

CHANGED HER OPINION.

Irate Mother Forgot the Scolding She Intended to Deliver.

The woman who figures in the following bit of real life, from the columns of the New York Times, is not the first mother to form hasty conclusions regarding the teacher of her child, nor will she be the last.

The point wherein she differs from many is her readiness to admit that, after all, the teacher may not have been at fault. The woman had promised herself to administer what she called a "tongue-lash" to the young principal for daring to "put back" her Carrie.

The woman had promised herself to administer what she called a "tongue-lash" to the young principal for daring to "put back" her Carrie. So she sped up the stairs to the principal's office, and silently pushed open the door that led to the pleasant little room with its homelike carpet and businesslike desk.

As she drew a long breath before announcing herself by a belligerent "Alien!" a diversion occurred, and she stepped aside into an alcove that commanded a view of the interior of the office.

The diversion was the entrance through another door of three children. The woman knew them all. One was Mrs. Stumpf's Otto, another Mrs. Wotke's Nina, and the third was what she termed the "dago's little girl."

They were all muddily, all damp, but happy; and each small fist clutched some dilapidated wild flower.

The principal swung round in her chair and smiled earnestly at the carpet, and three guilty-looking little children scrambled for the mat and began a vigorous scraping of muddy feet.

Then they returned and paid tribute with the flowers. "You gotter put 'em in water," said Nina.

"They come outer Burden's woods," said the "dago's" little girl. "I showed 'em how to get back; they was lost!" boasted Otto.

The principal received the gifts with appropriate gratitude. She placed the feigned-looking "Jack-in-the-pulpit" beside the fainting violets and the dandelions with microscopic stems, and eyed the disreputable-looking result with satisfaction.

Then the trio beamingly started to depart. At the door Otto stopped. "The rain was first in the sea before it was in the sky," he volunteered.

"You don't say so?" exclaimed the principal. "Yes; it was in the nature story to lay."

"The sun bring it up to the sky," cut in Nina, jealous of Otto's gibberish. "When it falls down again," said the "dago's" little girl, "it's 'cause the clouds bunk their heads together and they have to cry. I know a song about it."

"Can you sing it?" asked the principal. "Yes'm," and in a treble as shrill as a grasshopper's she began:

"Two little clouds one summer day Was flyin' thro' the sky; They went so fast they bunked their heads, And both began to cry."

"How lively!" said the principal. "The cunning little toads!" said the woman, softly, and stole forth again, smiling.

Not until she reached home did she remember the "tongue-lash" she had intended to deliver. "It must have been that Carrie was dumb," she commented. "I don't believe that principal would put anyone down a class for spite."

How He Saved His Lung. A young Bostonian, reared in the lap of luxury, had lost a lung and physicians informed his father that if he was not sent on an ocean cruise or to the far West he would die of consumption.

Accordingly the father put him aboard ship, with \$1,400 in cash, and started him off to Samaria, being advised that the dry country between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean was good for consumptives.

When he reached Queenstown the boy made the acquaintance of a hard-headed, sensible chap, who told him that Samaria was sure death; that the only way to save his lungs was to go to Wicklow County, near Tinahely, and set to work on a farm.

SWEEP OLD WORLD

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AND THE PLAGUE.

EPIDEMIC IN PHILIPPINES

CASES RUN INTO THOUSANDS, AND MOSTLY FATAL.

4,329 CASES, 1,650 DEATHS

Di appears at One Place to Break Out in Another—Japan, China and Districts in Egypt Being Scourged.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The fearful ravages of plague and cholera in the old world are set forth in mail advices received by the marine hospital service.

From Manila Chief Quarantine Officer Perry makes a conservative estimate that the cases of cholera that have actually occurred in the Philippine islands since March 20 last, aggregate seventy-five thousand, with a mortality of 75 per cent.

He says under date of September 19, that the disease has practically disappeared from those provinces first infected. Those most recently affected are suffering severely.

