

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

That Is What the City of St. Petersburg Is Facing.

BLOOD FLOWING IN THE STREETS

Workmen and Their Supporters Strive to See the Czar and Are Slain by the Soldiery.—500 to 5,000 Reported Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG—This has been a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers yesterday, goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government.

A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror-stricken Russian capital. The city is under martial law, with Prince Vasilchikov as commander of over 50,000 of the emperor's crack guards. Troops are bivouacking in the streets tonight and at various places on the Nevsky prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the island of Vassill Ostrov and in the industrial sections infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The emperor's dower has hastily sought safety at Tsarskoe Selo, where Emperor Nicholas II is living.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his majesty last night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the Winter palace this afternoon and receive their petition, but the emperor's advisers already had taken a decision to show a firm and resolute front and the emperor's answer to 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to the palace square today was a solid array of troops, who met them with rifle, bayonet and saber.

The priest, Gopon, the leader and idol of the men, in his golden vestments, holding aloft the cross and marching at the head of thousands of workmen through the Narva gate, miraculously escaped a volley which laid low half a hundred persons. The figures of the total number killed or wounded here at the Moscow gate, at various bridges and islands and at the Winter palace, vary. The best estimate is 500, although there are exaggerated figures placing the number at 5,000. Many men were accompanied by their wives and children and

in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men. The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders. But the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women as well as men into wild beasts, and the cry of the infuriated populace is for vengeance.

The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen.

If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, aimed at open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius to break the faith of the people in "The Little Father," who, they were convinced and whom Father Gopon had taught them to believe, would right their wrongs. Gorky, the Russian novelist, expresses the opinion that today's work will break this faith of the people in the emperor. He said this evening to the Associated Press:

"Today inaugurated revolution in Russia. The emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered forever by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself forever from his people. Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to 'The Little Father' would be heard. They have been deceived. Gopon is now convinced that peaceful means have failed and that the only remedy is force."

Midnight Bulletin—Firing continues on the Vassillostrov. It is rumored that the workmen there have seized a dynamite factory and also that 30,000 or 40,000 armed strikers from Kolpino, sixteen miles distant, are marching on St. Petersburg. Barricades erected on the island of Vassill Ostrov late tonight were destroyed by troops almost immediately, with the loss of thirty workmen killed.

JAPS ENTER CITY.

Victorious Army in Possession of Port Arthur.

Headquarters Third Japanese Army at Port Arthur—The victorious army Sunday formally entered Port Arthur. General Nogi, with his staff, entered first through the old town and took his stand in the public square of the new town. The army was represented by one regiment from each brigade.

The procession, which was five miles long, was three hours passing the saluting base, after which the troops passed out of the city through the new town. The correspondents then visited the captured city for the first time. The old town buildings were badly smashed by shells, but in the new town the damage was slight. All the shipping in the harbor was badly damaged by shell fire, the warships being practically useless, owing to the injuries they had sustained by shells.

Proposals for the surrender of Port Arthur were first made December 29 at a council of war. General Stoessel was in favor of surrender, but some of his general officers were bitterly opposed to it. The regimental officers and the troops were not consulted.

The first news they had of the surrender was January 1, after General Stoessel had communicated with the Japanese.

The scenes following the surrender were disgraceful. Drunken soldiers filled the streets and refused to obey their officers. Many of them destroyed the guns upon the positions they had defended and came into the city without permission. The infantry loudly protested that the fortress had been given away. They threw their rifles and ammunition into the harbor and proceeded to break into warehouses and loot and drink vodka until in a helpless condition. It was evident that the surrender was not necessary, as there were 31,000 effective men in the fortress. The supply of ammunition was short, but it was not exhausted. Food was scarce, but private stores were not requisitioned by the military. There is no difficulty in getting good meals in the city even without stores in private warehouses.

It was the opinion of the non-combatants at Port Arthur that the surrender was unnecessary, as the troops were able and willing to fight to the bitter end. General Stoessel was much blamed for what was characterized as a disgraceful conclusion of a splendid defense which ended with the death of Major General Kondratenko, who was loved by the soldiers and was the life of the defense.

Memorial services were held in honor of the spirits of the Japanese dead, upon the plain north of the village of Shushi, a short distance from Port Arthur. Regiments representing the entire Japanese army were present. A shrine was erected on the crest of a small hill and the troops formed a circle around it. General Nogi and his staff were present. Lunch was served afterwards in the open to all the officers present. It was a splendid spectacle.

