

The Weekly Panorama.

Saving Girls Union.

The girls in Chicago who are employed as domestics have combined themselves into a union, adopted a scale of wages and formulated this set of rules which have brought terror to the heart of housekeepers:

- Rule 1. Work shall not begin before 5:30 a. m., and shall cease when the evening's dishes are washed and put away. Two hours each afternoon and an evening at least twice a week shall be allowed the domestic as her own.
- Rule 2. There shall be no opposition on the part of the mistress to club life on the part of the domestic. Entertainment of friends in limited numbers shall not be prohibited, provided the domestic furnishes her own refreshments.
- Rule 3. Gentlemen friends shall not be barred from the kitchen or back porch. Members of the family of the house shall not interrupt the conversation arising during said visit.
- Rule 4. Domestics shall be allowed such hours off on Monday as will permit them to visit the bargain counters



SOPHIA BECKER.
(One of the leaders in organizing the Chicago domestics.)
of the stores and enjoy on that day the same privileges enjoyed by the mistress and her daughters.

Not a Plagiarist.

Historian Maclay indignantly denies the charge that any part of his important work was stolen from the Edinburgh Review. "The idea that I have committed plagiarism in my history," he says, "is simply preposterous." Of James, "is simply preposterous." "Compare these two passages and the absurdity of the notion that one has been stolen from the other becomes manifest:

REVIEW. Taking Mr. James at his word we turn to Vol. II, pp. 354-5, and there we find the French privateer "an extraordinary fine ship" of 24 guns, "with striking her colors to a British frigate of 46 guns, "without making any resistance," "certainly without provoking any comment from Mr. James.

The differences are obvious. The Edinburgh Review spoke of "Mr. James. Maclay leaves out the Mr. The Edinburgh Review had no comma after "word." Mr. Maclay puts one in. The Edinburgh Review referred to "Vol. II." Mr. Maclay speaks of "Volume II." The Edinburgh Review abbreviated "pages" to "pp." Mr. Maclay spells out the word in full. The Edinburgh Review put in the figures "354-5." Mr. Maclay makes them "354, 355." The clause about the French privateer Bordelais has several new words in the Maclay version. Finally Mr. Maclay ends as he began by leaving out the "Mr." from before the name of James. This critical comparison makes it evident that Mr. Maclay owes nothing to anybody. The construction of his history is as original as its facts.—New York Journal.

First on Record.

Ex-Congressman John Roy Lynch, who has just been appointed by President McKinley to office of captain and assistant paymaster in the regular army, is the first colored man ever commissioned for staff duty.



JOHN ROY LYNCH.
capability to hold this responsible position, having served long and faithfully in various high public offices previous to his recent appointment. During the Spanish-American war he was made a major and paymaster of the volunteers, and is now serving in that capacity in Santiago, Cuba.

People and Events

Iowa's Handsomest Woman.

Mrs. Dulle Romans Bradley, of Denison, is said to be the handsomest woman in Iowa and is also the foremost worker for woman's suffrage.



Her untiring efforts in the latter line are due to a vow she made on her mother's death bed. The latter was active in the cause of securing the ballot for women and when she was dying she called her daughter to her side and made her vow that she would try to carry out the work which the mother had planned. Since then she has labored indefatigably. Mrs. Bradley is also a vocalist of great ability.

Col. Mosby Reappears.

The recent appointment, to please President McKinley, of Col. John S. Mosby as special agent of the General Land Office, with headquarters in the west, has brought into prominence one of the picturesque figures of the civil war—a man admired by the south for his dash and brilliancy and reviled by northern soldiers because his warfare was of the guerilla type. A Virginian by birth, he is now approaching his 69th birthday. While in the University of Virginia he was shot and seriously wounded a fellow student who had assaulted him and, during his confinement for this offense, he studied law so thoroughly that soon after his release he was admitted to the bar. At the beginning of the war he fought with Joseph E. Johnston and later with Stuart, but after two years he organized, in northern Virginia, a force of irregular cavalry and during the remainder of the war he harassed the Federal troops by cutting off communications between the armies and destroying supply trains. His partisan rangers, when not on a raid, scattered for safety and remained in concealment, with orders to assemble again at a given time and place. Various expeditions were sent out against him, but friendly neighbors always kept him informed of the enemy's approach. Mosby held rank in the Confederate army and reported to Gen. Stuart and, after his death, to Gen. Lee. His partisans received the same pay from the



COL. JOHN S. MOSBY.
Confederate government as the regular cavalryman.

