

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES.

Miss Sanders has been appointed chief of the Sidney fire department.

Hemingford celebrated the second anniversary of its big creamery Tuesday.

Sidney is negotiating with a Pittsburg company to establish a water works plant.

The Holt county prohibitionists met at O'Neill Tuesday to elect delegates to the state convention.

Rev. W. L. Porter of the Gospel Tabernacle, Lincoln, has accepted the pastorate of the Salem Gospel union.

An addition to the Holdrege storage granary, 184x40 feet, with a storage capacity of 200,000 bushels, is being built.

Bruckhahn Bros. of Falls City have abandoned the brewing of beer to make a new summer drink known as Bongo beer.

The Grand Island school board is discussing the question of requiring a physical examination for the school teachers.

A telephone line has been extended four miles west of Lodge pole to connect with the Firth, Booth and Lehmkulch ranches.

A 2-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor at Grand Island is suffering from blood poisoning arising from a mosquito bite.

The Nebraska Courier at Grand Island has been bought by Gus E. Neumann, and the same will appear under his management.

Sidney has passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to use the water of the Union Pacific railroad well for irrigation purposes.

The Knights of Pythias of Pender will join with the fire department in observing joint memorial day services at the Methodist church.

Charles Way, a well known Missouri river gambler, who was struck in the side with a wagon pole at Sioux Falls, is not expected to survive.

Adjutant General Barry mustered in company D, National guard, at Wauson water last week. The company numbers fifty-five.

At a meeting of the normal school board at Peru Prof. W. A. Clark of Chicago, formerly of the chair of pedagogy at Peru, was elected president.

Burglars entered a drug store, saloon and lumber office at Strang. Their plunder consisted of some souvenir vases, whisky and a pair of shoes.

George McLane, a farmer living near Nebraska City, was seriously injured in a runaway accident. He suffered a broken jaw and the loss of several teeth.

The water works company at Broken Bow has asked the courts to compel the assessor to increase the assessed valuation of the town four times its present assessment.

The annual meeting of the druggists' association was held at Beatrice last week. A large number of traveling men were in attendance and the visitors were a merry crowd.

The Superior State bank has been changed from a state to a national bank and will hereafter be known as the Superior National. The capital has been increased to \$25,000, with a surplus of \$1,000.

The Ponca Valley Sheep company has been organized with a capital stock of \$20,000, with these officers: G. B. Ira, president; A. C. McFarland, vice president; N. D. Burch, secretary; C. T. Lang, treasurer.

A. J. Cook of Sacramento, Cal., who mysteriously disappeared while on his way to Kearney from Sacramento, Cal., has been found in the hospital at Rock Springs, Wyo., but how he got there is as yet unknown.

Every window on the north side of the coaches on train No. 124 going east Wednesday was broken, the result of a terrible hailstorm at Fort Laramie, Wyo., where the cars stood on the siding over Sunday.

Ivan Peebles of Pender, who has been suffering with a peculiar ailment and who has undergone several operations without relief, is now at Salt Lake City, rapidly recovering under a course of treatment for measles.

A farewell reception was tendered Father DeLoose at Central City. A handsome purse was presented to the father as a token of esteem. He will be away three months and will visit Michigan and the Paris exposition during his absence.

A large force of men and a steam shovel has commenced the work of rearing about 200,000 cubic feet of earth from the large bluff on the Nebraska side of the river at Plattsmouth to fill in under the trestlework of the Burlington road on the east side of the river.

Early Anderson, a Swede about 50 years old, and who has lived in Kearney for the last twenty years, hung from a gallows in the city jail at Plattsmouth. He had been put in jail for a charge of larceny. The charge had been made by a woman who would not identify him as her man.

THE REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLE IN GOVERNMENT.

The World-Herald today presents a facsimile of the press cutting of an article that appeared in the Belfast Northern Whig of April 26, 1900. This article must be interesting to the many republicans who have so far refused to believe that the McKinley administration was partial to Great Britain. It must not be forgotten that it is admitted that "the great volume of American sentiment is on the side of the Transvaal." Then it is said: "WE MUST ADMIT THAT TO STAND BY US, AS PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S CABINET UNDOUBTEDLY DOES, NOTWITHSTANDING AMERICAN BELIEF THAT THE EQUITIES OF THE CONTROVERSY ARE AGAINST US, FURNISHES PROOF OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF FRIENDSHIP. NOR HAVE WE ANY KIND OF DOUBT THAT, IF THE LIFE OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION IS TO BE EXTENDED, PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND HIS MINISTERS WILL NOT FAIL, SHOULD THE NEED FOR IT ARISE, TO GIVE EVIDENCE OF THAT FRIENDSHIP."

