

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Two young men of Bennington attended the exposition and as a result of their experience with a confidence man they are a watch and \$5 each wiser.

The product from 119 acres of celery is now being gathered for market, at Kearney and the indications are that more will be devoted to that industry next year.

Dr. J. S. Romine and H. M. Wilson, two prominent sheep men in Chadron have just invested in a large flock of blooded sheep and will make a specialty of raising sheep.

The cold wave of the last week has given way to more pleasant weather and the farmers of Tekamah are taking advantage of it and getting their corn in crib as rapidly as possible.

From the present prospects there will be a great deal of stock fed at Kearney this winter. There are now over 35,000 head of sheep being fed by the different feeders and more are on the way.

The Nebraska Central Irrigation company will make their headquarters for the winter at Columbus. The office of the company has been located there for nearly two years, but this is the first that they have located their working forces there.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad company has just closed a contract with the city of Chadron, by which it receives all the water necessary in its large shops in the city for a period of ten years, at the rate of \$800 per annum. The action of the city council is generally satisfactory in this matter.

Martin Lair, an old man 57 years old was killed at Seward by a B. & M. engine the morning of Oct. 23, while picking up coal from the track. The old man was a little deaf and did not hear the train approaching until too late and as he stepped from the track his clothing was caught by the driver and he was carried between the drivers and badly mangled.

News was received Oct. 23rd of the death of John Provosnek, a West Point boy, a member of the third Nebraska volunteers, who succumbed to fever at Jacksonville. The deceased soldier was a brother in law of Hon. T. M. France of that city. His sister, Mrs. France, was with him when he died, and will bring the body back to West Point for interment.

Mrs. Julia Rogers, widow of the late John A. Rogers, died at the family residence in Columbus, Oct. 23, of general debility and old age, in her 74th year. Mrs. Rogers with her husband were among some of the early settlers of that part of Nebraska having located just across the Platte river from there in Butler county in 1873, where they resided until a few years ago, when they moved into town to spend their declining years and enjoy the fruits of their labors.

Mead Clark, the 11-year-old grandson of Walter Holston, a leading farmer north of Trenton and a prominent citizen, killed himself Thursday afternoon by shooting himself with a revolver through the left breast. He came into town to school the morning of Oct. 27. He decided not to attend and went on an errand for which he received 75 cents. After completing the errand he visited a school in the country and did not return home till about 5 o'clock. His grandfather reprimanded him mildly for staying out of school, when he went into the house and used the revolver with the above result.

The Fremont Stock Yards and Land company has put in a sheep dipping plant near the packing house. The plant, which is a large one and equipped with all the latest conveniences, has a capacity of 1,200 sheep a day. The dipping solution, which is prepared in large boilers, is conducted to a tank. The sheep are driven down an incline walk or passage and come out on a similar walk on the other side. The company expects to do a good business dipping sheep this winter, as an unusually large number of sheep are being unloaded at the yards near the packing house to be fed and watered. Oct. 24 there were 6,000 sheep in the yards, besides several pens of cattle, mostly western stock.

The mystery surrounding the identity of the body of the young man who was found dead near Wymore recently has been cleared up. John Krapp of Cortland had a brother named Peter Krapp, who disappeared from home about July 15. The former, in a letter to Coroner Reed, says he has been to Wymore and positively identifies the clothing as that of his brother. The deceased, he says, was partly demented and was frequently taking of going to South America, which he expected to reach by walking. How he came to his death, being physically strong, is more of a mystery than ever. As long as the remains were thought to be those of J. E. Priest of Omaha the conclusion was reached that he died from an overdose of morphine. How the latter's letters came to be in the vicinity of the dead man is not apparently explained.

Notwithstanding the fact that the "open time" to kill quail does not begin until November 1, for the last month hunters have been killing quail in the vicinity of Wymore in large numbers and the true sportsmen that are very ignorant that such a flagrant violation of the game law is permitted. Quail are plentiful this season and hunters have no trouble in tagging two or three dozen in a half day's hunt, and they are doing it so openly that several arrests are likely to be made.

A FORTUNE OVERLOOKED.

