

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

NEBRASKA BRIEFS.

S. U. Taylor, sheriff of Hall county, has resigned.

The foundation of the new depot at Wood River is completed.

Johnson & Bros., Nebraska City, have decided to open a wholesale grocery.

Heavy rains recently in Dodge county have been highly beneficial to the growing corn.

Owen Roberts of Geneva has been adjudged insane and taken to the Lincoln asylum for the insane.

A young man named Howe, of Beatrice, while playing "circus," fell from a trapeze, and was seriously hurt.

Insurance Auditor Pierce has announced that he will examine into the workings of the various fraternal orders of the state.

J. C. Morgan, who has been working for different parties in Seward for several years, left recently for parts unknown. He has been getting money on fraudulent checks.

Charles Burns, the actor, who fell from the Paddock opera house stage in Beatrice, to the pavement died from his injuries. His remains were taken to Lincoln for burial.

On September 13 and 14 will be held the third annual livestock show at Wisner. All preparations are being made for the event and it promises to be the largest yet held.

The secretary of state declares that the Great Northern must pay a filing fee and be incorporated before the corporation can exercise the right of eminent domain in Nebraska.

The body of Mrs. L. B. Gibson, who died at the Her Grand hotel, Omaha, from acute stomach trouble, has been identified as that of Catherine Learning of Yankton, S. D., by her brother, B. Learning.

The second annual Dawson county Chautauqua opened in Lexington park with a good attendance. The grounds were in fine condition and every possible convenience had been arranged for the visitors.

Horses in the vicinity of O'Neill are rapidly dying off, as the result of a plague of swarms of fever, which has been spreading through the county, according to State Veterinarian C. A. McKim, who arrived in Norfolk from O'Neill.

Chicago dispatch: Mrs. Bertha E. Finney of Lincoln shot herself in the temple at the home of a sister, Mrs. Patterson, and died as a result three hours later. Despondency, due to ill health, is believed to have prompted the act.

Work has commenced on the new school building at Palmyra. It is to be of brick with all the modern improvements and conveniences. I. E. Manson of Nebraska City has the contract to complete the building ready for occupancy for \$6,045.

Henry Eckhart as administrator of the estate of his son, Henry Eckhart, has begun suit in district court at Lincoln against the Union Pacific railway for \$2,000. The boy who was five years old was killed April 4 by a Union Pacific freight train in Lincoln.

A horse and buggy was stolen from the barn of Ed Robinson in Fairbury. The thief was captured and brought back from Beatrice by Sheriff C. B. The outfit was taken by a boy who gave the name of Ralph Leonard and claims that his parents live near Boone, Ia. He was held to the next term of the district court.

The State Board of Equalization has authorized County Clerk Stephenson to make a number of changes in the assessment of Nance county. In the valuation of horses an increase of 25 per cent is ordered; pianos, 25 per cent; threshing machines, 15 per cent; sewing machines, 30 per cent, and in the valuation of mules an increase of 15 per cent.

Frank King, aged 40, who lived with his parents near Lawrence, committed suicide by hanging himself to the Missouri Pacific railroad bridge, two miles north of that place. King was treated in the Lincoln insane asylum about five years ago and when returned was much improved in health, but during last year his condition had grown worse again.

At the semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of the farmers' grain association at Benedict the "penalty clause," requiring members of the association who sell to competing elevators to pay into the association one cent per bushel, was stricken from the by-laws and all money received from this source was ordered refunded to those having paid it.

Governor Mickey has received a draft for \$8,012.83 from the general government for the members of the Nebraska regiments which took part in the Spanish-American war. The basis on which the money is to be distributed is not known to the governor, but it is stated that the Washington attorneys who had charge of the claims will forward a list of the names as certified by the war department.

Isaac Robinson, while engaged in mowing weeds on the Union Pacific right-of-way north of Beatrice, received a sunstroke. He is the first reported there this season. He is 67 years of age and lives in Glenover.