The province of Iloilo and the adjacent island of Negros are badly infected. The situation is alarming. Some of the towns in these provinces have lost 10 per cent of their population. The epidemic continues severe.

In Japan the latest advices show that there have been 4,329 cases and 1,650 deaths from cholera.

The cholera situation in China has been summed up. Provinces of Hunan and Shansi, the cities, report as follows: Nankin, epidemic, forty thousand deaths; Shouyanghsien epidemic, three thousand cases per day; Hsinchou, epidemic; Talyuan, epidemic; Hsiatientsze, epidemic; Shouyang, epidemic; Shihieh, epidemic; Kinkiang, reported; Nanchang, reported; Sheoyang, reported; Coo Chow, reported; Tien Tsin, reported.

In Hong Kong since the beginning of the outbreak there have been 459 cases and 396 deaths. Notwithstanding this the local authorities declare the colony free from plague infection.

According to a report of the director general of the Egyptian department of health the cholera epidemic continues to claim a large number of victims. The number of infected places increased to 1,557.

The number of cases registered during the week ended September 15, amounted to 9,467 with 8,178 deaths.

Of the 25,520 cases of cholera registered between July 15 and August 15, 23,684 were fatal. During the four days from September 15 to September 19, there were registered 4,048 cases and 3,761 deaths.

In Suez, between September 15 and September 19, twenty-nine fresh cases were registered. In Damietta the daily number of cases recorded is said to be thirty. Karnak and Luxor are also infected with the disease.

In Alexandria during the week ending September 15, sixty-four cases of cholera occurred among Europeans, with forty-one deaths. During the following five days thirty-five cases and twenty-five deaths were recorded.

Bill Posters Have a Riot.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—In a riot caused by the American Posting Service's attempt to post bills on a board at Morgan and West Monroe streets, by the use of non-union labor, seven men were severely injured.

Service on the Morgan street car line was suspended and a riot call was sent in. A large crowd gathered at the corner and many of them assisted the union men in stopping the work.

When the police arrived the non-union men had deserted their wagons and escaped from the showers of stones, bricks and other missiles.

A bill of injunction was issued by Judge Chytraus today on behalf of the American posting service against the bill posters and billers' union, No. 1, restraining the union from maintaining pickets in front or in the vicinity of the plant of the American posting service.

It also restricts the union from interfering with men who are working on the boards of the company posting bills.

Willing to Go Half Way. Chicago, Oct. 29.—Representatives of the various railroads centering in Chicago met today and took up the demands filed with them on Saturday by the brotherhood of railway trainmen.



Joseph W. Folk is looked upon as the man of the hour in St. Louis. He has brought to bay the men who are alleged to have robbed the city by resorting to bribery, and now he declares he will land them in the penitentiary.



For years he was a struggling young lawyer in St. Louis. Then he was elected circuit attorney. There is nothing particularly noteworthy about this position. It consists of supervising the prosecution of all criminal trials in his county.

But Mr. Folk proceeded to make something out of the place by getting after the hoodlums who have infested St. Louis for the last twenty years.

At first he was laughed at, but now he is feared by those who jeered at him and is being congratulated by the respectable element in St. Louis.

To Marquis Ito, both in and out of Japan, is ascribed the credit for the negotiations of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of mutual protection against the aggression of Russia in the Orient.

Through the marquis in resigning the premiership of Japan seemed to retire from politics, it is evident that he resigned to perform an even greater political mission.

He made his tour of the world, passing through this country and visiting London and St. Petersburg. The trip seemed innocent enough, but he was blazing the way for Japan.

Before he reached home, the negotiation of the treaty was announced. Congressman Charles Edgar Littlefield, who will be requested by President Roosevelt to draft an anti-trust bill for consideration next Congress, is the representative of the Second District of Maine and was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Dingley.

Mr. Littlefield is a native of Lebanon, Me., and is 51 years old. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, became a member of the Maine Legislature in 1885, and Speaker at the following year.