The Unexpected Find Made by the Executors of a Washington Estate.

"You may talk about the wonderful discoveries of gold in the Klondike region," said a lawyer a few days ago, "but one of the richest gold finds of the year occurred right here in Washington. I will not mention names, but the gentleman referred to was known all over the country before he died as one of the wealthiest pension agents and publishers of the present day.

"A short time after the captain (I will call him 'captain' throughout the story) died, his executors were engaged in making an examination of his effects. His will had been carefully drawn and all of his real and personal property was supposed to be distributed among his relatives and friends, according to his last wishes. One day in clearing out the safe in the building which still bears the captain's name an old chest was discovered in one of the dark corners of the vault. It had been there for years, and was supposed to contain only some plates and drawings of war pictures, used in connection with a book of war stories. The executors had passed the old chest by without examining its contents, supposing, of course, that it contained nothing but the plates and drawings, as indicated by the marking on the outside. One of the clerks engaged in the work had curiously enough taken a peep into the chest. When the loose drawings were removed a sight met his gaze that fairly took his breath away. There, nestled among the sheets of war pictures, and at the bottom of the chest, was an immense pile of gold coin, which, when counted, amounted to something over \$50,000.

"There were gold pieces of every denomination, from \$1 to \$20. The discovery was so unexpected that the executors were at a loss for some time to account for the pile of treasure. The latest will was carefully scrutinized, but nothing in it could be found relative to the unlooked-for gold deposit. Various theories were advanced to explain the accumulation of coin, and it was finally concluded that the captain had followed the example of other cautious capitalists during the last raid on the treasury gold reserve, and hoarded the amount found in the chest. The coin looked as though it might have been dropped into the chest carelessly, for the various denominations and dates were in happy confusion. The executors were unable to account for the omission of the gold pile in the will, for although the captain was a great spender, he usually kept a clear account of his securities. It is possible that he may have been quietly engaged in hoarding gold pieces for a number of years prior to his death, and when his fatal illness came on he may have forgotten the gold lying to the old chest containing the war pictures. Of course the gold was carefully counted and entered up as a very desirable part of the estate."—Washington Evening Star.

AN ELECTRIC LOVE ALARM.

It Tends to Render the Parlor Sofa Unpopular.

The ingenious father of an estimable young lady in Sheffield, says Pearson's Weekly, recently rigged up a clever contrivance by which he discouraged a certain young man who had been accustomed to make love to his daughter. The old gentleman recently caught the young man and girl rather close together on the sofa. He read the girl a lecture, and made her promise not to let the young man sit beside her on the sofa again. He was suspicious, and decided not to trust the girl's promise, so he called in an electrician to carry out a little scheme of his. A contact plate was fitted just under the cushion of the sofa and another to the bottom of the frame in such a way that when the weight of two persons bore down upon the top plate it would touch the other and close the circuit. Wires were run from the plate to the old man's bedroom, where as soon as the circuit would close a small bell would ring. All this was done without the knowledge of the girl. The next night the young man called again, and everything was as it should be until the old folks retired about 10 o'clock. About half an hour later the bell upstairs rang furiously. The old man snaked down stairs and caught the lovers snuggled very close together on the sofa. The young man escaped with his life, fortunately, but the poor girl is locked up on a diet of bread and water.

Titles of Sovereigns.

The kings and queens of England were not styled "His" or "Her Majesty," or after the pattern of that bestowed upon Victoria—"Her Most Gracious Majesty." Henry IV. was styled "His Grace;" Henry VI. "His Most Excellent Grace;" Edward IV. "High and Mighty Prince;" Henry VII. "His Grace and His Majesty;" Henry VIII. "His Highness," and afterward "His Majesty." Subsequently the English kings were styled "His Sacred Majesty." While on the subject it may not be uninteresting to give the meaning of some royal titles, thus: King means father, kaiser and czar, Caesar, or autocrat, a contraction of Semuderbetia, Duke means leader; emperor, commander; hospodar, master of the house; khan, provincial chief; landgrave, land reeve; margrave, border reeve; vizier, ruler; Pharaoh, light of the world; shah, protector; sheik, elder; and sultan, ruler.—Tit-Bits.