The postal authorities at Fremont have a case on their hands that may prove interesting. Monday night Section Foreman J. W. Johnson of Arlington, while returning from his work on the line of the Northwestern found a package containing \$2,700 worth of drafts five miles east of the town. The drafts were sent from Creston to the First National bank of Fremont.

The board of county supervisors of Seward county have adopted a resolution to issue refunding bonds to the amount of \$8,000. This will pay off the last of the "F. & G." precinct bonds, which were given to aid in constructing the Midland Pacific railway.

The returns of the county assessor shows that Colfax county has 6,150 horses, 270 mules, 21,887 head of cattle, 2,621 sheep, 29,267 hogs, 1,220 dogs, 2,168 vehicles, 43 threshing machines, 34 cash registers 439,498 bushels of corn, 51,922 bushels of wheat, 217,067 bushels of oats and 295 farms.

WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 1.

The State Hospital for Crippled, Ruptured and Deformed Children.

The Nebraska State Hospital for Crippled, Ruptured and Deformed Children will be formally opened at Lincoln September 1.

The last state legislature of Nebraska appropriated \$10,000 for the establishment of this institution, which is one of the most beneficent ever organized in the state. Nebraska is the third state to have such a home, New York and Minnesota being the first to establish such a hospital.

The hospital is located in the commodious building of the Home for the Friendless in Lincoln, the building having been recently remodeled and fitted up for the care and treatment of crippled and deformed children. Besides special surgical apparatus a room has been equipped especially for X-ray diagnoses.

Dr. J. P. Lord of Omaha is the superintendent of the institution and states that the object of the home is to care for deformed children whose parents or guardians are unable financially to provide suitable treatment. Applicants for admission to the home must furnish satisfactory proof that the parents or guardians are unable to care for the children. Only patients between the ages of 2½ and 16 years will be admitted, except under unusual circumstances.

The seventy-five crippled and deformed children at present confined in the state poor houses will be removed to the home as soon as it is opened.

Dr. Lord will maintain his residence and office in Omaha, but will make regular trips to Lincoln.

Information for Sportsmen that Should Be Preserved for Reference.

Numerous inquiries are being made concerning the game laws of Nebraska and for all interested parties the laws as they now stand are given:

Pursuing, taking, wounding, killing or having in possession of game or fish, or song, insectivorous or other birds is prohibited except as permitted under license and during the open season. Except that wolves, coyotes, foxes, wild cats, skunks and rabbits may be killed at any time of year, the open seasons are as follows:

Horned Deer and Antelope—August 15 to November 15. Not more than one deer and one antelope, or two deer or two antelope, to be killed by one person during season.

Prairie Chicken, Sage Chicken and Grouse—September 1 to November 30. Quail—November 15 to November 30, inclusive.

Wild Duck, Geese, Brant, Crane and Game Water Fowl—September 1 to April 15.

Jack Snipe, Wilson Snipe and Yellowlegs—September 1 to May 15.

Wild Pigeons, Doves and Plover—July 1 to July 31, inclusive.

Not more than ten wild geese or brant and twenty-five doves or plovers or any other birds to be killed in one day, and no person allowed to have in his possession more than one wild goose or brant, fifty ducks and fifty other birds at any one time, provided that not more than ten prairie chickens may be had in possession during month of September.

Trout—Not less than eight inches in length—April 15 to October 15. All other fish, April 1 to November 15.

Not more than twenty-five fish to be caught in one day, and not more than five to be in possession of one person at one time.

No game or fish to be had in possession more than five days after the close of the season.

No hunting allowed in the night. Only ordinary shoulder guns to be used.

No fishing allowed except with rod and line, and not more than five hooks on one line.

Hunters must hold license. Fee, \$10 for non-residents; \$1 for residents.

Non-residents not allowed to take out of state more than fifty game birds or twenty-five fish. Game must be accompanied by owner on same train.

Fines—For unlawfully pursuing, wounding or killing, elk, deer or antelope, \$100 to \$300, or imprisonment not more than ninety days, or both.

For birds, or fish, unlawfully taken or had in possession, \$5 for each bird or fish, or not exceeding sixty days' imprisonment.

