

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

Fire in Fremont entirely destroyed the Fremont hotel.

Mrs. Eliza Halligan, for many years a resident of Ogalala, is dead.

Arbor day was generally observed at Nebraska City by the closing of business houses.

Nathan Nelson of Hildreth was run over by a lumber wagon and fatally injured in the chest.

Republicans of Saline, Polk and Sarpy counties met and elected delegates to the state convention.

The Odd Fellows of Doniphan gave an elegant entertainment and banquet, which was largely attended.

Everet Anderson, who was charged with criminal assault on Anna Anderson near Hagan, Neb., was acquitted.

John Randolph, a farmer living near Papillon, hanged himself. It is believed his mind was deranged.

The residence and several outbuildings on the farm of Samuel Wilson, near Ames, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$1,000; no insurance.

An unknown woman turned up at Columbus and declared that she had been severely beaten and deserted by her husband.

Mrs. Samuel Lout, wife of a Dodge county farmer, and Charles Parker of Fremont are flying from Mrs. Lout's husband.

A number of saloon bonds presented at Beatrice were declared invalid because some of the signers were held on other bonds.

Camp and Marran, two tramps, who were arrested for stealing clothing from the store of P. W. Shea of Orleans, were adjudged guilty of grand larceny at Alma.

Few celebrated Arbor day at York owing to rainfall during the day. The banks were closed and court house officials and employes took a holiday. A few planted trees.

Wausa capitalists have formed a company to operate a brick-making plant at that place. The ground has been secured and machinery purchased, which will mean active operations within thirty days.

The semi-annual convocation of the priests of the West Point deanery met at the parochial house at that place. A large number of clergymen were in attendance. Rt. Rev. Bishop Scannell presided at the conference.

The executive officers of the Nebraska Women's Christian Temperance union held their annual meeting in Tekamah Wednesday and Thursday. Many preparations were made to give them a creditable reception.

Sneak thieves entered the home of Mr. L. K. Turner at Hastings and secured a pocketbook containing \$90. The thieves climbed upon the porch and entered Mr. Turner's bedroom through a window, but did not waken any of the family.

John A. Davies, referee in bankruptcy, has appointed Frank Dickson trustee for the R. T. Rochford Mercantile company of Louisville. Mr. Dickson will endeavor to sell the goods and collect the outstanding claims, amounting to about \$700.

An election was held at Wayne to vote on a proposition to bond the district for the sum of \$10,000 to erect a school building. The contest was quite an interesting one, about eighty women voting. The bonds were defeated by a majority of twenty-five.

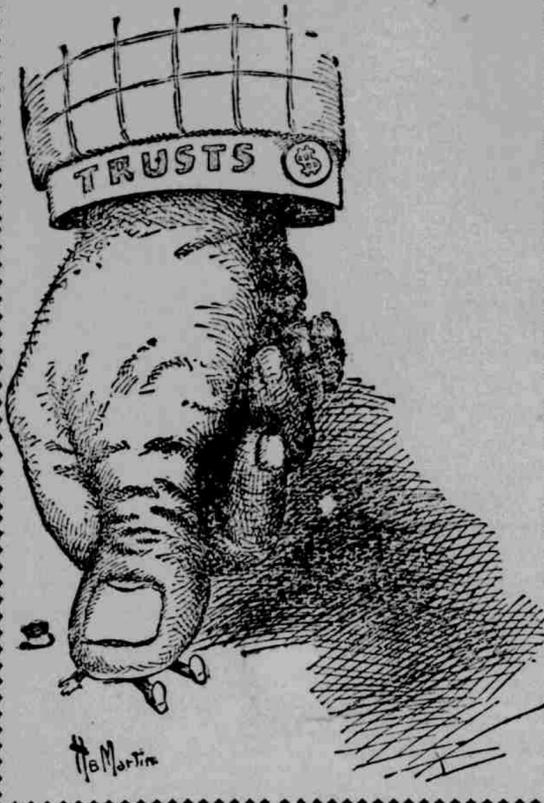
The Auburn canning plant is now assured, the necessary amount of stock having been subscribed by twelve responsible men, eleven of whom are business men of Auburn. The company will incorporate immediately and at once proceed to secure the putting out of several hundred acres of corn and tomatoes.

The new city council of Hastings met and Mayor Fisher announced a few of his appointments, as follows: Water commissioner, Charles Pratt; engineer at water works, Tom Crisman; chief of fire department, Will Hoagland; members of fire department, Ray Brown, John Hamond, Walter Kent, David Breede; patrolmen, William Widmier, Will Dycus, Joe Budnick.