He served as Attorney General of Maine from 1889 to 1893. "Little Hell," in Chicago, is to have a church. Rev. Dr. John H. Boyd of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, has told the members of his congregation that the lowly are too much overlooked by the high.

He believes that mission work should be undertaken in the dark districts of the city. His congregation thinks as he does, for the preparatory steps have been taken to institute a new mission in "Little Hell" and to carry on settlement work.

Dr. Boyd has been head of his present church for the past seven years and has made wonderful strides in his work. He was born in Mississippi.

Admirers of Mr. Rosewater, who is the editor and publisher of the Omaha Bee, claim that he is one of the great newspaper men of the country.

He has come into prominence by bolting the nomination of Congressman David H. Morgan, who has represented the Omaha district since 1892.

The sensational action of the editor is interpreted variously. Some think he was actuated by party loyalty, others are of the opinion that the bolt was adopted as a means of "getting even" with a personal enemy.

So much is certain, however, the action has caused a stir of more than local interest. Interest in Senator William P. Frye of Maine is revived by the rumor that he is again to marry, his wife having died about 18 months ago.

His first wife was Caroline Spears, and the lady to whom he is now reported to be engaged is Miss Ellen May of Portland, Me. The Senator is now 72 years old.

Forty-one years ago he made his debut in public life as a member of the Maine Legislature. He was a presidential elector in 1864, was first elected to Congress in 1871 and has represented Maine in the Senate for twenty-one years.

Mrs. Ethel Veitel, otherwise known as 'Frixie,' the girl who met with the accident in the slide-off-life from the water works tower at Stillwater, O. T., died from her injuries. She was 19 years old and lived at Joplin, Mo.

Fire wiped out the entire business portion of Gervais, Ore., two blocks of frame buildings being destroyed. The loss is \$60,000. New trial granted James Wilcox, Ellsworth City, N. C., under sentence to be hanged for the murder of Nellie Copeley.

WORST OF THE LOT

AGENT ERWIN CALLS EDUCATED INDIANS A BAD SET.

THINK SCHOOLING WASTED

MEN FROM COLLEGES RETURN TO LOAF AND DRINK.

MANY ADDICTED TO DRINK

Severely Arraigns the Who's System and Wound Change—It—figures on Coal Production and Consumption.

Washington, Nov. 1.—A severe arraignment of the Indians on the Ponca, Otoe and Okland reservation in Oklahoma is made by Agent Erwin, in charge of the reservation, in his annual report to the commissioner of Indian affairs. He says:

"Hardly any of the young Indians, those who have graduated from non-reservation schools, as well as those who have attended for a number of years, do any work at all. It can be set down as a perfectly safe rule that as a class the young educated Indians are the most worthless ones in the whole tribe.

Nearly all of the work done by the tribes is performed by the middle-aged, able-bodied ones, who cannot write or speak English. "The educated Indian coming from the schools usually gives the excuse that he has nothing with which to work, neither money, implements nor stock of any kind. This is true, I notice that they manage to live on their annuities and lease money and buy horses, bugles, etc., on credit and borrow money from the banks with very little prospect of ever being able to pay their debts.

Any able-bodied man or woman is able to obtain work at fair wages. Many of the people are addicted to drink and both men and women are inveterate gamblers. They have practically nothing to do. Their days are spent in almost utter idleness and vice and debauchery are rampant. The degradation of those people will continue and increase until they are made to work and live by the result of their labors."

As a remedy for this condition of affairs the agent recommends that the Indian children be educated only at reservation boarding schools, further education being 90 per cent waste of effort and money, and that the schools under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma government be established among those Indians so that the latter can come into constant contact with white children.

He says that the payments by the government from their trust funds now in the United States treasury should be used to enable them to start in farming and stock raising.

Lovely Lady Proves a Fan. Chicago, Nov. 1.—Expecting to meet a "rich and lovely woman who wanted a kind husband," John Valentine Kaiser came from Festur, Mo., to Chicago yesterday. He had been corresponding with the "rich and lovely," whose name was supposed to be Mary Martin, and says he had paid six dollars to secure an introduction. When he went to the address given by Mary, 209 Wells street, instead of finding the residence of the bride-to-be he discovered a saloon.