Then the British public is warned that if anything favorable to the Boers should be uttered by the republican convention or by republican leaders it will not be significant, for this British authority predicts "THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WILL BE COMPELLED BY THEIR OPPONENTS TO ADOPT RESOLUTIONS FAVORING THE REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLE IN GOVERNMENT."

And yet republican politicians of today boast that theirs is the party of Abraham Lincoln! Think of it, the party of Abraham Lincoln "COMPELLED BY THEIR OPPONENTS TO adopt resolutions favoring the REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLE in government!"

Telephone No 2398 Gerrard. Telegraphic Address—"Romeike, London."

Press Cutting for No. 14 FROM

ROMEIKE & CURTICE, Press Cutting & Information Agency, 359, STRAND, W.C.

Extract from Hortensius Whig

Date 26-10-1900

Address of Journal Belfast

ANGLO-AMERICANISM IN POLITICS.

Party meetings are being held in the different States of the American Union to elect delegates to attend the conventions that will meet next summer to nominate candidates for the Presidency. The Republican Convention of the great State of New York was held on the 17th inst. Resolutions favoring the re-nomination of President McKinley were adopted, and delegates were elected to carry out the wishes of the party in this regard. Both the Republican and Democratic parties are now engaged in the preliminary work of electing delegates who shall choose candidates for the Presidential election of next November. We are watching the movements with more than usual interest (says the "Shipping World"), for the Democrats at their State gatherings have uniformly passed resolutions friendly to the Boers and antagonistic to the British in the present campaign in South Africa, while the Republicans have been generally silent, but sympathetic towards the old country. At the New York State Republican Convention already referred to a word was said of the war or the future of the Boer Republic. But there is every reason to believe that something will be said when the Convention of the Republican party shall assemble next June to re-nominate President McKinley.

And this brings us to some comments we made in these columns as long ago as November 1 of last year. We then said:—"Next summer the politicians will meet to nominate candidates for the Presidency—McKinley and Bryan again perhaps—and then we may look for a crop of resolutions in favour of the 'South Africa Republics.' Now that we are advancing towards the date of the Presidential elections, it becomes apparent enough that our forecast was accurate. Despatches from America tell us from day to day what we said five months ago, that the Republican party will be compelled by their opponents to adopt resolutions favouring the Republican principle of government, and calling for the cessation of hostilities and a return of peace for South Africa. This will be considered necessary on the score of party tactics. There are many thousands of voters of German and other foreign birth within the party who are out of sympathy with this country, and without whose votes the re-election of President McKinley cannot be secured. Moreover, there is no kind of doubt but that the great volume of American sentiment is on the side of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in the present contest. And, whatever we may think of American intelligence and judgment in the connection, we must admit that to stand by us, as President McKinley's Cabinet undoubtedly does, notwithstanding American belief that the equities of the controversy are against us, furnishes proof of the highest quality of friendship. Nor have we any kind of doubt that, if the life of the present Administration is to be extended, President McKinley and his Ministers will not fail, should the need for it arise, to give evidence of that friendship. Meanwhile, during the span of time intervening between this and the first week in next November, we shall do well to remember that much will be said by our friends in America liable enough to give offence to those of us who may not be entirely conversant with party exigencies and the general political situation. We in this country ought not to find it very difficult to make excuses for politicians who do and say things with a view to party advantage, and not much more. We sometimes carry these methods so far that it is impossible to defend them, and not easy to appreciate that they have been permitted by those at the head of the Government of the time.

