

People and Events

The Late Judge Woods.

Judge William Woods whose death was recorded a few days since, was born on May 12, 1837, at Farmington, Marshall County, Tenn. He left the youngest of three children, the other two being girls. At the age of four months William Allen Woods' father died. When he was 19 years of age he took his share of the work on the farm and continued for four years. He was then sent to Wabash College, from which place he graduated in 1859. After leaving college he taught school at Marion, Ind., which was broken up by the outbreak of the war. He began the practice of law in 1873. Judge Woods' success at the bar was rapid. In 1873 he was elected to the office of Circuit Judge of the Thirty-fourth Circuit of Indiana and was re-elected in 1878. In 1880 Judge Woods was elected to the State Supreme Court bench. In 1882 President Arthur appointed Judge Woods as United States District Judge, succeeding Judge Walter Q. Gresham. On March 17, 1892, President Harrison appointed Judge Woods Judge of the United States seventh judicial circuit, which he held until his death. Besides a widow, two children survive him, Floyd A. and Alice, both of Indianapolis. He gained celebrity by issuing the injunction against the railway strikers in 1894 and sentenced Eugene V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway union to jail.



Manchester's Municipal Trams.

In 1895, one year after Glasgow had begun the successful operation of its tramways, the City of Manchester began to debate the wisdom of similar action. The matter was carefully considered for two years, and it was finally decided to municipalize the tramway service of the city and install the overhead electric system in place of the operating company's lease of the tracks in 1901. The company endeavored to withstand this project before parliament, but its effort was unsuccessful, and a few days ago the first reconstructed lines, comprising about eighteen miles of single track, were opened by the city with appropriate ceremonies. Electrification of the other lines is proceeding.

Gen. Gomez' Visit.

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not have been so much delay in the action of the Cuban convention, and adds: "Our people simply want an opportunity to develop their possessions and live in peace, freed from the galling yoke which has held them heretofore."

Undoubtedly Maximo Gomez is one of the remarkable men of the age. His career as a revolutionist in Cuba was one of strange adventure, of many sacrifices endured with indomitable fortitude, of desperate courage in guerrilla warfare and of moderate opinions as expressed since the freedom of the island was secured through the help of the United States.

A Prompt Lesson.

The city of Philadelphia has just offered for sale \$9,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds and has failed to find a purchaser. Only one bid of \$5,000 was received. Some bond experts think that the franchise scandal has impaired the city's credit, as it well might. Others say that the rate of interest offered is too low. But however, that may be, if Mr. Wanamaker's original offer had been accepted the city would have had to borrow only \$6,500,000 instead of \$9,000,000 and might reasonably have expected better terms. And if this new offer should be accepted and the stolen franchises be put up at auction, an amount might be secured that would prevent the necessity of issuing any bonds at all.

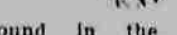
The Weekly Panorama.

Reward of Heroism.

By a display of much courage and ingenuity Edward Mullvehill, a baggagemaster, saved the life of Mme. Schumann-Heink in New York the other day and at the same time prevented her from falling into the hands of the police who wished to detain her as a witness to a runaway. When the danger was over and she was safe on board the steamer on which she sailed for Germany the famous prima donna rewarded the hero by throwing her arms around his neck and giving him a kiss. The question is at once raised whether the ordinary hero would consider himself properly and sufficiently rewarded for saving the life of an elderly song bird by a single kiss from her ruby lips. If the value of a prima donna's kisses is to be computed on the same financial scale as her high notes the most unmercenary of heroes might be excused if he preferred to take the equivalent of the kiss in cash. Such an equivalent in the case of so famous and highly paid a singer as Mme. Schumann-Heink might well amount to a sum sufficient to allow the humble baggagemaster to retire from business and live thereafter on the interest of his money. At any rate it is to be hoped that Manager Grau will not prove ungrateful. He should at least send to Mr. Mullvehill a check for a sum equal to what Mme. Schumann-Heink would earn in a single evening.

