

# HAIL THE NEW CENTURY

SOME LEADING EVENTS OF OLD ONE



CONDENSED HISTORY OF 100 YEARS

**Battles of the Century.**  
Battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon defeats Austrians and Russians, 1805.  
Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson sinks French fleet, 1805.  
Moscow burned by the Russians to entrap Napoleon, 1812.  
England defeated by the United States at sea and forced to recognize by treaty the rights of American citizens at sea.  
Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon vanquished, 1815.  
Battle of Navarino, securing Greek independence, 1827.  
Crimean war, Great Britain, France and Sardinia against Russia, 1853-55.  
India Mutiny, in which native soldiers massacre English men, women and children, 1857.  
Franco-Austrian war, 1859, followed by Garibaldi's campaign uniting Italy, 1860.  
The great civil war in America, 1861-65. Surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.  
Austro-Prussian war. Decisive battle, Sadowa, July 3, 1866.  
Franco-Prussian war. Decisive battle, Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870; followed by federation of German states in German empire.  
Russo-Turkish war. Battle of Plevna, Dec. 10, 1877.

The McCormick reaper invented, 1834.  
Howe's sewing machine, 1846.  
The electric telegraph, Samuel F. B. Morse, 1837. First line in the United States, 1844.  
The telephone first exhibited, 1876.  
The phonograph, 1877-78.  
Cable laid across the Atlantic, 1857; perfected, 1866.  
Electric railroad at Edison's home at Menlo Park, 1880.  
Photography, first experiments by Daguerre, 1829. First successful portraits by Morse, 1839.  
The spectroscopic first used, 1802; perfected, 1859.  
Roentgen rays found to penetrate solids, 1896.

**Progress and Peace.**  
Slavery abolished in the British dominions, 1833.  
Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, emancipates twenty-three million serfs, 1861.  
Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, 1862.  
First International Exposition in Hyde Park, London, 1851.  
First settlement of an international quarrel by arbitration instead of war (Alabama claims of the United States against England), 1871.  
International Peace Congress sum-

Tidal wave at Galveston, Tex., 1900.  
Tidal wave in Japan sweeps away 50,000 houses and kills 2,419 persons, 1889.  
**Century in Literature.**  
Goethe publishes Faust, 1808.  
Victor Hugo writes Les Misérables, 1862.  
Thomas Carlyle's History of the French Revolution published, 1837.  
Ralph Waldo Emerson's Essays, 1841-71.  
John Ruskin's Modern Painters published, 1843-60.  
Whittier's Poems, 1836-75.  
Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1851-52.  
Darwin's Origin of Species, 1859.

**Religious Progress.**  
Organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1810. First missionaries sent out 1811.  
Organization of the first Sunday School Union in London, 1803. American, 1824.  
British and Foreign Bible Society founded, 1804.  
American Bible Society organized, 1816.  
First Young Men's Christian Association, established by George Williams in London, 1844.

Last spike of the Union Pacific railroad driven, 1869.  
Trans-Siberian railroad operated, 1899.  
Opening of the Suez canal, 1869.  
Alaska ceded by Russia to the United States, 1867.  
First session of the Parliament of United Canada, 1867.  
The Australias under one government, 1900.  
Maximilian executed in Mexico, 1867.  
Expulsion of the emperor from Brazil, 1889.  
Assassinations: Lincoln, 1865; Garfield, 1881; Emperor Alexander II., 1881; Carnot, President of France, 1894; Shah of Persia, 1896; King Humbert of Italy, 1900.  
Expulsion of Jews from Russia, 1882-91.  
Massacre of Christians in Armenia, 1895.  
Massacre of missionaries and converts in China, 1900.  
Army draft riots in New York, 1863.  
Chloroform first used, 1847.  
Vaccination legalized, 1803.  
Pasteur discovers remedy for hydrophobia by inoculation, 1884.  
The Rosetta Stone furnishes key to hieroglyphs, 1841.  
World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893.  
Prof. Andree sails for North Pole in balloon, 1897.  
Threatened war between United States and Great Britain over Venezuelan boundary dispute, 1895.  
The United States by rejecting original draft of Hay-Pauncefote treaty refuses to permit Great Britain to any of the benefits of the proposed Nicaraguan inter-oceanic canal, 1900.  
The Australasian colonies of Great Britain form a confederation like Canada, 1900.

