in Denver. The members of that combination probably will make it hot for the outside competitors whom they can't freeze out.

It is interesting to note that a Western town has just decided, after an exciting joint debate, that the late civil war was not caused by the invention of the cotton gin. We regard this as conclusive.

Anthony Hope disapproves of American women, Nansen of American railroads and hotels. There will soon be nothing left for us to brag about unless it be the piles of gold we pay foreign celebrities who read and lecture for us.

The tramp at Bath, Me., who stole a tub of axle grease, put it up in small boxes, and sold it for corn salve to the Bathites, among the rest two boxes to the man from whom he stole the axle grease, was evidently designed by nature for a politician.

A dispatch from North Dakota says that a divorce has been granted to the Countess Marie de la Conception de la Contera y Clark de Gobel y Fernandez. Unfortunately, however, the telegraph doesn't say how many husbands the lady has shed by that Dakota process.

The best place for a pure food show is the family dining room. The exhibit ought to be continuous. The adulteration of food products interferes with the success of the exhibition, and therefore every family has a measure of failure in making its display of articles fit for human consumption.

In some countries horses are slaughtered for food, but it does not seem as though this mode of disposing of them would ever find much favor in the United States, however cheap they may be. The horse has so long been associated with man in peace and war that it has become in a sense humanized, and it would seem rather cannibalistic to put it in the menu.

"Cervantes laughed Spain's chivalry away." Why can't some Cervantes of our time ridicule out of existence all this business of Holland Dames, descendants of royalty, sons and daughters of all sorts of things—every one of which is an absurd attempt to establish an aristocracy in a land whose fundamental conviction is that one man is as good as another, if not better?

When you ask an editor to suppress an item of news because it does not suit you, then go and ask your grocer to exclude pickles from his store because you can't eat them or your butcher to quit keeping bologna because it goes against your stomach. There is just as much fairness in one as in the other. News is the editor's stock in trade. So are pickles to a grocer and bologna to a butcher.

When one reviews the manner in which civilization has been spread there is little occasion for wonder that barbarians should shrink from it in terror. The ogre of the fairy tale is not a more cruel and bloodthirsty monster than the civilized nation seeking new fields for civilization. Now when one considers the armies and the warships that follow the missionary to the heathen is there cause for wonder that the heathen should shudder at the advent of the gospel messenger.

The people of this country have been told frequently that their way of appointing ministers and ambassadors abroad is weak; that they pick men up at haphazard and put them at important foreign stations, while the governments of Europe educate their diplomats specially and keep them in the harness constantly. Still, we notice that our representatives abroad get along as well as the "educated" ministers and ambassadors sent from Europe to this country.

In declining an invitation of the Prince of Wales, a newly elected member of Parliament once telegraphed, "His address by mail." Oftener the lie

goes by pocket in the shape of a hastily written recommendation or letter of introduction, which, of all writings, are perhaps the least trustworthy. An honorable exception is the practice of the late Professor Huxley. Asked by St. George Mivart for a recommendation to a chair of anatomy he accepted readily, but took both pains and time in writing it. For the delay thus occasioned he apologized to his friend, saying, "I am always very careful what words I use in writing a testimonial."

Fortune awaits the man who shall devise a simple and hygienic method of ventilating dwellings and office buildings. The average apartment, whether it is a residence or a sky-scraper, is a mere box. It is lighted by windows which cannot be raised from the bottom or lowered from the top without creating a draught, which is undesirable in all weathers, and especially to be dreaded in winter. Tightly closed, as windows are kept during winter, no air enters except by the opening of doors and through imperfections in the window casings. The atmosphere becomes stagnant and foul, inducing headaches and paving the way for all manner of pulmonary and bronchial troubles. Our ancestors secured ventilation by means of open fireplaces. We are obliged to simmer in overheated rooms, and in spite of the boasted ingenuity of Americans no one has yet arisen to solve the problem of furnishing us with the prime necessity of nature—pure, fresh air.

