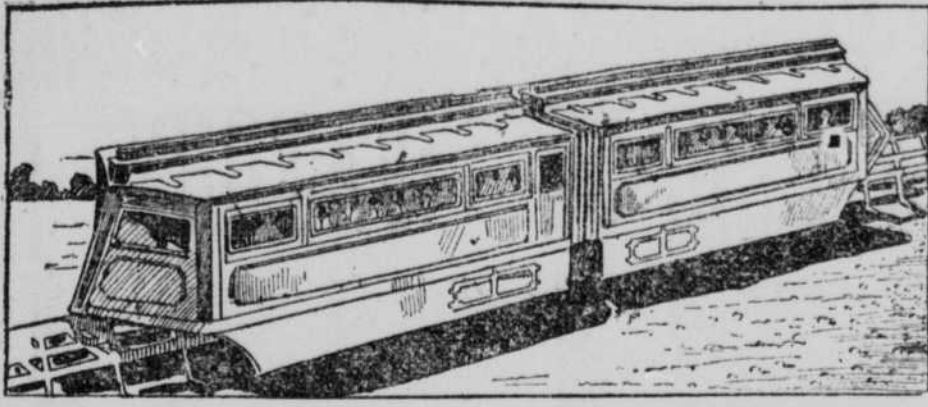


100 MILES AN HOUR.



Railway travel at the rate of 100 miles an hour on a single rail with electricity as the motive promises to be the common method in England in the not remote future. It is now almost certain that Manchester and Liverpool are to be connected by rail in this way. Parliament has already partly consented to the experiment. Last year the promoters were beaten in the house by lobbyists of the three existing railways between the two cities. This year the innovators are luckier. Safety by the single rail system is secured by constructing the track on a trestle,

Why the Loving Cup Has Three Handles.

The best account of the origin of the loving cup comes from the late Lord Lyons, British Ambassador at Paris. According to his narrative, King Henry of Navarre (who was also Henry IV. of France), while hunting became separated from his companions, and feeling thirsty, called at a wayside inn for a cup of wine.



The serving maid, on handing it to him as he sat on horseback, neglected to present the handle. Some wine was spilled over, and his majesty's white gauntlets were soiled. While riding home he bethought him that a two-handled cup would prevent a recurrence of this, so his majesty had a two-handled cup made at the royal potteries and sent it to the inn. On his next visit he called again for wine, when, to his astonishment, the maid (having received instructions from her mistress to be very careful of the king's cup) presented it to him by holding it herself by each of its handles. At once the happy idea struck the king of a cup with three handles, which was promptly acted upon, as his majesty quaintly said, "Surely, out of three handles I shall be able to get one!" Hence the loving cup.

General Porter's Vindication.

General Fitz-John Porter lived to a good old age, dying in his 80th year, but his life would have been not only one of unusual vicissitudes but of unusual misfortune had not reparation come to him for harsh discipline and harsher censure. No man holding a leading position in the union army, not even General McClellan, was made the victim of more acrimonious discussion and, as it afterward turned out, of more unjustifiable punishment than he. Prejudiced critics pursued him with rancor, not hesitating to pronounce him a traitor deserving of death. Jealous army officials joined the hue and cry. Loyal men everywhere for a time believed the charges made against him of disobedience to the orders of his superior officer, of purposely delaying the movement of troops, and of using his own judgment

and the train is kept from oscillation by the use of side rails, which act as guides. The whole distance between Manchester and Liverpool will be covered in twenty minutes without a stop by trains which will consist of only two cars constructed on the plan of nonresistance to atmosphere. Each car will have its own motor and will be operated alternately for ten minutes. It is expected that this line when built will revolutionize the railway system of England. The invention is that of M. Behr, who is successfully operating a similar line in Belgium.

in carrying out the orders of General Pope, and many unquestionably believed that his insubordination and delays were in the interest of the Southern army. At last he was brought before a court-martial which cashiered him and forever debarred him from holding any office of profit or trust un-

Prof. Starr Startles Students

According to Professor Frederick Starr, the noted anthropologist of the University of Chicago, a man who parts his hair in the middle displays unmistakable evidence of a degenerate instinct in his nature. The professor made this declaration in his class at the University recently, in a lecture in which he warned the students against latter day fads, such as wearing shirt waists and tattooing their persons.