**The Vanderbilt Millions.**  
The schedule of the property of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, filed in court last week, is a practical illustration of the earning power of money invested, not in speculative deals, but in securities of an assured earning power. The total value of the property is about \$73,000,000, of which \$52,999,867 was invested almost exclusively in railroad stocks and bonds, while the remainder, a little more than \$20,000,000, was placed in real estate, which did not yield Mr. Vanderbilt a large income, as much of this property consisted of his own sumptuous residences. The bond and stock investments, most of the items in the list having a market value higher than par, brought in interest and dividends a little less than \$1,750,000 income annually, or about 3.25 per cent. Considering Mr. Vanderbilt's opportunities for making investments, and that he never took risks, the New York Times argues that a return of 3 1/2 per cent is the most an investor who looks to the security of his principal can expect, and that anything above 4 per cent means a risk. Even at this small percentage, however, Mr. Vanderbilt was enjoying an assured income of nearly two millions a year. The surpluses of the income must have carried a sense of comfort and a freedom from apprehension as to the future many others would like to enjoy.

**Severe Lake and Ocean Storms.**  
The storms by sea and land of the late autumn and the beginning of winter have been unusual in their violence and in the sweep of their effects. Ocean navigation has been disturbed to an unnatural degree even for the time of year. The biggest and fastest steamers have been buffeted by adverse winds and waves and some of the staunchest vessels have been in serious danger. There has been an unusual number of disasters on the Atlantic coast with considerable loss of life. The tempests on the lakes have been violent and disastrous to vessel property. In some wrecks the crews and passengers were lost. In fact, the entire season of navigation on the lakes has been remarkable for the number of persons drowned in shipwrecks. The loss of life is greater by 20 per cent than during any recent previous year.

**Boy Murderer Well Born.**  
Alexander Stewart, the young murderer who was sentenced to Sing Sing for twenty years for the killing of Edward Piesel, is a relative of the late Alexander T. Stewart, the merchant prince and financier, with whom many people claimed relationship at his death a few years since. His demise was the signal for a large amount of litigation, and among the litigants who pressed their claims to the estate were Alexander Stewart, the parents of Alexander Stewart, the young boy who holds the unenviable distinction of being the youngest prisoner ever sent to Sing Sing on the Tombs. And even this privilege is only due to the fact that his extreme youth saved him from the electric chair, for such would have been his fate for what the judge regarded as "a crime of unparalleled cruelty and bloodthirstiness."

**Moral Suasion Not Enough.**  
When the hard fact is considered that heavy penalties in the way of fines and imprisonment are necessary in order to keep many adults—not a few of them well born and educated—from crime, the utter hollowness of the theory that juvenile offenders can be effectively dealt with by moral suasion becomes only too apparent. Moral suasion should, of course, be the main method of both home and school government. But in order that moral suasion may be made effective recalcitrant juveniles should be made to understand that in case of necessity resort will be had to the rod.—Ex.

**IRRIGATION AND RIPARIAN RIGHTS.**  
Constitutionality of State Act to Be Subject to Legal Test.  
LINCOLN, Dec. 24.—The constitutionality of the state irrigation act will be subjected to a legal test before the supreme court next month. The court recently handed down a decision which was believed at the same time to be a deathblow to the irrigation interests of Nebraska, and an effort will be made to secure either a reversal or a modification of that opinion. The decision was in the case of the Crawford company against Hathaway and others, appealed from Dawes county.  
The case will be brought to the attention of the court for second consideration by Attorneys J. W. Deweese and J. E. Kirkpatrick of this city, who will appear as friends of the court in behalf of the irrigation interests of the state, but not as attorneys for either party in the original action. Leave was granted to file the motion and the document prepared by the attorneys, was presented. The court is asked to reverse or modify the judgment; to decide the constitutionality of the irrigation statutes in their relation to the creation of the State Board of Irrigation; to adjudge and determine to what extent the irrigation laws modify or abrogate riparian rights; and to adjudge and determine whether the right of Leroy Hall appeal in the Crawford company case, to maintain a dam upon and to use the waters of White river for power purposes has been acquired by prescription or as riparian owner or proprietor.  
The court will listen to argument on these questions at the sitting beginning January 2.