Cowboys Going to Washington.

DEADWOOD, S. D.—A party of Black Hills cowboys, thirty to sixty strong, is being organized to go to Washington for the inauguration of President Roosevelt March 4. The men will take their own horses and be dressed in cowboy costume. Captain Seth Bullock, who has just returned from Washington, is organizing the party.

Merchant Found Murdered.

LARAMIE, Wyo.—George Gerber, a merchant, was found dead in his store with his skull crushed and throat cut. An iron bolt with which he had been struck lay beside the body and the knife with which he had been stabbed was still sticking in the wound.

Burkett Tenders Resignation.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Congressman E. J. Burkett of the First Nebraska district tendered his resignation as member of the lower house, to which he was re-elected last November. He will serve out his present term.

Hoppe Defeats Schaefer.

DENVER—Willie Hoppe won the 800-point 18-inch billiard line contest with Jake Schaefer by making 585 during the second night's play.

LABORED AMONG THE INDIANS

Abbot Felix de Grasse Dies in Oklahoma.

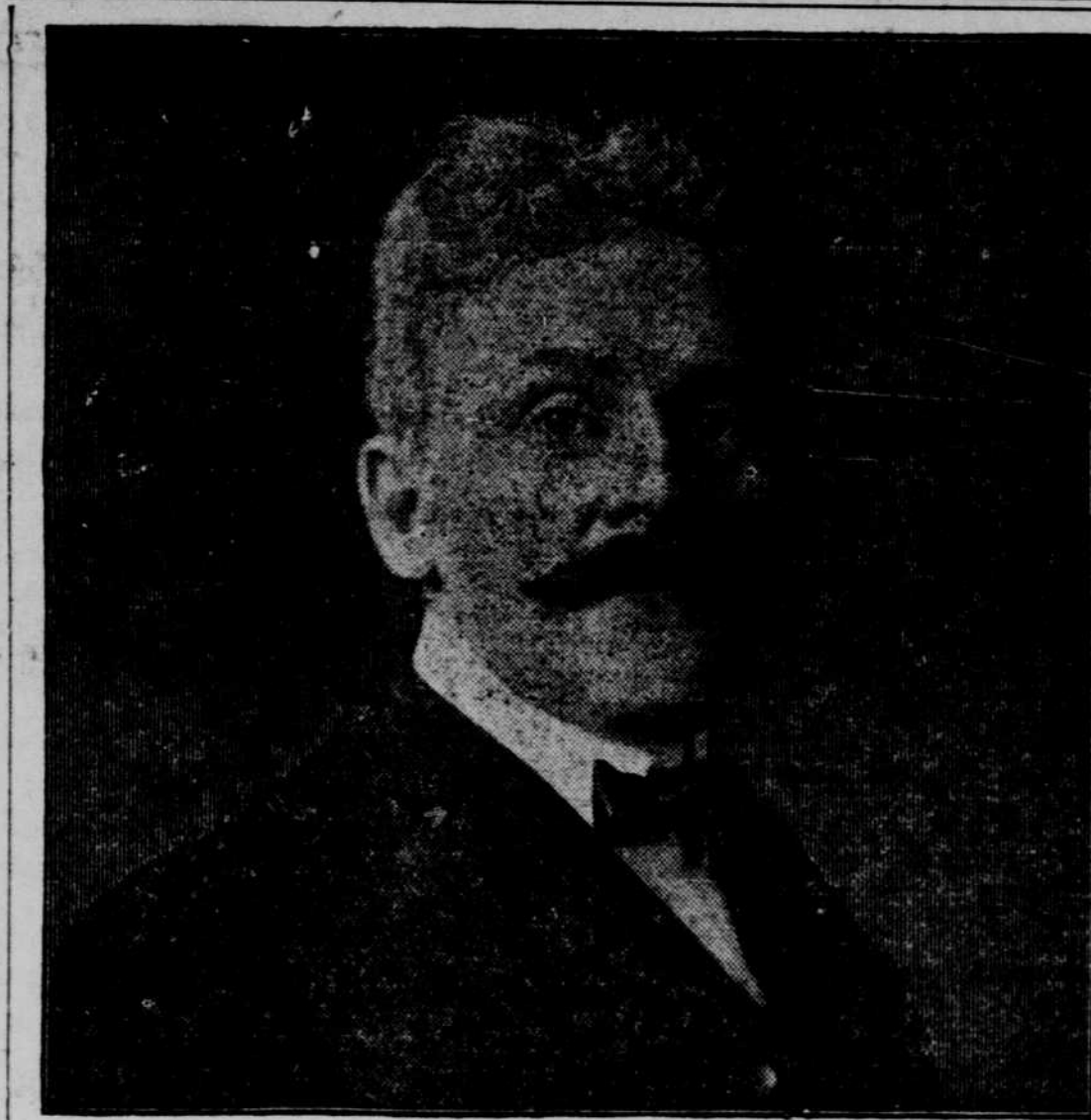
GUTHRIE, Okla.—Abbot Felix de Grasse, grand-nephew of the distinguished French admiral, Count de Grasse, whose fleet co-operated with Washington's army in the revolutionary war, has died at the Benedictine monastery of the Sacred Heart in Pottawatomie county, aged 63 years, according to advices just received. Father de Grasse was born at Baccourt, France. For thirty years he lived among the Pottawatomie and Osage Indians, at first sleeping in their wigwags and eating at their camp fires. He established numerous churches and schools in Oklahoma and Indian territory.