The Democratic party is largely composed of Irishmen and Boers Catholics of other nationalities. To secure the votes of these elements for Mr. Bryan on the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party and stimulate their enthusiastic resolutions of an extreme character in the interest of the South Africa Republic will undoubtedly be passed at the Democratic Convention. And as a matter of party tactics, the Republican Convention in order to prevent its friends from being driven from amongst German and others who are in sympathy with the Boers, will adopt such resolutions as the party leaders may deem necessary and sufficient for the purpose. These are vile and sinister moves that we have to expect, and we will do well to fully appreciate the situation in advance, and thereby avoid giving importance to extravagant expectations adopted to such voters. Much will depend upon Lord Roberts. He may be able to finish the work in South Africa before the political campaign in America begins. But we do not anticipate this, and even those who expected a return of the Boer army to England by Christmas have learned something during the progress of the war.

DEATH OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE REPUBLIC.

PEACEFUL BLOEMFONTEIN.

If Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, had been settled by Englishmen instead of by Dutchmen, it might have been named Sleepy Hollow, from its position and the quietude it was to take on. Instead of receiving its name from the flowing fountain, nothing hurries in Bloemfontein, not even the sun in his course through the fiery mid-summer heavens. Folk there get up early in the morning, do a little work, lay off till midday, and quit before the middle of the afternoon is reached. There's only one highway, and on it nothing can be seen that by stretching the language to the utmost can be called bustle or haste. The town is like an oasis in the desert. Round about the void is flat, dull, parched and monotonous. An undulating plateau, surrounded by low hills, the township itself is a fertile little garden, in which nearly everything flourishes with the least possible amount of trouble. Its roses are famous, so are its vegetables, and its meales overtop those of the surrounding country by half a foot.

There are about 7,000 whites in Bloemfontein, and perhaps half that number of natives. The town is about 4,500 feet above sea level, and the climate is soft, balmy and invigorating in the extreme.

The Orange Free State, which as a republic braved the storms of nearly half a century, is free no longer. It has sacrificed its liberty and in all human probability its life to the creed that blood is thicker than water.

The Free Staters had no quarrel with the British. The two peoples had been on amicable terms for years. The autonomy of the state had been granted by the British without even a request upon the part of the Orange River Boers, and their republic might have lived on and prospered indefinitely. But the Free State Boers responded to the cry of kinship just as the Cape Dutch desired to do, and their devotedness has cost them their country. In all the history of the civilized world there is no other case in which an entire nation has immolated itself for a cause in which it had no substantial interest.

It was in 1854 that the Free State was organized. As in the case of the Transvaal Boers, the early settlers had trekked from the Cape Colony, because the abolition of slavery had left them without the labor by which their farms had been maintained. They settled to the north of the Orange river, and soon contracted quarrels with the natives who surrounded them. One of these tribes was that of the Grikwas, who were proteges of the British crown, and when war broke out between these natives and the Boers, the British sent an expedition "to restore order." This was accomplished after a brisk fight with the Boers at Zwart Kopjes, and hereafter the British maintained a resident commissioner to "preserve the peace."

In 1848, however, Governor Sir P. Maitland declared that in order to keep the peace it would be necessary to annex the whole country, and this was done. A considerable number of the Boers, however, took up arms in defense of the liberty which they loved so well, and a short, sharp encounter ensued, which ended in a victory for the British.

Nevertheless the troubles with the natives continued, and at last the British declared war against the Basutos and with the Boers defeated them in the battle of Beres. Having obtained the submission of the chief and made a treaty with him in the part of the Boers, the British resolved to withdraw and leave the Orange river residents to develop their country and fight their own battles to the best of their ability. This has been called "a shameful desertion," and certainly it proved displeasing to very many of the Boers, for they sent a deputation to England to ask for the continued support of the British arms. This was refused, however, so they formed

a republic of their own for the year 1854, with Jonas Phillip Hoffman for president.

The British had no dislike for the Free Staters. There was nothing in their country that they wanted, and those Britishers who lived there suffered under none of the disabilities which had so irritated the outlanders in Oom Paul's country. All white men born in the Free State, or resident in it four years, were entitled to vote, provided they owned £50 worth of land, or paid £100 rent annually, or possessed \$1,500 worth of personal property, or an income of \$1,000 a year. The only legislative body was a Volksraad, with 60 members, and residents of foreign birth were eligible for it. A president was elected every five years, and was assisted by a legislative council of five members, including the government secretary and the magistrate of the capital, ex-officio, and three members appointed by the Volksraad. The president had no power of veto.