These customs he branded as indications of the degeneracy of our modern civilization. His remarks caused quite a stir among the young men of his class, several of whom are prominent athletes of the University and comb their hair in the approved football fashion.

"Parting the hair in the middle, the new shirtwaist for men and tattooing the person are evidences of the alarming growing degeneracy of our modern civilization," said the professor in the course of a lecture on tattooing. "No normal person will indulge in any of these habits.

"These things are not criminal in themselves," he continued, serenely oblivious to the expressions on the faces of a large part of his audience, "but if a person parts his hair in the middle, or tattoos his body, or wears one of these new shirt waists it is

der the United States. Considering the inflamed condition of public opinion it is only remarkable that he was not shot for giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

For sixteen long years Fitz-John Porter rested under this unjust sentence, but subsequently new testimony was brought forward by his friends which was so convincing that a board of inquiry composed of some of the most eminent soldiers of the army was called to review the whole matter. The result was its declaration that General Porter showed correct military judg-

ment in his actions and that the charges made by his accusers before the court-martial were not based upon fact. His vindication was complete and the reparation though tardy was a great satisfaction to him. He did not have to die disgraced and in technical disgrace.

Migrating Ireland.

The monotonous tale of Ireland's decline in population continues. The new census shows that there are only 4,456,546 people in the country now, or 5.3 per cent less than ten years ago.

In 1841 there were 8,173,124 inhabitants in the country, the highest number ever recorded by any census, although the actual high-water mark was probably not reached until a few years later. But in 1851 there was a sudden drop to 6,552,385. In 1861 the number had fallen off to 5,798,967, in 1871 to 5,412,377, in 1881 to 5,174,836, and in 1891 to 4,467,750. It is now nearly 50 per cent less than it was in 1841 in which time the population of England and Wales has more than doubled. Ireland, which at the time of the Union, a hundred years ago, contained a third of the population of the United Kingdom, now contains less than a ninth.

Of course, the decline in the population of Ireland does not mean that the Irish race is becoming extinct. It means that its center of gravity has been shifted across the sea. There are probably twice as many Irishmen in the United States as there are in Ire-

land. While Irish blood flows in and invigorates nearly every race on this continent. Every city in Ireland can be matched with a greater population in some city in America. And, on a smaller scale, there are new Irelands in Canada and Australia. It is worth while for English statesmen to consider the question why it is that their little Ireland is unhappy and rebellious, while the greater Ireland in America is contented and loyal.

pretty good evidence that there is a degenerate streak in his nature."

Now the students are wondering



PROF. STARR. Whether the professor's opinion will cause a revolution in the method of wearing the hair on the campus.

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Is Refusal a Crime?

The indictment of a disciple of Dr. Dowie at White Plains, New York, for violating the statutes in failing to call a doctor for his dying daughter raises the question as to the constitutionality of the law under which such an indictment could be secured. If there is a statute in New York state making it a penal offense to neglect or refuse to call a physician in case of sickness, the presumption is that it is a general law passed a health regulation, and more directly concerns the enforcement of sanitary precautions in infectious diseases, particularly among children where neglect of parents oftentimes endangers a whole community. It was doubtless the purpose of such a law to compel parents to do everything possible to promote the recovery of children and to punish any parental neglect in this direction. That a state law compelling an adult to call a physician or to take medicine in case of sickness would stand the test of the higher courts, however, is so repugnant to all our elemental conceptions of personal liberty as to be beyond ordinary credibility. The efficacy of drugs or the standing of therapeutics as a fixed and dependable science would not enter into the consideration of the constitutionality of such a law. It would simply be a question of personal rights. If a person "preferred death to doctors," could the state interpose its mandate against personal desire or will and compel him to call a doctor? So far as the physical act of taking medicine is concerned, all the legislatures in the world could not force a person to take medicines after they were prescribed unless he chose to take them.

Panics Result from What?

The assertion that panics result from an undue inflation of credits and a sudden perception on the part of a number of people that the supply of an indispensable article is inadequate to the demand for it contains truth, but not the whole truth. The real cause of panics is the inflation of prices that taxes the monetary circulation to a tension that immediately makes money the article in demand instead of real commodities.

CAN'T HAVE HIS CHILD.