For using dynamite or other explosive, poisonous or stupefying substance in taking or killing fish, or placing in water containing fish, \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment of not more than one year.

Every net, trap, snare or device declared a public nuisance, to be abated or destroyed summarily by any person; except nets or seines not exceeding twenty feet long by three feet deep, used for taking minnows or varieties not protected.

All guns, ammunition, dogs, blinds and decoys and fishing tackle unlawfully in use forfeited to the state.

License to be procured from county clerk. Non-resident of state fee, \$10; provides fine of not more than \$100 or sixty days' imprisonment.

Residents of state, outside of county of residence, of county of actual residence no license required; provides fine of \$50, or thirty days' imprisonment.

Cook Commits Suicide.

BEATRICE—After several hours of intense suffering Ed Bateman, a cook at the Davis house, died from the effects of rat poison, taken with suicidal intent. He was about 35 years of age.

Drowned in Jar of Water.

THAYER—The little child of Gilbert Goudy, aged 3 years, was playing in the yard and fell into a large jar of water and drowned before assistance came.

Identify Dead Man.

FALLS CITY—The young man who was discovered dead along the Missouri Pacific track four miles south of Hiawatha, Kas., was identified as Ernest Allenbaugh of this place.

After Loan Concern.

Secretary Royle of the State Banking board said that he had asked the attorney general to proceed with the prosecution of an unauthorized installment investment company which is operating in the state. It is believed that the company is working at Omaha.

HYANNIS—While M. B. Ganow, living thirty miles north of here, was driving a stacker team, a singletree broke, hitting him in the stomach. An appeal will be made to influential friends in France to assist him.

Mrs. Carnegie a Model Wife.

Few persons outside the Carnegie household have any idea of Mrs. Carnegie's solicitude for the material comforts of her husband. In past years the laird of Skibo looked after all sorts of minor business details, but lately his faithful spouse has relieved him of much worry in that direction. With her own hands she cooks his morning dish of oatmeal and she must do this by 7 o'clock every day, for Mr. Carnegie is always out and about by 7:30.

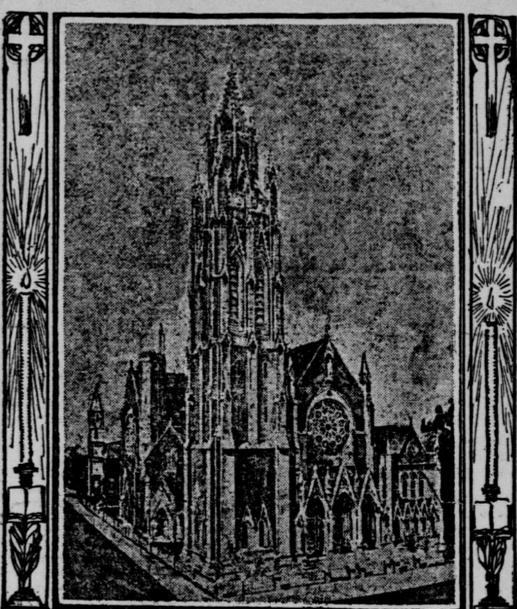
Ohio's Peanut Club.

The Peanut club is the latest social organization found in Lorain, Ohio. The members, all popular young women, are required to roll a peanut from Dexter street to the loop, North Broadway, a distance of over two miles. The feat has so far been performed by the following young women: Lena Gorsage, Delia Cervenka, Pauline Hildebrand, Elsie Ashbolt and Pearl Gorsage. The peanut route is through the business heart of the city.—Exchange.

Shot Young Swimmer.

NORFOLK—Because he swam in the Elkhorn river at a spot where a sign said "Keep out," Barney Elseffer, aged 20, was shot twice by a farmer named Dietz. It is thought the boy cannot recover.