The laws of the land have been codified and were administered by excellent judges and magistrates. Dutch was the official language of the state, but there was no ban against the English language, such as existed in the Transvaal. All burghers between sixteen and sixty were subject to military duty and were supplied with guns at cost price. Training camps were frequently held. A corps of mounted police, 152 strong, was maintained for the suppression of cattle thieving. The laws governing insolvency, marriage and the registration of deeds were very stringent, and were modeled on those of Cape Colony. Since 1853 no liquor licenses had been granted to persons living outside of towns and the sale of liquor to negroes has been absolutely prohibited.

The utmost personal freedom consistent with good government was taught in the schools and colleges, and was permitted in the courts. There was no interference with public meetings, such as the Johannesburgers complained of. No charges of corruption were ever leveled against the government, such as those which have been directed against Kruger's administration. In the Transvaal, with a white population of only 245,000, the government collected and spent more than \$20,000,000 a year, of which nearly \$5,000,000 a year went for salaries to Boer officials. The Free State collected only \$2,000,000 a year and spent but \$1,900,000, of which only \$250,000 went in salaries.

If the Free State should become an integral part of the British empire it will add to it an area of 45,000 square miles, including a tract 100 miles long and 30 miles wide which is said to be the greatest wheat producing country in the world. For forty years, without the stimulants and saving elements of modern farming, it has produced crops of from sixty to eighty bushels an acre. The rest of the country is comparatively arid, and suitable for little else than grazing. The farms number 10,456, with a total of 20,000,000 acres, of which at the last census, in 1890, only 250,000 acres were cultivated. In the same year there were 248,887 horses in the state, 276,073 oxen, 619,000 other beasts of burden, 6,600,000 sheep, 858,000 goats and 1,461 ostriches in captivity.

The production of diamonds in 1890 was valued at \$1,100,000. In 1897 the production had about doubled. Garnets, coal and gold are also found. The imports of 1897 were \$1,231,659, and the exports \$1,792,242.

In 1889, at a time when the relations of the Free State with the British government were most amicable, a customs union was entered into with the Cape Colony, and the Cape government agreed to build a railroad through the Free State at its own expense and risk, and that the freight tariff should be mutually agreeable. Half the profits were to go to the republic for seven years, and the republic had the option

WITH A SCOTCH TWANG.

All through the Orange Free State is heard the Scotch twang. This is particularly noticeable at the capital. Many members of the Volksraad are of Scottish descent, as such frequently recurring names as Fraser, Macfarlane, Stuart, Masintosh and Innes abundantly testify. The talk in the Parliament house is officially in Dutch, but there is a bray twang about much of it which suggests that it has been acquired on the banks of the Tweed or thereabouts.

The Orange Free State is cut off from the ocean on the south by Basutoland and the vast extent of country known generally as the Cape of Good Hope. All is British, and in the southern part of which is the particular region called Cape Colony. The whole Cape of Good Hope territory is not as large as Texas. Basutoland, in the middle of the southeast border of the Orange Free State, is equal to Vermont in area. It is a British colony. Along the northwest border of the Orange Free State lies Griqua Land West, which is a part of the extensive country known as Bechuana-land, all of which is on the west and north, and is generally called British South Africa.

of taking over the road at a stated sum per mile. This road was opened in 1892, and for several years profits of \$800,000 annually were divided, owing largely to the traffic to and from the Rand. The gross profits for the year 1897 were \$2,500,000. Payment for new lines, additional works, etc., amounted to \$1,500,000, leaving a balance on January 1, 1898, of nearly \$1,000,000. The railway lines are 366 miles in length and cost \$12,500,000. All these roads were taken over by the state government in 1898. There are also in the Free State 1,562 miles of telegraph line, with 2,700 miles of wire, and all these the British will take.

Previous to the unhappy war which will probably transform a flourishing republic into a mere crown colony, the Orange Free State occupied an ideal position. There was no freer country anywhere. There was no country where the government was more ab-

Here," said President Steyn in his inaugural speech—"Here we have the Free State, inhabited by a people who have shown themselves capable of coping with all the difficulties which an unexpected change in their history created—a people in whom lies the making of a great nation. Here we have raised the banner of republicanism, and will continue to uphold it. From all quarters strangers are coming to us. Is it not a glorious task to incorporate these strangers with us and amalgamate them in one republican people?"