To Dispose Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON—Senator Stewart on Monday introduced a bill to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of five civilized tribes in Indian Territory. Provision is made for establishing public highways in the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations; for the discontinuance of townsite committees; for the payment of all just indebtedness of the five civilized tribes; for abolishing tribal courts in the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations, and for the disposition of lands remaining.

William J. Bryan at Capital.

WASHINGTON—William J. Bryan called at the department of commerce and labor Friday and had a long conversation with Mr. Smith, acting commissioner of the bureau of corporations. Mr. Bryan had read with great interest the recent annual report of the bureau and was particularly interested in the suggestions regarding a national license for corporations. The talk was informal. Mr. Bryan presented to Mr. Smith some of his own views regarding the control of corporations.



Alexander Hilton.

Alexander Hilton, formerly general passenger agent of the Frisco system, and prior to that, assistant general passenger agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railway (now absorbed by the Frisco), has been advanced to the position of passenger traffic manager for both the Frisco and the Eastern Illinois systems, with headquarters in St. Louis. Mr. Hilton, besides being a broad, intellectual

and well-endowed gentleman, is also widely known as a successful and masterful railroad, respected in business for sagacity and fairness. As a passenger traffic man he has been widely known and justly popular. During the late world's fair he made a most enviable record, and is now president of the St. Louis association of general passenger agents. Mr. Hilton succeeds Bryan Snyder.

HOMESTEAD BILL HEARING.

Fate of Martin Measure Depends on Working of Kinkaid Bill.

WASHINGTON—The successful working out of the so-called Kinkaid bill giving homesteaders 640 acres of land in the west section of Nebraska will be a factor with the house committee on public lands in determining whether the Martin bill, now before it, giving 640 acres in a large section of South Dakota, should become a law. The committee has been having hearings on this measure, as well as similar ones introduced for Montana and Colorado.

Senators Gamble and Kittredge and Congressman Burke of the South Dakota delegation were before the committee. Senator Gamble made the principal speech for the delegation, urging the passage of the Martin bill. He stated that the lands included in the great Sioux reservation had been opened for settlement for fifteen years, while the Black Hills cession had been subject of entry for twenty-four years. These lands in all amount to about 17,000,000 acres, little of which had ever been settled upon. He contended that under the bill the land could be taken advantageously and this great region settled and occupied. He showed that 640 acres was not disproportionate, as in early days settlers had the right to enter upon 480 acres under the homestead, timber culture and pre-emption clause the latter having since been repealed.

RUMORS OF YELLOW FEVER.

Isthmian Canal Commission Wants Official Report.

WASHINGTON—The Isthmian canal commission has cabled to Governor Davis of the canal zone calling attention to reports of the prevalence of yellow fever on the isthmus, and asking for a report on the conditions. No answer has yet been received, owing to interruption of the cable service. The commission accredits the cases that already have occurred to carelessness of the patients in going into the Chinese quarters or into other unsanitary sections, and is anxious to secure an official report showing the exact conditions at this time. The commission is shipping a large amount of medicinal supplies to the canal zone to aid in the sanitation of that region.