Court Denies a Nebraska Man Possession of His Own Baby.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Frank B. Weyant, the wealthy owner of a cattle ranch near Lincoln, Neb., made an unsuccessful effort in the supreme court here to obtain the custody of his infant child, Gladys. About a year ago Mrs. Weyant came to Brooklyn with his wife to pay a visit to his relatives. While here the child was born and the mother died a few days after the birth. Mr. Weyant returned to Nebraska to attend to his business interests there, leaving the child with his brother, Henry S. Weyant, and his wife, Lizzie. A few months later correspondence was opened with a view of having the child sent on to the father, but the brother sent word to the father that he could not think of such a thing, and that the idea of having so young a child travel so long a distance was absurd in the extreme. Finally, Weyant came on, with his sister, Mrs. Lucy Armstrong, but was surprised to find that the brother refused to surrender the child. He then had recourse to the courts and the case came up before Supreme Court Justice Maddox, when the facts in the case were presented. Several physicians were called and gave it as their opinion that it was inexpedient to have a child sent on so long a journey. Other physicians testified that the child would not suffer from the trip. Justice Maddox began giving a decision in favor of the child's retention, when counsel for the father broke in and insisted on being heard. He cited numerous instances where invalids had traveled long distances with perfect safety, notably that of Mrs. McKinley.

Justice Maddox decided that the child should remain in the custody of the brother for a year, at the end of which time the father might renew his application.

A MONUMENT TO M'KEIGHAN.

Statue in His Honor is Dedicated at Red Cloud.

RED CLOUD, Neb., June 3.—On Memorial day the procession moved to the cemetery, with the Red Cloud band at the head, followed by old veterans and the returned volunteers of the late war, the speakers and noted visitors and citizens in carriages.

After the services of the Grand Army of the Republic at the cemetery came the ceremony of unveiling the monument erected to the memory of William A. McKeighan. The monument was draped with flags and at a given signal the shaft was unveiled by Miss Edith McKeighan. William J. Bryan delivered an address, in which he spoke of the virtues of Mr. McKeighan, his record in congress and the strong hold he had in the hearts of the people of this district and said the good he has done to his state and country will be more enduring than the shaft of granite erected to his memory.

Mr. Bryan was followed by ex-Senator Allen with an oration in manuscript. He reviewed the history and public works of William A. McKeighan. He told of the early struggles against poverty, of his untiring efforts in behalf of humanity. He related incidents of his early life and showed the disadvantages with which he had to contend.

Belstedt a Drawing Card.

There was a great rush for tickets for the first concert of the Belstedt band, which opened a month's engagement in Omaha June 1st. Thousands who have heard him during exposition days want to hear him again with his new music and added stars. That all may do so the railroads will help in the matter of reduced rates.

Increase of \$280,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 3.—The state auditor's office has received from the printer a complete statement of expenses and appropriations of the last legislative session. The total appropriations are \$2,875,289.51, as compared with \$2,591,373.60 appropriated by the legislature of 1899—an increase of \$280,000.

Plattsburgh Girl Wins Medal.

PLATTSBROUGH, Neb., June 3.—Miss Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Davey of this city, was the successful contestant in the dramatic class in the Chicago college of music and was awarded the diamond medal. The beautiful and valuable prize was offered by Joe Jefferson, and was much sought after by the students of the college.

Former West Pointer.

WEST POINT, Neb., June 3.—News has been received here announcing the death of Frank Hahn, a former West Pointer, at El Reno, Okl., a few days ago. He left here in 1882.

Hose Team Sends Challenge.

WYMORE, Neb., June 2.—The crack hose team of the Wymore fire department has raised a purse of \$100 and challenges any volunteer hose company in the state to race for it on the Fourth of July. Several good teams have already entered for the contest, and there will be come fast running. The officers elected to serve the fire department for the ensuing year are: V. P. Bacon, chief; H. Anderson, assistant.

THE WEST HAS GOOD RAINS.

Plenty to Insure an Abundance of Grass at Least.

The past week, says the Nebraska Crop Bulletin, has been cool, with heavy showers in western counties and generally light showers in eastern. The daily mean temperature has averaged five degrees below normal in eastern counties and three degrees in western. Frosts occurred quite generally in the last day of the week. Only slight damage has thus far been reported. The rainfall was above normal in the western counties, and ranged from one to two and one-half inches in most of the northwestern counties. In eastern counties it was generally less than half an inch.