Kaiser told of his troubles at police headquarters, and the result was a search of the premises in Wells street and the arrest of Jacob Strasser, who was found in the basement of the saloon writing letters, which the police say, were similar to those received by Kaiser, and signed Mary Martin. A number of these letters were secured as evidence.

Strasser is charged with obtaining money by means of a confidence game.

Recover Buried Treasure

Miles City, Mont., Nov. 1.—Warren McTigue of the state penitentiary and Fred Morrow, a convict, were here yesterday, and following Morrow's directions recovered \$4,500 in money which Morrow stole on May 29, 1900, from the Northern Pacific Express company and concealed near the Tongue river bridge. The package originally contained \$5,000, but Morrow had used \$500. It is probable that his sentence will be commuted now that he has given up the money.

Dies to Preserve Peace

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 1.—John A. Morgan, a leader of the "straight-out" democratic party in Norfolk county, which faction has been fighting the organization of fusionists for several years, blew out his brains this morning. On a table was a note which stated that it had been said that his death would smooth the waters of county politics and if such was the case it could be shown now.



COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Settlement of the coal strike removes the only serious handicap to industrial progress. Five months of restricted fuel production had begun to check the wheels at many manufacturing centers, while there was a perceptible diminution in consumptive demands, as the purchasing power of the wage-earners steadily decreased. Savings have been exhausted and much money has gone out of the country because of this struggle, but the nation is remarkably strong in position as it awaits a speedy restoration of prosperous conditions." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

Transportation is now the worst feature, and threatens to continue disturbing. While the grain crops are being moved the supply of rolling stock and motive power will prove insufficient, although every effort is made at the shops. Liberal premiums being offered for early delivery. That the railways are well equipped is evidenced by earnings for the first week of October 3.5 per cent larger than last year and 10.9 per cent above 1900.

Inadequate supplies of fuel caused further banking of furnaces, but the effect of a decreased output of domestic pig iron was partly neutralized by larger arrivals from abroad. Practically no price can be named for immediate delivery of home iron, and there is no disposition to make concessions for distant contracts, owing to the abnormal coke situation. Fortunately there has been little interruption at finishing mills, and the output of rails, structural material and kindred lines is well maintained. Consumers not only find difficulty in securing steel from the mills but encounter a further delay on the railways, which are unable to handle freight promptly. Orders come forward freely for the heavier lines, numerous contracts being offered for steel rails for next year's delivery, and the plans for buildings and bridges keep a lot of business in sight in beams, channels and angles. Plates for shipyards are also sought freely, prices tending upward on tank steel. Higher freight rates have checked imports of finished steel.

The railroads continue piling up earnings and notwithstanding the great declines naturally to be expected in the reports of the anthracite coal roads, the forty-three leading lines show an aggregate increase for the first week in October of 6.18 per cent over the corresponding week last year. The Great Western remains an uncertain factor in the western rate situation. The Milwaukee is believed to be contemplating an extension to the coast, although the latest reports traffic arrangements have been perfected with the Union Pacific and that the Milwaukee will not build, at least not at present. There is some grumbling on the part of railway employees in the West, but nothing has occurred to warrant any uneasiness or apprehension of any trouble.

Cooler weather has helped retail trade. Moderate advances are noted in many commodities, while iron and steel are materially higher. With coal obtainable many furnaces that have been crippled for a month or more are expected to resume operations on the former large scale. The Northwest is making substantial gains in the general volume of business. The Northwest leads the country. Last week Minneapolis broke every previous record with a production of 443,530 barrels of flour. The flour demand is good, with inquiry coming from every quarter and the prospect favorable for heavy grinding by the Northwestern mills to the turn of the year. Grain receipts are increasing somewhat. Jobbing and manufacturing lines are doing a satisfactory business. The banks report the financial tone very favorable.