The remains of a man apparently about 35 years old were found about one and a half miles east of Grand Island on the Union Pacific railroad. The body was completely severed from the limbs. His clothing was neat and clean, but thoroughly soaked, and was marked H. G. McAmenny, Winona, Minn. On his person was a letter addressed to Mrs. I. Erce, Coocola, Neb. An inquest was held.

It is proposed by the city council of Tekamah to tax all foreign distillers or liquor dealers who keep agents in that city taking orders for intoxicating liquors to be delivered in original packages. Tekamah has not licensed saloons for several years and the authorities have vigorously prosecuted bootleggers. Now a large business is being done through agents and much liquor is shipped in in small packages. It is the intention to either break up this business or force the dealers who would by it to contribute to the municipal funds.

PUZZLE—FIND THE PRESIDENT.



VOICE OF DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," gives General James B. Weaver of Iowa, credit for introducing the first resolution proposing an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. The resolution was introduced in the Forty-sixth congress, on January 31, 1881.

Nothing more clearly shows the growth of public opinion or more fully demonstrates the irresistible force of a good idea than the progress which this reform has made during the past eighteen years. The democratic house of representatives, in the Fifty-second congress, and again in the Fifty-third, adopted resolutions proposing such an amendment, but the resolutions died in the senate committee. No one who has watched the trend of events can doubt that public sentiment will finally prevail. If the amendment is once submitted to the states for ratification they will make quick work of its adoption, for there is scarcely a state where there is not an overwhelming majority in favor of this effort to bring the government closer to the people. The legislature of Nebraska, at its recent session, adopted a resolution declaring in favor of the popular election of senators. In the state senate the resolution was adopted without a roll call; in the house the vote stood eighty-four to five—a little more than sixteen to one in favor of the proposition.

Several reasons may be suggested for the change. First—Popular election would make the senator more truly the representative of the people for whom he speaks. Second—Whatever may have been the original reason for the present method of electing senators, new conditions

have made a change imperative. The corporations are now potent in their influence, and can control the action of legislatures much easier than they can popular elections. It is sometimes argued that party conventions would be as liable to nominate undesirable candidates for the senate as legislatures are to elect them, but there is an important difference. When a convention nominates an undesirable man the people sit in judgment upon the nomination, and the fear of rejection at the polls acts as a restraint upon the convention. When a legislature elects an undesirable man for the senate there is no appeal from its decision.

Third—The present method of electing senators interferes seriously with state affairs. Where the state legislatures meet every two years, two legislatures out of every three elect a senator, and when a senatorial election is pending party lines are drawn and the candidate's capacity for state affairs is often overshadowed by the necessity of having a party majority in the legislature.

Fourth—Sometimes the legislature adjourns without electing, and then the state has only half of its senatorial representation for two years. Fifth—If there was no other reason for the change, a sufficient reason would be found in the scandals growing out of senatorial elections. The charge of direct bribery is made with increasing frequency, and indirect forms of bribery are even more common.

An amendment to the constitution will enable the people to elect their senators as they select their other officers, thus giving them the choice and placing within their power the means of punishment if official trust is betrayed.—William J. Bryan in the New York Journal, May 4, 1899.

THE REPUBLIC THREATENED.

(By the Editor of the New York Journal.)
Bad as the Porto Rican oppression is in itself, it is not the most sinister phase of the present situation.

It is obvious to any reasoning being that when President McKinley made his humiliating change of front at the demand of the trusts it must have been for a substantial consideration. The most moderate and reasonable supposition is that this consideration was the purchase of his re-election. The representatives of the trusts may be imagined as saying:

"Never mind popular clamor. Depend on us and we will guarantee your re-election. There was a popular clamor against Hanna, but he was elected—against Quay, but he was elected. Clamor does not avail against cash. We look out for those who look out for us."

Undoubtedly Mr. McKinley was converted by this powerful argument, the force of which he had already experienced, and in the coming elections we shall shudder to see the axe laid at the roots of the American republic. Enormous aggregations of capital will use their wealth to corrupt the people and buy the return to power of the party that has fostered them. The trusts will put millions of dollars into the coming campaign, and the great question at issue will not be the tariff, or silver, or Bryan, or McKinley, but whether the American people can be bought, and whether the power of unscrupulous wealth which corrupted and destroyed Rome shall begin the corrup-

tion and destruction of the great American republic.