At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law, supported Grant and Hayes and was for six years consul to Hong Kong.

Phillips Couldn't Keep Up.

Speaking of the suspension of his commission house, "Corn King" Phillips says: "In a nutshell, it was a case of too much business. It has grown so rapidly that our facilities for taking care of it have not kept pace with it. Money came easy and it went easy," says the Chicago Chronicle.

On reading this one naturally recalls the fact that not so very long ago Mr. Phillips made a speech in Minneapolis in which he proposed a case of a great deal more business—so much more as to make the Phillips commission business look like a molehill beside a mountain in the comparison.

The business which he proposed was nothing less than that of keeping corn forever cornered, with 50 cents per bushel as the minimum price. In order to work this business successfully he proposed to establish a bank with a capital of \$50,000,000 or such a matter and to establish mammoth elevators also to store the corn offered by farmers as security for loans from the big banks on the basis of 50 cents a bushel, with a margin of 10 cents off.

The magnitude of the business had no terrors for the "corn king" when he made that speech. In his mind he had no trouble in conducting a bank with \$50,000,000 or more capital and an elevator business running up to hundreds of millions of bushels. In his mind, too, it was a perfectly simple matter to keep the price of corn up to 50 cents a bushel or above.

What does he think of it now? He admits that his respectable but comparatively trifling commission business has run away from him. He has not been able to keep up with it or keep track of it. Does he still think he could keep up with his rousing perpetual corner business? "Money came easy and it went easy" in his little business; how does he think it might be with that tremendously big business? Might not the easy-coming money go too easily?

As the World Revolves

Negroes Awed by Prophet.

Simon B. Needham, who claims to be the Hebrew prophet referred to in the Bible, the seventh child of Judah, born to be a priest and a king before the Lord of Israel, is holding the negroes and superstitious whites under a spell by his street corner talks in Macon, Mo. He is a remarkable personage. He says that his mother was born at Richmond, Va., in the year 1800. Her maiden name was Julia Judah, the daughter of Emanuel Judah. She was left an orphan at an early age, kidnaped by slave dealers and sold into bondage. This enslaved Jewish woman then became the mother of thirteen children—eleven black and two white. The "prophet" claims to be one of these two white children. The daughter was bought out of slavery for the sum of \$800 and he freed himself in the twenty-fourth year of



S. B. NEEDHAM.
(Jewish Prophet, Who Holds Negroes in Missouri Under a Spell.)

his age by going to Windsor, Canada. His mission Needham announces to be to deliver the natives and to establish a universal brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God, and says the thing is to be achieved in his day and generation.

While not prepossessing in appearance, the "prophet" talks with some fluency and much animation. He announced that he could repeat any verse in the Bible correctly offhand, and his frequent use of the scriptures to prove his peculiar teachings impressed his hearers. He says he is in the seventy-fourth year of his second earth life and has lived a number of years in Kansas City, Mo., where he opened a "universal mission" in 1899.

Sympathy and Business.