Destruction of Valuable Documents. The Prussian government is very much stirred up over the discovery that during the last quarter of a century many of the documents which tell of the greatness of the fatherland have been threatened with complete destruction, owing to the bad quality of paper upon which they were written.

TO RAISE THE MAINE

WRFKING COMPANY MAKES A BID FOR THE RIGHT

Privilege May Be Granted If Promoters Are Found Reliable—Constructor Hibern Reports on His Department

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Acme Wrecking company of San Francisco has made a request upon the navy department for authority to raise the battleship Maine and bring her to this country. If the government wants the ship, after she reaches the United States the company will want to be paid salvage money through condemnation proceedings. It is probable in case the government does not want the ship that the company would exhibit her in different large sea coast cities of the United States. No money is demanded from the government by the company.

It is stated at the department, officially, that in case the company is found reliable, the authority asked will no doubt be given.

The following order has been issued by the war department:

"By direction of the secretary of war, a board of officers will assemble at Washington, D. C., November 9, 1898, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of making recommendations for brevet promotions, the award of medals of honor and certificates of merit for the officers and enlist men who participated in the campaign of Santiago, the Philippines and Porto Rico.

"The following present detail for the board: Brigadier-General Theodore Schwan for the United States volunteers (colony), assistant adjutant-general United States army; Brigadier H. V. Boynton, United States volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Carter, assistant adjutant-general.

"The adjutant-general will furnish the board with all the information necessary for its action.

The awards will be made principally upon the recommendation of superior officers. It is necessary, however, to have the board take the numerous recommendations which have been made and classify them in such a manner as will enable the president to grant the brevet class and award the medals according to the merits of the different officers and men.

End of the Peace Jubilee.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The great peace jubilee was brought to a glorious conclusion yesterday. The magnificent illumination of the city continued last night and the streets were jammed with people.

The day opened with the rededication of Independence hall. Governor Hastings, Mayor Warwick and the other officials reviewed yesterday's civic parade from the same stand in the court of honor which the president occupied yesterday. The head of the line reached that point at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and for three hours and a half thereafter Broadstreet looked like a stage upon which is performing a great spectacular extravaganza. More than 20,000 men were in the line, the beauty of which was enhanced by many interesting floats. One of the most striking was that representing the interior of the old Ross house, with Betsy Ross exhibiting to Washington and Hancock the first American flag ever made. It was called "The Birth of the American Flag."

One of the most elaborate displays was that styled "Our Reunion Country." It showed a group of American soldiers, among whom stood confederate and union soldiers. Other floats showed Dewey at Manila, the Red Cross ministering to wounded soldiers, the heroes of the war and Liberty—the latter represented by Columbia and the thirteen original states. Nearly every line of industry in the city was also illustrated. The evolution of the army and navy was illustrated by bodies of marching men dressed in the costumes of the different periods of American history from 1776 to 1861.

One of the events of the day was a reception aboard the new Japanese cruiser Kasagi by Captain Kashiwara and the officers of the ship. The reception was in the nature of a farewell, as the Kasagi went into commission some time ago and will sail shortly for England thence to Japan. Among those who attended were General Shafter, Commodore and Mrs. Philip, Captain Sigbee, Captain Folger, Lieutenant-Commander Marx, Governor Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Warwick, Ambrose Butler of Buffalo and other distinguished jubilee guests.

Mayor Warwick sent the following cablegram to Admiral Dewey at Manila at the conclusion of the jubilee ceremonies yesterday:

"Philadelphia has just concluded her jubilee ceremonies, during which she extended hospitality to the president, his cabinet and the victorious commanders, soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American war. Though absent, you have ever been present with us in spirit. We send hearty congratulations to you and those under your command for the glory you have brought to the nation.

CHARLES F. WARWICK, Mayor.

Gold Found in Ohio.

CANA LDOVER, O., Oct. 28.—The gold excitement at Malvern is still spreading and there now seems to be sufficient evidence to indicate that gold really exists in paying quantities. The details so far from the field have been meagre because of its out-of-the-way location and the infrequency of travelers from that district to this point. It is claimed some assays of quartz show \$50 or \$60 to the ton. A big quartz crusher will be in operation in a day or two.

