



SAYINGS and DOINGS

Petite and Pretty Belle.

One of the popular young women in the administration set is Miss Edith Root, the only daughter of the secretary of war and Mrs. Ellhu Root. Miss Edith is a fine horsewoman, as she should be, considering that she is the presiding angel of all the brave sons of Mars stationed at the capital. It was of her that General Miles said last winter that usually it required an official command to make the officers call at the home of the secretary of war, but now, as the present secretary had a charming daughter, he presumed he would have to issue stern orders to keep them away from the secretary's home at times when they should be on duty.

Miss Root is rather petite, but graceful and well formed. She has glorious dark eyes and hair that the "seven sisters" could envy. According to her own story Miss Edith is still heart whole and fancy free, but there are rumors and they concern a gallant soldier who goes more frequently to the Root mansion than official obligation requires. This young girl is full



EDITH ROOT.

of life and good humor and can turn a phrase as neatly as her brilliant father. It was she who told a gallant at the inaugural ball of her difficulty in getting into the building, owing to some misunderstanding with the door-keeper. "Why," she said, "he kept me standing there so long that when I did get in I found that my gown was entirely out of fashion."

Outrages on the Streets.

The meeting held in a Chicago west side synagogue, where the members of the Chicago Protective league assembled to protest against the indignities heaped upon people of the Jewish race, brings prominently to notice a condition of affairs not generally known. From the testimony of many Jews who are engaged in the humbler pursuits it appears that they are subjected not only to insult and abuse, but even to assault, while peacefully going their way upon the public streets. The conduct of the rowdies and tough youths who assail them amounts to a constant persecution of the race, one speaker asserting that the Jews in Chicago are in a worse plight than the Jews of London, Berlin, Paris or St. Petersburg.

Mabel Love, Prettiest Woman in London.

The prettiest woman in London is an American girl, Mabel Love, the actress. She has made the biggest hit in the British capital that has ever been scored there. In the past six months more than 30,000 photographs



MABEL LOVE.

of her have been sold in the shops of London and Paris alone. This is nearly ten times as many as have been sold of the next in popular demand. Miss Love is said to be as perfect a type of beauty as there is in the world today. She has a very fine figure, large lustrous eyes, a Cupid's bow mouth and a wealth of beautiful hair. It is not to be wondered at that this pretty American girl has become the idol of all London.

City and Country Letters.

British postal authorities may borrow ideas from those of Berlin. To facilitate sorting English mail boxes are provided with two slits, one for country and one for local letters, but in the rush letters are frequently dropped in the wrong partitions. The Berlin authorities have just introduced different colored boxes. Those intended for country and foreign letters are painted blue, those for local delivery are yellow. A first glance is sufficient to distinguish.

MRS. MCKINLEY GAINING

Dr. Rixey So Reports in the Last Bulletin to the Public.

PATIENT DOING VERY WELL NOW

Doctor Finds Her Resting Quite Comfortably and is Encouraged—The Best Informed, However, Realize that There is Yet Danger.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Dr. Rixey made his usual nightly visit to the White House shortly after 9 o'clock and remained about an hour and a half. On leaving he said: "Mrs. McKinley is resting very comfortably now. She has gained a great deal this evening, but there is no marked change. She is doing very well."

While the improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition is slight, the fact that there had been no setback during the day, but on the contrary, a very little gain, was very gratifying to the White House household and the president expressed his pleasure several times during the evening.

In view of the gravity of the condition of the sufferer, too much confidence is not attached to the patient's condition. It is realized that whatever gain or improvement is shown may prove but temporary. For this reason the bulletins as officially announced by the physicians once a day refer to the gain in condition in very guarded language.

President McKinley is spending a large part of his time at his wife's bedside. He was out driving for an hour, just before supper, and returned refreshed. With the exception of the time spent in the early evening with a few callers and a short time in the cabinet room at 11 o'clock most of the evening was spent within call of his wife.

None of Mrs. McKinley's relatives have yet been sent for, but it is stated that if any are summoned they will be her nearest relatives, Mrs. Earber and Miss Ida Barber of Canton. It is likely that Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley and the president's sister, Mrs. Duncan, and Miss Helen McKinley will come here soon. Mrs. McKinley is particularly devoted to the president's maiden sister, Miss Helen McKinley.

Saturday will be Mrs. McKinley's birthday, and there are scores of beautiful gifts ready to be sent to the executive mansion. Flowers and fruit by the wagon load are received daily, but none of these remunerations and their way to the sick room, but each card is being carefully kept, in the hope that the happy time may come when the sufferer can be informed how greatly her friends and the public generally were interested in her welfare.

ON THE VERGE OF A CRISIS.

