

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES.

Gothenburg reports crop prospects as good.

The Columbus Journal is making extensive improvements in its plant.

Buel Woodruff, who resided at Tecumseh for thirty years, is dead.

Lincoln business men are preparing for a big celebration on May day.

Brakeman Hennion was instantly killed while coupling cars at Arlington.

Attorney Johnson of Stuart has been arrested for subornation of perjury.

Mrs. Mary Carman, a resident of Tecumseh for thirty-five years, is dead.

The pupils of the Juniata public school have just contributed \$15.39 to the India famine relief fund.

E. J. Burket was renominated for congress at the First district republican convention at Lincoln Thursday.

Extensive improvements are being made on the Burlington road between Plattsmouth and Louisville.

Springfield is beginning to boom the Sarpy county fair, to be held for three days, beginning September 12.

While working on a building at Stanton Cyrus Trend fell to the ground, sustaining a serious fracture of the hip.

A light fall of snow occurred at Columbus Wednesday morning, melting almost as fast as it fell. Rain is badly needed in this vicinity.

District court, with Judge Norris on the bench, was in session at Imperial last week. There were 114 cases on the docket, and in that number there is set a divorce nor criminal case.

A sale of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle at Minden Tuesday attracted quite a large crowd of stockmen from all over the state. All ages sold on an average for about \$110 per head.

The new village trustees at Burwell were sworn in Tuesday night and were called to act on two petitions for license, but as there were remonstrances in each case the matter was postponed. The board is strictly high license.

The case of the state against Dr. Isaac D. Jones, in which Minnie E. Kaneff charges the doctor with having produced an abortion, has occupied the attention of Justice Archer's court at Plattsmouth. About fifty came from South Bend as witnesses.

L. P. Anderson, a well digger, who was walling up a well, was suddenly taken with an epileptic fit and fell twenty-five feet headlong into five feet of water and was drowned at the farm of F. W. Swanson at Oakland. He leaves a wife and daughter and son, grown.

Small grain about Schuyler is about all in, and it awaited several days the late rain to sprout it. An unusually large acreage of spring wheat was sown, but the acreage of winter wheat is small. What there is, is in good condition. Many are now plowing for corn.

Folk county will contribute about \$300 to the famine sufferers of India. The German Methodist Episcopal church of Ouelala has raised about \$80 for these sufferers and placed it in the hands of their pastor, Rev. A. J. Ross, to be forwarded to the proper officers for distribution.

Dr. A. J. Baker of Columbus shot a strange bird on the Platte river. He brought the bird to town and it proves to be what is called by ornithologists as the Night Heron and is said to be seldom seen in this part of the country. The bird is a water fowl of the family of waders and has a very beautiful plumage.

The first number of the Reflector, a paper published in the interests of the high school, made its appearance at Columbus. The mechanical work is done by the Telegram, but the paper is edited by Charles Duffy and William Wagner of the High School cadets. On the cover page appears a fine half-tone cut of the new high school. It is a sixteen-page paper and will appear monthly.

FLAMES AT THE EXPOSITION. Omaha, Neb.—(Special).—Flames destroyed the last building but one at the Omaha exposition, when the Transportation building burned. A few minutes before 3 o'clock an alarm from the grounds brought out several companies of the department, but such headway had been gained by the flames that the firemen's efforts were directed to saving the surrounding property.

A few frame houses and sheds caught fire, but the blaze was put out in each case with little damage.

The roof and walls of the big wooden structure fell a quarter of an hour after the fire started. A pile of wreckage near by caught fire and, together with the burning building, made a blaze which blazed up the northern part of the city for blocks.

There was nothing of value in the Transportation building. Workmen engaged in clearing down the other structures had used it for a headquarters. The building, stored with saws, axes, and a number of other tools, and situated about the west end of the Transportation building, was not in any danger.

"WOULDN'T THAT JAR YOU?"



THE LONG STRUGGLE OF MAN.

(By John P. Altgeld, ex-Governor of Illinois.)

The progress of man is one long struggle for independence, a struggle for freedom, a struggle to get out of the power of other men. No matter how well-intentioned the wielder of the power may be, the person over whom it is wielded cannot reach a healthy development or enjoy the full measure of existence in that condition. Lincoln expressed a fundamental truth when he declared that no man was good enough to govern another. The principle underlying it all is that when a man is in the power of another he cannot reach his highest estate.

Manifestly, there could be no more objectionable power than a power that controls the bread we eat, the clothes we wear and the roof we lie down under at night. It is clear that our intellectual, religious and political freedom will avail us little if we are to have industrial and financial slavery.