HOLDING TWO POSITIONS.

Dismissal of Postmaster Pogue of Texas Explained.

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Wynne has advised Representative Beall of Texas, who recently asked for the department's reasons for removing Oscar Pogue as postmaster at Blum, Tex., that Pogue has accepted the position of president of the association of national fourth-class postmasters at a salary of \$1,000 a year, and that he came to Washington last November and remained several weeks during a session of congress, presumably in the interests of the association. The department felt it clear that he had not been attending to his duties as postmaster. Mr. Pogue remains at the head of the fourth-class postmasters' organization, although not himself a postmaster.

Dinner in Honor of Lodge.

BOSTON—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was the chief speaker at a dinner given in his honor by the Middlesex club. In a forty-minute speech Senator Lodge declared against the supervision of railroad rates by the interstate commerce commission, and in favor of a special court, this court to have power only to revise rates, not to fix them. He gave warning that unless government supervision of rates was obtained the country would see a radical movement for public ownership.

Chicago Fights For Grain.

CHICAGO—The Board of Trade has won its first battle for what it considers more equitable grain rates for Chicago. The Missouri Pacific and other roads, which, it is alleged by the Board of Trade, have been diverting grain from Chicago, have agreed to get rid of existing contracts by January 31. In addition, assurances were given that the eastern and western roads will meet soon and agree to abandon the Mississippi river as a basing point and make all grain rates base on Chicago.

Destitute Indians Relieved.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The committee in charge of the distribution of relief supplies to the starving Indians on the Campo reservation has concluded its work. When the Indians had been relieved on the five reservations to which the public's attention had been called, the committee had on hand supplies which were not needed there. These have now been distributed among the Conejos and El Capitan, each numbering about fifty families, who while not in a condition of destitution, are in want.

Deny Violation of Neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG—The government has not renewed the state of siege in Manchurian cities, at the opening of the new year, civil law in such places replacing military rule. The Russian papers protest against the imputation that General Mischenko's cavalry violated Chinese neutrality, even if, of which there is at present no evidence, they crossed the Liao river above New Chungang, claiming that a small strip on the west bank is distinctly reserved as included in the sphere of hostilities.

Conferring Over Beef Trust.

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Moody and Solomon H. Betha, United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois, were in conference with President Roosevelt for some time. It is presumed that some phases of the beef trust question were under consideration, as Mr. Betha has figured as the government's representative in the Chicago federal courts in the steps heretofore taken in the beef trust. He will remain for further consideration of the matter with the attorney general.

La Follette for the Senate.

MADISON, Wis.—A republican caucus has been called for the purpose of nominating a candidate to succeed United States Senator Quarles. Forty-six out of forty-eight administration, or LaFollette supporters, members of the assembly, have pledged themselves to vote in the caucus until a senator shall be nominated, and to prevent an adjournment without a nomination they will vote for Governor LaFollette. This action practically assures the election of the governor.

IS NOW SENATOR

BURKETT WILL SERVE NEBRASKA FOR SIX YEARS.

THE TWO HOUSES JOINTLY VOTE

Senator-Elect Delivers an Address—Endorses President's Railroad Policy and Thanks Legislature for High Honor Conferred.

LINCOLN—Elmer J. Burkett of Lincoln was duly proclaimed United States senator for Nebraska for the full term of six years, beginning March 4 next, in joint convention of the two houses of the legislature at noon Wednesday.

No ballot was taken, the result of the separate votes in the two houses Tuesday having determined the choice of Mr. Burkett for the position. Representative hall, in which the joint convention was held, was filled to its capacity with state officers, distinguished citizens and politicians and curious observers to witness the event.

On the conclusion of the announcement of the election by Lieutenant Governor McGilton, who presided, Mr. Burkett was brought before the assembly and responded his thanks with an address consuming nearly half an hour.

His reference to his position on the question of railroad rate regulation stirred his audience. He interjected the remark that it ought to be unnecessary for him to repeat how he stood, because he had appeared on 200 platforms throughout Nebraska during the campaign and had publicly pledged himself to stand shoulder to shoulder with President Roosevelt in the policies he should recommend for the advancement of the nation.