Injustice to a Child.

The ignorance or stupidity of the constable and police justice who brought a 13-year-old girl from Matteson, Ill., to put her in the county jail in Chicago, almost passes belief. The child is too young to go to jail for any crime, a fact which both these country officials should have known. Moreover, her offense appears to have been nothing more than the taking of some eggs from a hen's nest found in the grass along the railroad near her home. A neighbor caused the child's arrest, and there appears to have been nobody to defend her. The justice of the peace, whose duty it is to know the law in such cases and to prevent injustice instead of inflicting it, has displayed a degree of ignorance that is highly discredit. The mittimus by which he meant to send the child to the county jail charges the prisoner with "larceny and insulting a lady." The spelling is merely a surface indication of the deeper ignorance of the duties of the position he holds. This child appears to need a little parental care and attention rather than imprisonment. She was promptly released and sent home by Judge Tuley of Chicago without trial.



An American Countess.

Though the Countess of Strafford has been little heard of since the sudden death of her husband a year or so ago, she is still as popular and as much sought after as ever, and is expected to re-enter society as soon as the period of mourning for Queen Victoria is over. The Countess, as is well known, is an American woman, whose first husband was the late millionaire Colgate of New York. She married the Earl of Strafford in New York in 1898, and had there been a male heir resulting from the union the countess would now be entitled to occupy Wortham Castle and the house in St. James square, London, both of which were put in order with her money. The Earl was killed by a railway train, and



Countess of Strafford.

leaving no heir, the estate all went to his brother, the Rev. Francis E. C. Byng. The countess visited her mother, Mrs. Samuel Smith, at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J., last summer. The Countess has one daughter by her first husband.

Horses and the Grip.

More than fifty thousand horses in New York city are disabled by a disease which the veterinary surgeons say is the grip. The symptoms are the same as those shown by human beings with that disease, including the suddenness of the attack and the subsequent weakness and collapse. The percentage of deaths among the horses also appears to be about the same as that among people when the grip first appeared in its virulent form. The greatest loss to the owners of horses is caused by the inability of the animals to work during the week or two in which the disease runs its course.

Current Topics

Problem of Labor on the Farm.

Economists and students of industrial conditions who "view with alarm" the constant invention and multiplication of labor-saving machinery in this country will find food for thought in the present efforts that are being made to coax the idlers and hoboes from the cities to the western wheat fields.

It is the same old Macedonian cry for help from the farmers of Kansas and Dakotas. The harvest is ripe and the reapers are few. Vast fields of golden grain are already overripened and the farmers are threatened with heavy losses through inability to secure the necessary help to harvest the crop. Employment agencies and railroad companies are making the most tempting offers to the unemployed. In some instances wages as high as \$3 per day and free transportation are offered. But the idlers prefer the overcrowded city with a meager and uncertain livelihood to good wages and plenty to eat on the harvest fields of the Dakotas.

Samuel Gompers Hurt.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is lying ill at his home in Washington, D. C., suffering from concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull. While his condition is critical, his



Samuel Gompers.

physician says he probably will recover. He was injured as he alighted from a car on which he had been taking his two children for an outing.

Gifts to Yale and Harvard.

Commencement week is the time when the colleges "take stock" like business firms and reckon up the financial receipts of the year. The presidents of Yale and Harvard have made announcements showing that the year has been one of remarkable prosperity for both institutions. In the last twelve months each has received gifts aggregating about \$2,000,000. No further proof is needed to show that the remarkable new era of educational donations and of university expansion continues unabated. The most striking announcement is that of J. Pierpont Morgan's offer to erect a group of buildings for the Harvard Medical School at a cost of about \$1,000,000. The buildings are to be a memorial to Mr. Morgan's father. The new architectural building and an endowment of \$300,000 for that department have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Robinson of New York. In addition to these important gifts President Eliot was able to announce that more than \$750,000 in cash had been given to Harvard University in the last year.

Horse with Straw Hat.



