

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

Alsworth is having an ice famine.
The Norfolk campmeeting closed after a session of two weeks.
Lightning played the part of a firebug at Exeter and Wilcox.
Farmers are advised to diversify their crops around Riverton.
A tramp lapped a bill at Sutton and got a free lunch in the city jail.
Starting had a wrestling match that came near ending in a free-for-all fight.
The church debt was wiped out at a sweeping of the Methodist church at Wahoo.
The state reunion of old soldiers opened at Lincoln under favorable circumstances.
Republicans are asked to join in a reception for Bryan at Lincoln on Thursday.
Bains have been general all over the state and farmers are preparing for fall plowing.
Stanton is to have a Saengerfest, and the vocalists are whetting their voices for the occasion.
The county institute of Dakota county closed its session at that place after a successful session.
A young man by the name of Harwick was drowned while bathing in the river at Nebraska City.
Corn is safe and wheat is making from twenty to thirty bushels per acre around Spring Ranch.
The teachers' institute opened at Grand Island with a goodly attendance of the mental instructors.
Tom Majors lost in the selection of a candidate for senator at Auburn and Peter Berlet was chosen.
Charles Ardell was arrested at Plattsmouth, charged with killing a person in Merced, Cal., June 27, 1899.
NEB STATE NEWS (Yield of shrd cw
The big Woodmen logrolling opened at Plattsmouth on August 15.
A dispatch says there are no mid-road voters in Dawson county—they are all out-and-outers for or fernint.
A 14-year-old son of James Hardick was drowned in the Misouria river at Nebraska City while bathing.
Big preparations are being made for the Southwestern Nebraska log rolling to be held at Cambridge August 29-30.
C. F. Frenzer of Omaha has been in North Platte looking up the circumstances surrounding the death of his brother Phillip.
The Bankers Union of the World held a picnic at Weeping Water last Thursday. A special train brought 400 people from Omaha.
The remains of Lucas Baracek were found cut to pieces and scattered along the Elkhorn tracks about a mile east of Morse Bluffs.
The new Methodist church at Leigh is almost completed. The edifice is a small structure, but will be substantial and convenient.
Benjamin Y. Meade, aged 35, a bachelor farmer living three miles south of Winslow, committed suicide by hanging himself in a windmill tower.
Herbert DeBray of LaGrange, Ill., aged 24, a member of a party of campers at McAllister's lake, near Schuyler, was drowned in the lake.
The youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Landis of Hastings ran a pitchfork through her foot, and the accident may result in lockjaw.
The committee on transportation of the Grand Island street fair has secured da rate of one and one-third fares from all points within 100 miles.
The Grain Growers' Mutual Hall association obtained judgment at Blair against three of its members who refused to pay the assessment of 1899.
A letter has been received from Rev. J. D. Falls of Columbus, accepting the pastorate of the Baptist church at North Platte. He will preach his first sermon September 9.
The Allerton ranch last week unloaded 1,000 Montana range cows and calves, taking them to the ranch west of Hign. This is the second shipment besides some driven in. In all they expect to own 30,000 head.
During an electrical storm the farm house of Philip Walters, west of Tecumseh, was struck by lightning and badly damaged. The members of the family had repaired to a cyclone cellar in the yard, and consequently no one was injured.

THE TRUST.

NATION AT MERCY OF ARMOR PLATE TRUST.

DICTATE THE PRICES

High Prices Demanded of Uncle Sam For Material For His Warships.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The armor plate trust has the government by the throat, and Secretary of the Navy Long will be called upon in the course of a month or six weeks to decide whether he will continue to allow the government to be bled by it or to carry out the will of congress and begin the erection of a government armor plate factory. The decision will be forced upon Secretary Long by the armor plate trust itself, which is composed of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel companies, and who have a monopoly of the manufacture of Krupp armor plate, the kind now placed on all the large war vessels.
A decision on the question of feeding or not feeding the trusts by Secretary Long has kindly been postponed by other officials of the department, who, today, in the absence of Mr. Long, decided to reject the bids opened yesterday for armor plate aggregating \$7,000,000, intended for the war vessels now building, and authorized by the last and preceding congresses.

BIDS ARE IDENTICAL.

The fact that the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies had entered into collusion to keep its hands in the government purse and force it to continue to pay its price or get no armor was shown by their both offering to take the contract at the same price for each class of armor required, and a proviso in each that no contract for less than 15,500 tons, just half the total requirement of the government, enough for each, would be made.