President Kruger is not aware of the fact that sympathy must not be allowed to spoil a good trade. He has heard about American sympathy for the Boers. Evidently he does not take much stock in it. The message which he has sent by the pastor of a Boer church in Pretoria, who is now in this country asking aid for the women and children in foreign prison camps is: "Tell the American people they are helping to murder us by sending mules and horses to the British generals." Americans have sold several million dollars' worth of these animals to British purchasing agents, and to a subject, extent have contributed to the success of the Boers. Without having made the British would not. Nevertheless, it is away they have, nearly every instance to say that in raised and sold these mules and who sympathize with the Boers, but they did not let their sympathies interfere with the sale of their live stock, nor are they supposed to know for whom they are purchased. For all that they are aware they may be for the Boers. President Kruger's message was not a tactful one. He would make a poor solicitor for contributions. But the need of the women and children in the prison camps of the Transvaal is great, and President Kruger's ungracious remarks should not deter Americans from giving for the relief of these sufferers.—Chicago Tribune.

Slenkiewicz on New Novel.

Henryk Slenkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis" and the greatest living Russian author, is engaged in the preparation of a novel that promises to equal if not surpass anything he has yet produced. Slenkiewicz is one of those few writers who can outline and per-



HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.
fect work in a crowded summer hotel. He spends much time at Ragatz, Switzerland, where, as his translator, Curtis, has written: "There is a great charm in the freedom and loneliness of a crowded hotel with all comforts of the century. It is also a good place for work." Slenkiewicz was born in 1846.

STRIKE SO FAR IS EVEN

Close of Wednesday Finds Each Side With Something Gained.

THE NEWCASTLE PLANT IS CLOSED

Manufacturers Retaliate by Breaking Strike at the Clark Mills—Both Shaffer and Schwab Say that the Other Must First Suggest Peace.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—In the big steel strike honors are even in this section tonight. The Amalgamated association succeeded in closing down the big steel plant at Newcastle and the manufacturers partially broke the strike at the Clark mill in this city. Neither side is exulting, nor is there any expression of discouragement.

Up to this hour not the slightest trouble has occurred at any point in this immediate territory and the Amalgamated men are correspondingly happy, because this condition would seem to be the carrying out of the association's departure in the handling of strikes. The quiet waiting of the strikers may be one of the surprises hinted at by the national officers. From one or two points the strikers are reported as restless and eager for action, but so far they have kept faith with their leaders and refrained from committing any breach of the peace.

The United States Steel corporation it was learned today from an official source, will at once proceed in a systematic manner to start its closed sheet mills, making the non-union plants of the Kiskiminetas valley the cradle where strike-breakers will be trained and then sent out to the mills that are closed.

So far as President Schwab is concerned no overtures will be made to the workers. In a talk with a Pittsburgh man in New York yesterday he said: "We have made our last proposition to the Amalgamated association and will now proceed to start our works."

President Shaffer makes this counter statement: "The next proposition must come from the United States Steel corporation officials." Thus the two officials stand. It seems as if only outside efforts can bring them together. The trust officials have decided to go ahead slowly in the matter of starting mills and to do so with as little publicity as possible.

The strongholds of the sheet company are the mills at Vandergrift, the largest in the country, Leechburg, Apollo and Scottsdale. It has been decided to take as many skilled men away from these places as possible without retarding operations there and start the mills where there is the least danger of an outbreak. The places left vacant at the mills mentioned will be filled with men deserving of promotion and they will be given better positions. This move will be undertaken slowly and with caution. The plan further contemplates that after a time many of the strikers will return when they see one after another of the closed mills resuming. This plan was tested and was found to be feasible so far as the mills at Hyde Park and Wellsville it and it has been decided to adopt are cones the sheet and hoop mills

CUMMINS ON FIVE.

Republicans of Iowa Nominate Him First Ballot.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Aug. 8.—For governor, A. B. Cummins, Polk. For lieutenant governor, John Herriott, Guthrie. For supreme court judge, S. M. Weaver, Hardin. For railroad commissioner, Ed C. Brown, O'Brien. For superintendent, R. C. Barrett, Mitchell.

This is the ticket given birth by the republican state convention here yesterday. The nomination of Cummins was a foregone conclusion since the break up of the Herriott forces, which culminated in a release by Herriott of his own Guthrie county delegation. The fight was none the less a pretty one and close enough to be interesting to the end.