Spain Nominally Tranquil, But Symptoms of Unrest Apparent.

MADRID, June 6.—The situation throughout Spain remains critical. Nominal tranquillity has been restored at Corunna, but the octroi officers are still occupied by gendarmes and arrests continue to be made. A general strike is threatened owing to the refusal of one factory to employ 300 workmen. The railway men have struck at Vigo and anarchist excitement is rife in Barcelona, where the "reds" met in defiance of the civil governor's prohibition and passed secret resolutions.

Senor Gamazo, leader of the dissident liberals, in an interview characterized the crisis as an "exceedingly grave moment for Spain," adding "the government must act with great energy with regard to the Catalan and separatist movement to prevent the evil from becoming irremedial."

CUBA WAITS IMPATIENTLY

Official Instructions from Washington Regarding Platt Amendment.

HAVANA, June 6.—The official instructions from Washington regarding the Platt amendment have not arrived. The delay is causing annoyance to General Wood, as he had promised that the convention would have the letter Tuesday and a meeting was called to discuss the document. The conservatives are not hopeful of holding the fifteen who voted in favor of the resolution adopting the Platt amendment.

Senor Sangullu said that if the instructions specifically stated that there could be no interpretations or explanations added the convention should vote for or against accepting the amendment without further argument.

President Cannot Visit Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The president will not be able to be at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo on June 13, which was designated as president's day. After the abandonment of the northwestern portion of the presidential tour the improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition inspired the managers of the exposition to hope that the president would be able to keep his engagement at Buffalo, but Mrs. McKinley's illness will interfere.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.
Cattle—There was not a heavy run of cattle here and anything good met with ready sale at very satisfactory prices. The market was fairly active on good stuff and the bulk of such kinds was out of first hands in good season. Receipts included about 75 cars of beef steers and the market could be quoted steady to strong. The cattle showing weight and quality were in the best demand, and while the prices paid did not show much of any change, still it was noticeable that packers wanted the cattle. The market on cows started out in good shape and the better grades brought good steady to strong prices. Along toward the last end of the market was not as active and cases were noted where sellers had to sell for less money than the same kind brought earlier in the day. The feeling was weak, particularly on the lighter weight cows and heifers. Bulls sold in just about the same notches they have been for the last several days, and the same is true of veal calves and stags. Stockers and feeders continue in light supply, and all that can be said of the market is that it is holding just about steady.

Hogs—There was about the usual supply of hogs on sale and the market opened rather slow but steady to a shade stronger than yesterday's general market. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$3.70 and 5.75. Some of the choicer loads brought \$3.75 or better, but it was noticeable that buyers did not take quality into consideration as much as they have been doing in the past, and for that reason it was difficult to get over \$3.75, unless the hogs were fancy. The hogs did not move toward the scales very rapidly, as buyers and sellers did not agree on prices.

Sheep—Receipts were light and there was not enough to test the market. Following are the quotations: Choice clipped wethers, \$3.50; fair to good clipped wethers, \$3.50; fair to good clipped ewes, \$3.50; fair to good woolly lambs, \$4.00; fair to good lambs, \$4.00; choice clipped lambs, \$4.50; fair to good clipped lambs, \$4.50; spring lambs, \$5.00; feeder wethers, \$3.50; feeder lambs, \$4.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Native and Texas beef steers, steady; veal calves, 25c lower; other cattle, easy; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.00; fair to good, \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.75; western fed steers, \$4.00; Texans and Indians, \$4.00; Texas grass steers, \$3.80; cows, \$3.50; heifers, \$3.50; canners, \$2.50; bulls, \$3.25; calves, \$3.00.

Hogs—Market 50¢ higher; top, \$5.50; bulk of sales, \$5.00; heavy, \$5.00; mixed packers, \$5.00; light, \$5.00; pigs, \$4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Market strong to 10c higher; western lambs, \$4.00; western wethers, \$4.00; western yearlings, \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.75; culls, \$2.50; Texas grass sheep, \$3.00; Texas lambs, \$4.00; spring lambs, \$4.50.

GRANT BELITTLES CAPTURE.

Says Aguinaldo is Not So Much and Might Well Break Back.

NEW YORK, June 6.—General Frederick Dent Grant was given a reception tonight by the U. S. Grant post, Grand Army of the Republic. In a brief address General Grant said:

Aguinaldo was not as much of a capture in the Philippines as he seems to have been here. To tell the truth, he had lost about all his influence. We do not treat him as if we considered him of some importance. We cannot kill him, of course, but we want to make him feel that he stands on the same footing with any Filipino. If we should fine him \$10 and send him to jail for thirty days and set him to breaking rock it would be better for him and for ourselves. If, when he comes over here, we treat him with contempt he will be treated with contempt by the natives when he goes home. But if over there they get the idea that we have a high idea of Aguinaldo's importance, when he gets back he will have a following which may make us trouble."