SOON CIVILIZED.

Set of 2,000 More Than 500 are Officers Every Man Wants an Office.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 31.—The visit of Gen. Leonard Wood, governor of the military department of Santiago, has been instrumental in bringing all the elements among the Cubans to the front. No fewer than 2,000 insurgents, of whom 500 are officers, want officers, and their clamor amounts almost to a demand.

There are two leading factions, one headed by Gen. Jesus Rabi and the other by General Rios. At present most of the officers are held by representatives of the Rabi faction, including the majority and the custom house inspectors. General Wood in order to pacify the Rios faction, has given them six positions in the rural police force and turned over to one of their people the lighthouse at Cape Cruz, together with several other minor appointments. But neither party is satisfied, each thinks that it ought to have all the offices. The majority of the insurgents have no money, and are living from hand to mouth and wondering what will happen next. Armed men are not allowed rations. As the Cubans will not disband and will not work, nothing remains for them but to strut about the city with matches and revolvers. Some of them are nearly naked others appear in long-legged pants; leather boots with silver spurs, carrying machetes. A few wear immaculate white suits and Panama hats. These are for the most part the New York contingent, each man now a veritable *Bembartes furioso*. Except when he is on board the gunboat *Hist*, which brought him here, General Wood is besieged by these seekers for office.

General Wood and Colonel Pettit regarded the outlook as rather discouraging. Still they hope that something may soon be found to break up the Cuban army. The members of the rank and file are anxious to go to work, but the leaders refuse to allow them to do so and the men do not dare, as they would certainly be shot if captured. It was necessary to send a detachment of the Fourth infantry regiment under a sergeant to the Signey plantation in order to compel the armed Cubans to allow men to work there. The undertaking, however proved successful and 200 men are now regular employees.

The latest advice from Santa Cruz del Sur, the meeting place of the Cuban assembly, do not report the arrival of Gen. Maximino Gomez, but here are persistent rumors that the friends of Gomez, who are delegates to the assembly, will endeavor to embarrass General Calixto Garcia and his supporters.

Lieutenant Young and the officers of the *Hist* have been most enthusiastically welcomed here by the Cubans, who are grateful for the help many times extended to them. The gallant little boat during the war was as much an object of love to the Cubans along the coast as of fear to the Spaniards. Lieutenant Young has formally claimed, on behalf of the United States navy, the wrecks of the Spanish gunboats that went ashore or were sunk by the United States gunboats in the memorable engagement of Manzanillo on July 1, last.

After a final conference with Colonel Pettit regarding the management of the district, General Wood left for Santiago on Monday next he will proceed to Guantanamo, from which point, after first returning to Santiago, he will leave for the north coast of the province, to be gone probably a week or ten days.

Two companies of Colonel Pettit's intimates are to be sent to be sent immediately to Bayamo.

Moving Troops Southward.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct. 30.—The first of the troops to leave for Augusta will be the two engineer corps. They will start tomorrow morning and will be followed later in the day by the signal corps and a wagon train. A detachment of carpenters and a mechanic will leave Tuesday for Summerville, Greenville and Columbia to prepare the division camps. Major General Graham is anxious to get his corps away from here as soon as possible and expects to have all the troops in the south by the middle of November. He will send a hospital car with every train of soldiers. Pavilion hospitals are being built on the proposed camps and detachments from the hospital corps will leave Tuesday to get them into shape. The Red Cross hospital here will be abandoned today and the most efficient nurses will be employed by the government to take charge of the wards in the hospitals at the new camps. The sick here will be shipped to Philadelphia every day under the direction of the national relief commission, which has arranged with the city hospitals to take charge of the payments. The Two Hundred and Second New York was relieved of provost duty today in Harrisburg and vicinity by the Thirty-third Michigan.

Letting Themselves Down Easy.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The French press is beginning to manifest a much more conciliatory spirit regarding Fashoda, apparently with a view to preparing the public mind for the recall of the March expedition.