One means of judging of the progress of a nation in civilization is to observe what value it places upon the lives of its citizens. The higher the civilization the greater the protection of the individual. The United States, though a newly settled country, prides itself upon the security of its inhabitants from many of the dangers of the old world, but there is one particular in which she has hitherto been somewhat indifferent. It is the protection against railroad accidents, the little every day destruction of human life that is so common that, when reading the paper, we omit the account or merely shudder and think, "How horrible!" The European papers quote our death count with a sneer at American disregard for life. Let us learn a lesson from England and prevent this daily sacrifice to Mammon. Let laws be enacted which shall require eventually that no street crossing shall be on a level with the railroad, none but employees be allowed or have occasion to go upon the tracks. To be sure there are disadvantages in this plan. It would cost money, would occasion some inconvenience, but are these facts to be considered when human life is in the balance?

The Indians of the Indian Territory, who refused to accept the Dawes treaty last year, are beginning to find out that the best thing they can do is to reconsider their refusal and accept the treaty as a choice of two evils. The four leading tribes in the Territory, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks, have reached a degree of civilization that makes them more and more difficult to get along with. A commission was created by Congress, with Senator Dawes at its head, to treat with the tribes, so as to apportion the lands held by them among the tribes in severalty, thus placing them upon practically the same footing as other inhabitants of the country, but still leaving them many of the rights and privileges they enjoy under the tribal system. This plan the tribes rejected rather disdainfully and the commission had to give the matter up after long conferences with the Indians. But Mr. Curtis, a member of the House from Kansas, thoroughly understood the Indian's character and how to deal with his prejudices. He introduced a bill into Congress which utterly abolishes the Indian tribal relations, allots the tribal lands in severalty among the members of the tribe, makes the Indian a citizen of the United States, remodels the laws under which the reservations in the Indian Territory are held by the tribes and puts an end to the anomalous condition now existing under which the Government has to make and be bound by treaties entered into with a portion of its own inhabitants. The absolute certainty that the bill will pass has made the four tribes see that the best thing they can do is to accept the proposals of the Dawes commission and thus preserve what they can of their present independence.

The Chestnut. The reason why a hoary anecdote is called a chestnut is not well known. In an old play called "The Broken Sword" there is a captain who is always telling old stories, the details of which often vary. He starts a tale about a cork-tree, when he is interrupted by another character, who suggests, "It was a chestnut, captain—a chestnut!" "Bah," says the captain—"I say a cork tree!" "A chestnut," repeats the other, "I should know as well as you, having heard you tell the tale these twenty-seven times." At a dinner one evening a gentleman was telling a story of considerable antiquity, when an actor present, who had played in "The Broken Sword," said, half audibly, "A chestnut. I have heard you tell the tale these twenty-seven times!"

To keep horses from slipping on icy pavements a new device is made of a steel frame in two sections, with a screw to clamp it over a horseshoe, the under side of the frame being fitted with sharp calks.

A handy attachment for children's slates is a piece of metal having a roughened or file-like surface to sharpen pencils, the device being fastened on the frame by two screws.

Many a full-dress suit covers an empty stomach.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A NEW CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Spain's Latest Move.—Does Spain's Armistice Come Too Late?—The Exact Status of Affairs.—What Action Will Congress Take.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The president's message on Cuba will go to congress at noon. Whether it will make a recommendation upon the situation as presented by Spain's latest move and if so what form this recommendation will take, is a matter upon which war or peace may rest.

If the president should take the question that Spain's armistice comes too late or that it does not meet the requirements of the nation, congress probably will act with a belligerent resolution calling upon the president to use the army and navy of the United States to bring an end to the condition of affairs in Cuba, which he declared to the six ambassadors of the powers who called upon him Thursday as being "insufferable."

Should the message take the ground that Spain's endeavors seem tending in the proper direction, and that justice should permit her an opportunity to a trial of her stated desire to end the insurrection, or should the president simply refer the whole subject to congress without recommendation, a condition would arise of which no one tonight could positively see the outcome. No few congressmen knew the exact status of affairs that no prediction can be made as to what action congress would take.

Easter Sunday brought little rest to those who are dealing with the Spanish situation. With the president's message ready to go to congress Spain's grant of an armistice had brought about a new condition which compelled the president and his advisers to meet and consider and so far as the situation was affected by Spain's concessions. As a result of the unusual if not unprecedented condition, a caucus arose for two cabinet meetings on Sunday, one at noon time lasting an hour and a half, and the other at 8 o'clock tonight. While the streets were thronged with people going to their Easter services early in the day, the carriage of cabinet officers were centering at the White house to take up the latest phases of the Spanish situation.