We find that in many fields competition has entirely failed and ceased to exist. Whether in the long run this is for the better or the worse we need not now inquire. In the whole domain of public utilities, such as supplying water, gas, electric light, street railway service, etc., there is no longer competition, but monopoly in the hands of a few individuals.

In all of these cases if the people got the benefit of the monopoly it would be a blessing, because monopoly can cheapen production and improve the service. But so long as the monopoly is in the hands of a few individuals the public is absolutely in their power.

The web and woof of modern society is transportation. Communities are no longer independent, as they once were, but are inter-dependent. Yet transportation, which is both food, raiment and shelter, is controlled, not by the public, whose life depends on it, but by private monopoly—a monopoly that has the public absolutely in its power, and as yet there has been no exception to the rule that when men have power they use it.

Not only is the public in the power of the transportation companies, but these companies practice discriminations whereby they build up a few mighty interests and destroy the smaller shipper. Substantially every manufactured article that is of prime necessity to our people is controlled by a trust, which can arbitrarily fix prices. The method of forming a trust is simple. All, or nearly all, of the establishments engaged in manufacturing the same line of goods are placed under one management. This management then has a monopoly of supplying the market and can raise prices at pleasure. Even if

it lowered prices it is evident that the principle is bad, for the public ought not to be in the power of any set of men.

If there were no other objections to trusts and monopolies than these I have named it is clear that we must rise up and destroy them or be devoured. But the evils we have complained of are worse than the direct ones.

First, they do not bear their share of the public burdens.

Second, they insist on controlling the preacher in the pulpit, the editor in the sanctuary and the professor in the lecture room. They cow independence and destroy free thought and free speech. They suppress the truth and cultivate falsehood, and with a vulgar swaggle they daringly seek to dominate every business and all social affairs.

Third, the systems and the practices which the corporations have brought in vogue destroy the families of the men who profit by them, and thus society in the end suffers from the destruction of a portion of its members.

There is no question but what the tariff is the mother of some of the trusts; it builds a wall around the country and keeps foreign goods out. Nearly all of the abuses we complain of today can be traced to special privileges.

The idea of government ownership of railroads is not new. It is already old. It is not radical, but is following the most conservative people in the world. If we were to adopt government ownership it would not only wipe out a lot of trusts and give small dealers a chance, but we would wipe out powerful lobbies and corrupt machines and our people would get back their government. It would restore republican institutions.

We have reached a point where man's progress requires a broader freedom and the industrial, transportation and financial kings must go.

ALL STEAL.

Not only actually but theoretically, the new trust is the Sheet Steel company, with a united ownership of 160 mills! As an "infant industry" it leaped out of its swaddling clothes, cut its eye teeth and grew whiskers as soon as born. The Chicago Iron and Steel says of it:

"A jump of from \$3 to \$5 per ton in the price of black sheets—\$3 by some mills, \$5 by others, who were lower—and an advance of 5 per cent in the price of galvanized sheets were the features of the iron and steel markets this week. This sharp advance was the immediate effect of the formation at Pittsburg on Wednesday of the American Steel Sheet company, a combination of most of the sheet mills of the

country. The new ownership of this combination is closely allied to the National Steel company, the American Tin Plate company and the American Sheet Metal company. The sheet mill combination was necessary to that aggregation of manufacturers as the intermediate link between the National Steel company, makers of crude steel, and the American Tin Plate company, makers of the finished tin plates. It strengthens this coterie of combinations and very perceptibly widens their influence. The future of the trade points to the continuation of business methods for revenue only.

The jump from \$3 to \$5 would indicate that without much mental strain.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SAID:

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake."

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world."

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is to have with them as little political connection as possible."

"There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation."

"Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?"

"The name American must always exalt the just pride of patriotism."

"To the efficacy and permanency of your union a government for the whole is indispensable."

"Every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest should be indignantly frowned upon."

"Let us impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves, to the whole family of mankind."

"Let us erect a standard to which the good and honest may repair."

"It is incumbent upon every person of every description to contribute to his country's welfare."

"It would be repugnant to the vital principles of our government virtually to exclude from public trusts talents and virtue unless accompanied by wealth."

"Give such encouragements to our own navigation as will render our commerce less dependent on foreign bottoms."

"I have never made an appointment from a desire to serve a friend or relative."

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for geographical discriminations."

SECRET ALLIANCES.

It is quite true, as says the Albany (N. Y.) Argus, that "the constitution forbids any state to enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, so that no treaty can possibly be made by the states severally, while jointly the United States can only make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the senate, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur. It is absolutely impossible for any American president, no matter what his wishes may be, to negotiate a secret treaty. The United States," says a Washington correspondent, "are the only one of the civilized nations unable to make a secret alliance with another power. European cabinets can negotiate and have engaged in secret alliances, but the United States are prohibited by their constitution from making a treaty or alliance which has not been submitted to the senate and ratified by that body."