The anti-Cummins combination managed to capture a majority of the district caucuses to the extent of controlling the credentials committee and securing from it a report seating anti-Cummins contestants in Carroll and Jackson counties.

Will Enlarge Prison Posts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Extensive improvements are contemplated at the important military posts at Fort Monroe, Va., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Fort Sheridan, Ill., and San Francisco. Since the transfer of the military prison at Leavenworth to the general government the posts named have been used for the imprisonment of general military prisoners. Under general plans of the department prison facilities will be enlarged.

DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS.

They Will Hold Their State Conventions September 17.

LINCOLN, Aug. 10.—The democratic and populist state committees in session here both agreed to hold their state conventions in Lincoln September 17. The hour for assembling was left to the chairman.

The basis of representation in the democratic convention was fixed at one delegate for each 100 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Hon. W. D. Oldham for attorney general last fall. This will mean from 800 to 1,000 delegates in that convention.

There will be over 1,200 in the populist convention, representation being based on one delegate for each 100 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Hon. W. A. Poynter for governor last fall.

State Vegetation Improves.

LINCOLN, Aug. 10.—Secretary Adna Dodson of the state board of irrigation returned from a tour through the North Platte river valley. He says the recent rains have materially increased the flow of water in all streams in that section of the state.

"Vegetation in the North Platte valley is in excellent condition," said Mr. Dodson. "Corn is doing exceptionally well and alfalfa is now being cut for the second crop. In Cheyenne and Deuel counties hay is making a good crop. In those counties they grow what is called wheat grass. It is a superior grass and sells at \$8 a ton when alfalfa brings about \$3."

School Money Invested.

LINCOLN, Aug. 10.—Records of the state treasurer's office show that there is \$4,582,977.47 of permanent school money invested in interest-bearing bonds. The revenue on this investment averages 3½ per cent, and all money so derived is credited to the temporary school fund, which is apportioned twice each year among the schools of the state. The amount of school money invested is \$108,476 greater than at any time prior to Mr. Stuefer's incumbency.

Want Single Women as Teachers.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 10.—At the meeting of the board of education a resolution was introduced by Member McAllister to the effect that hereafter should any woman teacher marry, her contract as teacher be terminated at once. The resolution was discussed and it was the general belief that married women should not be employed as teachers. On motion the resolution was laid on the table for one month.

Big Yield of Wheat at Genoa.

GENOA, Neb., Aug. 10.—The biggest yield of wheat reported in this section thus far is that of S. T. Battles, who lives one mile east of Genoa. Battles had 200 acres of winter wheat and fifty acres of spring wheat. He finished threshing his winter wheat Friday and found that he had 8,000 bushels. He has not threshed his spring wheat, but estimates that it will yield twenty-five bushels per acre.

Paul Hunger Passes Away.

LINCOLN, Aug. 10.—Paul Hunger, one of the youngest members of the bar of this county, died at St. Elizabeth's hospital from an operation for internal abscess. Mr. Hunger, who was but 23 years of age and had been ill about ten days, had a wide circle of friends in this city, belonging to many fraternal orders and was president of the Young Men's Republican club.

STEEL Burned to Death.

OF Nemaha was, 10.—Mrs. Ed Knapp a gasoline explosion terribly burned in broke a jug of gasoline she died. She the ground was soaked with oil and in the day she has occasion to go to the cave and, as it was dark, struck a match, which ignited the gas. She ran out in the air, but did not extinguish the flames until fatally burned.

Two Boys Sent to Penitentiary.

SIDNEY, Neb., Aug. 10.—Judge Grimes sentenced Harry Ickes, aged 19, and Fred Pierson, aged 20, to the penitentiary for one year each. Ickes and Pierson both pleaded guilty, the former to the charge of forgery and the latter to stealing a check and pocketing the proceeds.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—Today's statement of the treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of \$150,000,000 gold, shows: Available cash balance, \$176,207,117; gold, \$102,436,748.

