

THE NEWS IN NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA REPRESENTATIVES

Re-elected Members May Not Share in Promotion.

Washington, dispatch: In the re-organization of the committees of the new house of representatives it is believed that the re-elected members from Nebraska will not particularly share in promotions this winter. In the first place, the present assignments are considered good committee positions, considering the fact that all of them are junior members in point of service. Another reason to be advanced is the report that Speaker Cannon does not intend to make many changes.

Representative Hinshaw is a member of two committees, those of India affairs and patents.

Representative Norris is serving the committee on public buildings and grounds, as well as that on election of president, vice president and representatives of congress.

Representative Kinkaid is on insular affairs and Pacific railroads.

Representative McCarthy is a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and expenditures in department of justice.

Mr. Burckett vacated two committees when promoted from the house to the senate—those of appropriations and education.

The most important committee is the second most important committee in congress. It is considered extremely doubtful that Nebraska will be able to retain membership on this committee, since its personnel is comprised of members of senior service in the house.

Representative Hitchcock, who has been succeeded by John L. Kennedy in the second district, held but one committee assignment, that of irrigation. This committee is becoming one of the great committees of congress since the government has entered upon an era of spending millions of dollars annually in the construction of great irrigation projects for the western country. It is not known whether Mr. Kennedy will succeed to Mr. Hitchcock's vacancy in this committee.

FIGURES ON THE CORN CROP.

State Bureau of Statistics Places the Total at 243,713,244 Bushels.

LINCOLN—The bureau of labor and statistics has completed its estimate of the corn crop of 1905 and of the compilation Chief Clerk Despain said:

"With the aid of 1,700 assessors with whom this office labored industriously for four months to the end that every acre of corn in the state would be enumerated, and with the further co-operation of 900 crop correspondents (ten in each county), who have reported crop yields in their communities according to their best, conservative judgment, the bureau finds the corn crop of Nebraska to be 243,713,244 bushels, at a value of \$97,485,297.60. This production is an increase of 16,754,059 bushels over 1904.

"Many estimates have been made by various interests on this year's crop, some of them being as high as 300,000,000 bushels. Such a production would mean an average yield for the state of about forty-eight bushels per acre. This is impossible. When considering an enormous yield like this it is well to remember that in 1904 only six states in the union exceeded thirty-five bushels in their average yield. Only one, Maine, had thirty-nine bushels; Connecticut had 38.9, New Jersey 38, Illinois, 36.5, Massachusetts 36 and Vermont, 25.9. All these are old states where soil culture and fertilization is an important factor in their agricultural production.

"The bureau's enumeration this year has been made with the most thorough and complete organization of crop correspondents in this or any other state, and the figures are issued with the greatest confidence as to their accuracy. It is the largest crop in the state's history and Nebraska will retain its rank of third place in the corn calendar.

Land Office Inspectors Busy.

VALENTINE—Twenty-seven special agents of the United States land office have been here, making plats, etc., from the records of the local office here and getting detailed information touching the homestead entries under the Kinkaid homestead law, and gaining such information as is available regarding illegal fencing.

Child Killed by Grindstone.

LINCOLN—A report has reached the city that the 2-year-old child of George Steiber, a farmer living near Walton, was fatally injured by a grindstone with which he and other children were playing Saturday. Several of the children pushed the stone over and it fell across the body of the child.

Scarcity of Corn Shuckers.

YORK—Corn-shuckers are scarce and hard to get. Farmers have an immense corn crop, and are despairing how to get the corn gathered before winter. Corn is a greater height than in years past, and tall men can work to best advantage.

Grain Prices Tending Upward.

BEATRICE—The price of grain at this point has an upward tendency. Wheat is selling for 73 cents, corn at 40 cents and oats at from 21 to 23 cents per bushel.

A Place for Someone.

For reasons not given, Dr. Emma E. Robbins, first assistant physician at the Hastings asylum for the chronic insane, has tendered her resignation to Governor Mickey and it has been accepted. The resignation takes effect November 1.

Huskers Have Hard Work.

GREGLEY—The cornshuckers are finding no snap this fall. Most of the stalks were blown over, so that while the corn itself is good, the picking is a terror.

OVER THE STATE.

Cooper & Lian of Humboldt have purchased the Rosenfeld elevator at Cambridge.