The prices for which the trust companies offered to make the armor was \$445 per ton, plus \$45 royalty, making the price to the government \$490 a ton. They offered to furnish Harveyized armor at \$490 a ton, plus \$11.20 royalty, making the cost to the government \$501.20; nicked armor at \$499 a ton flat and Krupp bolts at \$499 a ton.

The only competitive bid was presented by the Midvale Steel company, which offered to furnish armor at \$438 a ton which would stand the test imposed upon armor made by the Krupp process. This company, however, will be unable to furnish any armor for more than two years.

It is said that the department will modify its specifications in such a way that it will accede to the demands of the trust as to the 2,200 tons of armor required immediately, but so that it can take advantage of the Midvale company's offer to supply armor at \$438 a ton two years or more hence.

BIDS ARE EXORBITANT.

Even this price is exorbitant, according to Senator Chandler, a rampant republican, who is a recognized expert on the cost of producing armor plate. The senator maintains that \$500 is a fair price.

The last naval appropriation bill contains a provision which was bitterly contested by Senators Chandler, Tillman and others, empowering the secretary of the navy to enter into contracts for armor at a price which he may deem reasonable, but that if he cannot secure armor at a reasonable figure he shall enter into a contract for the construction of an armor plate factory at a cost not exceeding \$4,000,000. The democrats wanted all purchases from the trust stopped and the erection of an armor plate factory begun immediately. The proposals which will be called for on Monday will be opened within a month or six weeks, and then Secretary Long will have to decide whether he shall continue to pay the prices demanded by the trust or erect a government factory.

ADMINISTRATION FAVORS TRUST.

Senator Hanna made one of the few speeches of his senatorial career when the debate on the armor plate section of the bill was under discussion. He stoutly championed the cause of the plate trust, and when the time comes to decide the question of what is a "fair" price for armor this powerful influence with the administration will undoubtedly be exerted in an effort to prove that whatever the trust may demand in its next bid is a "fair" price and should, therefore, be paid for all the armor required.

The armor plate trust was a liberal contributor to the republican campaign fund in 1896, and it was charged on the floor of the senate that Mr. Hanna expected to receive another donation of even greater proportions this summer, contingent, however, upon the trust getting another large contract. Democrats here say that Hanna will see that the trust gets the contract.

ISLANDERS BEG FOR BREAD.

Two Hundred Starving Porto Rican Natives Appeal to Governor.

San Juan, P. R.—(Special.)—Two hundred starving natives appeared before the governor. They had walked from San Lorenzo. They begged the governor for bread or a chance to earn it. He promised employment on the public roads. Other delegations of hungry islanders seeking sustenance or the means of obtaining it are due.
The delegation today consisted of men, women and children who had marched the day without food. The

REPROBATION.

THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE AGAINST MCKINLEY.

WILL SUPPORT BRYAN

Meeting of Those Who Oppose The Building of an Empire on Ashes of Our Republic.

Indianapolis, Ind.—(Special.)—The first day's session of the liberty congress of the National Anti-Imperialist League was not disappointing so far as the attendance of delegates was concerned. About 400 accredited delegates were present and more are promised for tomorrow.
The speeches of Edwin Burritt Smith, the temporary chairman, and George S. Boutwell, the permanent president, brought forth much enthusiasm. The public meeting in the evening was much better attended and the reading of the Bourke Cockran letter was the signal for tremendous applause.

But the greatest demonstration of the convention so far, came in the afternoon, when the venerable George S. Boutwell, ex-governor of Massachusetts and secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of General Grant, concluded his address as permanent chairman with the declaration that he had turned back on the republican party and would support Bryan for president.

The delegates rose in their seats and tendered the ex-governor an ovation that lasted several minutes.
Tomlinson hall was decorated with flags and portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Thomas A. Hendricks and Oliver P. Morton. There were two huge banners containing excerpts from the speech of Abraham Lincoln and three containing parts of the "Behold a republic" oration of Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis speech of acceptance. Swung directly over the speaker's platform was an immense banner with the following inscriptions:

WANTS NONE IN CHAINS.

Samuel Morse Coming From Paris to Fight Imperialism.

