

ONLY ONE DIAZ

We Is One of the Greatest Practical Statesmen of the Times.

General Porfirio Diaz is serving his sixth term as President of Mexico, says the Chicago Chronicle. He has been nominated for a seventh term by a convention of National Liberals.

This, it is understood, is not in accordance with the wishes of President Diaz, nor with his political plans. He is now 73 years old. He has been active in public life for fifty years, and when re-elected President in 1900 he planned to resign before his sixth term expired, so that under the Constitution one of his Cabinet might be elected President by Congress.

Early in 1902 it was announced that Diaz would retire from office when the work of the Pan-American Congress had been completed, or that he would announce his determination not to serve another term. This announcement was received with as little favor in Mexico as in the United States. In this country Diaz seemed to have no enemies and in his own country he had no rivals.

The people of Mexico, the capitalists interested in the development of the country, the statesmen of the world interested in good government, were of one mind against the proposition to retire. President Diaz himself evidently has recalled his decision to retire, because he said to those who tendered a renomination: "It is the duty of every citizen to serve his country as long and at as many posts as his fellow citizens may desire."

This is a doctrine of continuity in office peculiar in Mexico under Diaz. He came into power as a military hero. He was elected to the Presidency in 1876, because of his patriotism, his courage, his prowess in war and his romantic career.

He retired in 1880, because the Constitution prevented his reelection. He was re-elected in 1884, because the Constitution permitted reelection and because the people wanted him. So great was the need of such a man at the head of the nation that the Constitution was amended that he might be continued in office.

He has been President twenty-three years. He has quieted faction. He has established order and has given the Republic property and influence. He is as much a popular hero as he was the day he entered the Mexican capital twenty-eight years ago as dictator. He appeals as strongly to the imagination of a romance-loving people.

In addition, he has proved himself to be one of the greatest practical statesmen of the time. He has succeeded as an executive and as a diplomatist, and the world acquiesces in the Mexican disposition to reverse the rule in republics, and make a man President for life.

There is only one Diaz.

People Eat Less Bread.

"Well, how's business?" asked a reporter of a wholesale flour agent. "You would be surprised," he replied, "to know that in the time of general prosperity we are selling less flour than in hard times. From 1893 to 1895 I sold more flour than ever before or since. Business is thriving in many lines, but the country is too prosperous for the flour men and the bakers."

"Why is it? Simply because the people have money enough to buy other things than bread. When the country is hard up people get along on bread as the staple of the table. Now they use the fancy cereals, breakfast foods, can use more meat and vegetables and generally exceed their diet, which, of course, lessens the demand for bread."—Washington Star.

Rather Embarrassing.

A Washington friend of Mr. Reed named her favorite cat for him. One morning, when the Speaker was calling on her, he stroked the cat, and asked its name. She hastily invented a name, not liking to tell him that it was "Mr. Reed." A minute later a stern voice sounded on the stairway: "Mr. Reed! Mr. Reed! Are you in the parlor? Come out of there, you rascal! What are you doing in there?" Before any explanation could be made, a white-capped maid put her head in the door, evidently unaware of visitors, and cried:

"Come out of that parlor, now, I tell you, Mr. Reed!"

How to Eat Mushrooms.

An English lady in Japan bought a can of mushrooms and found the directions translated into English as follows: Direction—If several persons will eat this in that manner they shall feel satisfied nutrition and very sweet or it can put in the hot water for the half hour and then take off the lid. They shall be proper to eat. It can be supplied without putridity for several years.

America's Oldest Mines.

The oldest mines in America are located in Missouri. They are the lead and nickel mines in Madison County, which were worked by the Indians as early as 1726, and have been mined continuously almost ever since. The mines were acquired by a Frenchman named La Motte, who named them after himself.

Housing a Lion.

"O, Tommy, where did you get such a swollen nose?" "Well, papa, I jes' hit that newsboy once—a'n' then he jes' st—an' st—an' st."

Telling the Twins Apart.

"Faith, Mrs. O'Hara, how d'ye tell them twins apart?" "Aw, it's easy—I sticks me finger in Dinna's mouth, an' if he bolts, I know it's Mollie."—Harvard Lampoon.