Townley Denies Wrong Intent.

LINCOLN, Aug. 10.—In his sworn testimony before the Manila court martial on May 23, Lieutenant Townley said he was led into the commissary scandal by an impulsive desire to be of assistance in what at that time he believed to be a worthy cause, but he denied any intention of wrongdoing. A copy of the Manila American, published the day following the trial, contains a detailed report of the proceedings in the court martial.

THE NEBRASKA SCHOOLS

State Superintendent Fowler Will Labor for Better Conditions.

CONFER WITH COUNTY TEACHERS

The Forthcoming Pamphlet that Will Treat of Educational Institutions—Major Moore Becomes Lieutenant of Regulars—Other Nebraska News.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 7.—State Superintendent Fowler is preparing for a campaign of improvement in the condition and appearance of school buildings and grounds in rural districts. He does not intend to advocate an increase in the expenditure of funds for this particular purpose, but he will insist on having all school property under his supervision kept as neat as the appropriations will allow. In his tours over the state, Mr. Fowler has found considerable school property in a badly neglected state, due in nearly every instance to carelessness on the part of school officers rather than to lack of funds.

"It is my intention to publish some time during the winter a pamphlet on the rural school, its architecture, material, grounds, furnishings, etc.," said Mr. Fowler. "The pamphlet will be well illustrated. It will contain illustrations of the best, the average and the poorest school buildings in the state that are made of stone, brick, wood or sod. I want photographs of representative school buildings in all sections of the state. I want also interior views, representing the two extremes of tasteful decoration and of criminal neglect. I want some views that will show the condition of the grounds and the outbuildings. The publication will be a graphic exhibit of the actual school conditions of the state, designed to inform the public and show them the advantages under which the schools and school people labor in different parts of the state. I have asked the various county superintendents to assist me in obtaining these photographs. I have asked them also for information relative in rural school matters, such as how many have patent desks, how many have home-made desks, how many have both, and as to the use of slate blackboards, plaster boards, wooden boards and other kinds of boards, and how many schools have none, besides several other questions."

State Grand Army Reunion.

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 7.—Manager J. J. Buchanan and assistants of the local committee are getting along swimmingly in the arrangements for the coming state Grand Army of the Republic reunion to be held in this city. Letters are being received daily from prominent men who respond to invitations from the state committee to be present and deliver addresses.

Major Warner of Kansas City, Congressman Burkett, Governor Savage and Church Howe send word that they will attend and address the old veterans. Invitations have been extended W. J. Bryan, Senator Dolliver of Iowa, Senator Cullom of Illinois, Governor Shaw of Iowa, Vice President Roosevelt, Bourke Cockran, ex-Senator Manderson, Senator Thurston, Mark Hanna, Governor Yates of Illinois and other statesmen prominent in state and national affairs. Favorable answers are expected from a great many of them.

Merely a Social Visit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Admiral Robley D. Evans was at the navy department for a short time yesterday in consultation with Assistant Secretary Hackett. Both stated that the conference did not relate to the issue which ex-Senator Chandler has raised regarding a pension for the services of one of the admirals in the navy.

District Reunion at Weeping Water.

WEeping WATER, Neb., Aug. 7.—The district reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Weeping Water, August 20, 21, 22 and 23. Big preparations are being made by the citizens of the city to entertain visitors.

Choice Claim for West Point Man.

WEST POINT, Neb., Aug. 7.—Chas. E. Nearly, whose address is given in the dispatches as Lyons and who drew one of the choice claims in the Oklahoma drawing, is a resident of West Point.

Wins a Farm and a Bride.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Aug. 7.—Hugh McGinnis, the oldest son of J. G. McGinnis, one of the pioneer farmers of Richardson county, went down to Oklahoma and not only registered for a claim, but was among the successful ones in the El Reno district. He also surprised his friends by bringing back with him a bride, Miss Myrtle Thompson, a former resident of this city, but who has of late been living at Enid, Okla.