How are you, Mr. Horse? I see You wear a new straw hat, And it is quite becoming to You, too, I'll tell you that; I watch you plodding down the street, And as I stand and gaze I think of those old ladies who Wore shakers and looked much like you— Back in the glad, old days.

Ah, good old horse, I'm glad to see That some one cares for you, That some one cares for you, As I and others do, Kind hands still smooth your mane, that they For whom you strain and sweat Know that you have the sense to feel The pain of woe, the joy of weal— And, knowing, don't forget. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Highways Versus Railways.

An average speed of forty-five miles per hour, exclusive of stops, was made by the winner of the first run of 252 1/2 miles in three days' automobile race from Paris to Berlin, which is to be finished today. Does this mean that the railway is to yield to the highway? In an exceedingly suggestive article in the June North American Review Mr. H. G. Wells foretells the reconstruction of modern cities in this country through the automobile moving over new systems of broad, smooth roads, carrying freight as well as passengers, eclipsing railroads in enterprise, comfort, adaptability, and speed, and lengthening the limit of the one hour's ride, and so the radius of the "urban district," to 100 miles.

A PLAN OF IRRIGATION

Colossal Undertaking Proposed for Scotts Bluffs and Cheyenne.

THE BIGGEST YET FOR NEBRASKA.

Projected Canal Would Add Sixty Thousand Acres to the Irrigated Strip North of the Platte—Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters.

LINCOLN, July 6.—A plan for irrigating on a colossal scale a long strip of land north of the Platte river in Scotts Bluffs and Cheyenne counties has been brought to the attention of State Engineer Dobson and a committee of citizens residing in Scotts Bluff county is searching anxiously for capital with which to back the scheme. The territory through which it is proposed to run the principal canal has been organized into an irrigation district and \$400,000 of bonds have been voted for the purpose of raising funds to complete the work already begun.

"It is undoubtedly the biggest irrigating scheme ever attempted in the state," said Mr. Dobson. "The people who are pushing it started their work quite a while ago and they have constructed already a canal of upwards of twenty miles in length, extending from a point on the Platte river, very near the Colorado line, eastward and about parallel with the river. They say they have invested approximately \$100,000 in this canal and it is estimated that \$400,000 will be required to complete it."

The district included in the plan would be the owner of the canal. The residents of the territory have voted the bonds, and if these can be disposed of for cash the work will be pushed. Completed, the canal would be about fifty or sixty miles in length. It would follow closely the banks of the river for a mile or so and then east for the remainder of the distance.

THE NEW GAME LAW.

Deputy Warden Does Not Anticipate Trouble in Enforcing Same.

LINCOLN, July 6.—George B. Simpkins, deputy game warden, said that he did not anticipate any serious difficulty in enforcing the game law which was passed by the last legislature. The law went into effect July 2 and the deputy and under deputies are already on the lookout for violations, but do not expect to find many.

"The railroad, express and transportation companies have assured me that they will abide by the provisions of the act, and this is a long step in the right direction," said Mr. Simpkins. "Everywhere people seem to think that the law is a good one, and I don't think there will be many efforts made to break it."

The office of the game warden was opened at the state house. Mr. Simpkins will have full charge of the department and will probably devote considerable of his time to directing the movements of the under deputies from the office at the state house, but he will be in the field a good share of the time.

Killed While Drinking Beer.

ELK CREEK, Neb., July 6.—Otto Mueller, a farmer 23 years of age, near this place, was trying to open a bottle of beer and, being unable to pull the cork out, he pushed it in. It caused the bottle to explode, driving a three-cornered piece of glass into one of his limbs and cutting an artery. He bled to death in thirty minutes and before Dr. Roh, who was summoned from this place, could get there.

Disease Among Stock.

DEWITT, Neb., July 6.—A peculiar disease which the veterinary surgeons find difficult to understand and which is proving fatal in a number of cases, is attacking horses and cattle in this vicinity. The animals attacked appear in almost their usual health up to within twenty or thirty minutes of their death, when symptoms appear and soon after the animals fall to the ground where they die in a short time after hard struggles.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Following is a statement of the treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption: Available cash balance, \$172,665,544; gold, \$98,314,602.