DISPLEASURE VERY GREAT

ENGLISH LORD ACCUSED OF BEING PARTISAN OF AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Canadian commissioners not only declined to sign the award, but said they would publicly withdraw from the commission. They, as well as the Canadians connected with the case, are very bitter. Telegrams from Premier Laurier and other prominent persons in Canada, show that this sentiment is shared generally throughout the Dominion.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Canadian, who has been most intimately and prominently associated with the Alaska case, said:

"It is the hardest blow the Imperial tie has ever received. The place Lord Alverstone filled was clearly that of agent for the British government. It will be a shock to Canadian people to know that notwithstanding all the professions of friendship and sympathy the solemn formalities of the international court have simply been used for handing over Canadian territory to the United States. Canada has been not only spontaneous but zealous in defense of the British territory, and has not hesitated to sacrifice blood and treasure in defense of the motherland. She must now face the fact that when imperial interest or friendships require it her territory may be handed over without the slightest hesitation. This marks the most serious epoch in the relations between Canada and the mother country."

In consequence of the attitude maintained by the Canadian commissioners, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone decided this morning not to hold the proposed public meeting of the Alaska boundary commission, but to hand its decision to Messrs. Foster and Sifton, respective agents of the American and Canadian government.

The change in the Alaskan procedure, due to Lord Alverstone's decision not to hold the proposed public meeting and to hand the tribunal's decision to the American and Canadian Government agents caused much astonishment among the people who crowded the corridors adjoining the waiting rooms Ambassador Choate as well as the Canadian and others connected with the case, were admitted to the room where the tribunal had been holding the pen sessions, but the commissioners remained closed in the cabinet room. The secretary of the commission, Reginald T. Fowler, finally emerged and informed the waiting crowd that no public session would be held and that the award would be made in public through the agents. No explanation was offered and but few persons knew that the attitude of the Canadian commissioners was responsible for the awkward change over the outcome. They only accuse Lord Alverstone of partisanship. When the latter presented them to King Edward at Buckingham palace yesterday the king endeavored vainly to induce Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth to say that they were satisfied or that they accepted the situation but the two Canadians declined in any way to express acquiescence with this view. They simply shook hands formally and bowed. One of the Canadian commissioners afterwards said to be a representative:

"This award affects much more the relations between the dominion and the mother country than people here seem to realize, and almost marks the parting of the ways, at least so far as leaving any such question for England to decide for us.

The Alaskan award relating to the Portland canal gives to the United States two Islands, Kannabunt and Sliklan commanding the entrance of the Portland channel and the ocean passage to Port Simpson and destroying the strategic value of Wales and Pease Islands, which are given to Canada.

The mountain line adopted as the boundary line lies so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially all the territory. The line inlets and means of access to the sea giving the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea, from the Portland canal to Mount St. Elias. Around the head of the Lynn canal the line follows the water shed somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.

Maine Makes Fast Time.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The navy department received a cablegram from Captain Lautze, commanding the battleship Maine, dated San Juan, stating that the Maine made the run from Currituck, off the Virginia coast, to Cape San Juan light in seventy-nine hours, an average speed of fifteen knots. The cablegram added that the speed for fifty consecutive hours was 16.7.

Gets Promise of a Loan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—General Mario Menocal, member of the Cuban commission which has been negotiating in this city for the past month for a loan of \$3,000,000 sailed on the steamship Morro Castle for Havana. Contrary to all expectations and reports, General Menocal announced before sailing that money to pay the Cuban veterans had practically already been obtained here. General Menocal refused to divulge the name of the banking concern which will take up the loan.

CANADA DISPLEASED

EVERY FOOT OF THE BOUNDARY LINE NOW SETTLED.

COMMISSIONERS SHRANK

NEITHER SIDE GETS WHAT IT WANTS AFTER.

THE DECISION IS FINAL

There Will Be No Harking Back—Every Foot of the Dividing Line is Now Settled Forever.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 20.—In an article on the reported decision of the Alaskan boundary commission the Globe (government) will make a point of the value to Canada of Pease and Wales is acids, the latter practically commanding Port Simpson, the probable terminus of the new Canadian transcontinental railway, and says the decision giving these islands to Canada is of no great importance. The Globe continues:

"No doubt one of the British commissioners shrank from dangerous deadlock that would have ensued had both sides refused to give way in regard to the ownership of the head of the Lynn canal. The fact that Canadian goods are bonded across the coast strip makes the Lynn canal question less important than it otherwise would be. Canada will nevertheless be deeply disappointed with the decision in regard to the ownership of the arms of the sea in the disputed territory. The finding is a compromise in which neither side gets all it set out to secure. Decision is final, however, and there will be no harking back. Every foot of the boundary line is now settled forever with no possibility of further strife."

