

THE NEWS IN NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA BRIEFS

Tobias has let the contract for a system of water works.

Nebraska horsemen will be consulted February 8 in regard to a speed program for the state fair.

Women of the Methodist Episcopal church in Plattsmouth have organized a women's foreign missionary society.

Theodore Thomas, for the past six years traveling freight and passenger agent of the Burlington, with headquarters at Beatrice, has been promoted, with headquarters at Denver.

Several head of horses afflicted with the glanders have been shot in the vicinity of Adams, Gage county, under orders from the state veterinarian. The disease is believed to have originated from a bunch of bronchos brought to Gage county three years ago.

W. P. Norcross, a capitalist of Beatrice, has made a proposition to the Dempster company to sink in his farm a well 2,500 feet deep for the purpose of prospecting for coal and oil. For this work he has offered \$6,000, and it is more than likely that the well will be sunk.

A fatal accident occurred to Delmer, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hillan, who live near Juniata. The little fellow was frightened by some dogs and in running from one room of the house to another fell in such a manner and with such force as to break his neck.

Elmer Goss, a strange character, who has lived in the vicinity for a number of years, was brought before the examining board of Wahoo, adjudged insane and ordered taken to Lincoln. This is the same young man who appeared upon the streets of Wahoo numerous times about a year ago in the role of "Jack the Huggler."

The Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, filed its charter for record in the office of the secretary of state. The officers of the department are: Paul Vandervoort, commander; Calmar McCune, senior vice commander; D. D. Wadsworth, junior vice commander; Joseph Neville, medical director; A. J. Combs, chaplain.

The long-talked-of outlet from Stromsburg to Central City is a sure thing now, for the men are on the ground buying up the right of way, and it will be but a short time before the dirt will fly, the rails be laid and Polk county will have an outlet to the main line of the Union Pacific on the west.

A number of smooth fellows, posing as friends of the farmers, are interesting the well-meaning farmers in a project which, they claim, will save all concerned barrels of money. They secure the farmers' signatures to a joint note which is to be paid for out of the profits of a horse stock company.

Owing to the many depredations committed in and about Wakefield in the way of horse stealing and robberies in the past year, farmers and citizens have formed themselves into an organization known as the Logan Valley Protective association, which numbers nearly 50 members, including Concord and Laurel.

John E. Hart, a resident of Sidney for more than twenty-five years, was drowned at Alden, thirty-five miles north on the Burlington railroad. He had been in Bridgeport the past few weeks, where he had extensive contracts, and had recently shown a disposition to melancholia. He left town during the night and on conversations with the night clerk at the hotel it was feared he would kill himself.

More than 500 miles from home and with nobody at his bedside save the trained nurse and a physician, Samuel J. Barrow, a Denver drummer who had been on this territory for twenty years in the interest of a Cincinnati clothing house, died in a lonely room at the Pacific hotel, in Norfolk. His wife, who was traveling across the country in an attempt to reach her dying husband, reached town just too late to see him alive.

Waukegan (Ill.) dispatch: Mrs. William H. Herbert of Spring Grove, Ill., has filed suit for divorce in McHenry county against her husband, now living at Humphrey, Neb. She charges that she was obliged to leave him because of cruel treatment. They had six children and a few days ago her husband kidnapped two of them, Annie and Josie, aged 8 and 6, while they were attending school at Spring Grove, and has taken them to Nebraska.

There are 4,403 members in good standing in the Nebraska department of the Grand Army of the Republic. This is shown by the report of Assistant Adjutant General L. M. Scothern to the national department. The number is constantly being decreased owing to death and withdrawal. The net loss in the Department of Nebraska during the past six months was thirty-four. Sixty-one members died since July last, but many recruits have been received.

Mr. Mortensen, who several months ago was taken from his home at night by a crowd of irate neighbors and soundly thrashed on account of his alleged cruelty to his wife, has commenced suit in the district court of Custer county against his assailants. Mortensen asks \$1,000 damages.