Winter wheat has generally grown well, although cinch bugs have done some damage, and in places more rain would have improved the crop prospects. Oats have grown fairly well, but continues thin on the ground and in rather poor condition. Grass has improved in western counties, and generally pastures and meadows are in good condition. Corn planting is nearly finished in northern counties, and some replanting has been done in southern. The low temperature has been unfavorable for the germination and growth of corn, and it is coming up slowly, but in most places the stand is good; cultivation of the earliest planted corn has commenced. Generally prospects for a good fruit crop are reported, but some complaint has been made that apples are not setting well, indicating that the apple crop may be light.

THE BANK'S DOORS CLOSED.

A Monied Institution at Gothenburg in Bad Shape.

LINCOLN, June 1.—Because of the poor condition of its paper the People's State bank of Gothenburg was ordered closed by the state banking board. Bank Examiner E. E. Emmett will remain in charge of the institution until a receiver is appointed.

The people's bank was organized in 1890, and in 1896 was consolidated with the First State bank. Several days ago Secretary Roysse of the banking board suspected something wrong in the management of the institution and an examination later showed it to be in an unsafe condition. It was intimated by Mr. Roysse that the poor paper of the institution had been held over from the panic period.

The deposits of the bank amount to \$60,000 and the loans and discounts to \$72,000. The capital stock is \$25,000 and the liabilities \$90,000. Its officers are: L. D. Lloyd, president; Conrad W. Lloyd, cashier; Clyde W. Lloyd, assistant cashier.

Found Dead by a Tenant.

GENEVA, Neb., June 1.—Ben Shell, a bachelor about 45 years of age, living alone on his farm three miles west of town, was found dead in his bed by one of the neighbors who is farming his place. Not seeing Shell about the premises during the day he went to the house in the evening and found the body in bed dressed in night clothes. He had died from natural causes.

Ten Cattle Burned to Death.

FREMONT, Neb., June 1.—Ten cattle were burned to death in two freight cars on an east bound Union Pacific train. The fire started by a spark from the engine alighting on some straw in one of the cars, while the train was west of North Bend. Before the flames were discovered they had caused the death of several cattle and injured others so that they died later on.

Swede Attempts Suicide.

FAIRMONT, Neb., June 1.—Eric Oleson, a young Swede who has been living in this neighborhood for the last year, procured a pistol and retiring to a nearby lot shot himself. The bullet entered over the heart, passed around the breast bone and was extracted by the doctor back of the shoulder. The doctor thinks if no complications occur he will recover.

The Belstedt Concerts.

The celebrated Belstedt band of Cincinnati is now giving a series of concerts in a big tent at Omaha, which will be continued all through the month of June, afternoon and evening. A more favorable opportunity for hearing good music, instrumental and vocal, will not soon again occur.

Thomas McCarty Paroled.

LINCOLN, June 1.—Thomas McCarty, sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for highway robbery in Sarpy county, has been paroled. He belonged to the renowned McCarty gang.

Rescue Aged Man From Fire.

FAIRBURY, Neb., June 1.—The Hurlbert Packing house in the western part of the city was discovered to be on fire. When the fire department arrived at the buildings flames were bursting from all sides of the large structure and Mr. Carlyle, aged 92 years, who sleeps in the building, was rescued just in time to save his life, as he was helpless by reason of the smoke pouring into his room in great volume.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Cattle—There was a good, liberal run of cattle, and in view of the liberal receipts packers started in to buy their supplies for a little less money than they did yesterday. Sellers, however, held for steady prices, so that while the market was slow in opening, not much change was noticeable. Beef steers made up the bulk of the receipts, the same as has been the case for some little time. It was a little late before many sales were made, owing to the fact that packers were bidding lower, but after buyers and sellers got together the cattle changed hands at a rapid rate at just about yesterday's prices. The heavy weights continue in the best demand, but still the lighter grades, if of desirable quality, sold without difficulty. It was the light common stuff that was slow sale. Cows were in light supply and good demand and no material change was noticeable in the prices paid. Packers bid good, steady prices and bought up what was offered in good season. Choice heavyweight heifers in particular moved freely. Bulls also were in active demand this morning, and anything at all desirable in quality sold in good season at steady prices. The same was true of the receipts of calves.