Army Officers Recalled.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—Colonel Hecker and Colonel Lee of the United States special transportation commission, received cablegrams from Washington last night directing their return to Washington by the first steamer available. The messages, which were from Secretary Alger, were very brief, simply directing the recipients to report to the war department, and there is considerable perplexity as to the object of recall.

DEMAND THE SPOILS

CUBANS BEGIN TO GET RESTLESS UNDER RESTRAINT

Masso Issues An Address—Independence The Price of Assistance Given During the War and the Time Now Ripe to Insist on Its Giving.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 1.—Senor Bartolome Masso, president of the Cuban provisional administrative council, has issued an address to the delegates now in attendance at the military assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, in which he reviews the considerations upon which the Cubans solicited the help of the United States and indicates their wisest future policy.

"The Cubans accepted the assistance of America, although not knowing then exactly what were the American aims, just as they would have accepted help from any country in their fight against Spain. As the contest progressed the Cubans in the field were gratified to hear of a solemn declaration by the United States congress regarding the intentions of the American government, and the path it would follow in the Spanish-American war. The Americans came to our help to compel Spain to relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba in order that the Cubans themselves might be placed as promptly as possible in possession of the island, might assume the administration of its affairs and have a government of their own.

"Therefore the Cubans agreed to cooperate with the Americans, to obey the orders issued by American generals and to help in all possible ways to establish a Cuban government when the Americans took possession. Though America did not recognize the government of the Cubans, it was well understood that the Cubans would not, on that account, abandon their organization but that, on the contrary, the time would come when such recognition would be granted.

CLAIMS VIRTUAL RECOGNITION.

"Indeed, it was asserted to our Cuban representatives by one of the most distinguished members of the United States government and also by the United States senate that in order to do away with any obstacle that might hinder the United States in going into the fight for the cause of Cuban independence, recognition of a Cuban government must come later.

"Nevertheless it has not been possible to establish direct relations between the Cuban and American governments for the transaction of the public business although the general character of our relations throughout the war was friendly. But we have now reached a time when, more than when in days of fighting, it is incumbent upon all Cubans to show true patriotism, and while making every expression of gratitude to America for having given Cuba freedom and independence, to make prompt arrangements for paying off the Cubans now in arms and for getting the country into working order."

Gen. Leonard Wood returned yesterday on board the *Hist* from Manzanillo. The boat was eight hours late, owing to the West Indian hurricane, and the Josefa, a much faster vessel, which left Manzanillo twelve hours overdue fears are entertained for her safety.

Congressman John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, a member of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, who arrived here last night with a party of Pennsylvania railway magnates has been inspecting properties in Santiago and the vicinity with a view to large investments and a railway franchise for a line between Santiago and Havana. Mr. Dalzell expressed himself as more than favorably impressed by what he had seen and the possibilities of the region, though he declined to give any particulars regarding contemplated investment.

Application Made For Receiver.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 1.—The Manhattan Trust company made application in the United States court today for a new receiver for the Detroit & Lima Northern railroad. The Manhattan company holds \$3,355,000 in mortgages against the road and claim they are not satisfied with the present receivership.

Germany Urges Co-operation.

PEKIN, Nov. 1.—Faron von Heyking, the German minister to China, has proposed to the representatives of the powers at Peking a joint occupation of the railway from Shan Hal Kwan, province of Pe Chi Li, to Peking, thus securing communication with the coast, unless the Chinese government promptly withdraws its troops to a safe distance from the line.

The empress dowager, it is reported, has ordered the Kan Su troops to Peking to serve as a protection against a possible movement on the part of General Yuan Shik Kai, whom she believes is using the foreign drilled force under his command in the neighborhood of Tien Tsin in conclusion with the foreign envoys.

Maine Troops Reach Home.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The United States transport *Mississippi* arrived today from Boston with the First Maine heavy artillery. The *Mississippi* will anchor off Liberty island, where the troops will be transferred to the Michigan. The Michigan will then sail for Savannah and embark the Fifth United States cavalry and proceed to Porto Rico. The Michigan has on board an engineer battalion from Montauk.