The right-of-way men of the Union Pacific arrived in Polk county and are now going over the proposed route of the line between Stromsburg and Central City. From information obtainable it is assured that active operations will be started on the new line prior to March 1.

There is a justice of the peace at Silver Creek who has broken all records. He has arrested himself, brought himself up before his own court, pleaded not guilty to himself, found himself guilty and fined himself so many dollars or so many days in jail. And then he paid the fine to himself.

Convict Boucher, an Indian, who escaped from the Lincoln insane asylum, is to be returned to the penitentiary from the Rosebud Indian agency. Boucher was sent to prison for murder. Soon thereafter he was declared insane and transferred to the asylum, from which he escaped.

TAX COLLECTIONS HEAVY.

Indications of Prosperous Days in Nebraska.

LINCOLN.—If the final settlement of county treasurers with the auditor are indications, these are prosperous days for Nebraska. Up to this time forty-nine county treasurers have made their final settlements and with the exception of two every county shows larger collections of taxes than for the same period of last year. This is not an indication that more money has been collected during the year than last year, but merely during the last month of the year, as compared with the same month of the previous year. The greatest increase was shown in the statement from Boone county, where this year \$20,000 is shown in the final settlement, while last year the final settlement shows only \$4,000 collected. Cuming and Dakota counties show a decrease. The former collected \$6,337 to put in his final settlement last year and this year collects \$1,984; while Dakota shows \$2,292 last year and \$2,136 this year. The following tabulation gives a fair idea of how the collections show up for the last month of the two years:

County	1904	1905
Boone	4,660	23,000
Buffalo	4,660	10,000
Burt	2,500	6,300
Butler	4,900	5,600
Chase	1,333	2,434
Clay	5,625	15,354
Colfax	2,918	6,287
Cuming	6,337	1,984
Dakota	2,292	2,136
Dewey	2,388	2,862
Dixon	2,748	5,619
Dodge	5,323	1,377
Douglas	12,346	20,929
Dundy	1,851	3,071
Fillmore	7,707	9,278
Furnas	4,129	5,754
Garfield	327	1,132

AID FOR FRUIT PRODUCERS.

Nebraska Congressman Makes Plea to Committee on Agriculture.

Washington dispatch: Congressman Pollard appeared before the agricultural committee in behalf of his resolution appropriating \$10,000 to make demonstrations for the benefit of western farmers against fruit tree pests. In the course of his argument Mr. Pollard said some of the people in Nebraska had for the past fifty years been raising fruit only to meet with disaster at the end, due to scab fungus and codling moth, and as the department of agriculture had made successful demonstrations against certain pests of fruit trees in the Tidewater regions of Virginia, he believed it would be nothing more than right to have the demonstrations made in the western states against the pests in that section. He made a very broad statement to the committee that Nebraska today grew as fine fruit in quality as any state in the union.

COST OF TAX LITIGATION.

A Statement Sent Out to the Various Counties.

Attorney General Brown sent out to the various counties what are defendants in the railroad tax suits a detailed statement of the amount of money collected from each county to defray the cost of the special examiner and the amount of money that has been paid out. In all there has been collected from the counties \$1,185 and there is still on hand in the bank, subject to the order of the attorney general, \$553.10. With the exception of \$4.20, which was paid for the collection of personal checks from county treasurers, the money has gone to Charles Pearsall, the special examiner.

All Have Lockjaw.

PLATTSMOUTH.—At the home of William Shipyard, four miles south of Murray, Mrs. Shipyard and son Nelson and Edward Wood and Jim Wisdom, hired employes, are suffering from an acute attack of lockjaw. They were doctoring a cow and contracted the malady.

Fat Boy is Dead.

BROKEN BOW.—Don Stanford, the phenomenal fat boy, who was only 12 years old and weighed 240 pounds, died of pneumonia at his home in Merna. The boy was well formed and no taller than the average youth of that age.