The cabinet meetings led to no change in the determination that the president's message would go to congress tomorrow. It seemed evident, however, from the new conditions presented by the grant of an armistice that the message should deal with these conditions in order that congress might be fully advised on the latest phases of the subject. Cabinet conferences were extremely frequent over the changes in the message although it seemed to be understood that the facts relating to the armistice would at least be incorporated, even though the general policy of the message underwent no change.

The attitude of congress on the general subject is problematic. During the recent days the feeling in both houses has been intense and it remains to be seen whether the changed conditions brought about by the armistice will suffice to allay this feeling. Resolutions authorizing intervention are already prepared, but these were framed when diplomatic negotiations were in a deadlock.

Diplomatic circles in Washington were keenly interested in the change brought about by Spain's grant of an armistice. The ambassadors and ministers exchanged calls and there was a general exchange of congratulations, as it was felt that the armistice at least gave time for calmer counsels.

The French ambassador, M. Cabon, received a cable dispatch from the foreign office at Paris informing him that the armistice had been granted and was wholly without conditions. Besides seeing his associates of the diplomatic corps, the ambassador saw Archbishop Ireland, who was instrumental in securing the influence of the pope and joined the archbishop in expressions of satisfaction. Throughout the negotiations the French ambassador and the French government have taken a leading part in averting an open rupture between the United States and Spain. While the British government has been most active in seeing that the action of the powers did not assume a menacing attitude toward the United States, yet it is known that Great Britain joins with the other powers in approving the latest message of an armistice and is hopeful that this will clear the way for a fuller settlement of the general Cuban question.

Dervish Route Complete. CARO, April 11.—The Anglo-Egyptian force returned to Abadar last evening and the wounded were all placed in hospitals under tents.

The forces of Mahmud Pasha are completely broken up; part of them are fleeing toward Akhara and others in the direction of the Nile. The thickness of the brush rendered pursuit of them difficult. The bodies of 2,000 Dervishes including those of twelve important emirs, have been counted.

Fresh Proofs of Prudence. PARIS, April, 11.—The Temps says "Spain has given fresh proofs of her prudence and wise patriotism and henceforth diplomacy must guard her honor and interests. The United States will shock the conscience of the world if it fails to respond to Spain's advances."

The Journal des Debats says: "If the jingoes continue their campaign it will prove that under the pretext of humanity they have only pursued their own ends and sought the exploitation of Cuba."

LEE ARRIVES FROM HAVANA.

Met by a Large Concourse of Enthusiastic Admirers at the Station.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here from Havana. A large crowd of enthusiastic admirers had gathered at the station, and when the general stepped from the train he was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause. The crowd completely filled the station and extended far out into Pennsylvania avenue. By the time General Lee was ready to alight the crowd was so dense about the train that even with the assistance of a platoon of police it was with difficulty he reached the platform. Several personal friends of the general, among them a number of ladies, pressed forward and finally succeeded in grasping him by the hand. One of the ladies presented him a bouquet of roses, tied together by ribbon of the national colors and bearing a tiny confederate battle flag. Immediately the crowd began to cheer, and round after round of applause greeted him as he walked slowly and uncovered down the long platform of the station.

General Lee entered a state department carriage and was rapidly driven up the avenue to the state department. When the carriage drew up at the department a big crowd was assembled on the portico. A rousing cheer went up as the general stepped from the vehicle, and bowing right and left, hurried into the building. The cheers had apprized the clerks and other employees of his coming, and there was a wild rush for the corridor. Officers of the army and navy joined the rush and for the time being the discipline of the building was relaxed.

CLERKS GIVE HIM CHEERS. The crowd lined up in front of the elevator shaft, leaving a line from the door to the secretary's office. The carriage came to a stop and an unprecedented scene occurred.

At in hand, General Lee passed into the corridor and someone said, "Now, boys," and three rousing cheers went echoing down the long halls. Then there was another outburst, and people poured forth from every room. The cheering caused intense excitement, and it was some moments before quiet could be restored. General Lee bowed to the crowd and as he reached the door to Secretary Sherman's office turned and bowed again. Then the door closed on him and the throng dispersed.

After a few minutes the consul-general emerged, accompanied by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. The three entered a carriage and were quickly driven to the White house, General Lee getting another ovation on his way over.