**Nebraska vs. the B. & M. R. R.**  
LINCOLN, Dec. 24.—The action of the supreme court in overruling the motion of the attorney general for a rehearing of the case of the State of Nebraska against the Burlington railroad, has removed all possibility of prolonging the existence of the State Board of Transportation under its present organization. According to the decree of the court the life of the board came to an end when the motion was overruled and, therefore, the salaries of the three secretaries and other employees stopped at the same time. Secretary G. L. Laws said regarding the matter: "My opinion is that we are knocked out, but there is still a possibility of reorganizing the board under the act of 1885, which may have been revived by the decision of the court. That act provides for a board, consisting of the auditor, attorney general and secretary of state, and allowed each member to appoint his own secretary on condition that the three be chosen from the First, Second and Third districts respectively. If the law of 1885 is still in force there might be a reorganization, but I am not prepared to say so positively."

**Senator Allen Asked to Help.**  
LINCOLN, Dec. 24.—The Nebraska dairymen, in annual session in this city, sent the following telegram to Senator Allen at Washington:  
"In the name of seventy thousand cow owners of Nebraska, we ask you to report the Groat bill from committee and to become its especial advocate on the floor of the senate."  
The bill referred to is an act to prevent the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine.

**Nebraska Butter the Best.**  
LINCOLN, Dec. 24.—Director G. L. McKay of the dairy department of the Iowa Agricultural school, the expert engaged to judge the exhibit at the Nebraska Dairymen's association, said that he never saw a better collection of private butter than he examined here. The average scoring was exceptionally high. The prize winners in the dairy class were: J. K. Honeywell, Lincoln 95; J. Hoagh, Boyden, Ia., 94; August Sader, Papillion, 94; L. C. Norton, Fort Crook, 93, and Mrs. J. S. Temple, Crooked, 92.

**Find Silks in a Queer Place.**  
TABLE ROCK, Neb., Dec. 24.—A sack of silks and other goods was found here by one of the section men under a pile of railroad ties a half-mile or less east of the depot. During the day a couple of strangers were discovered tearing down the pile of ties and handling them over. When discovered they left on a freight train. The goods were near where the freight trains stop. Before the find was reported to the authorities the strangers had left town.

**Dandelions Blooming in Nebraska.**  
SUPERIOR, Neb., Dec. 24.—Dandelions are in bloom on the prairies between this place and Guide Rock. Some of the farmers south of town are doing their spring plowing. Water left out of doors over night does not freeze. These facts give some idea of the remarkable winter that is being experienced in southern Nebraska. The merchants in the small towns are feeling the effects of it disastrously and they are praying for a cold wave.

**Johnson Goes to the Pen.**  
PONCA, Neb., Dec. 19.—Elmer Johnson, who has been in the county jail for the past six months for clubbing the marshal at Emerson, who has since died, pleaded guilty to the charge of assault with intent to do great bodily harm, and was sentenced by Judge Graves to eighteen months in the penitentiary. Frank Poulton also pleaded guilty to the charge of horse stealing and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

**Dawes Reports Deficiency.**  
LINCOLN, Dec. 24.—Superintendent Dawes of the School for Deaf and Dumb at Omaha has informed the governor that the deficiency in accounts in his institution will amount to \$63,324.59. Of this amount, \$1,000 will be due for salaries and wages and nearly as much for fuel. Superintendent Dawes devotes considerable space in his report to an explanation of the needs of the institution, and after calling attention to the big deficiency asserts that it is a scourge of gratification to know that its affairs have been handled so well under his supervision.

**A NEBRASKA MADMAN**  
He Creates Consternation in a Hotel at Denver, Colo.  
HIS BIRTHPLACE GERING, NEBRASKA

Shouts and Yells While Attacking an Imaginary Hypnotist Awaken All the Guests in the Hotel—Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters.  
DENVER, Dec. 19.—Newton Elliott, a civil engineer, formerly of Omaha, is confined in a hospital here violently insane. He registered at the Markham hotel and was assigned a room on the second floor, where the night porter could keep watch of his door. The clerk noticed a peculiar stare and his queer actions when the man registered and took these precautions, although Elliott did not appear to be violent. Early in the morning the police were called to the hotel to get the man. He was raving and breaking the furniture in the room. His shouts and yells while attacking an imaginary hypnotist woke every guest in the house and later, when deafening crashes came from the room, help was summoned.