Accidentally Kills His Wife.

BENKLEMAN.—Mrs. Edward Kennedy of Max lost her life as a result of a revolver falling from the pocket of her husband and being discharged.

Inherits a Big Fortune.

ALBION.—Thomas Pullen, formerly resident here, now in Southeastern Texas, has fallen heir in England to an estate of 200,000 pounds.

Ranchman Drowned.

OGALALLA.—William Brown, a ranchman, fifteen miles west of here, was drowned in the South Platte river.

Postmaster Seventeen Years.

OAKLAND.—W. W. Hopkins, who has been appointed postmaster here, was appointed in 1889 by President Harrison, having filled the office continuously since that time and making his service seventeen years.

Hardware Men Meet in February.

The Nebraska Hardware association will meet in Lincoln February 13, 14 and 15, and the program has been mailed out. Reduced rates have been secured from the railroads and a big meeting is anticipated.

To Oust Insurance Companies.

LINCOLN.—Alleging that eleven of the leading fire insurance companies have violated the anti-trust statutes of the state, attorneys for B. H. Shoemaker and C. A. Shoemaker filed an action with Auditor Searle and will seek to prevent the companies from securing licenses in Nebraska.

Assessors Invited to Lincoln.

The Commercial club has issued an invitation to the county assessors of the state to meet in Lincoln some time during February.

Alice Roosevelt's Wedding Trousseau All of American Manufacture

Miss Roosevelt's wedding gown—in fact, the entire trousseau—is of American manufacture. The material, of heavy pearl white satin and brocade, was designed especially for the White House bride by a firm in Paterson, N. J. This same firm designed and manufactured Mrs. Roosevelt's famous inauguration gown, brocade. Miss Roosevelt selected her own design. It is a fine cross pattern with a crescent scattered at irregular intervals. This brocade will be used in the full court train of three yards, while the plain satin will make the bodice and panels.

Nearly all of Miss Roosevelt's trousseau is in the hands of a Baltimore modiste firm that has gowned three generations of the Washington and Baltimore set.

Miss Roosevelt will become Mrs. Nicholas Longworth Jr., in a princess robe, built on severely plain lines. Her robe will be fashioned according to court regulations, for it is to do dual service, first at the wedding and then at the court of King Edward VII. The train will measure three yards and will come from the back widths and swell into billow folds, with a soft ruffle of chiffon peeping beneath.

Miss Roosevelt, who has gained the reputation of being one of the best gowned women in America, has spent much thought on the details of her bridal robe. The bodice will be embroidered in seed pearls and a wide leaf design of soft silk. Some rare old lace which has adorned the wedding finery of several generations of the Lees, the maternal ancestors of the bride, will be draped on the sleeves and form a bertha effect. A veil of tulle and orange blossoms will complete the toilet, and Miss Roosevelt may carry an ivory prayer book, which her mother used when she became the bride of Theodore Roosevelt.

Some of the evening gowns which Miss Roosevelt is having built may give Londoners and Parisians a new idea of American fabrics and American dressmakers. One gown is pale green tissue built over deep yellow moire with drapery of frosted leaves and exquisitely embroidered bodice. Another evening gown is a fetching combination of fine silk lace, tulle and satin in deep cream, with drapery and combinations of the most effective style.

A broadcloth gown of old rose trimmed with sable and Persian embroidery is another of the handsome toilets being prepared by a Washington tailor for the trousseau. In the matter of lingerie, Miss Roosevelt has been equally patriotic. All the dainty embroidery and stitching has been given to a girls' industrial home in Washington.

WILL HAVE OFFICIAL WEDDING.

President Yields to Wish of Daughter in the Matter.

The President last week gave out the following: "The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have sent out invitations for the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth, which has already been announced to take place on Saturday, February 17.

"The invitations are limited to the immediate family connections, a

small official list and the intimate personal friends of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth."