Paris.—(Special.)—Samuel E. Morse of Indiana, former consul general of the United States at Paris, who will sail for America next week to help elect Bryan, said to a correspondent of the Chicago American:
"There has been a general uprising against the foreign policy of the administration. The policy of the old Roman empire can never be grafted on to humane people like those of the United States."
"General Otis' official reports do not tally with the facts in the Philippines. They are made to suit McKinleyism."
"If the United States is to expand, expansion should be along the lines of the Monroe doctrine. We want no captives tied under our chariot wheels."
"The situation in Porto Rico indicates an utter breakdown of the policy of the administration. Under Spain's rule the Porto Ricans were doing well as compared with their condition under McKinley rule. The Porto Ricans, who welcomed us as deliverers, now hate us as enslavers."
"Imperialism and the syndicates and trusts, which flourish under McKinley, never could live under Bryan."
"Instead of pursuing a vigorous policy in China, and immediately rescuing our citizens and missionaries and protecting our property there, McKinley and Hay have waited upon the behests of England, with the result that we are secondary to the European powers and our citizens are not rescued. China looks upon us as being in a scramble for territory, along with the others. The people admire Bryan's courage and know that he is absolutely free from corrupt influences."

THIRTY THOUSAND LEPROS.

These Are a Part of Our Subjects in Philippines.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a report from Major Guy L. Edie, president of the board of health in Manila. This board has the supervision of everything relating to the health of the city of Manila, and also has charge of the charitable institutions, the registry of births, deaths and marriages.
The report says that by a rigid system of inspection and vaccination the smallpox has been kept from spreading seriously. The board of health is considering a plan to segregate all the lepers on one island, where hospitals and other suitable buildings can be erected for their care.
The report states that leprosy was introduced in the Philippines in 1623, when the emperor of Japan sent 150 lepers to the island. Since then the number has increased until the estimate is that there are 30,000 lepers in the archipelago, largely in the Visayas. In an inspection of Manila 100 lepers were found concealed in various houses, while many others escaped to the country.

Discussing the bubonic plague cases, the report states that several cases were diagnosed as typhoid fever, but when it was found that they were actually cases of plague measures were taken to eradicate the disease by a house to house canvass. There were employed 100 inspectors, mostly Filipino medical students, whose good work in this direction is commended. The board was also assisted by the Chinese consul and Chinese merchants. There is a disposition among many of the ignorant classes to conceal all cases of serious disease.
A copy of the British Museum's catalogue costs \$89.

REPUBLIC.

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TWO SENTIMENTS.

"I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morals, would be criminal aggression."
"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."
"Behold a republic standing, with the empires all around her bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved, while other flags are only feared."
"WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN."
George D. Mercer of Philadelphia called the convention to order at 11 o'clock, presenting Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago as temporary chairman.
Prof. A. H. Tolman of the University of Chicago read the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati invoked the divine blessing on the deliberations of the body, after which Mr. Smith delivered his address.
After a short recess for lunch, the convention met again at half past two. Chairman Smith called for short addresses from delegates. Those who responded were Dr. W. A. Croffut of Washington, General John Beatty of Cincinnati, O., Judge Moses Hallett of Denver, Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago and Gamaliel Bradford of Boston.
Dr. Croffut said he had long been a republican, but this year should give his support to Bryan. He presented to the convention the regrets of General William Birney and ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Washington and Senator L. Wellington of Maryland.
HOPES FOR FORGIVENESS.
General Beatty aroused much enthusiasm by his remarks.
"I have been a republican for fifty years," he said, "and I propose to continue a republican until I die. I hope God will forgive me for voting for McKinley in 1896. I did not think he would turn his back on eternal principles. If Cleveland or Reed or Bryan had been president, there would have been no war in the Philippines; no butchery of inoffensive Christian people; no deaths of brave American soldiers there; but our flag would now have been hailed with acclaim by a new republic."
Judge Hallett of Colorado, said his state was sure to go for Bryan, whatever the action of the convention.
Edgar A. Bancroft said: "Whenever the Declaration of Independence and the sermon on the mount are proclaimed by a part of 'glittering generalities,' then you may know that the party proclaiming it is in the control of Dives and the Pharisees. The object of this congress is to bring us back to the principles which gave us national life."
Mr. Bancroft said he was still faithful to the republicanism of 1860, but could not adhere to the republican party of 1896.
Gamaliel Bradford said he had taken the long journey from Boston principally to avert what he thought would be a great mistake—the nomination of a third ticket.
"This election," he said, "is not going to be settled by the newspapers, nor by the politicians, nor by the capitalists, but by the people. Now if we are going to defeat McKinley we must all throw our solid support in behalf of William J. Bryan. (Great applause.) Since the time of Lincoln I don't believe such a speech has been made as Mr. Bryan made here a week ago. There is no mincing matters in that speech; you know just what he would do. I have as much faith as I have in any doctrine of religion, that when the people come to vote next November, they will cast

an overwhelming testimony in favor of W. J. Bryan.