After asserting that the terms of the arbitration were most unfair and that the United States showed slight confidence in the judicial soundness of its claims by refusing to accept a neutral arbitrator, the World (opposition) will say:

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Few of the morning newspapers published editorial articles on the decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal. The Daily Telegraph expressed extreme dissatisfaction that an agreement had been reached, because failure would have dealt a blow to the policy, still in its frail and tender infancy, of referring differences of this character to arbitration. The paper hopes that no attempt will be made on either side to reckon up scores or claim a victory, but that the decision will be accepted in good faith. It adds that the Canadians must recognize it to be better not only for the dominion but for the empire that the United States live on terms of friendship and co-operation than that in every frontier dispute Canada should get the better of the republic.

The Daily Mail regards the decision as a most serious blow to the progress of international arbitration. It says that not even in the United States was such an ignominious climb-down on the part of the British commissioners expected nor perhaps will it be admired. Canada has, indeed, some small cause for complaint, says the Daily Mail and the sole objection to her is an aggravation of the whole affair.

Imperial statesmen, or rather English statesmen, for they do not appear to have grasped the meaning of imperialism, regard the friendship of the United States as a pearl beyond price provided this country has to pay for it.

"These easy triumphs for American diplomacy in the settlement of boundary disputes are full of dangerous possibilities. There is a broad frontier between Canada and the United States. If raising a boundary claim is to make subsequent acknowledgment a mere matter of form, the Americans are likely to make out frontier brawls with boundary issues before Canada is much older.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—Commenting upon the decision of the Alaska boundary commission, under the heading, "Canada is sacrificed," Le Journal will say tomorrow:

This result had been seen from the beginning. In accepting the decision of a commission named equally by two parties to the case England plainly indicated a disposition to no longer sustain the connections of Canada but to sacrifice them in hope of securing the disappearance of a cause of continual friction with the United States.

Cuts Promise of a Loan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—General Mario Menocal, member of the Cuban commission which has been negotiating in this city for the past month for a loan of \$3,000,000 sailed on the steamship Morro Castle for Havana. Contrary to all expectations and reports, General Menocal announced before sailing that money to pay the Cuban veterans had practically already been obtained here. General Menocal refused to divulge the name of the banking concern which will take up the loan.

Nebraska Notes

The supreme court convened at Lincoln.

Arthur Nelson of Beatrice was severely bitten on the left leg by a dog.

Mrs. John Jobman, an old resident of near Beatrice, is dead at the age of 71 years.

Superintendent Fowler of Lincoln, has designated Friday, October 23, as Flower day.

Several fences were partially destroyed. The fire started from an ash pile left by a steam thrasher.

A tramp entered the store of Maybrow Bros. at Riverton and stole a rifle and some shells.

The walnut crop at Papillion is the largest in years. One man picked fifty bushels in one day.

A prairie fire at Moorshead, burned 300 acres of small grain, and several meadows and the hay in stack.

Charles S. Fisher, a civil war veteran, died at Nebraska City. He was a member of an Ohio regiment.

George Westerman, a well known German farmer of the Humboldt country died Tuesday afternoon after a brief illness.

Hundreds of tons of hay and some out buildings were consumed in a prairie fire, which started eight miles west of Bassett.

The Catholics are holding a ten-day mission at West Point. There is a large attendance present of both Catholics and Protestants.

Miss Estell Payne and Charles B. Wahlquist were married at Hastings. The groom is associate editor of the Adams County Democrat.

Frank Bender, the Lincoln farmer who mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago, has returned, but is unable to say where he has been.

The saloon of Lacy & Co., at Coleridge, was entered by burglars. They secured \$10 in change. F. H. Peck's meat market was also robbed of \$3.

The new German Lutheran church at Crete was dedicated Sunday. Ministers were in attendance from all over the state. The church cost \$4,000.

George Peterson, who lives at Holmesville, has been sent back to the asylum at Lincoln. He was there last winter, but was discharged as cured.