FIRE DESTROYS NEW YORK CHURCH AND WORKS OF ART



St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church, at New York, which was destroyed by fire Aug. 8, had stood for fifty years at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, and was one of the most imposing edifices in the city. It contained rare works of art, including notable paintings by John Lafarge, and a bronze bas relief by Augustus St. Gaudens valued at \$50,000. This bore the title, "The Adoration of the Cross." The altar and chancel were artistically and sumptuously furnished and the organ cost \$20,000. The church stood in the midst of a select residence district, and among its congregation were some of the richest and best-known business men in the city. The loss is \$250,000.

RUSSIAN REFORMER TELLS OF SITUATION IN REALM OF CZAR

Paul Milyoukov, Russian reformer, and a leader in the "intellectualists" liberal party, who was exiled a few years ago for his lectures at the Universities of Moscow and Sofia against the autocracy, has written his views on the present situation in Russia in a book, "Russia and Its Crisis," the advance sheets of which were issued from the University of Chicago press.

The book, for the most part, is an exposition of the causes of the present crisis, but the author sums up the situation by declaring the forces of opposition "still are not strong enough to replace the government by a violent overthrow."

Prof. Milyoukov writes: "Political reform—this now is the general cry of all shades of political opinion in Russia. But is this only an opinion? Are there no interests, no organizations, ready to fight for political freedom? Are there no impelling forces to exert it from a reluctant government?"

"We have found the answer in the present situation. Yes, the impelling forces are there, and they are twofold; the material crisis and the political disaffection. Russia is passing through a crisis; she is ill; and her illness is so grave as to demand immediate and radical cure. Palliatives can be of no use; rather, they only increase the gravity of the situation. To pretend all is right in Russia, except for a few 'ill intentioned' persons who are making all the fuss, is no longer ridiculous, it is criminal.

"Increased and united as they are, the forces of opposition still are not strong enough to replace the government by a violent overthrow. But they are strong enough to make the use of violence continuous, and by increasing this to preclude any further peaceful work of civilization.

"Russia wants a political representation and guarantees of what are called the fundamental rights of individuality—freedom of belief and of speech, the right of association and public meetings, liberty of the press, a strict regime of the law, and the free course of justice, which implies the repeal of arbitrary edicts and regulations, the abolition of extraordinary tribunals, and last, but not least, a habeas corpus act—security from arbitrary arrest and domiciliary search."

Comparing Japan with Russia the professor says:

"Things that with us took centuries to pass away in Japan appear to have been crowded into a short space of time. Now, one of the consequences of this rapidity of progress is that the ancient tradition of Japan, as it were, had not time to die out, and has kept enough of its vitality to be able to enter into some degree of combination with the elements of new life and culture.

"One explanation of the difference may be that society in Japan is not so much democratized as in Russia. It may be that it is not so much deman-

Professor in Hard Luck.

Charles Rouxel, lately professor of belles-lettres in the University of Honduras, was sent to the workhouse in New York the other day for a month as a vagrant. He was arrested in a park which had been his only home for some time. Rouxel was driven out of Honduras by a revolution. His means were soon exhausted, but he lays his downfall to his extreme near-sightedness, which prevents him from recognizing friends in the street. An appeal will be made to influential friends in France to assist him.

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MADE CHANGES IN HYMNAL.

Rev. Charles M. Stuart One of Those Who Revised Methodist Hymns.

Rev. Charles M. Stuart, professor of sacred rhetoric in Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., was secretary to the commission of the Methodist Episcopal church, appointed to revise the hymnal, and had considerable voice in the changes that appear in



DR. CHARLES M. STUART, D.D.

The new hymnal just issued. Dr. Stuart is rated as one of the best hymnologists and literary critics in the country.

SALARY GRAB IN CANADA.

People's Money Cheerfully Divided by Politicians.

The Canadian parliament has just finished a session of more than six months. The last days were devoted in part to a general increase in salaries, which was at first characterized by the opposition as highly creditable, but later, on more mature consideration, was stigmatized as a "salary grab." Heretofore the prime minister of Canada has received \$8,000 per annum in addition to his compensation as a member of parliament. The other ministers received \$7,000 each. The members of the senate and house of commons received no salary, but got a "sessional indemnity" of \$1,500, and 20 cents a mile for traveling expenses. A few days before the close of the session bills were introduced and passed to give greater compensation. The prime minister is to receive \$12,000 a year, besides his pay as a member. The other ministers are left at the present compensation, except that they get \$1,000 more indemnity. The retroactive feature of the sessional indemnity is liable to adverse comment. It was this which created the greatest uproar over the famous "salary grab" of 1873 in the United States senate. The dominant party in Canada does not appear likely to suffer from these measures, as they were cheerfully supported by the leader of the opposition, and seem to have gone through practically without any dissent.—Louisville Courier Journal.