But in these unconstitutional days, all the McKinley administration has to say to make a secret alliance, is to declare the policy one of extra-constitutionality. What is there to hinder it?

Many of the new parasol handles are of light colored natural wood.

SEQUEL TO A ROMANCE

A GIRL MARRIES WEALTH AND BECOMES UNHAPPY.

Story of Matrimonial Infelcity Told at Length in Petition Asking For a Divorce.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special).—When Maria Hutzinger, a charming Omaha girl, became the bride of Valentine Schramm in July, 1888, and went with him to live a life of independent contentment on his 400-acre farm in Sarpy county, her friends declared she had made the most likely "catch" of the season. Maria's beauty and accomplishments were her fortune, for she was not blessed with worldly wealth. But what mattered that, for the gallant Valentine as rich in land, cash and stock. He was her ideal of a country gentleman. To Maria there was something romantic about her marriage.

Now, the sequel to this apparently happy mating has come out in divorce court. A petition was filed Saturday afternoon, in which the wife is plaintiff. The allegations contained therein are many and sensational.

When Mrs. Schramm left her home circle in Omaha and went to live on a farm in Sarpy county she was impressed with the belief, so she intimates in her petition, that life would be one endless round of pleasure—that as the wife of a wealthy farmer she would have naught to do but care for the birds, bask in the new-mown hay and while away summer afternoons with hook and line along the fern-festooned brooks that wind their way through Sarpy county's sylvan glades. Such a life was rich in promise—absolute realization of some of the pretty dials Maria had read in story books.

PROVES HOLLOW MOCKERY.

According to Mrs. Schramm's petition she found soon after her arrival at the big farm house on the Schramm acreage in Sarpy county that she was expected to live with the parents of her husband, instead of being the sole mistress of the vine-clad cottage she had seen in her golden visions. She also discovered somewhat abruptly, she declares, that she was expected to assist the mother-in-law in doing the household work for that big farmhouse. She sets forth that in order to keep the 300-acre farm going her husband and his father employed a large force of hired men. Those men were "hearty leaders" and there was much cooking, so do. There were chickens to feed, cows to milk, laundry work to do, water to carry from an old-fashioned well—and a thousand and one other duties which are surprising to a woman who has not been reared on a farm. In her petition Mrs. Schramm designates his kind of work as "farm chores."

It is further related in the petition that when the petitioner was a bride of three months her mother-in-law died and from that time she was compelled to do all the household work, including an immense amount of washing and ironing. She declares that she pleaded with her husband to furnish help, but that he turned a deaf ear to such appeals. She also charges that he appeared to care more for the progress of his farm business than he did about making her happy and that in many ways her life was intermingled with a series of miseries. She asserts that the drudgery she was forced to do made serious inroads upon her vitality and that she was more like a "bound girl" slaving her life away than the mistress of the homestead that crowned the broad acres owned by her husband.

FATHER-IN-LAW GETS GAY.

Continuing, Mrs. Schramm relates that her father-in-law took no active part in the farm work, and that he remained about the house the greater part of the time. She mentions his whiskers in such manner as to warrant the presumption that his hirsute adornment is something Pefferian, and she declares that he frequently commanded her to kiss him on the lips. This was distasteful to the young city bride, and she demurred with all the vehemence of outraged femininity. She alleges that she frequently informed her husband of his father's actions and that he usually replied:

"That won't hurt you—keep on the good side of him, and maybe he'll give me another farm."

Getting down to details, the petitioner relates an incident in which the elder Schramm is alleged to have partly divested himself of raiment, after which he commanded his son's wife to bring him his pipe and tobacco.

Another charge against the father-in-law is that he has a habit of meddling in culinary affairs. It is alleged that he found great delight in lifting the lids from pots and kettles and tasting the food contained therein while it was undergoing the cooking process. Objection was urged to this, so the petitioner relates, because the old man would allow the broth or whatever he happened to inspect to trickle down his unkempt whiskers and dribble back into the cooking receptacle. He also looked upon every room in the house as a cuspidor, it is hinted, and was no respecter of places to be used for excretionation.

HER NERVES ARE WRECKED.

All this and a lot more is told in the petition. Last September affairs had reached such a crisis that Mrs. Schramm left her Sarpy county husband and returned to the home of her parents in Omaha. Several times prior to leaving she had swooned from nervous prostration, she alleges, and when she reached Omaha she was sent to a hospital. Her husband visited her there

and asked how much money she would take to remain permanently away from him, so she tells in her application for divorce. To this query she declares she replied that she felt as though death would remove her and that he need not pay her anything.