While cutting a bar of railroad iron at Beatrice, Pearl Bates had a rash several inches long cut in his right arm by a piece of steel striking him.

The Verdell Towassite company has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000. The company will do a real estate business at Verdell, Knox county.

Miss Emily Herre and Mr. Marlon James, were married in Fremont. They will make their future home in Phoenix, Ariz., where the groom is a merchant.

Passively frustrated an attempt to rob the postoffice at Oakland. The robbers had succeeded in cutting out a panel of the rear door when they were frightened away.

Mass was held over the remains of Mrs. Bridget O'Donnell at Plattsburgh. The body will be shipped to Burlington, Ia., the former home of the deceased.

Lot Walters of Beatrice received news of the death of his father, the Rev. N. J. Walters, at Worcester, Mass. He occupied a pulpit in Omaha several years ago.

Telephonic connections have been completed by the Fremont Independent Telephone company and the Plattsburgh company, making another link in the independent telephone system of the state.

Fire destroyed 300 feet of corn cribs, 1,500 bushels of corn and 300 bushels of oats belonging to Taylor & Morgan in Tobias. The village was saved from destruction by the direction of the wind.

The Norfolk beet sugar factory was started up for the first time this season. The employees in the plant now number 300. The factory will run night and day until January.

The Rev. J. F. Bennett, who with his wife has been conducting meetings at Humboldt for some time, has been called to the pastorate of the local Baptist church at that place.

SETTLEMENT IS PROPOSED

SPECIAL COMMISSION SELECTED BY RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—A newspaper published at Port Dalny, is authority for the report that the British minister to Japan, Sir Charles Macdonald, has undertaken to mediate between Russia and Japan, and having secured Japan's consent to certain proposals, is now negotiating with Russia. These proposals are that Russia shall restore Manchuria to China, and that the principal towns be open to foreign trade; that Russia withdraw all her troops from Manchuria with the exception of the railway guards; that she renounce her forestry concessions on both sides of the Yalu river, as well as the Yonkampo concessions, and that the whole country south of the Yula be admitted as belonging to the sphere of Japan.

A special commission, under the presidency of the czar, has been formed to consider affairs in the far east. It includes the ministers of the interior, finance, foreign affairs, war and of the navy, and Viceroy Alexieff; other members will be nominated by the czar. The commission will consider budget proposals, measures to develop trade and industry and propose alterations in the laws.

YOKAHAMA, Oct. 19.—The Japanese minister of war, Lieutenant General Terachi Ki, denies that the army is desirous of war and says that the cabinet is unanimous in wishing peace with honor.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and his wife, Queen Helena, heard mass early yesterday morning in the Italian chapel here, whither they drove without escort. At about 9 o'clock a start was made for Vincennes to witness the military review. The streets through which their majesties passed were not crowded, owing to the early hour and a drizzling rain which continued to fall intermittently almost all morning. Upon arriving at the review ground King Victor Emmanuel mounted a horse, Queen Helena took her place in President Loubet's carriage, while Madame Loubet entered the richly decorated royal stand, where, before the march passed, she was joined by their majesties and the French president.

The party returned to Paris by way of the Boulevards amid the hearty cheering of the people. The sun had come out and the crowds were enthusiastic.

At 1 o'clock their majesties drove in full state to the Elysee palace, where an elaborate luncheon was given, the guests being all military or naval officers and including Commander Giles B. Harber, the naval attaché, and Captain F. Bentley Mott, the military attaché at the American embassy. At the lunch King Victor Emmanuel made a speech expressing his admiration for the French army and recalling the days when it had fought side by side with the soldiers of Italy. His majesty referred again to the pleasure that he and Queen Helena had derived from their visit to Paris.

The king and queen left for Italy from the Invalides railroad station at twenty-five minutes past three. They were accompanied to the station by President and Madame Loubet, and along the route received enthusiastic demonstrations from the crowd. Their departure was without any noteworthy incidents.