After having been cut off from the world in the Arctic since July, 1903, thirty-seven members of the Fiala-Ziegler polar expedition have been rescued by the steamer Terra Nova, and landed at Henningsaag, Norway.

All the members of the crew of the ship America, which was crushed in the ice early in the winter of 1903-4, have returned in good health in spite of their harrowing experience, with the exception of one Norwegian sailor, who died from natural causes.

The members of the Fiala arctic expedition have arrived in Norway, and it is announced by the trustees of the Ziegler estate that no more expeditions will be sent out in the name of Ziegler. The return of the members of the Fiala expedition, therefore, will mean the end of the work begun by the Baldwin expedition in 1901.

The first Ziegler expedition, under command of Evelyn B. Baldwin, sailed

in 1901 for the Franz Josef archipelago, north of Nova Zembla, in the belief that the land of that group approached nearer the pole than any other land of the north polar region. Peary, on the other hand, believed that the northern portion of Greenland was nearer the pole than any other land, and all his explorations have been conducted from the Greenland coast.

The Baldwin expedition of 1901 was equipped to reach the pole. Baldwin's plan was to establish a base on the northernmost land of the Franz Josef archipelago, spend his first winter there, and make a dash for the pole in the spring from Rudolf Land. Baldwin was not able to get farther north in the fall of 1901 than Camp Ziegler, 80 degrees and 23 minutes north, and he did not make the dash to the pole.

Disappointed over results, Mr. Ziegler organized another expedition, under command of Anthony Fiala, who had been a member of the Baldwin expedition. It was expected that Fiala, taking advantage of his experience in the Baldwin expedition, would sail directly to the point where the stores had been left by Baldwin and lose no time in making a dash to the pole.

It now appears that before the time fixed for the dash to the pole Fiala's ship was crushed in the ice in Scantz bay, and that for over a year the members of the expedition were held prisoners by the arctic climate, subsisting on stores left by previous expeditions, until rescued by the Ziegler relief expedition under William S. Champ, which left Norway in May.

The Baldwin expedition failed of its main object because of the ice that blocked all the channels of Franz Josef Land. The Fiala expedition failed to do its appointed dash north because its vessel was crushed by ice. Meantime Commander Peary is proceeding in a specially constructed vessel for the waters of northern Greenland, from which he expects to work his way to the northernmost point ever reached by any vessel and then cross the ice to the pole.

IRON ORE SUPPLY FAILING.

World's Store May Not Suffice for the Demands Made Upon It.

The amount of iron ores still available is very great, doubtless many times, perhaps twenty-fold, as great as has been won to use. Yet already in the continent of Europe the fields long in service are beginning to be exhausted. Great Britain has practically consumed its store, which a century ago seemed ample. Practically all the supply for its furnaces is now imported.

The supply from the Mediterranean, that promised to be inexhaustible, can not endure for many decades to come. The same is the condition of the ore districts of central Europe. At the rate of the increasing demand they are not likely to meet the demands of 100 years. There remain extensive deposits of rich ores in the Scandinavian peninsula and in fields of the confines of Belgium and France which have hardly begun to be drawn upon, yet it is evident that at anything like the present rate of increase in the consumption of metallic iron in Europe the sources of supply are not likely to endure for a century.

The best-placed field for the production of iron in North America, or save that in northern China, in the world, is in the central section of the Mississippi valley, mainly between the great river and the Appalachian system of mountains and northward beyond the great lakes to the headwaters of the streams flowing into Hudson's bay, the physical conditions on the whole being favorable for the cheap production of the metal and its ready transportation to the principal markets. It is a question, however, if the store will supply the demands of the future.