BOUTWELL CHAIRMAN.

D. C. Tillotson of Kansas, chairman of the committee on permanent chairman, reported in favor of George A. Boutwell for permanent chairman. Temporary Secretaries Winslow and Wise were made permanent.
Governor Boutwell was accorded a great demonstration when he took the gavel. He said in part:
"This is an historic occasion. If the peril of this country is what we think it is; if the question before you and before your countrymen is the question of the continuance of the republic, then no graver question has ever been committed to an assembly of men or to the country."
"I charge that the policy upon which this administration has entered will mean the abandonment of the principles upon which our government was founded, that it will change the republic into an empire. The first of the means before us for the preservation of the union, if our allegation is true, is the overthrow of the administration."
"I am not disposed to make issues with men, but my former friend and fellow citizen, Mr. Long, the secretary of the navy, has made a remark which in itself may not appear very significant, but nevertheless I choose to make some comment upon it."
"Mr. Long says that what we call imperialism is only a cry and that the anti-imperialists are few in number and of no considerable importance. He says their voice is only a cry. That may be true. A census has not been taken, and we do not boast of numbers. Nineteen centuries ago a cry was heard in the wilderness of Judea; heard by only a few; but now the echoes of his voice are heard the world over. And now we are crying for an open path for justice for all people, repentance for the wrong that has been done in the past and reformation in the future."
MCKINLEY RESPONSIBLE.
"We are told that there is peace in the Philippines and that our 60,000 soldiers there are merely performing police duty. The president has said the Philippines are ours and that there will be no abatement of our rights and no scuttling policy. This seems to indicate that we have entered upon a colonial policy."
"I am not able to explain the motive of Mr. McKinley in taking this policy. He is the one person responsible for what is done, and if we are opposed to what has been done, our chief duty is the overthrow of the administration of which he is the head."
At the conclusion of Governor Boutwell's address the committee on resolutions was announced as follows: Moorfield Storey of Boston, chairman; Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, Ora Williams of South Dakota, George G. Mercer of Philadelphia, Patrick O'Ferrall of Washington, D. C., Charles B. Spahr of New York, Dr. W. A. Croffut of Washington, D. C., F. J. Vanvorhis of Indianapolis, George S. Paddock of Illinois, General John Beatty of Columbus, O., Rev. Thomas A. Beacon of Maryland, Edward Osgood Brown of Chicago, L. W. Brown of Ohio, Chas. R. Godman of Massachusetts, Louis H. Ehrlich of Colorado, Moses Hallett of Colorado, Dr. L. W. Habercorn of Washington, D. C., George P. Munroe of Georgia, William Potts of New York, Wirtut Spencer of New York, Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago, D. C. Tillotson of Kansas, Prof. Albert H. Tolman of Chicago, Sigmund Zeisler of Chicago.

ACTIVITY IN THE VISAYAS.

Filipinos Breaking Out Again in the "Pacified" Island.

Manila.—(Special.)—Reports from the Visayas islands show that there has been increased activity among the insurgents there during the last six weeks. The American losses in the island of Panay during the last month were greater than in any since January last.
General Mojica in Leyte, and General Luchan in Samar, are harassing the garrisons, shooting into the towns during the night and ambushing small parties, firing and then retreating. The insurgents possess an ample supply of ammunition and are organized to a considerable degree.
The Americans have garrisoned three towns on Samar island, two of which shelter a tenth of the original inhabitants, who suffer from the continual "sniping" of the insurgents from the surrounding hills. The third is without any native inhabitants, the insurgent outposts, a mile away, preventing their return to their homes. General Luchan punished the islanders who have any relations with the Americans. Cebu is likewise disturbed. Barring those who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, the insurgents are imprisoned in Manila.
When amnesty was proclaimed it practically was without effect and the expectation that the proclamation would accomplish much in the unexpected time is daily diminishing.
The banks, under government pressure, have restored the exchange of two Mexican silver dollars to one gold American dollar. General MacArthur has ordered the acceptance of American money for all public dues at the above rate.
Newspapers containing the national democratic platform have arrived. The reference therein to Philippine independence and to a protectorate tend to strengthen the extreme anti-American element in its increasing attitude of delay and obstruction. It is believed that radical steps for a settlement here will be impossible before the election.