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Dr. Stephen S. Miller, coroner of Dawson county, died suddenly.

Miss Laura Gregg, organizer and lecturer of the State Suffrage association, addressed a large audience at Humboldt last week.

J. M. Hanna of Alnsworth, received an abdominal wound by trying to rope a calf with a knife in his hand. He is seriously hurt.

West's grocery store at St. Paul was badly damaged by fire Sunday morning. Most of the stock was saved. The loss is covered by insurance.

The 14 year old son of Daniel Moschell, residing five miles west of Beatrice was badly injured by being thrown from a pony. The chances for the lad's recovery are favorable.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Roman Catholic cathedral building board, which has been organized to erect a cathedral in Omaha.

While threshing near Ellis, Gage county, Chris Knoche, a prominent German farmer, had the misfortune to run the tine of a pitchfork in his right eye. The doctor has little hopes of saving the injured optic.

Conductor Kothlock, Brakeman Wormsley and another brakeman were badly bruised by a train on the Missouri Pacific near Nebraska City, plunging through the bridge in the creek twenty feet below.

The ordinance allowing W. J. G. Kenyon of Omaha to purchase the abandoned lines to the old stock yards as withdrawn by the council and a new one introduced, requiring a \$100 forfeit as a guarantee.

P. W. Birkhouser was showing his friends a second growth of strawberries that he picked from his farm south of Papillion last week. The berries were well formed and well ripened.

A man named Young was stabbed by a fellow from Schuyler at a dance given at the home of David Kluck, near Richland. Young's condition is serious. His assailant is being pursued.

Many improvements have been made at Yutan during the last year. Fifteen new houses have been built, a \$5,000 church erected, two other churches repaired, and many brick sidewalks laid.

Coroner McCabe of Lincoln county will examine into the cause of death of a man at Wallace, found under a wagon box, and of the death of E. A. Brown, a mail driver between here and Gandy, who, from all appearances, dropped dead on his route.

Robert Thompson, alias Joy, who has just completed a year's term in the penitentiary for burglary in Omaha, was met by a detective when he stepped from prison and taken to Canada, where he has a ten years' sentence to serve.

John Wilson, an old implement dealer of Trumbull, was severely and probably fatally injured by being kicked by a horse. One of his legs is broken, some teeth knocked out and he was rendered unconscious for several hours.

Charles Ogoms, a prosperous farmer, committed suicide with a 22-caliber rifle at his home eight miles northwest of Gibson, because his threshing was delayed and the payment of a few small debts retarded. His home relations were pleasant.

Harry A. Fisher, a young farmer living just east of Falls City had a fine horse, new buggy and harness stolen. He tied the horse to a hitch rack in the main part of town and went to do some trading. He was gone less than thirty minutes. On his return the horse was gone.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Wahoo Luther academy it was decided to erect a new school building at a cost of \$18,000. P. L. Plym, an architect from Lincoln, was appointed to draw up the plans and specifications. Work will be commenced as soon as the plans are ready. The site for the building was selected at sunrise with proper ceremonies.

The persecution brought by Governor Savage against Harry Harris, a carpenter who is charged with smuggling opium into the penitentiary, is likely to be dropped, as the two most important witnesses have disappeared. They were short term convicts who had been discharged.

An order has been issued by Adjutant General Colby mustering out Company I, Second regiment, Nebraska National Guard, stationed at Tecumseh. The principal officers resigned some time ago and the company failed to elect a captain, finding no one who cared for the place. The Millard Rifles of Omaha may be assigned to fill the vacancy created.

Several men die from overwork. Work is almost as harmless as a French duel.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$7.15; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$13.50; prairie, \$6.00 to \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 22c; potatoes, 35c to 42c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.50; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 white, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62c to 63c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 3 white, 34c to 35c; rye, 49c to 50c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 52c; barley, No. 2, 63c to 64c; pork, mess, \$17.40.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 74c to