Jewess Wife of Russ Diplomat.

In selecting a wife M. De Witte, Russia's chief representative in the peace negotiations, chose a Jewess, one of the race which has been treated so cruelly in his country. Mme. De Witte was formerly the wife of a subordinate official, but she secured a divorce and has been very happy in her second marriage in spite of the fact that she has never been received at court. She also has been ignored by the leading society women in St. Petersburg, notwithstanding the high position her husband has held.

From the Mouths of Babies.

Several anecdotes are current in the foreign press concerning the German crown prince as a boy. According to one of these shortly after Prince Bismarck was dismissed the little boy was talking to his father and in the course of conversation said with childish naivete: "Father, they say that now you will be able to tell the people what to do all by yourself. You'll enjoy that, won't you?" Unfortunately history has not recorded the Kaiser's reply.

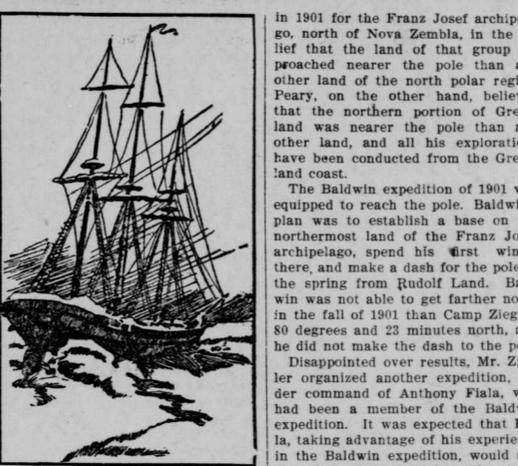
Snorer in Hard Luck.

In a small commune near Versailles in France the mayor has formally indicted a citizen for the grave offense of snoring. The accused attended a meeting of the municipal council and was so overcome by the eloquence of the mayor that he snored. This demonstration was so vigorous that the rest of the mayor's address could not be heard. The offender is charged with obstructing the transaction of public business and outraging the civic majesty.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS SAVED BY RELIEF EXPEDITION

ZIEGLER ARCTIC SHIP AMERICA, ANTHONY FIALA, HEAD OF THE EXPEDITION, AND MAP OF REGION IN WHICH VESSEL WAS CRUSHED.

(Star on map marks approximate locality in which the America was crushed by ice late in 1903.)



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More Land for Britain.

Immense Empire Recently Added to King Edward's Domains.

By a recent arbitration an area of 300,000 square miles, considerably larger than France, has been added to the British empire, and yet the world at large has hardly heard of the event. Barotsi, the territory in question, is in Central Africa, lying south of Northern Rhodesia. Its importance rests on the fact that through it run the upper waters of the Zambezi river, here navigable although far above the Victoria falls. The rival claimant was Portugal, and the arbitrator was the king of Italy. Lewanika, the native ruler of Barotsi, was a picturesque guest at the coronation of Edward VII, and he has long been under a sort of semi-protectorate by the British. The arbitration, however, splits his dominions in two, the other section passing to Portugal, and it remains to be seen how the dusky monarch will take this curtailment of his tribal authority. The Barotsi race are brave, and, thanks to French missionary effort, well advanced along the paths of civilization.

Costly Beautifying Process.

Here are some of the items included in a bill sent to a baroness in Paris by her masseuse: "To beautifying madam's visage, three sittings a week during one month, \$60; one month's massage of throat, \$60; one bath of triple effluvia for beautifying the limbs, \$10; one bottle of liquid white for the complexion, \$2; one month's anti-wrinkle treatment, \$20; one month's ditto for figure, \$60; two more months of same, \$80; second bath of triple effluvia, \$10; third ditto, \$40; two more months' anti-wrinkle treatment, \$40."

Beneath Gardener's Dignity.

They have a story in New York of an English gardener who was brought over by one of the newly rich. The employer had several unmarried daughters and the gardener was told to devote most of his time to the tennis lawn. He is a gardener of