He promised to be senator for the entire state and all its people. He was opposed, he said, to present tariff revision. In his final farewell as congressman for the First district he showed real feeling and his voice almost broke. He was accorded a round of hearty applause at the conclusion and held a spontaneous handshaking reception in front of the speaker's desk, where most of those within access crowded around him to congratulate him.

Mrs. Burkett was present to share in her husband's elevation to new honors. A number of telegrams were received before the senator-elect left the hall. The first was from W. E. Andrews, who had alone been mentioned as a possible competitor for the place to which he had been chosen. Mr. Andrews wired: "I congratulate you upon your election as senator."

Mr. Burkett endorsed the decision of the president to call no extra session of congress. He paid a tribute to the First congressional district which he had served so long, and announced that he would at once place his resignation as congressman in the hands of the governor.

Elmer J. Burkett was born December 1, 1867, in Mills county, Iowa, on a farm. He attended public school and afterwards Tabor college, Iowa, where he graduated in 1890. After teaching school for two years in Nebraska, he entered the State university of Nebraska for a law course and received from that institution the degree of LL.B. in 1893 and in 1895 received the degree of LL.M. He was admitted to the bar in Lincoln in 1893 and has practiced law here ever since.

In 1895 Mr. Burkett was elected a trustee of his alma mater and ever since he has exercised a constant watchfulness over the interests of Tabor college. He was elected a member of the Nebraska state legislature from Lancaster county in 1896. He served one term and afterwards secured the nomination to congress from the First congressional district, to which he was elected with a large majority. In November last he was elected to serve a fourth term, which position he will resign to assume the seat in the senate. He served in the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth congresses. His majorities have been larger at each re-election.

Nebraska in the United States Senate

John M. Thayer, Omaha	1867-1871
Thomas W. Tipton, Peru	1871-1875
Phineas W. Hitchcock, Omaha	1875-1877
Algernon S. Paddock, Beatrice	1877-1881
Alvin Saunders, Omaha	1881-1882
Chas. H. Van Wyck, Nebraska City	1882-1887
Chas. F. Manderson, Omaha	1887-1888
Algernon S. Paddock, Beatrice	1888-1892
William V. Allen, Madison	1892-1899
John M. Thurston, Omaha	1899-1904
Monroe L. Hayward, Neb. City	1899-1899
William V. Allen, Madison	1899-1901
Charles H. Millard, Hastings	1901-1906
Joseph H. Millard, Omaha	1901-1901
Elmer J. Burkett, Lincoln	1901-1906

Fad Advances Prices.

At present a fancy value attaches to old poyter, to old fire dogs and fire backs, snufflers, brass candlesticks and the like. A "fad" of this kind occurred recently at a farm at Kingsworthy, near Winchester, where an "old tub" was found to be a standard Winchester bushel of bell metal. The object, which the farmer had sold for a few shillings, was sold later for \$300.—London Country Gentleman.

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Madison's Auditorium Has Been Completed at a Cost of \$12,000.

Special Pension Agent Rotramel died in Grand Island last week.

In Madison county, Andrew Nelson, a young Dane, killed Carrie Jacobson, and then took his own life. The girl had refused to marry the man.

Three horses and a barn went up in flames at Silver Creek. The barn belonged to Mrs. Cahrlton and the horses to Walter Adcock and Frank Waterman.

The annual meeting of the State Savings and Loan association was held in Beatrice. The business of the year showed a net increase of assets amounting to \$40,000.

Josef Shumar of Ellis, Gage county, wants \$20,000 for the pain of a fractured skull and the collapse of his nervous system. His suit is against the Rock Island company.

Eliza L. Hart has filed suit in the district court of York county against Allice Haron, in the sum of \$5,000 damages, alleging alienation of her husband, J. R. Hart's affections.

At O'Neill the jury in the case of Joseph Nickdizek, tried for criminal assault on Lena Krinch, 13 years old, disagreed, and was discharged. The jurors stood 9 to 2 for conviction, one man voting blank each time.

The Western Union Telegraph company, in a brief filed in the supreme court, attacked the constitutionality of that section of the new revenue law which provides for the taxation of its franchise as an equal value to the sum of the gross receipts.

An attempt to burn up the Norfolk city jail, in which he was securely locked and in which, if he had been successful, he and all other prisoners would have lost their lives, William Zorge, serving a thirty-day sentence for stealing, was foiled by the police.