Two boys, named Morrison and Gardner, were injured at Beatrice by a runaway team.

Mousser Bros., of Cambridge sold their bull, Princess 4th to a La. Crose, Wis., man for \$1,750.

A strong branch of the Catholic mutual benefit association, a fraternal society was organized in West Point.

Principal J. W. Crabtree of the state normal school has announced that the new chapel will be ready for use in about two weeks.

A deserter from the 109th Coast Artillery regiment, located at Baltimore, was arrested and jailed at Norfolk. He gave his name as C. R. Carter because, as he admitted, that was not his name.

H. H. White, cashier of the Beatrice National bank, was quite badly injured by being thrown against a tree by his horse, which he was riding. He was severely cut and bruised about the head.

The college of medicine at the University of Nebraska, has been rated in the highest class of American schools by the New York state board of regents, the most exacting body of examiners in the United States.

Despite the fact there were over 10,000 people in Nebraska City at the unveiling of the Morton monument, not a single accident occurred. The crowd was handled in a most excellent manner by the local committees.

At Gothenburg, Walter Hunnell, aged 19, ran away with the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nolce. Mr. Nolce tracked them south of the Platte river and he thinks they left for Kansas. He is still after them.

The board of directors of the Beatrice Chautauqua association met and organized for the year by the election of these officers: M. V. Nichols, president; Samuel Rinaker, vice president; G. L. Reed, secretary; F. B. Sheldon, treasurer.

A few mornings since when Mrs. Charles Larrabee, wife of a farmer living south of Humboldt, went to move her 6 months old infant into its crib she found the little one dead, it having died some time in the night without a struggle.

Simeon Patton, a farmer residing west of Nebraska City, who has been having considerable trouble with thieves stealing corn from his field and chickens from their roost, took a shot at two which he saw in the trees taking all of the chickens that were roosting there. The thieves got away, but he is confident he winged one of them.

The home of J. D. Homan, seven miles southwest of Gretna, was entirely consumed by fire. There were only two children at home when the fire was discovered. Everything was destroyed including valuable papers to the extent of about \$1,000. The house and farm belonged to H. G. Sanday. Mr. Sanday carried \$500 insurance.

The remains of Mrs. Mary Cowles, who died at the home of her son at Bremen, Okla., arrived in Nebraska City, and were taken to Wyoming. Oton county, where the funeral will be held. Mrs. Cowles came to this state in 1853, with her husband, and were largely instrumental in getting the government to open this state for settlement.

Section Foreman Melvard was struck by Northwestern train No. 7 and instantly killed near Arlington. He was working on the track, where the Omaha and Missouri valley lines run parallel. A train passed going east on the Omaha line. It attracted his attention and he did not realize the approach of the train from the opposite direction, on the track on which he was working.

At Alinsworth about 4 o'clock in the evening, John Gustafson, who lives in the south part of town, drove home with a fiery team which became unmanageable and ran away with him. He was crushed so badly that he cannot live. H. E. Gillett, on the west part of town was driving a four-horse team which became unmanageable and threw him out of the wagon, mashing his left hip so badly that he will be laid up for a time.

Mrs. Bertha Lumpkin, of Albion, widow of J. C. Lumpkin, who recently died from the effects of an electrical shock received from coming in contact with a switch of the electric light company, began action as administratrix of her late husband's estate, against Hiram Rice, owner of the electric light plant, for \$5,000 damages. In her petition she claims the cause of her husband's death was the careless and negligent manner of constructing and maintaining the wires, so as to allow ground connections.

While at Nebraska City attending the unveiling of the Morton monument members of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings visited the Institute for the Blind and report its condition excellent.

The second grading outfit with seventy-five teams, belonging to the Burlington railroad has arrived at Ogallala and is breaking land for the North Platte railroad six miles north and east of the town. The first outfit is now at work at Otter Creek. Two hundred to five hundred dollars has been paid for rights of way on the south side.

Hon. W. A. Sanders of Ashland, received by express from his brother, Harry at Monte Vista, Colo., a potato which measures 1 1/2 inches in length, is 1/2 inches in circumference the smallest way and weighs four pounds.