FARM NEWS NOTES.

PURE AIR IN POULTRY HOUSE.

So much has been said on ventilation that we are prone to let this one requirement alone. Many poultry houses have been ventilated in such a way as to ventilate all the fowls out of existence. There is a feeling that usually comes over the beginner that he must ventilate. Pure air is an excellent thing in a poultry house, and without it the poultry will not thrive nearly all patent ventilators we have seen are no good. It is necessary to keep the air in a poultry house sweet and fresh. This can be done in but one way. Keep all the droppings absorbed and raked out. This need not be done often than absolutely necessary and the beginner will be governed largely by the season. Some clean once a week, others twice, and some we know of clean every morning. Then leave the doors and windows open and let the outdoor air come in. In winter time this is made safe by having a scratching shed for the fowls during the day time, and while they are out the windows may be opened. In summer the windows should be left open if this can be done without letting too much draft in on the roosting fowls. It may be necessary where thieves abound to have heavy screen over the windows to keep out intruders and at the same time admit plenty of fresh air.
The air of a poultry house may be pure and at the same time impregnated, at this season of the year, with the odor of lice remedies. These may be killers or they may be disinfectants. One is intended to destroy the lice and the other to destroy bad odors and to prevent disease. It is always well to keep in mind that fresh air and sunshine are among the best disinfectants. As a rule they discount everything we know of in keeping the brooder and nursery coops clean. These should be opened up whenever the chicks are out and the air and sunshine will prove a silent help to the brood. This is a disinfectant that costs nothing in the way of labor and is one of the cheap things that can be relied upon as being good.

MITES.

Mites will lead any poultryman a merry life if they are not kept in check in some manner. We have known them to be so bad that the hens were driven to roost in trees and out of door places rather than to lie in the poultry house, and all this, too, when the owner was not aware of the cause. When mites first appeared many poultrymen did not know what to do to keep them in check. Nowadays we have so many good remedies that there is little excuse for their being present. There are many ready-mixed lice paints that will keep them in check. Most of these are good. Many homemade remedies are effective. The best we have found for use in our quarters is to keep nothing but common soap boxes, and these can be saturated with gasoline and burned for awhile, and to apply plenty of gasoline to the roosts and inside of the poultry house. A mite has but little use for gasoline. It should be handled with care, but it will do its work and soon evaporate and then the danger is past after it has caused death and destruction among the mites, and lice if there is any. Diluted gas tar is also a good remedy, causing a smell in the poultry house that is not at all admitted by anything. In order to keep mites and lice down it is a good plan to use almost any remedy that is easily obtained and that will do the business. We would be glad to hear from our readers what they use that is successful in exterminating lice and mites.

BEST CATTLE IN THE WEST.

The trend of the beef breeds of cattle has always been westward. It is more so at present than ever before, and the Middle West, which was considered the frontier in this line a few years ago, will soon be classed with the east as to the kinds of cattle produced. The highest priced beef bulls at present generally go to the ranges, and since better prices have justified more confidence ranchmen have been buying the best regardless of price. All this is having a telling effect upon the quality of the steers coming from the far West to our eastern markets. Range cattle at one time were considered as competitors of our inferior grades of cattle, but it is different now. To keep up with the pace set by the west the eastern cattle men will have to breed up as well as feed up. They will not dare let a few dollars stand between them and the best.—National Stockman and Farmer.

GOOD CORN CROP.

The condition of the corn crop throughout the United States at this time of the year has not been better in years, and the abundant rains in the past week or two have almost insured a liberal yield. About the only danger now is the possibility of early frosts. A liberal proportion of the crop this year has been planted where the wheat crop was turned under, and much of this planting has been late. There is, however, plenty of time for the maturity of the latest crops if frosts do not come earlier than usual.

Many New York Hebrew bakers enjoy the ten-hour day.