The announcement indicates that the invitations will be limited to 800, the capacity of the east room, in which the ceremony is to take place. The "small official list" refers to the cabinet and ambassadors and min-

isters and ladies of the diplomatic corps, showing that Miss Alice will have an official wedding, gold lace and all, and not a private wedding, as her father had planned.

ROYALTY SENDS COSTLY GIFTS.

Presents from European Monarchs to Happy Bride.

Rescued from the dust heap of banned phrases, "the weddings gifts were numerous and costly" may rear its horrid head in the accounts of Miss Alice Roosevelt's bridal, though the yams about wonderful jewels coming

in by the peck are—well, they are yams. Still, it is certain the presents to her will represent a lot of money in the aggregate.

The President has decided to make public a list of the more costly gifts and those from organizations and foreign rulers. Only three European monarchs thus far have given a suggestion of their gifts. The Emperor and Empress of Germany will send a set of gold embossed china and ornaments for a dining room. The Czar and Czarina will send bronze ornaments and the President of France some Gobelin tapestries.

PRESENTS TO BE MAGNIFICENT.

Tiffany's Most Skillful Workmen Are Preparing Gifts.

At the New York shop of Tiffany's, as well as at their Forest Hill plant, skilled workmen are engaged night and day, under the direction of Superintendent Von Posal, on a bewildering array of jewels which friends of Miss Alice Roosevelt are having set in special designs as wedding gifts for the daughter of the President.

One of the handsomest is a pearl collar of ten strands, the largest ever made by Tiffany, and worth \$31,000. A diamond tiara, containing 500 stones, is another, and there are also two dia-

MISS ROOSEVELT'S WEDDING GOWN

mond collars and two bow knots of diamonds.

The names of the persons who will present these gifts to Miss Roosevelt are, of course, being kept a close secret, but at least two of the gifts, two diamond lockets, are being made for Secretary of War William H. Taft. Miss Carew, sister of Mrs. Roosevelt, is also having some jewelry made, as is also Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of the president. Most of the gifts are being made for well known persons living in New York, Washington and Ohio.

At the Forest Hill plant, two of the largest presents which in all probability Miss Roosevelt will receive, are being finished. They are a magnificent silver service, one of the most beautiful ever made by Tiffany, which has been ordered by the Rough Riders' association; and a Krag-Jorgenson rifle, fashioned of solid 22-karat gold, an exact, full-size, working model, to be presented to Miss Roosevelt by the officers of the United States army.

Senator's Wife Skillful Painter.

Mrs. Heyburn, wife of Senator Weldon Brinton Heyburn of Idaho, as Miss Geraldine Yeatman of Philadelphia, was a famous portrait painter. One of the works of her skillful brush is the portrait of Thomas F. Bayard, which adorns the statehouse in Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Heyburn has recently completed one of the daintiest of miniature plates, which shows the daughter of a friend in various ages from 8 months to 18 years. The heads are miniatures in oil on a Limoges plate, arranged in soft azure clouds all around the edge. There are twelve heads, all finished in exquisite detail.

On Stage for Fifty Years.

Mrs. Samuel Charles, the oldest actress on the stage in point of actual length of service, gave a reception in New York recently in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of her professional debut. Mrs. Charles was born on a Mississippi steamboat, made her first appearance on the stage at the age of four in a pantomime with the elder Holland. A six months' journey from St. Paul to California in a prairie schooner drawn by oxen and a stop-over in Salt Lake City to fight a lawsuit with Brigham Young are among her early recollections.

First Signs of Age.

If one be watchful there comes a time in the life of every man and woman when one or more discoveries are made. The walk is not so brisk, the shoulders have got into a way of slumping forward and the back is not so erect as formerly. Now is the time to cry "Halt!" It is the time to drill the body, the time to revise sleep, diet, exercise, occupation, relaxation and all habits. Every son and daughter of humanity should refuse this gradual yielding to decay.

Mathematics and Engineering.