Oakland citizens have been considerably elated of late over a survey that is being made by the Great Northern, branching off from their main line there and running down the Bell Creek valley direct to Omaha, which would give them a direct line to Omaha and practically give Oakland another road.

The Damage Suit is Good.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Judge Landis in the United States circuit court upheld five of the seven counts in the declaration of Enda S. Hunter, who is plaintiff in the first damage suit brought against the proprietors of the Ironquois theater. Two counts he declared to be bad.

The court took exception to the building and fire ordinances in many instances. One of the counts ruled against by the court provides for open space on three sides of a theater.

VICTIMS OF MOBS

AT ODESSA THEY WILL RUN INTO THOUSANDS.

Violence of Last Two Days

Police and Soldiers Said to Have Led the Unruly and Lawless—Horrible Barbarities Practiced Upon the Helpless Victims.

ODESSA—A tour of the city and part of the suburbs Sunday found all quiet. Whole rows of shops that were pillaged have been boarded up. The poorer Jewish quarters suffered worst and the principal streets, with few exceptions, were untouched. Russian shops are marked with crosses painted on the shutters and the private houses with iron so as to protect them from the mobs. Peasants armed with knives and scythes tried to enter the city Saturday to loot the place, but were driven back by the soldiers.

The casualties in Saturday's disturbances exceed 140 and those of the preceding three days which have been verified number 5,600. The plundering continued early Sunday morning in the outlying districts but later the city was relatively calm, though the population is still anxious.

The latest accounts of the devastation in the Jewish quarter add horror to the situation. Besides numerous mills, the bakeries, shops and nearly 600 homes have been destroyed. The Jews in every instance were treated with revolting barbarity. Heads were battered with hammers, nails were driven into the bodies, eyes gouged out and ears severed. Many bodies were disemboweled and in some cases petrol was poured over the sick, found hiding in cellars, and they were burned to death.

It is alleged that the police and the soldiers everywhere marched at the head of mobs crying them to destroy the Jews by inciting: "The Jews have killed our emperor," and similar expressions.

While the mobs were engaged in the slaughter the soldiers busied themselves pillaging the cash and jewels, leaving the household goods to the mobs. The owners of many houses got rid of the bandits by payment of a ransom to the police. The police prevented anyone from arresting the looters and prevented also the Red Cross workers from aiding the wounded, actually firing upon those engaged in this work. A band of students removed much of the stolen property to the university, while they also took twelve dead bodies of anti-Jewish demonstrators, whose relatives today besieged the university claiming the corpses and demanding the release of those demonstrators who were confined in the university. They threatened otherwise to burn the university and kill the professors. Measures were thereupon taken to transfer these prisoners to the regular prison.

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STICKNEY ON RATE QUESTION

Says Congress Will Pass the Esch Townsend Bill.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western railway, who was in Kansas City on his way to Galveston is quoted as saying that President Roosevelt's proposed rate bill will pass congress.

"I believe that the Esch-Townsend bill will be adopted by congress," said Mr. Stickney. "But I do not believe it will make any immediate appreciable difference to shippers. Yet, a national declaration of principle, it means everything. The president's recommendation means, in effect, that when the shipper disputes the fairness of a railroad rate the two parties shall go before an arbitration tribunal whose decision shall become a common rule for the kind of freight in question. The other method, that of going to law, is hopeless."

"The real objection of railroad men to the appointment of any tribunal is a wholesome distrust of the sort of men who may be appointed. The position should be one of dignity with a life appointment similar in its terms to that of the United States supreme court. If appointments of that sort could be guaranteed, I believe that the manager of every important railroad in the country would endorse the measure."

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MEN WHO CARRY LETTERS ASK FOR MORE PAY

WASHINGTON—A committee representing the letter carriers of the United States waited on Postmaster General Cortelyou and presented a memorial urging pay for carriers. The memorial calls attention to the fact that there has been no change in the payment of salaries for more than forty years.

The postmaster general told the committee that he would give the memorial his fullest consideration.

The committee was composed of members of the executive body of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

THE CROP IS LARGE BUT PRICES HIGHER

VENTURA, Cal.—The citrus fruit crop promises to be from 10 to 15 per cent greater than last year in this country, and the price also promises to be better, especially on oranges. The growers in several parts of the country have made extensive additions to their packing houses, notably in Santa Paula and Limona. This year the orange crop in the Ojai will reach 75,000 boxes. Santa Paula will grow 125 carloads. The Fillmore section will have 200 cars and Placer and Camulus 25 cars. Of the lemons there will be 350 cars from Santa Paula and Limona, and 60 cars from Fillmore.