A warrant was issued at West Point for the arrest of Anton Englemann, a prominent jeweler of that city, on a charge of insanity. Mr. Englemann has been suffering for some time with an acute nervous disorder, which has finally affected the brain.

The sugar factory at Leavitt has just finished up its season's work. The factory was operated 115 days of twenty-four hours each, so that on an eight-hour basis it can be seen that it amounted to more than a year of regular working days. The amount of sugar refined was 14,000,000 pounds.

Sheriff Bauman of Dodge county, started out for Kansas City in company of Eliza Howard, aged 22, who was married in that city a few days ago to Miss Minnie Garrison of Fremont. Another young woman of Fremont, Miss Minnie Kaach, has worn out a complaint charging Howard with being the father of her unborn child.

Bernard McGreevy, president of the failed Elkhorn Valley bank at O'Neill, was bound over to the district court on two complaints, one charging him with receiving \$500 for deposit after he knew the bank was insolvent and the other with embezzling \$2,711 school money. District Judge Westover fixed the bond at \$1,000 in each case.

Miss May Powell, a graduate from the State university in Lincoln, and a similar school of education in Indiana, and one of the most successful teachers in the Plattsmouth high school, has tendered her resignation to the school board, and has accepted a similar position, that of teacher of mathematics, in the high school in Lincoln.

By a decision of the supreme court the state of Nebraska is entitled to 2,200 acres of land in Boyd county, and the settlers thereon must be ejected. The principal contentions of former Land Commissioner Follmer regarding the rights of the state are upheld by the court. The settlers who claimed the right to hold the land obtained no satisfaction whatever.

State Treasurer Mortensen will retire \$110,000 of general fund state warrants this month. A call for \$60,000, and including No. 107,295, goes into effect at once, and another has been made for January 28, for \$50,000, which will include all warrants registered on or before May 11, 1903, which will make the state only nineteen months behind in the payment of its obligations.

Reports of the Union Pacific road prepared by William Mahl, comptroller, show the gross earnings for November, 1904, were \$5,719,798 and the expenses including taxes were \$3,023,846, leaving a surplus of \$2,695,951. The surplus in November, 1903, was \$2,404,351, showing an increase of \$291,600. The gross earnings for five months ending November 30, 1904, were \$26,551,122, and the expenses for the same time, including taxes were \$18,782,045, leaving a surplus of \$12,782,077.

The Nebraska Volunteer Firemen's association concluded its twenty-third annual convention in Columbus last week. The meeting was agreeably surprised when Treasurer Graf of Seward reported he had something over \$700 on hand.

The rural county delivery service was put into effect in York county last week, there being twenty-four carriers for the county, with an average of twenty-eight miles to the carrier. This makes it so no farmer in the county is over one-half mile from a route.

Through arrangements made by Sarry county farmers with the agricultural department of the State university a farmers' institute will be held in Papillion two days, February 3 and 4.

The following special act pensions for Nebraskans have been passed by the legislature: James B. Croly, Beatrice, \$24; Edwin Ellis, \$30; Albert Jones, \$24; Mrs. Caroline Vilquian, Lincoln, widow of the late Colonel Vilquian, \$40; James York, \$24; Martin L. Pemberton, York, \$30; Walter, Cheney Townsend, \$30; Joseph W. Winger, \$20.

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RULES FOR SHIPPING STOCK

Department of Agriculture Prepares Plans to Stop Spread of Disease.

WASHINGTON—The Department of Agriculture has issued regulations establishing, on February 1 next, a federal quarantine against a large part of the south and parts of other states to prevent the spread of splenic or southern fever among cattle. The quarantine lines are largely the same as last year. The quarantined territory will embrace the eastern part of North Carolina all of South Carolina, Indian Territory, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; that part of Virginia below the James river and running to the northeast corner of Bedford county; all of Georgia but Union, Towns and Rabun counties; all of Arkansas, except the two northern tiers of counties, which are left outside the quarantine lines during February and March, but are placed within the quarantine during the rest of the quarantine period; part of Tennessee and Oklahoma, most of Texas except the Panhandle, and the lower part of California. The quarantine is declared to be in force until November 1, but this date is subject to change.