PREDICT A REFUSAL

Paris Papers Say Spain Will Refuse

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The French papers derive their news of the work of the peace commission from Spanish sources and therefore the morning papers have yesterday are interesting as indicating the atmosphere in Spanish quarters and the trend of French views and tendencies. It must be recalled that the Spaniards have finally accepted the refusal of the United States government to assume any of the Spanish debt, and the Cuban question has been set away to meet its place in the final treaty, providing differences on the question of the Philippine islands shall not prevent the making of any treaty. As the whole is composed of its parts, so must the Philippine question be mutually agreed on or none of those questions previously agreed on will find a place in the treaty. This is all the provision of provisional understanding existent. In view of the facts, then, the Paris press has indicated a tendency to confuse the situation.

PLEADS CAUSE OF SPAIN

The *Matin*, in reviewing it says: "It is well understood that thecession of Porto Rico was tantamount to the payment of a war indemnity in cash and entirely freed Spain from any subsequent repetition on the subject."

Turning back to Cuba the *Matin* remarks: "The Spaniards declined to concur in separating the debt from the pledge, the mortgage from the loan, and, as it was impossible to reach an understanding, they asked that at least the order of the protocol be inverted and that the question of the Philippines be previously discussed, that question possibly offering the Americans an opportunity for tendering some compensation for the enormous sacrifices they have forced upon the conquered. The Americans finally acceded to the change, and only asked the Spaniards to accept provisionally the clauses relating to the Cuban debt, with the reservation that the acceptance could be withdrawn if no agreement was reached as to the Philippines."

PREDICTS A REFUSAL

Referring to yesterday's meeting the *Matin* says:

"The Spaniards said they would make the answer known Friday. But it is easy to see what it will be—a refusal, precise and formal. The Spanish plenipotentiaries have made up their minds, in the event of the United States advertising to the Philippine proposition, to decline signing the act of peace, to break off the negotiations and to call upon the civilized nations to witness the abuse of force to which they will be subjected and the violation set forth in the Washington protocol."

The *Gaulois* remarks: "The Spaniards will never agree to abandon the archipelago without compensation, and we believe the Americans intend to suggest that they will assume the Philippine debt. We hope the negotiations will not be broken, but Spain, it is given out as certain, would take such a course rather than submit to humiliating terms."

NOTHING KNOWN AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The cabinet today devoted most of its attention to the consideration of questions connected with the administration of affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico. The administrative feature of the Philippine question also received some attention. Nothing has been heard from the commission at Paris as to yesterday's proceedings and it is realized that nothing is to be expected in the way of developments until Friday's session.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A Filipino, who has represented Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in London, and who has been with Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's delegate in Paris, has just returned here. He asserts that the American peace commissioners have informed the Spanish commissioners that the latter must complete their work this week. He further says Agoncillo has received a cable dispatch from Aguinaldo denying the reported rupture between himself and the Philippine leaders.

A Victory For Uncle Sam.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2.—An important decision was filed by Judge Thayer yesterday in the United States court of appeals in the case of the United States against the Pine River Logging and Improving Co., et al.

The United States brought the action against the logging company, J. Bassett, W. L. Bassett, John S. Pillsbury and Charles L. Smith, proponent Minnesota lumber men, to recover the value of 22,005,921 feet of lumber alleged to have been wrongfully cut and removed from Indian reservations. This lumber the defendants claim to have cut under five contracts made with the Indians and approved by the interior department.

The pleadings showed that the defendants had received 17,000,290 feet of lumber in the shape of saw logs. The evidence showed 12,000,000 feet. The defendant had leave to receive 2,700,000 feet of lumber.

On the trial of the case in the lower court the verdict and judgment were for the defendants.

Judge Thayer, with Judge Sanborn concurring, reversed the judgment and verdict, and orders the case back for a new trial.

Broken Bank at Lisbon. O. May Pay Depositors in Full.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 2.—A special to the Evening *Vindicator* from Lisbon, O., says: "Affairs of the First National bank promise to develop more today than at any time since its doors were closed. It is now definitely determined that the shortage of Child, the missing cashier, will not exceed \$40,000, notwithstanding that a week ago it was estimated that it would amount to double that sum."