As has been said so many times in these columns, the foundations of a republic are the intelligence, independence and integrity of its citizens. Where the citizens are too ignorant to exercise an intelligent ballot, too dependent to exercise a free ballot, or too corrupt to exercise an honest ballot, republican government becomes impossible.

The Roman republic was not overthrown by ambition, but fell through corruption, and to realize adequately what is threatening us we should remember what has happened before under somewhat similar conditions. American citizens may profitably re-read at this time the introductory chapters of Froude's Caesar, where the events and causes leading to the dissolution of the Roman republic are clearly and forcibly set forth. W. R. HEARST.

A granddaughter of Wolf Tone, the famous leader of the Irish rebellion of 1798, has just died in Brooklyn in her 73d year. She was Mrs. Georgiana Tone Maxwell. Her father, William Theobald Wolfe Tone, served under Napoleon as captain, came to this country, became a lieutenant in the United States army and married the daughter of another exile of '98, William Sampson, a noted lawyer of his day at the New York bar.

New York machinists were on eight months' strike for the nine-hour day.

INSANITY.

SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES ARE SACRIFICED.

WORSE THAN DEATH.

Letter From Senator W. V. Allen Giving the Reports of the War Department.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—One of the most bitter of the sacrifices that are being made to carry out the new conception of American destiny is the sacrifice of the reason of our soldiers in the Philippines.

"Benevolent assimilation" is making corpses of the Filipinos; it is making maniacs of the American soldiers. The magnitude of this sacrifice can be pressed home no more vividly; its meaning in heartaches and despair can be realized no more fully than by a visit to the government hospital for insane sailors and soldiers.

This institution, nominally tenanted by a few men, old, decrepit or "queer," gathered from the ranks of the army and navy, is now the theater of a different scene. The rooms are filled with young men now. So fearful is the havoc wrought by the tropical sun and exposure on the firing line and in the putrid trenches of the Philippine campaign that as the war progresses it becomes necessary for new corridors to be built so that the emaciated, reason-dethroned soldiers may be properly cared for.

Ship after ship brings new recruits. From Cuba, from Porto Rico, and from the Philippines they come, a never-ending stream of worse than dead humanity.

This week brought nine from Manila. Two escaped on the way across the continent, and there are now twenty-eight en route, also from Manila, who will reach the hospital in another week or so.

Could the view which meets the eye by a visit to this living tomb be spread before the mothers who have boys in the Philippines; could the sounds that here meet the ear be listened to by the great sympathetic nation, the cry of "destiny" would be turned to one of horror and protest.

St. Elizabeth's is the only government, massive structure, on the Anacostia hill overlooking the Potomac, within view of the capitol. There are many outbuildings, all with iron-barred windows and strong doors. The grounds comprising some several hundreds of acres, are inclosed by a high brick wall.

St. Elizabeth's is the only government hospital in the country. Its officers and attendants are all government employes, and the grounds and buildings are guarded with military exactness.

As the heavy doors of a ward are locked behind you and you stand in the midst of a half hundred more or less uniformed soldiers, gathered from many regiments and various companies because their reason has left them, you realize, perhaps as you have never realized before, but in a manner which you will never forget, what sacrifice for country may mean.

Some are sitting dejectedly against the walls of the room, their heads bowed upon their chests. Nothing can arouse them—they are the living dead. Others look at you with a strange fear in their bewildered eyes, and back away in shrinking cowardice, while a few look at one intelligently—unfortunates whose insanity is periodical.

An unwritten law of the institution forbids that the identity of its inmates shall be given to the public.

You ask to see the nine unfortunates who have just arrived from the Orient. Several are in this room, and to the call of "Step here, Sergeant," by the attendant, a big, stalwart fellow, with clear blue eyes and an honest and open expression, springs from a bench and advances to "attention" in true military manner.

One of the boys who has been pronounced cured, but who is waiting for his discharge papers to arrive, still persists in his declaration that he was a prisoner for several months in the hands of Aguinaldo.

The officers have no way of verifying this, and as the young Ohioan seems mentally balanced in every way, no attention is paid to this claim.

One fine-looking young soldier told how, while he was on the firing line facing the Filipinos, he was suddenly overcome by a voice dictating to him and impelling him to obey its mandates. This specter still is with him, and at intervals torments his soul with its wailings.

WHAT SENATOR ALLEN SAYS.

Facts and Figures Gathered From Official Reports.