Founder of Elks Dead.

NEW YORK, June 7.—George K. Cumberland, known to the American stage as George W. Thompson, "Father of the Elks," is dead in Brooklyn from blood poison, following an operation on his hand. Funeral services will be held today. He was born in New York city in 1836. He is said to have founded the Order of Elks thirty-five years ago, becoming first exalted ruler of New York lodge No. 1 in 1868. He afterwards became district deputy grand ruler of trustees and deputy exalted ruler of the United States.

Brazilians Are Pleased.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A number of officers of the Brazilian navy, in full uniform, and accompanied by the Brazilian minister, called at the White House and had a pleasant exchange with the president. Later they called on Secretary Long at the Navy department and on the other cabinet officers. They also visited the navy yard and went to Mount Vernon, where they deposited a wreath of immortelles on the tomb of Washington.

Taft to Have Meet to Say.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The program looking to the establishment of civil government in the Philippines is being formulated in the shape of an order which is to be promulgated shortly. It is said that there is no definite conclusion as to whether the powers of the civil administration will be exercised under the general war powers of the president or the authority vested in him by the Spooner amendment.

IT IS OLD GLORY'S DAY

June 14 the Flag Should Be in Evidence on Every Side.

THE WISHES OF THE GRAND ARMY

Commander of the Department of Nebraska Issues an Order—D. E. Thompson and Wife to Journey Far Away—Other Matters in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., June 5.—June 14 will be the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of the flag of the United States. R. S. Wilcox, department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Nebraska, has issued an order to all posts in the state urging that every effort be made to have flags exhibited everywhere on that day. Veterans are especially urged to have flags placed in the hands of school children on that day and to see that the stars and stripes float above every school house.

Major Wilcox's order is accompanied with a communication from Allan C. Hakewell, who has charge of patriotic education and is under the direction of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. In this communication it is advised that every school celebrate the day with appropriate exercises and a program of patriotic songs, salutes, prayers, addresses by soldiers, flag drills, ringing of bells and reading from eloquent orations on the flag is suggested.

MR. THOMPSON GOES ABROAD.

He and His Wife Take their Departure on a Long Journey.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 5.—D. E. Thompson, accompanied by his wife, left Lincoln for New York, where he sails on the 13th for a two or three months' tour of Europe and Asia.

"I have not the faintest idea of where we will go or what we will see when we get across the ocean," said Mr. Thompson in speaking of his trip. "I have been in every country of Europe already and chance will determine what scenes we will revisit. There is one trip, however, that I am determined on making before we come home. That is the trans-continental journey by rail and water from St. Petersburg across Siberia and Manchuria to Vladivostok. The distance is about 13,000 miles and two weeks are consumed in the trip. All but about 1,000 miles, which is by steamer on the Ameer river, is by rail. I have been told that the train, which carries passengers on this long flight across country is a model of its kind, exceeding in comfortable equipment even the best of our American trains, and I want to see for myself how they manage such long railroad journeys in other lands than ours."

Musical Festival at Omaha.

Lasting all through the present month, two concerts being given each day by the celebrated Bellstedt band, acknowledged to be one of the best musical organizations in the country. The band was heard by thousands during the Trans-Mississippi exposition, who were so delighted that they will be glad of opportunity to hear the aggregation again. Two concerts are given each day in a big tent special for the purpose.

Ranchman Has a Freak Calf.

CALLAWAY, Neb., June 5.—N. P. Neilson, a ranchman living a few miles south of this place, has a freak in the shape of a double-headed calf. The body of the animal is well formed, but it has three eyes—one on either side and one in the center. It also has a double mouth and nose and two tongues. Whether or not it will live is doubtful, although it is now about a week old.

Injury by Worms

BLOOMFIELD, June 5.—The farmers of Davis county are having a tough time. The wire worms, cut worms and web worms are playing havoc with the young corn and other plants. Their work is greatly augmented by the continued drought. The farmers also report that the worms are injuring both forests and orchards to such an extent that the apple crop seems to be almost a failure.

Nebraska Man Drops Dead.

LEAD, S. D., June 5.—Fred Gerber, a well known traveling man in the hills, agent for a furniture firm of Omaha, dropped dead in this city, the cause of his death being heart trouble.

Teachers for the Philippines.

OMAHA, June 5.—At the headquarters of Senator Millard in the Millard hotel a considerable number of applications have been received from educators of this section for places in the government force of teachers for service in the Philippine islands. Recent dispatches from Washington indicate that the Taft commission estimates that 10,000 American teachers will be required to provide the island people with the educational facilities.