For an hour it was impossible to gain entrance. Crash after crash came from inside and the street below began to fill with curious people. Just as an attempt was being made to break down the door Elliott sprang out flourishing a revolver and shouting like an Indian, Blood was streaming from self-inflicted injuries which later proved not serious. After his capture he struggled and fought for two hours and was confined in a padded cell.  
On his person was a certificate of deposit for \$900 in the First National bank of Omaha and \$120 in cash. Letters in his pocket showed that he had enlisted at Omaha in an engineering corps going to Honolulu in 1898. After serving one year he returned and worked for several railroad companies. His birthplace evidently is Gering, Neb., and he came here from Sidney, where he spent two or three days. Asked where he had been prior to that he could not tell, for his mind seems to have no record of the past two months. During his ravings he mentioned fearing a hypnotist who was pursuing him and the police will try to discover if there exists any real reason for this wild fear.

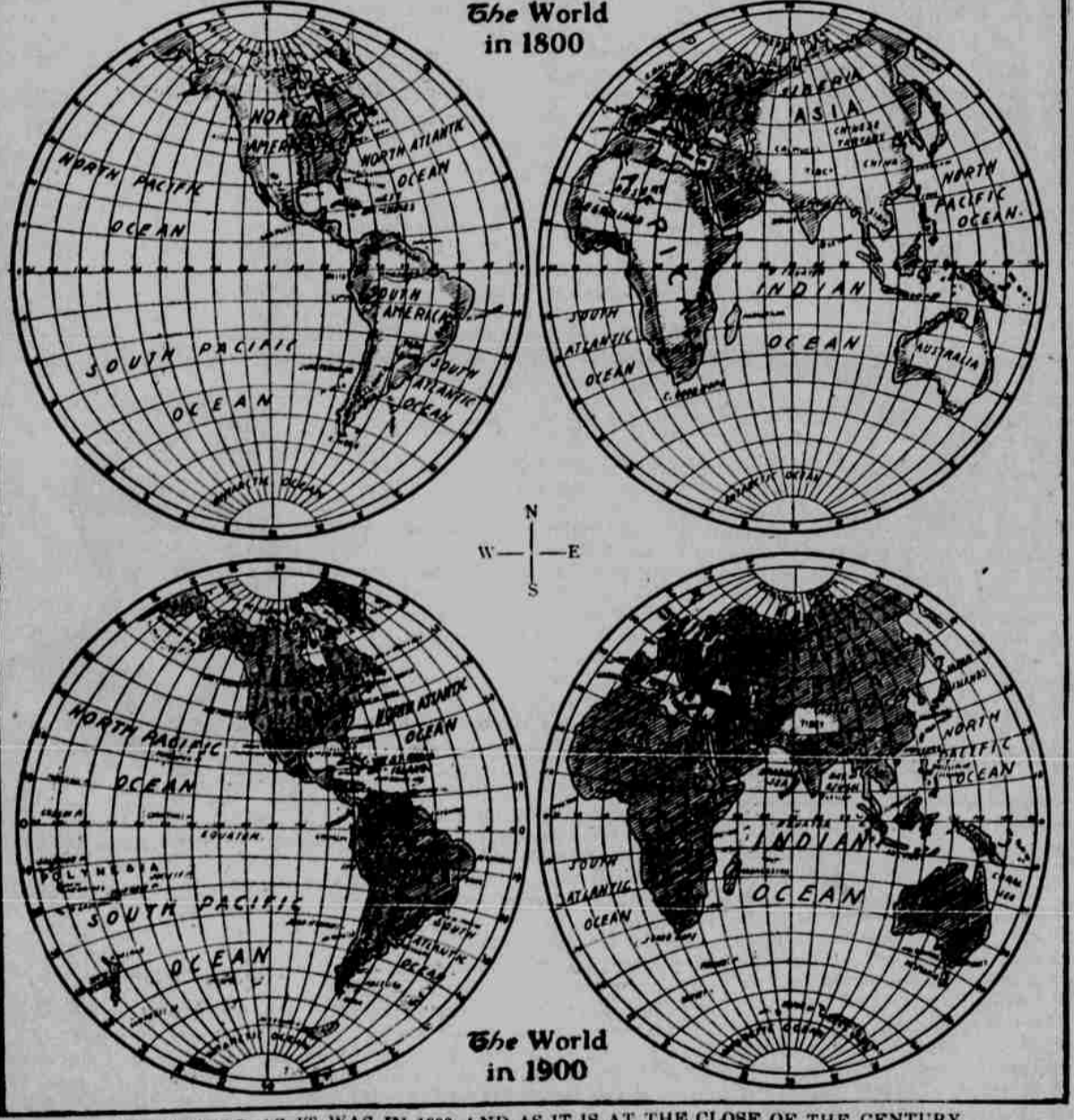
**This for Footballers.**  
LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 19.—The athletic board of the state university elected Guy Cowgill manager of the football team for next season, 1901. There was great strife for the position and the successful candidate is a prominent young man in athletic and university circles.  
Next season will see Nebraska playing eastern teams.  
The ballots for football captain were counted before the board and John Westover was elected, Harry Crandall of Omaha was also a candidate. M. Henderson was made manager of the baseball team for the coming season and George Shidder assistant manager.