The regulations allow cattle in the quarantined area to be shipped north in placarded cars, if shipped for slaughter, and placed in quarantined yards on arrival at destination. If the stock is unloaded en route it must be at yards reserved solely for southern cattle, and after unloading cars must be disinfected before being used for native stock.

Rich Man Shoots Himself.

NEW YORK.—Jacob Ridgeway Wright, who is said to be a wealthy and socially prominent resident of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was taken from his apartments in the Hotel Imperial here with a serious bullet wound in his left side.

He died a few hours after being taken to a hospital. He declared that the shot which caused his injuries had been fired by himself by accident. His physician, Dr. Howard A. Pardee, who was with him at the time of the shooting, was detained as a witness.

The Cotton Situation.

WASHINGTON.—Representative Byrd of Mississippi introduced a resolution reciting at length the deplorable condition of the cotton-raising industry of the country and concluding with an instruction to the ways and means committee to make a favorable report to the house on a pending bill discontinuing the tariff to fix rates. He said it was a radical change of government principles. He said the record of the commission in the courts was "twenty-two misses, one bull's eye and two inside the ring."

Treaty Signed.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Hay and Minister Grip of Norway and Sweden signed an arbitration treaty between this country and Norway and Sweden. It is patterned after the arbitration treaties now before the senate.

WASHINGTON.—The president sent to the senate the nomination of Alexander O. Brodie of Arizona to be assistant chief of the record and pension office, with rank of Major. Mr. Brodie is now governor of Arizona.

Meet After Thirty Years.

ESCANABA, Mich.—After being separated since thirty-three years ago, when the older brother left home in Belgium and emigrated to America, Henry Dhooge of De Witt, Neb., and Charles Dhooge of Escanaba met for the first time here on Friday. The Escanaba man knew nothing of the coming of his brother, and it was only through friends that they were brought together. Charles Dhooge has lived in Escanaba since 1873, and his brother in Nebraska, coming to the state ten years later.

SENDS A MESSAGE.

President Wants Action on Export Trade Scheme.

WASHINGTON—The president sent a message to the senate recommending favorable action upon a suggestion made by Assistant Secretary Loomis for co-operation by the Departments of State and Commerce and Labor in collecting information concerning trade conditions in foreign countries. The president recommends that provision be made for the appointment of six special agents to be called commercial attaches, who shall visit the different countries and make a study of industrial conditions with a view of suggesting modifications and changes in the existing plans of our foreign commerce.

Mr. Loomis, in explaining the plan, said that this plan can be put into execution at a very small cost, in fact he places the cost of the test at \$50,000 per annum. Six commercial attaches or special agents will be sufficient to inaugurate the movement. They would be allowed salaries at \$5,000 per annum and traveling expenses and would be assigned, one to cover Austria, the Balkan states, Germany, Switzerland, Russia and other countries of northern Europe; one for France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean; a third for Great Britain and dependencies; the fourth for Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and South America; the fifth for Asia, more particularly Asiatic Russia, China and Japan, and the sixth to be held in reserve for special service in any part of the world. It is not proposed that these attaches should have a fixed residence at any particular capital, but that they may be transferred from point to point.

Homesteads in South Dakota.

WASHINGTON—The house committee on public lands heard Senators Kittredge and Gamble and Representatives Martin and Burke (S. D.) in favor of a bill increasing from 160 acres to 640 acres the amount of land that may be taken up under the homestead act in that state. The argument was made that without this increase the settlement of the state would be materially retarded. The committee took no action.

Two Mining Men Murdered.

RAPID CITY, S. D.—News has just arrived by courier of the murder of the Cain brothers, two bachelors who lived at the Tamarack mine, fifteen miles west of this city. The murder is the greatest mystery. It is known that the brothers had trouble with some neighbors and they are suspected of the crime. The courier states that the bodies have the appearance of having been clubbed to death. One theory is that they were murdered for a wagon load of merchandise recently purchased.

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William J. Bryan at Capital.

WASHINGTON—William J. Bryan called at the department of commerce and labor Friday and had a long conversation with Mr. Smith, acting commissioner of the bureau of corporations. Mr. Bryan had read with great interest the recent annual report of the bureau and was particularly interested in the suggestions regarding a national license for corporations. The talk was informal. Mr. Bryan presented to Mr. Smith some of his own views regarding the control of corporations.