Hogs—There was a very heavy run of hogs, over 15,000 head being on sale. The demand, however, was equal to the occasion, as is shown by the fact that everything sold in good season, with the market averaging only a shade lower. Packers started in bidding mostly \$5.00, or 2½c lower, but sellers held on for steady prices, and for that reason the market was a little slow in opening. Finally, however, packers raised their bids and began paying \$5.00 and \$5.02½. At those prices the hogs moved toward the scales at a rapid rate and it was not long before practically everything was out of first hands. The choicest grades sold largely at \$5.55, and as high as \$5.75 was paid for a prime lot.

Sheep—There were only a few cars of sheep and lambs here and the market on the lighter weights of lambs was fairly active and just about steady with yesterday. The clipped lambs sold mostly from \$3.80 to \$3.90, which prices average up about the same as yesterday. There were no choice woolled lambs offered. The heavyweight clipped stuff was slow sale this morning and a little weak.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Native and Texas beef steers, steady to a shade higher; stockers and feeders, slow; cows and heifers, steady to the lower; choice beef steers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; fair to good, \$4.00 to \$4.50; western yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Texans and Indians, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Texas grass steers, \$3.00 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.75; heifers, \$3.50 to \$5.35; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.75; bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.50; calves, \$4.00 to \$5.50.

Hogs—Market steady to 2½c lower; top, \$5.90; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$5.85; heavy, \$5.80 to \$5.90; mixed packers, \$5.65 to \$5.85; light, \$5.40 to \$5.75; pigs, \$4.00 to \$5.35.

Sheep and Lambs—Market 50 to 15c lower; western lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; western wethers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; western yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.90; ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.25; culls, \$2.75 to \$3.50; Texas grass sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Texas lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.90; spring lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.25.

SURGEON ST. JOHN IS KILLED.

Company A, Twentieth Infantry Meets Band of Insurgents.

MANILA, June 1.—Thirty-three men of Company A, Twentieth regiment United States infantry, recently encountered Segovia's band near Paracale, North Camarin province. Surgeon St. John was killed. The insurgents lost five men killed and had two wounded.

Doniels has been again attacked and reinforcements have been sent from Marinduque.

As a result of the investigation of the shooting affair at Camp Stotsenburg, May 21, Lieutenant James Howell of the Sixth artillery will be tried by court-martial. Second Lieutenant Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., also of the Sixth artillery, and Dr. Overton, who dressed the wounds received by Lloyd at the hands of Howell, have been released from arrest.

Runaway Husband.

BLOOMFIELD, June 1.—A. S. Kendrick, of Floris, who sold off his property and left his wife and skipped to Kansas with the money, and who has been confined in the jail here, was given a hearing in the justice court. His attorney worked hard for a compromise, and finally accomplished his plan. Kendrick agreed to give his wife \$2,350 and allow her to make application for divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Mrs. Kendrick withdrew all former charges which she had preferred against him.

Big Theft at Singapore.

LONDON, June 1.—The Daily Mail has received the following dispatch from Singapore:

"Bank notes to the value of £50,000, mostly in £50 notes, have been stolen from the Singapore branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank. There is no trace of the thief.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$161,537,698; gold, \$92,923,024.

It Restricts Oleomargarine.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1.—Governor Stone today signed the Snyder-Harris oleomargarine restriction bill. The new law regulates the manufacture and sale of butterine and similar products, forbids oleomargarine from being colored, prevents dealers from selling oleomargarine for butter, and makes it compulsory upon each dealer to secure a permit from the Agricultural department before handling oleomargarine.

Was Known to Americans.



Admiral Commerell, who died in England the other day, was a British sea fighter, with whom the navy of the United States had some unpleasant experience during the civil war. He had just won distinction in China and had been decorated with the Victoria cross for hazardous service in the Putrid Sea. As Captain "Roberts" he worried the United States in running blockades at Wilmington, Mobile and Charleston. He was then a captain of the British navy drawing half-pay while on this "furlough," and if he

had not been the cunning dared-off he would have been captured a dozen times by the Americans. The admiral was born in 1829, entered the navy in 1842, fought at Parana in 1845-6, won a medal at Sebastopol and commanded the attacks of the Taku forts in 1859. At the end of the civil war in America he returned to his duties in England and was made commander of the Terrible. His last active service was rendered as commander of the Portsmouth station from which he retired in 1891.