**Kelberg Pleads Guilty.**  
PLATTSBROUGH, Neb., Dec. 19.—Charles Kelberg, the young man who was arrested at Union on the charge of having committed a criminal assault upon Nancy Estelle Blevins, of Nehawka, entered a plea of guilty in district court and Judge Jessen sentenced him to eight years in the penitentiary. The young man was arraigned Friday, and at that time entered a plea of not guilty, but later he changed his mind. Kelberg's reputation is far from good, as he has served a term at the state reform school and later received a dishonorable discharge from the Third Nebraska regiment while in Cuba.

**Held to the District Court.**  
PLATTSBROUGH, Neb., Dec. 19.—John Walker, who has a felony charge lodged against him was brought from Marshalltown, Ia., Saturday evening, by Sheriff Wheeler. Last week Louis Babenstock of Avoca filed a complaint against the prisoner charging him with having planned to fasten the crime of adultery and rape upon the complainant by inducing a girl named Lillie Parker to appear before a justice of the peace in Liberty precinct and swear to such information. Walker was brought before Justice Archer, waived examination and was bound over for trial at the present term of district court.

**Good Corn Prices.**  
BRANFORD, Neb., Dec. 19.—Every town in this (Butler) county is crowded with teams these days, with farmers hauling corn. Both elevators here were completely full of grain Saturday and for a time until cars could be shoveled in to the siding things were at a standstill. The good prices of 25 1/2 cents a bushel are bringing in vast quantities and special trains carrying from twenty-two to thirty cars are going through here on each road daily.

**Estate Sues Railroad.**  
FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 19.—Charles Wilson, as administrator of the estate of James Wilson, has brought suit against the Union Pacific for \$1,999.99. James Wilson was killed at the Nye avenue crossing last summer.  
**No Place Like Nebraska.**  
THAYER, Neb., Dec. 19.—Last spring J. W. Bennett, owning a farm near here, sold it for \$40 per acre and with the proceeds of the sale of farm, stock, implements, grain, etc., cleaned up in cash over \$25,000, the earnings of a few years, taken out of York county's productive soil. Since then he has been traveling looking for a location that he imagined would suit him better. A friend of his at this place has just received a letter from Mr. Bennett saying that he has traveled 8,000 miles and found no place equal to Nebraska and that he was coming back.



THE WORLD AS IT WAS IN 1800 AND AS IT IS AT THE CLOSE OF THE CENTURY.  
THE LIGHT PORTIONS OF THE GLOBE IN 1800 WERE AS YET UNEXPLORED. THE SHADED MAP FOR 1900 SHOWS THAT ALL THE GLOBE HAS BEEN EXPLORED EXCEPT THIBET AND AT THE POLES.