Passing of Daniel Emmett.
Daniel Emmett, the founder of negro minstrelsy and the composer of the music of "Dixie," is dying of old age at his hermit's home near Mount Vernon, Ohio. Mr. Emmett is 86, and for years has lived in a suburban



DAN EMMETT.

home, avoiding men and their ways and seeking companionship only in the wife of his old age and a few dogs. The circumstances which led to his writing "Dixie" are related by a resident of Mount Vernon. Emmett was playing in New York with the celebrated Bryant Minstrels. Mr. Bryant one day requested him to compose a new "walk round" of a heroic kind. "One," he said, "which the bands will want to play and which the boys will whistle in the streets." The next morning Emmett appeared, with the music of "Dixie" as it is now played. There was little enough in the words—mere clatter, really—but the music took at once in the north and was seized by the South for its own when the northern soldiers took it thither early in the war. The original words have long since been changed to suit southern sentiment.

A Venerable Structure.

One of the most interesting institutions in the south is St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C., which is claimed to be the oldest Protestant house of worship now in use, with the exception of Burton Parish Church, at Williamsburg, Va. It dates back to 1678. The present structure was opened for divine worship in 1761 and has since passed through many memorable experiences. The walls contain shot fired by the British during the revolutionary war and by the Union army during the civil war; it was seriously



ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH.
Injured by a cyclone in 1885, and almost totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1886. But, as the inscription upon a tablet in the vestibule says, "It has been restored by the generosity of American churchmen and friends."

The windows contain some fine glass. The organ is the oldest in America, and was brought from England in 1768. The chimes in the steeple date from 1764 and are eight in number. They have had a remarkable history. In 1782, when the British evacuated the city, the bells were carried away as public property, and being offered for sale in London were purchased by a Charleston merchant named Ryhiner and shipped home. In 1838 they were sent to England and recast. In 1862 they were sent to Columbia to keep them out of the hands of the federal soldiers and were burned, but the fragments were gathered together and sent to Mears & Steinbank of London, successors of the original founders, and recast in the same molds. The clock in the steeple dates also from 1764, and is of the same pattern as that of the Royal Exchange in London.

Gen. Delarey, Boer Hero.
General Delarey, the Boer command-

ant who is making another De Wet of himself in the war in South Africa, is probably the most modern and up-to-date of the Afrikaner fighters. He is said to be a perfect gentleman in his manners and to be somewhat in advance of his fellow burghers in the matter of dress. He affects none of the negligence of attire so dear to the eye of the real Boers, yet at heart he is as sturdy, as stolid and as pastoral as De Wet or Cronje. Delarey is the officer who engineered the clever capture of the Scots Fusiliers. He is now the main pillar of the Boer army, and unless stopped by a bullet he will probably be the last to leave the field. For eleven years he sat in the Volksraad, but he was known as the silent man.

He has his own private griefs as well as public ones. His first born was killed at Modder River. The incident was Romanesque. The son, a boy of 15, was struck by a bullet while at his father's side.

"Are you hit, my boy?" asked the general.

"Yes, father."

"They went to the ambulance."

"Does it pain, my boy?"

"Yes, father."

"Are you going to die?"

"Yes, father."

Half an hour later the lad was dead. But Delarey fights on, and at his side is another son, younger but as brave



GEN. DELAREY.

as the first. Delarey is of Irish origin.

President of Police Chiefs.

Major Richard Sylvester, the newly elected president of the National Association of Police Chiefs, has an interesting career with no lack of variety in incident and locality. Long before he became engaged in directing the police force of Washington, D. C., he had had an insight into the life and work of policemen from the viewpoint of a newspaper reporter. No vantage ground outside the force itself is better than that of the reporter for acquiring a knowledge of the strength and weaknesses of men in their character as guardians of the peace. Chief Sylvester knows just how to deal with his men because he has never forgotten his early association with the police in his capacity as a searcher for news. In addition to all of this he has executive ability of a high order and very fine conceptions of citizenship and the duties of the police officer to the civilian. For sixteen years Major Sylvester has wisely ruled the city police of the national capital. He was born forty-four years ago in Iowa City, Iowa, went to Memphis as a lad with his parents, and thence to St. Louis, where he took a clerkship in a wholesale house. Then he entered Washington University, studied law, abandoned that profession for journalism, worked as a reporter on the St. Louis press, started a newspaper in Nebraska, became editor of the Farmington, Mo., Times, and finally drifted to Washington as a correspondent. He was no sooner installed as chief of police than he began to make changes in the serv-



CHIEF SYLVESTER.

ice which showed at once that he had struck his line. Under his administration the force has improved vastly and Mr. Sylvester is now one of the most efficient and most popular chiefs in the country.