FINANCES A NEW RAILROAD.

It Will Be Built From Idaho to Nevada.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—William Peyton Mason, president of the San Francisco, Idaho & Montana Railroad company, announces the financing in New York of the first division of the first 210 miles of the road. The work will be done by the San Francisco, Idaho & Montana Railroad Construction company, formed for the purpose. Construction will be begun at once, and will be finished by January 1, 1907. Estimate of the cost is \$2,500,000.

The first section of the new line to be built will extend from the Snake river valley in Idaho, southwest to Winnemucca, Nev., where connection will be made with the Southern Pacific, thus bringing the valley 600 miles nearer than San Francisco.

The route is laid out through a district in which about \$15,000,000 is being spent by the government and corporations on irrigation.

WHY A MILLIONAIRE DESIRES A PENSION

WASHINGTON—Pensions for millionaires is one of the new developments under the executive order of last year, making age the only disability necessary for the granting of a service pension. According to Commissioner Warner, the application of a millionaire for a pension has been rarely favorably passed upon. He did not want the pension, according to the commissioner on account of the money he carried, but simply to perfect his record of honorable service in the civil war. This view of the age disability is being taken by many well-to-do veterans, who would not otherwise apply for pensions. The fact that they are eligible and performed the service stipulated in behalf of the government and that the government is willing to recognize this service by a pension and the accompanying records of the same will make the service pension a desirable addition to family records.

NEW BATTLESHIP RECORD.

ROCKLAND, Me.—A new speed record for American battleships was established by the Rhode Island on its official standardization trial over the measured mile course off Owl's Head, during which it steamed one mile at a rate of 19.33 knots an hour.

Next Meeting in Hartford.

LOS ANGELES—The national executive committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance union voted to hold the next convention in 1906 at Hartford, Conn.

Gas Kills Postmaster.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—M. M. Donaldson, postmaster of Hanson, Ill., who was found unconscious in a room in a hotel four days ago with his son who had been asphyxiated, died at St. Mary's hospital.

Mikado Speaks at Banquet.

TOKIO—At a banquet given in honor of his birthday, the emperor expressed his satisfaction at the restoration of peace and toasted the sovereigns and rulers of the countries represented at his court.

NAVY IN BAD WAY

LACK OF ENGINEERS SERIOUS HANDICAP TO SHIPS.

IT IS IN NO CONDITION TO FIGHT

Sudden Declaration of War Would Find Us Weak—Rear Admiral Rae Emphasizes Need of Prompt Action in His Report.

WASHINGTON.—Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae, engineer-in-chief of the United States navy, in his annual report, calls attention "to the critical condition of engineering in the navy," and points to the explosion of the gunboat Bennington in San Diego harbor which he says most forcibly emphasized the necessity of serious and immediate attention. Speaking of the operations of the personnel bill, which merged the corps of engineers into the line of the navy, he says a whole corps of specialists was virtually abolished and their duties transferred to the line. As all midshipmen at the academy had been given excellent practical instruction in engineering he adds, no examination other than that required for promotion was demanded of them for qualifying for the performance of the joint duties imposed by the personnel act. The intent, however, he continues, was that they should be ordered at once to the performance of engineer duty in subordinate capacities, as assistants of the older engineer officers.

"Owing to the absence of specific instructions in the personnel bill, combined with powerful adverse influences within the department," he continues, "for three years absolutely nothing was done by the younger line of officers in acquiring engineer experience, and later, owing to the large number of ships kept in commission and the scarcity of officers, but little in that direction was accomplished."

But for the availability of certain retired naval officers, the bureau, the report says, would experience great difficulty in finding officers for the various responsible positions, both on shore and at sea.

"So few officers of the line are taking up engineering seriously that the situation is becoming alarming," says the engineer-in-chief, and he adds: "Were the country suddenly plunged into war the navy would find itself in no condition to win battles. As necessary as good marksmanship is the ability to carry our guns to the firing line and to keep them there amidst the havoc created by modern ordnance, and this will never be done with amateurs in charge of the machinery. That line officers can become good engineers has already been proved, but they must have experience to become so, and that experience must be acquired in subordinate positions."