At the White house the party was shown at once to the library, where the chief executive accorded a hearty reception to the consul-general. The only persons present at the meeting were the president, Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day and General Lee. Secretary Sherman remained with the others for about half an hour and then returned to the state department. After being with the president fully an hour Judge Lynch and General Lee took their departure, the latter going to his hotel. An immense crowd, augmented by a number of ladies who attended Mrs. McKinley's reception, was on the portico and General Lee was given an ovation.

Lee Before the Senate Committee. WASHINGTON, April 13.—Consul-General Lee was before the senate committee on foreign relations for an hour. He talked freely with the committee in regard to the conditions in Cuba, and especially with reference to the destruction of the Maine. He said that in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the vessel was due to Spanish agencies.

"Do you mean the Spanish authorities in Cuba?" He was asked by a member of the committee. "I mean the Spanish officials," he replied, "but not General Blanco. I think some of the officials were cognizant of the plans to destroy the vessel, but I do not believe that the captain-general was."

General Lee said that he had no knowledge of the reports that a mine had been discovered by a diver under the Montgomery while that vessel lay in the harbor at Havana. The consul-general did not arrive at the capital until 5 o'clock. In the corridors at the entrance to the room of the committee on foreign relations he was recognized and given a hearty hand-clapping. He responded with a bow and smile and hastened into the committee room.

A Display of Needlework. NEW YORK, April 13.—The association of sewing schools is making preparations to show in the south its famous exhibits of domestic and foreign needlework collected, through the department of state at Washington, from the government schools of Belgium, France, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and the board schools of London. The exhibition will open in Richmond Va., Thursday, April 14, at the Masonic temple, under the patronage of the ladies' guild of the Holy Trinity church, Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector. Governor Tyler will make the opening address. On Friday afternoon, the second day, Mrs. Woolman of the teachers' college, New York, will speak on lessons to be learned from the exhibition.

Rubens Will Not Talk. NEW YORK, April 13.—When Horatio S. Rubens was asked what the feeling was at the junta's headquarters regarding President McKinley's message, he said he had agreed before the message was delivered not to say anything about it. He said that President Palma had gone to Washington to a hearing before congress regarding the situation. Mr. Rubens would not say what, if any report President Palma would make to congress.

SENATE EXCITED

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE AND SENATE

War in the House—On the verge of a Great Crisis—The Situation Critical but Will Soon be Decided for War or Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—War between two powerful nations was the topic of discussion in the senate. Such excitement, suppressed as it was, such a feeling of the nation was on the verge of events that would make history for all time to come; such eloquent and impassioned oratory, and such keen and brilliant repartee have not been known in the senate since the exciting days when the country was convulsed by the greatest war of modern times.

Notwithstanding the throng in the galleries, the great semi-circular chamber was as silent as though it were deserted. When the vice president's gavel fell, nearly every senator was at his desk. Scarcely five minutes had elapsed after the session convened before the vice president recognized Mr. Davis. An instant hush fell over the chamber. Mr. Davis presented to the senate the resolution and report from his committee and requested that they be read. The report was a terrific arraignment of Spain and her policies.

The following are the majority resolutions: Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States; have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit to the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11th, 1898; upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the people of the island of Cuba of right ought to be free and independent.

2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

3. That the president of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service the United States militia of the several states, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The house of representatives yesterday, put in one of the most memorable days in its history, by a vote of 322 to 18, introduced and adopted that which nine-tenths of its members believe makes a war with Spain inevitable.

Although only nineteen members—seven democrats, three republicans and one populist—dissent upon the final vote, the proceedings were marred by a bitter and acrimonious display of partisan feeling. During the height of the excitement the floor was raised between Mr. Brumm (rep., Pa.) and Mr. Bartlett (dem., Ga.) and a disgraceful scene followed that almost descended to the level of a free fight. Order was finally restored and later the two members found that the altercation had arisen out of a misunderstanding, whereupon there were mutual apologies.

At 1:30 p. m. the majority of the house committee on foreign affairs agreed to the following resolution:

Whereas, That the government of Spain for three years past has been waging on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress towards the suppression of said revolution and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality, and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible, has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, and in the death of 266 of our seamen. Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba, and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

Wage Question Settled. PITTSBURGH, April 14.—The threatened wage difficulties in the Pittsburgh coal district are about to be settled notwithstanding the declarations of a number of operators that they would not pay the advance in the dead work scale called for by the Chicago agreement. The operators met today and after considerable discussion ratified the scale as adopted by the committee. Some minor points are not covered and another meeting will be held by the committee, but the essential features are agreed to.