Feared a Mob.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—It is believed by the police that the mystery of the murder of Mrs. Kate Lauman, whose dead body was found lying by the roadside near Normandy Thursday, has been partially solved through the suicide of John Williams, a negro arrested as a suspect. Williams, who said he had recently come from Mississippi, made several attempts to get a revolver and was arrested. He asserted his innocence of the murder but finally, under severe questioning made the remark, "Well there are others in this. I'll tell you more about it. A small fire occurred near the jail and caused some excitement. After it had been extinguished Sheriff Hencken went to Williams cell and found the prisoner dead. He had hanged himself. It is thought that the excitement caused by the fire alarmed Williams into the belief that a mob was approaching the jail to lynch him, and search for possible accomplices in the Lauman murder is being made.

Cutter Goes to Lake Erie.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—Milwaukee's new revenue cutter left for Cleveland, Ohio, today to take part in the settlement of the international dispute which has arisen between the United States and Canada over the fishing in Lake Erie. Orders to proceed at once to that port and to report to the collector of customs there were received by Captain David H. Hall of the Tuscarora and the cutter left at once for Lake Erie.

AMERICA FAVORED

ALASKAN BOUNDARY DECISION IS ANNOUNCED.

ENGLAND WILL BE LOSER

BRITISH ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE SETTLEMENT.

MOST NOTABLE MEETING

Secretary Root Closed the Dinner with a Speech and Referred to the Endeavor to Promote Army Reform in Both Countries.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The morning Advertiser announces that it regrets to learn from a source which it regards as beyond question that the decision of the Alaskan boundary tribunal virtually concedes the American case.

The Morning Advertiser, which appears to be thoroughly satisfied with the reliability of its statement, says the news will be received in Canada with consternation.

It gives map and detailed explanation showing how the decision will affect Canada and adds that those who have followed the arguments have been thoroughly satisfied with the Hon. Clifford Sifton's preparation and presentation of the case.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The dinner given by the Pilgrims' society to the Alaskan boundary commission at Claridge hotel tonight, proved the most notable assemblage of Englishmen, Americans and Canadians ever brought together in London. In addition to the members of the commission the British cabinet ministers, the American ambassador and most prominent representatives of English public life were present.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts presided. On his right sat Ambassador Choate and on his left Lord Chief Justice Alverstone. Lord Lansdowne, Sir Louis Jette, Sir Stanley Carke, the king's equerry, and Secretary Elihu Root sat at the same table while other guests were distributed at small tables around the room.

Lord Roberts proposed the health of King Edward and President Roosevelt in a united toast which met with a cordial reception. He then proposed "The Alaska boundary commission," to which Lord Alverstone replied, saying that the meeting of the commissioners would stand as a monument of the feeling evidenced in America and Great Britain to settle their differences by a common sense method. Ex-United States Senator Turner, and the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Canadian interior minister, answered for their respective countries, the latter saying that no greater crime could be conceived against human nature than trouble between the United States and Great Britain.

Proposing the health of the Anglo-Saxon race, Foreign Secretary Lord Lansdowne claimed that it had done more than any other nationality to promote the arts of literature and just and equal government. He said: "I may prophesy that our contribution towards the happiness and good government of the world will not be less in the future than it has been in the past. The two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race will be found working shoulder to shoulder, giving an example to the world of the best mode of settling differences. Human natures are fallible and we must have our little differences from time to time, but an appeal to force is unthinkable."

Applause greeted this utterance. His lordship referred to the fact that eight countries were joining in the Venezuelan arbitration treaty and the pleasure he derived from signing the arbitration treaty but the Alaskan tribunal, he declared, was by far the most important example of that principle. Jacob M. Dickinson, the American counsel, in responding referred to the Afro-American and other elements composing the American population.

Mr. Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioner, answering in the name of Canada, ask if Lord Lansdowne had not lost sight of the fact that several thousands of the best Anglo-Saxons live in Canada. Passionately, Mr. Aylesworth declared that none was more loyal to King Edward than the Canadian, yet there was none who from a business and sentimental point of view more appreciated their association with America.

Mr. Root said by the creation of a general staff he hoped that the United States had solved the problem, and he trusted that Great Britain would be similarly fortunate.

Three Men Indicted

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 17.—Deputy United States Marshal W. L. Ward of Bellville, and Sheriff G. F. Crowe, of Madison county, left Edwardsville for Cairo having in charge James Hainey and James and Frank Ryan, who have been indicted by the grand jury in the United States district court at Cairo on the charge of robbing the mail pouches at Springfield Junction on one of the two occasions last spring when pouches were stolen.