Total deaths reported to date.....	1,220
Died of disease, etc.....	1,292
Killed in action and died of wounds.....	529
Number of insane (estimated).....	200
Number furloughed and invalided home for sickness (estimated).....	2,500
Sick now in Philippines (estimated).....	2,500
Died of smallpox.....	141
Suicides (actual number reported).....	22
Suicides (reported as accidental deaths), drownings, missing, etc. (estimated).....	50

The above table represents the casualties to date in the Philippines. The figures were secured from reports received at the war department. Those relative to actual number of deaths,

CENTRAL AMERICAN INDIAN.

A Returned Traveler Tells His Experience With Them.

"It is a common impression that the Central American Indian is singularly honest and free from guile," said a traveler who came up on the last banana boat, "but don't you believe a word of that story. I recently made a muleback trip to the Olancha district in northwest Honduras, my particular purpose being to take a look at the famous old placer diggings on the Guayape river. I spent a week or so in the region, and was especially interested in the native Indians who live along the banks of the stream and who regard the placers as a sort of family pocketbook, from which they help themselves as they please. When a household needs anything that cannot be hunted or fished—in other words, that has to be bought at the store—the women sallie out with their 'bateas' or wooden bowls and proceed to wash as much gold as is required for the purchase. The metal they secure in that way is usually in the form of minute grains, hardly as large as the head of a pin, but occasionally they find little nuggets, and that brings me to my story.

"The day before I left I was at the principal store of the district talking to the proprietor, or 'tiendero,' when a typical Olancha Indian shambled in and sat down on the floor. I attempted to question him about the diggings, and presently he untied a corner of his neckcloth and showed me three fantastically shaped nuggets, which he said his wife had lately found. It occurred to me that they would make interesting souvenirs mounted as scarfpins or bangles, and after some haggling I bought the lot for \$4—they weighed altogether something under a quarter of an ounce. I was so disarmed by the apparent simplicity of the Indian that I never thought to examine the nuggets closely until I reached Port Cortez, and then it hardly needed a second look to see that they were not gold at all, but evidently a sort of brass alloy.

"A few days later I learned from an engineer who came down from the Guayape district that my Indian friend was boasting that he had stolen some yellow 'composition metal' bearing from a stamp mill and melted up a fragment in a home-made clay crucible. In that way he produced his handsome nuggets. If he had put in the same amount of labor at the placers he could easily have washed out \$20 worth of gold. That's what I call a natural aptitude for crookedness."

TRAMPS ARE COMING.

They Spend Winter in the South and Summer in the North.

Following close upon the myriads of quacking geese and ducks that are now winging their way to northern climes, comes that migratory species of the genus hobo, the tramp, who has spent the winter in the sunny south. The northern cities begin to suffer from the invasion at the first breath of spring and every incoming freight will bring its cargo of humanity.

Very few people know that the "half-way" station for the gentry of the road is located but a few miles from Washington. It appears that Mason's and Dixon's line was not a mere artificial boundary, for the tramp considers that he has completed half his journey when he approaches the Potomac, and he has located his stopping place with an eye to natural as well as political conditions.

This resort of the tramps is known as "Hoboes' Rest," and it is located at Cameron Run, about three-quarters of a mile west of Alexandria, Va. It is an ideal spot for such a purpose. A pretty grove, with trees tall enough and shady enough to rival the Druid oaks, marks their habitat, and, divested of its motley array of humanity, could be converted into an ideal picnic ground. Here during the months of March and April, October and November, the woodland glade is transformed into a camping ground for "hoboes." In the autumn they are fully as numerous as they are making for their winter quarters in the south.

At present only the advance guard of the vast army has arrived. Twenty or thirty of those whose blood is thick enough to permit them to brave the rigors of inclement weather, have taken possession of the land, which they have come to regard as their by right, and are preparing it for the occupation of those yet to come. It is estimated that fully 3,000 tramps stop at "Hoboes' Rest" and hold their carnival during the course of a season. They are wise, however, and do not congregate in such numbers that the police take cognizance of the matter. It is a good deal like a reception given by their more fortunate brethren in the upper crust of society. When one contingent arrives another leaves on the outbound train and it is seldom that the place has more than 100 at a time.

The national executive committee which is to take charge of the movement for a national federation of Christian workers has been organized, with headquarters in New York. The first national conference will be held some time next year. The work of this executive committee will be to foster communication between local and church federations, with special reference to supplying information in regard to the work in all parts of the country; to provide counsel and to promote the organization of city and state federations; to report a plan for the basis of membership in the conference next year, to arrange for the conference next year and to devise a plan for raising money to defray expenses.