NORWAY'S RECOGNITION BY UNCLE SAM

WASHINGTON—It is learned at the state department that this government has practically recognized the new government of Norway, though all the formalities have not been carried out. This was done by the recognition by Secretary Root of Mr. Hauge as charge d'affaires for Norway and the way is now open for diplomatic exchanges between the two countries whenever there is any necessity for them.

GENERAL WESTON IN COMMAND

New Head of Northern Division Arrives in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Major General John A. Weston, former commissary general of the United States army, who was promoted from a brigadier on October 8 and assigned to succeed General Randall as commander of the Northern division of the army, with headquarters in St. Louis, arrived here unexpectedly and formally took over his command. General Weston is a veteran of the civil war and a native of Kentucky. He will be retired November 13, 1906.

MONARCHIAL GOVERNMENT WANTED BY ONE CLASS

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The government issued a proclamation recommending the people to vote at the forthcoming referendum on a monarchial form of government based on the British and Italian constitutions. The proclamation further points out that the best friends of Norway in Europe declare that the country's relations with the foreign powers can be better secured by the retention of the monarchy. The radicals and socialists also issued a proclamation recommending a republic.

READY TO TAKE UP SMOOT CASE.

Burrows Expects to Have It Acted on During Coming Session.

WASHINGTON—Senator Burrows of Michigan, the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, who has arrived in Washington for the coming session of congress, said tonight that he expected to have the case of Senator Rood Smoot of Utah disposed of before the term ends. Senator Smoot's seat is being contested on the ground that he is a member of the Mormon hierarchy. A great mass of testimony was taken at the last session of congress and it was generally understood that each side had completed its case. Senator Burrows said that if it is desired to present further testimony the committee is willing to hear it. He stated that the committee will consider the case immediately after the reorganization of the senate committees incident to the meeting of a new congress and the filing of a vacancy caused by the retirement of Senator McComas of Maryland.

Epidemic of Pneumonia.

NEW YORK—When the Kaiser Wilhelm II arrived here H. A. Jenseberg, imperial German consul in the Hawaiian Islands, was in his room stricken with pneumonia. There were two other cases of the same disease while two deaths from pneumonia occurred during the voyage both in the first cabin.

CHARLES A. STILLINGS IS APPOINTED PUBLIC PRINTER

WASHINGTON—The president has appointed Charles A. Stillings of Boston, Mass., as public printer, to take effect November 1. Mr. Stillings was not forecasted by any discussion of his candidacy for the place. The large printing firms of New York and Boston endorsed him as a practical printer and executive. He was also strongly endorsed by Senator Crane.

Church Bells are Ringing.

ODESSA—The promulgation here of the emperor's manifesto was followed by the wildest excitement, vast crowds exultantly parading the streets a notable feature being the numbers of troops marching and cheering with the people bells are ringing, thanksgiving services are being held and a public holiday has been proclaimed. About 30,000 assembled before the palace of Governor General Kaulbars, who made a speech, during which he congratulated the assembly on the happy day.

GERMAN TREATY TO COME.

Baron Von Sternberg May Soon Present Germany's Proposals on Subject.

WASHINGTON—Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German ambassador, is expected to present in a few days to the state department, the basis upon which his government is willing to enter upon negotiations with the United States government for a new trade treaty or some kind of an agreement that shall state off the dread "tariff war," which otherwise the department officials fear must almost certainly begin within four months. The state department has so far failed to admit the German contention regarding the "arrangement" under Section 3 of the Dingley act, by the terms of which the United States secures favored nation treatment in the matter of trade with Germany. This German view, is based on the fact that new treaties, exclusive in terms, had just been made with a number of European countries and that America was debarred from claiming the benefits of the special low customs rates named unless it entered into a special convention with Germany; but attention has been called to the fact that this Dingley act "arrangement" is, by its own terms, terminable upon one month's notice from either party and it is not doubted that without prolonging the controversy over the effect of the Dingley act "arrangement" of the new European treaties Germany will give the requisite notice before March 1, next, and thus terminate the life of the arrangement beyond question.

BEGGARY APPARENTLY NO REFUGE OF THE AGED POOR.