Recovering from her illness, Mrs. Schramm returned to the parental home and is still there—broken in spirit and health and with pride crushed, she declares. In the concluding section of the petition, the unhappy wife asks for absolute divorce, restoration of her maiden name, \$500 temporary alimony and such permanent financial interests as the court may deem proper, considering the wealth of the defendant husband.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI MEETING.

Congress of Valley States to Discuss World's Fair.

St. Louis, Mo.—(Special).—Edwin O. Stanard, president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, the eleventh session of which will be held in Houston, Tex., April 17 to 21 inclusive, believes that the coming session will be the most successful and interesting yet held.

President Stanard says the Texas people are taking great interest in the congress and are making preparations to entertain the delegates most royally. One trip arranged for the visitors is a sail out through the famous jetties at the mouth of Galveston bay into the waters of the gulf.

The congress closes on the anniversary of the final triumph of the Texans over Santa Ana, and the delegates will have an opportunity to see how Texas celebrates her Fourth of July.

The territory to be represented by delegates appointed by governors, mayors and other officials, includes all the states and territories west of the Mississippi river. It comprises 20,000,000 people and embraces the world's greatest agricultural, mineral and stock-growing region.

Among the principal subjects for discussion will be the St. Louis World's fair of 1903, irrigation, rivers and harbors, railroad transportation, trade with Mexico, exports and imports through gulf and Pacific ports, and the need of home factories.

One of the notable addresses at the congress will be on the subject of the St. Louis world's fair by former Governor David R. Francis.

Hon. Gordon W. Wattles, who was president of the Omaha exposition, will also discuss the coming World's fair.

George B. Harrison, Jr., of Glasgow, member of the Missouri executive committee of the congress, will speak on "Consular Service."

"A Department of Mines and Mining" will be the topic handled by Hon. L. Bradford Prince of Santa Fe, N. M. The subject of rivers and harbors which will probably attract as much attention as any other before the congress, will be treated by Hon. Lyman E. Cooley of Chicago.

Other notable speakers will be General John B. Gordon of Georgia, Hon. William M. Fishback of Fort Smith, Ark., Governor W. E. Stanley of Kansas, Governor Sayers of Texas and Prof. S. Waterhouse of St. Louis. The latter will speak on "Trade with the Orient," and also on "Good Roads."

Hon. Charles A. Prouty, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will discuss tariff conditions in general. His address is anticipated with special interest.

President Stanard believes that this congress is accomplishing much good for the trans-Mississippi region. The brainiest and most substantial men of each state, as a rule, are sent as delegates, and each year the interest in the work of the congress increases.

The delegates-at-large for Missouri, appointed by Governor Stephens, are D. R. Francis, St. Louis; E. O. Stanard, St. Louis; H. R. Whitmore, St. Louis; George B. Harrison, Jr., Glasgow; W. S. Woods, Kansas City; E. D. Bigelow, Kansas City; Edgar P. Mann, Greenfield; S. R. English, Olean; James Watson, Dearborn; E. B. Craighead, Fayette.

The governor will attend at the head of the delegation.

Mayor Ziegenhain has named as delegates E. O. Stanard, Ed Flad, John I. Martin, C. J. McCauley, Edward Prestorius, F. B. White, Charles W. Knapp, D. M. House, Nathan Frank, S. Waterhouse.

Delegates named to represent St. Louis clubs are:

Merchants' Exchange, E. O. Stanard, Clinton Rowell, Sylvester Waterhouse, S. W. Cobb, Murray Carleton, Commercial Club, D. R. Francis, C. R. Spencer.

Builders' Exchange, James Green, John M. Sellers, William J. Simpson, George W. Simpkins, Patrick Mulcahy, Henry Fairback.

Among famous old women now living in England is Lady Georgiana Grey, the oldest resident of Hampton Court palace, who was 100 years old on February 17. She has had apartments in the palace for twenty-four years and bids fair to remain for years to come. Other venerable dames are Lady Mary Laurin, daughter of the first Lord of Harrowby, the first in London to hear the news of the battle of Waterloo. Lady Louisa Tighe, who was allowed by her mother, the duchess of Richmond, to sit up to look on at the memorable ball at Brussels on the eve of Waterloo, has just died at the age of 97.

Indiana as a glass producer ranks first in the window glass line, having passed Pennsylvania during the last year. There are now more than 100 glass plants in the Indiana field, all at work, employing an estimated force of 10,000 men.