Choice Cattle for Exhibition.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 6.—Nebraska will be represented in the National Stock show in Kansas City in October by a selected lot of the finest Duroc Jersey hogs that can be found in the state. This was decided at a special state meeting of swine breeders. The object is to have the exhibit consist of the best Duroc hogs that can be found among the cattle exhibited at the state fair. Twenty-five stock owners attended the meeting.

GOMEZ TALKS WITH PALMA.

Conference Supposed to Have Bearing Upon Cuban Republic.

NEW YORK, July 2.—General Maximo Gomez has been spending much of his time in conference with Tomas Estrada Palma at the Waldorf-Astoria. Neither would divulge the exact nature of their talk. It is thought General Gomez is here to sound the head of the Cuban junta on the question of his candidacy for the presidency of Cuba. General Gomez, who is himself a presidential possibility, declared recently in favor of Senor Palma. When this subject was mentioned to Estrada Palma last night he said:

"I would rather not discuss the matter. It is too early anyway and the Cubans have not yet made up their minds whom they desire for president." General Gomez will leave the city this morning with Senor Palma for the latter's home at Central Valley, N. Y. He expects to go to Washington tomorrow and call upon President McKinley. Before going to the capital it is possible he will issue a statement covering the object of his trip north and setting forth his views on Cuban affairs.

AMERICA INVADING CANADA.

Capital from the United States is Buying Up the Dominion.

LONDON, July 2.—J. Henry Bourassa, member of the Dominion parliament and some years director of La Revue Canadienne, has arrived in London for a holiday. Interviewed by a reporter for the Daily News he referred among other matters to the way American capital is invading Canada. "American capital," he said, "is spreading around the lakes, up the rivers and along the railroad systems. It is breaking down the barrier between Canada and the United States. The Americans are not conquering us, but they are buying us. When this is accomplished it will only need a slight political difference with the home government and the annexation movement, now dead, will revive."

"Then you will have to look not to the half Americanized business men of Canada, but to us French Canadians, who have saved Canada for you more than once and may have to save it again, unless you hopelessly alienate us."

Spanish Claims Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The Spanish treaty claims commission held a session today and heard argument on the question of taking testimony in Cuba or other foreign territories. Several attorneys presented arguments on the subject, but no decision was reached.

The motion filed by the attorney for the government to dismiss the case growing out of the sinking of the Maine for want of jurisdiction was called up, but in the absence of Mr. Fuller, who prepared the motion on behalf of the government, the case went over, subject to call.

Buying Missouri Lead Fields.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Herald says: With the passage of a check for almost \$1,000,000 from the Morton Trust company of this city to the Union Trust company of St. Louis, the first definite step on the part of the Union Lead and Oil company toward the acquirement of title of all purchasable Missouri lead fields has been taken. More changes of titles for large amounts are expected soon.

Damage at Fort Crook.

FORT CROOK, Neb., July 3.—A windstorm verging close upon a cyclone passed over this section yesterday about 4 o'clock doing considerable damage. The depot building was unroofed, a section of which was carried fully 300 feet distant. It was scattered in fragments for an entire block. Lightning struck a telegraph pole near which a soldier was passing, riddling the pole into splinters. The soldier was not hurt.

Wrecked at Rock Springs.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 3.—A special to the News from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Eastbound Atlantic Express No. 6 on the Union Pacific ran into the rear end of a freight train at Rock Springs last night. Between fifteen and twenty persons, all but two of the passengers on the eastbound train, were slightly injured. Traffic was delayed for nearly fourteen hours.

New Revenue District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The new revenue collection district embracing North and South Dakota was established with Herman Ellermand as collector. The office is located at Aberdeen, S. D.