Bombardment of Alexandria by the British, 1882, followed by the occupation of Egypt.  
War between the Chinese and Japanese, 1894.  
Americo-Spanish war. Manila, May 1, 1898; Santiago, July 3, 1898.  
War by Great Britain against South African Republics, 1899-1900.  
France becomes an empire, 1804; a republic, 1848; an empire again, 1852; third republic, 1870.  
General outbreak of revolutions throughout Europe, 1848.  
Rome, seized from the Pope, becomes capital of United Italy, 1870.

**Discovery and Exploration.**  
In the Arctic: Expedition of Sir John Franklin, 1845; De Long, 1879; Greely, 1881; Peary, 1892; Nansen, 1894; Duke of the Abuzzi (farthest north), 1900.  
In the Antarctic: Biscoe, 1821; Balenay, 1838; D'Urville, 1840; Ross, 1841; Wilkes, 1842; Borchgrevink, 1898.  
In Africa: Livingstone, 1840-73; Stanley, 1875-87; Speke and Grant, 1843.  
In America: John C. Fremont's journey westward to the Pacific, 1842-46.

**Notable Inventions.**  
First steambomb, the Clermont, made a voyage from New York to Albany, 1807; the first steambomb to cross the Atlantic, the Savannah, 1819.  
First railroad, Stockton and Darlington, England, 1825; Baltimore & Ohio, 1843 miles long, 1830.  
Lighting the streets by gas, first experiment, in London, 1807.  
Electric light produced by Edison's application of sub-division, 1878.

moned by Russia, meets at the Hague, 1899.  
Organization of the Red Cross society at Geneva, 1864.  
Organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1873.  
First College Settlement established, 1866.

**Great Catastrophes.**  
Earthquakes: Caracas, 1812; India (2,000 persons killed), 1819; Canton, China (6,000 perished), 1830; Calabria (1,000 persons killed), 1835; San Domingo (5,000 killed), 1842; Southern Italy (14,000 lives lost), 1852; Calabria (10,000 killed), 1857; Quito (5,000 deaths), 1859; Mendoza, South America (7,000 deaths), 1860; Manila (1,000 deaths), 1863; Mitylene (1,000 deaths), 1867; Arequipa and district (25,000 deaths), 1868; San Jose, Colombia (14,000 deaths), 1875; Scio (4,000 deaths), 1881; Casamaccio (1,390 deaths), 1883; Charleston, S. C. (property worth \$5,000,000 destroyed and 41 lives lost), 1887; in the Riviera (2,000 deaths), 1887; Japan (4,000 dead, 5,000 wounded), 1891.  
Famines: Ireland, 1846; Russia, 1891; in India, 1837, 1860, 1865, 1868, 1876, 1897, 1899. In the last two named years there were large American contributions in money and grain through the Christian Herald. In 1897 these contributions amounted to \$409,000, including corn on board the City of Everett; in 1899 and 1900 \$600,000, including corn on board the Quito. The great fire in Chicago, 1871.  
The Conemaugh flood, destroying Johnstown, Pa., 1889.

The Inquisition abolished by the Spanish Cortes, 1820.  
Beginning of the Salvation Army, 1865.  
Doctrine of Papal Infallibility formally endorsed by the Ecumenical Council, 1870.  
Bible Revision: New Testament issued, 1881; Old Testament, 1885.  
Organization of the first Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, 1881.  
Organization of the Order of King's Daughters, 1886.

**Political Events.**  
President Monroe propounds the doctrine that bears his name, 1823.  
Sir Robert Peel premier of Great Britain, 1834.  
John Sherman, U. S. Secretary of Treasury, resumes specie payments, 1879.  
Abraham Lincoln elected president U. S., 1860.  
W. E. Gladstone becomes premier of Great Britain, 1868.  
Bismarck made president of the cabinet, Prussia, 1862.  
Count Cavour, Liberator of Italy, appointed premier, 1852.  
Louis Kossuth dictator of Hungary, 1849.

**Other Events.**  
Gold discovered in California, 1848; in Australia, 1851; in the Transvaal, 1887; in the Klondike, 1897.  
Diamond mines worked in the Transvaal, 1870.  
Opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, 1871.