Concerning the life of poor people during the middle ages a writer says: "In those bygone days of feudal rule, the dwellers in the country were almost invariably serfs, bound to the estate on which they were born, and under the absolute rule of the owner. They were possibly better fed than at the present day, for butter, cheese and eggs were plentiful; and the fertile soil of Italy supplied them with abundance of fruit and vegetables. In a poor man's garden we find strawberries, raspberries, cherries; and he grows leeks, onions, peas, beans, spinach and fennel; turnips, carrots, rhubarb and beetroot; while he esteems the use of nettles, and boils violet leaves like spinach. He holds his plot of ground by the tenure of so many days in the service to his lord. But in sickness or old age his case is pitiable indeed, and we have a curious proof of this in a letter written in 1465 by the mother of Filippo Strozzi, at Florence. She is speaking of some old people on her estate in the country: 'Piero and Monna Cilia are both alive and infirm. I have overfed the field for next year, and as I must put it in order, these two old people, if they do not die, must go and beg. Heaven will provide.' This is no passing thought of the good lady, who was pious and highly esteemed—a friend of the Medici; but it is a firm resolution in her own mind. A few months later she writes to her son: 'Piero is still alive, so he must put up with it and go away and beg. It would be best, of course, if heaven would take him.' Apparently a merciful Providence had already provided for Monna Cilia!"

RECOVERED HEALTH IN DESERT

Iowa Professor Starts with New Lease on Life.

In the desert of southern Arizona, with an Indian, two centipedes and a gila monster as his companions, Prof. W. J. McGee of Farley, Iowa, suffering from lost health, slept for four months without bed or covers upon the hot sands of the desert and regained all his former vigor. McGee has just returned home, a veritable athlete, in place of the weakened and emaciated man who struggled out of a severe attack of typhoid fever with only enough strength to drag himself west. While on the desert he amused and edified himself by studying the habits of the insects, reptiles and plants which exist there. He believes that his experiment has disclosed a cure for men suffering from mental and physical collapse.

Rabbit as Retriever.

In a Philadelphia club a number of young men were arranging for a rabbit hunt as soon as the shooting season should open.

John Luther Long, the Japanese authority, said:

"There is a Japanese rabbit-hunting story.

"One Jap meets another in the hunting season with a gun over his shoulder.

"'Aha, been shooting?' he says.

"'You look upset.'"

"'I am upset,' replies the hunter, 'and with good reason. I started a rabbit, Cherry-blossom, my dog, ran after it, I fired, and Cherry-blossom fell.'"

"'Too bad. And the rabbit?'"

"'The rabbit? It brought Cherry-blossom back and laid her at my feet.'"

NATIONS WELCOME NORWAY

Readiness to Enter into Official Relations With New Nation.

CHRISTIANIA—The United States, Russia, Great Britain, Italy, Brazil and Switzerland have already declared their readiness to enter into official relations with Norway in reply to Foreign Minister Loveland's notification sent out to all the powers after King Oscar's abdication that the Norwegian government desired to open the usual diplomatic relations with them.

The replies are couched in the most courteous terms and some of them are accompanied by a cordial welcome of Norway into the ranks of fully independent nations.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES KILLED BY CHINESE

HONG KONG—Five American missionaries have, it is believed, been murdered at Lienchow. Details have not yet been received. Lienchow is a town of 12,000 people, situated in the western portion of the province of Kwang Tung, at the head of the gulf of Tong King, not far from the treaty port of Pakhoi.

Dr. Eleanor Chestnut, Mrs. E. C. Machie an child and Mr. and Mrs. Peale are the victims of the disturbances of the Lienchow mission.

ARCANUM WINS ANOTHER CASE.

Federal Judge Refuses to Grant Injunction.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The injunction sought to prevent the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum from putting into effect the rates adopted at the Atlantic City meeting and later ratified at Put-in-Bay, O., was denied by Federal Judge Clark today and the bill of complainants dismissed. The court held that it was not sufficiently clear under the law of Massachusetts, in which state the order was incorporated, that this plan of assessment and the effect on members impairs the obligation of the contract, and until it do so appear, obviously this court should not interfere.

Breeders Go to Lincoln.

WASHINGTON—The American Breeders' association will hold