Fight on Plan of Settlement.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 3.—The government's proposed lottery plan of settlement of the Kiowa and Comanche country is to be contested by settlers who expect to take claims when the country is opened. The plan of contest is the legality of the drawing scheme. Among those who will be leading plaintiffs is Lewis N. Hornbeck of Minco, I. T., who has been a government surveyor. He has retained counsel to make his case.

SUMMER'S AWFUL HEAT

In the Great Cities of the East Are Many Deaths and Prostrations.

NO RELIEF AS YET IN SIGHT

Hundreds Drop and Die on Burning Pavements—Public Vehicles Inadequate to Care Promptly for the Unfortunate Victims.

Deaths.

New York 225
Philadelphia 53
Baltimore 22
Pittsburg and vicinity 51
NEW YORK, July 4.—The heat which has worked such havoc on this city recently was somewhat mitigated late yesterday by a succession of thunderstorms, which sent the mercury tumbling down ten degrees between the hours of 4:30 and 8 p. m. Never did a downpour of rain receive such an enthusiastic reception as did this one. The thunder and lightning were heavy and many houses were struck, causing fires, but so far as known no person was killed or injured. During the last downpour hail fell in quantities.

It was after the hottest July 2 in the history of the local weather bureau and a day that almost reached the city record of September 7, 1881, that this relief came. The morning opened with the temperature at 83 at 6 a. m., and in an hour it had gone to 87, and in another hour had climbed a point higher, jumping all the way to 93 by 9 o'clock. The wind was scarcely perceptible and the humidity, which was 59 per cent, aggravated the conditions. Then the mercury kept on climbing, registering 95 at 11 o'clock and going up to 98 between 12 and 1 and stayed there until after 3 o'clock. The humidity had fallen to 41 per cent. The suffering caused by the heat was unprecedented. All the ambulances in the city as well as the patrol wagons and many other vehicles were kept busy answering calls. At the rate of about one a minute the calls came in over the police wires all day, breaking all records for the amount of ambulance service and providing patients enough to crowd all the hospitals.

The official temperature up in the lofty weather bureau remained at 98, the temperatures on the street level ranged from 100 to 106. The terrible fatality of the heat was shown by the large percentage of deaths among those prostrated. Out of 228 cases of prostration reported up to 11:30 o'clock last night, 146 resulted fatally. Among the most prominent victims were the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, the Episcopal clergyman and lecturer, and Jacob Rogers, the former locomotive builder. Between the hours of 2 a. m. Tuesday, and 12:45 a. m. yesterday, Wednesday, there were in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, 158 deaths and 178 prostrations.

The same weather conditions which prevailed in this city were experienced in Brooklyn. It was estimated by the police at midnight that during Tuesday there had been sixty deaths and 159 prostrations by the heat in Brooklyn.

PROCLAMATION IS READY.

President Will Soon Issue Statement Opening Indian Reservation.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Hitchcock informed the cabinet today that the proclamation for the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservations in Oklahoma was completed. The secretary will go over it with the president tomorrow and it will be issued either tomorrow evening or July 4. It will fix the day of opening and will prescribe the methods and rules to be observed by prospective homesteaders. Secretaries Hay and Long were the absentees at today's meeting. Little business was transacted. The most important action decided upon was a change in the civil service rules regarding clerks and carriers in the postal service. The age limits within which applicants could apply for positions as carriers heretofore have been 21 years as the minimum and 40 as the maximum. The minimum for clerks has been 18 years, with no maximum. The civil service commission proposed a uniform minimum of 18 and a maximum of 40 years. It was the opinion of the postmaster general and the rest of the cabinet, however, that this maximum was too low and it was decided to fix 45 years as the maximum for both classes of employes.

Facts About June Weather.

OMAHA, July 4.—Only twice in thirty-one years has the mean temperature of June been so high as in 1901. In 1871 average for the month was 76 and in 1881 the average was 75. This year the average was 75, three degrees above normal for the month. The highest temperature ever recorded at Omaha in June was on the 28th, when the mercury reached 100. The mean maximum temperature for the month was 85.4.