Nebraska Notes

John Dyart of Superior is seriously ill with acute Bright's disease. Tekamah and Oakland have responded liberally to the Cuban relief fund.

Oakdale sent in a cash subscription of \$59.50 for the relief of starving Cubans.

H. V. Hileman has purchased the interest of Will Clements in the Bancroft Blade.

Over \$1,000 has been subscribed toward building a Presbyterian church at Bancroft.

The South Omaha treasury has been in the hands of the democrats for thirteen years.

Eustis people have subscribed enough stock to secure a milk station and separator.

The mill property at Oakdale is to be sold at public vendue to the highest cash bidder.

The young son of Dr. Scroggia of Norfolk nearly bled to death from having a tooth extracted.

For an attempted rape William Myers of North Platte will stop a couple of years at the hotel Lehigh.

Doc Middleton also has a strong desire to go and whip Spain. He has a reputation as a crack shot.

Prof. W. J. Williams of Columbus was recently elected president of the north Nebraska teachers' association.

The proposed branch line from Atkinson to Butte will be completed, so the promoters say, by September 1.

Omaha has passed an ordinance requiring a man to prove himself a barber before he can hang out his sign.

The Adventists of Cedar Rapids have secured an evangelist from Iowa to give that community a religious shaking up.

Roy Cummings of Fullerton has a broken leg. The horse he was riding slipped and both went down with the horse on top.

John Smith of Oak, Nuckolls county, took a tall tumble while sprinting to head off a herd of mules, and broke his leg in two places.

Corra Coleman of Dixon was so humiliated at failing to pass a successful teacher's certificate that she took a fatal dose of strychnine.

The consolidated newspaper at Albion appears under the name of the Albion Argus. It is edited by John F. Baird and D. J. Poytner.

W. E. Penn, living twelve miles north of Eustis, is short the fingers of one hand. He drew his gun through a corn field by the muzzle.

W. S. Bulla, editor of the Fullerton news, has accepted the doctrine of re-annatation, and is ready to defend the faith against all comers.

A farmer near Gothenburg recently sold seventy head of cows for an average price of \$38 per head. The calves were thrown in for good measure.

A Kearney minister will undertake next Sunday to make clear the duty of this government in its dealings with Spain. Alas, it may then be too late.

Right of way has been granted for another railroad across the Winnebago and Omaha reservation. Lo, the poor Indian, will soon be invited to slide off the earth.

Most of the country papers are prepared for either peace or war, and are working as hard as ever to impress upon the public that now is the time to subscribe.

The ferry boat at Decatur, which was sunk a week ago last Monday by the high winds has been raised after several days hard labor and is again making trips across the "Old Muddy."

Freemont citizens have contributed \$254 to the Cuban relief fund.

A Norfolk doctor has performed the supposed impossible feat of saving a horse with a broken leg. He put the injured member in a plaster cast, and the healing process seems to be going on all right.

M. Swanson living near Oakland lost his barn, granaries and sheds, together with 1,600 bushels of grain and a lot of farm machinery, by fire. The live stock and about 200 bushels of oats were all that was saved. No insurance.

The home of John W. Ford of Fremont was almost totally destroyed by fire. The blaze started from an unjointed stove-pipe in a back shed, communicating the blaze to the house rubbish in the loft. When the department arrived the building was a mass of flames, but in a very short time they had it in check. The house was insured for \$400 and \$100 on the contents.

As Pearl Kiler was crossing Plum creek bridge a mile south of Bancroft with a traction engine and water wagon the bridge suddenly gave way precipitating him, engine and wagon into four feet of water, dropping twenty feet. Mr. Kiler escaped uninjured. He had no time to jump and was on the engine when it struck the water. People who viewed the wreck consider he escaped miraculously.

J. M. Jamison, who is prospecting for coal on the Edwards farm, two miles west of Touhy, was in Wahoo and reports as the result of his labors a thirty-inch vein of good soft coal. Mr. Jamison is not a man given to romancing and his report is given credence. He reports the coal fifty-seven feet down and the indications are that it dips toward the west. There is a party of men prospecting near Swedensberg but no report is given as to their success.