And this was no empty theory, for the Free State was accomplishing that very thing. While Kruger at Pretoria was making laws for the protection of his countrymen Steyn and his predecessors administered the government in such a way as to make the foreign born burghers love their adopted country as well, or better, than the one they had left. The British born burghers did not prove the traitors that Oom Paul always feared they would be to his country, and when Stewart Cumberland described Bloemfontein a few years ago he did so indignantly, denouncing the inhabitants because they regarded it as the most desirable spot on earth, and declaring in a passion that the British residents were no longer British. "Anti-British Britishers," he called them.

So with the interior British devoted to the country and the exterior British quite friendly to it, there seemed to the outsider no cloud upon the Free State's horizon. Then came the growth of the "forward party," the enthusiasm for the Transvaal cause, and at last the war.

So the history of the Free State was charged, and the end of the republic came to pass.

THIS MAN WAS ELECTROCUTED.

Arthur J. Farnsworth, the electrical engineer who was very nearly electrocuted on Sunday, May 26, in the Eastchester Electric Light company's power house in Mount Vernon, is slowly convalescing at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y. As told by the newspapers at the time, Farnsworth received a shock while standing at the switchboard and shifting the lodes from one of the large dynamos to another, preparatory to starting a new machine needed to meet the increased demand for light at nightfall. Thirteen hundred volts passed through his body.

Farnsworth in describing his experience said: "The instant I caught the live wires I could feel my muscles contract like whiploads, and a quivering sensation passed through me. Of course I was unconscious almost as quick as a flash, and fell to the floor."

"Fortunately for me, Frederick Murmann, the assistant engineer, was passing the place just as the accident occurred, and ran in and shut off the current. He said I was lying on the floor, and had ceased to breathe. Blood was running out of my nostrils and ears, and my chest was distended so far that he and the physician that was called had to put their knees upon it and push it back to the natural place. In my opinion I owe my life to my prompt discovery after the accident. I am quite certain I would have been dead if artificial respiration had not been resorted to at once. It was while

this respiration was going on that I became conscious. My body was cold, and for a few minutes I didn't feel any sensation. Then my hands began to burn and my head to pain me where it had been bruised."

"Do you think that an execution in Sing Sing prison could produce a much greater pain than the shock you received?" Farnsworth was asked. "I would not like to say positively concerning that," replied he. "I understand that about 1,700 volts are administered in the prison, but that a large margin is represented in these cases and about 1,500 are all that are needed to produce instant death in the case of an ordinary man. If this is true, the pain could not be much greater than I experienced, and certainly it would be of shorter duration, owing to the greater force of the voltage."

"At any rate, I know how it feels to be electrocuted, and I do not want any more of it. I have been in the business six years, and this is my worst shock. You may be sure that I will be careful that such a thing does not occur again." Farnsworth's physician says that he has a good constitution and a remarkably strong heart, otherwise he would not have survived the terrific shock.

No woman, says the New York Press philosopher, ought to be allowed to get married till she has learned how to make bread and has forgotten all but three ways of making salad.

ROASTS BRIDAL ROBES.

Rev. Hillis Says Cown and Not the Bride is the Thing at Weddings.

New York.—(Special).—"The bride of today comes to the altar burdened under a donkeyload of tulle; she is simply an incident to the marriage ceremony; but it is the gown that is the thing. How different the simplicity of the Grecian maidens, who put the pieces of her white garment over her shoulders and a rose in her breast, and went to her nuptials in grace and beauty. The woman was the thing then; today, it is the dress."

When the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis made this reference to the extravagance of the modern weddings in Plymouth church at his morning service today there was an audible titter and the sounds of much subdued laughter among the congregation. Mr. Hillis preached on the "Simplicity and the Breadth of Christ as a Religious Teacher." He deplored the tendency to the renewal of belief in the teachings of the old philosophers, and counseled his hearers to stand fast by their belief in Christ's simple creed.

"In the church we have no end of rubbish and theological raspickers, whereas Christ's teachings are so simple that a child can comprehend them. Then, too, the churches are divided between little water and much water for baptism, white gowns versus black gowns, and complex creeds versus the simple creed of Christ.

"The time will come when the great churches of New York will not be on Broadway, but in the suburbs of the city. There will be simplicity everywhere."