Mathematics lead, thinks Dr. S. B. Christy of the University of California, in the engineering school. He has always found that the students who do well in mathematics do well in everything else requiring close thinking. Instruction in physics and mathematics should go on side by side, and the two courses should be so arranged that the mathematical principles may be at once applied to physical problems of a useful nature.

Rich Senators Well Lodged.

The new Connecticut senators are much better fixed financially than their predecessors. Gen. Hawley and Mr. Platt. Senator Brandegee has been spending \$60,000 on two houses on K street in Washington, which he proposes to throw into one to make his Washington home. Senator Brandegee's new establishment is in a section of fine old houses and Secretaries Moody and Root. Senator Hale, Gen. Draper and Representative Hitt live nearby.

Arrests in New York.

Of 22,266 persons arrested in New York in the second quarter of 1905, intoxication was charged against 6,918, intoxication and disorderly conduct were jointly alleged against 2,024, while plain disorderly conduct was the complaint in 10,938 cases. Every trade, business and profession was represented on the police station blotter. Of the women arrested nearly half were married, but of the men only 9,740 were married, while 22,961 were single.

Christian IX, Aged King of Denmark, Is Dead

Christian IX, king of Denmark, dean of the crowned heads of Europe, father of King George of Greece, of Queen Alexandra of England, and of the dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia, grandfather of the czar of Russia and of King Haakon of Norway, and related by blood or by marriage to most of the European rulers, died with startling suddenness in the Amalienborg palace at Copenhagen, Jan. 29, in the eighty-eighth year of his life and the forty-third year of his reign.

Frederick VIII was proclaimed king of Denmark next day in Amalienborg square in front of the palace.

Was a Notable Ruler.

King Christian for nearly half a century was one of the notable monarchs of Europe in spite of the fact that his kingdom was one of the smallest. But his relationship to so many of the great rulers of the continent gave him an influence in old world powers wielded by but few men.

No European monarch—excepting, perhaps, Victoria—counted more relatives in the royal families of Europe. King Christian's eldest daughter is queen of England. His second daughter was czarina of Russia and the mother of the present czar. His third daughter is duchess of Cumberland

and heir to the throne of Hanover. His eldest son succeeds him on the throne of Denmark. His second son is king of Greece. One of his grandsons is czar of Russia, a second king of Norway, and a third lord commissioner of Crete.

King Christian was not a hereditary ruler of Denmark. He was an elected king and ascended the throne executed by the Danish people. In fact, he was mobbed an hour after he was proclaimed king and stoned on the streets of Copenhagen.

Christian IX was the fourth son of Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksborg, and was born on April 8, 1818. He was the son of poor parents and with his family was inured to poverty during all of the years of his life until he ascended the throne. He was educated as a soldier and until he ascended the throne was an officer in the Danish army.

In those earlier years of his career Christian and his wife lived in an old house in Amalia street in Copenhagen. He had a small country place, five miles out of Copenhagen. His pay as an army officer was his only income and his family always knew the pinch of actual hard times. His wife and daughters did the housework and made their own clothes.

It was in these days that the young prince of Wales, now Edward VII of England, chose Christian's daughter, Alexandra, for his wife. She was then 19 years old. A few years later Christian's second daughter, Marie, was betrothed to the czarowitz of Russia. With these royal betrothals the fortunes of Christian began to mend; but even then he continued to reside at

the little village of Bernstorff, five miles out of Copenhagen.

In 1863, the poor captain of infantry, with scarcely an hour's warning, found himself transported from a humble dwelling to a palace, his cavalry sword changed into a scepter, and his officer's cap for a crown.

Early in November of that year old King Frederick VII of Denmark died and without heirs—the last of his house. It developed upon the Danish parliament to elect a new king. To the surprise of the Danish people parliament's choice fell on Christian, duke of Glücksborg. Christian himself was equally surprised.

The king's tactics were to remain perfectly quiet, to make no manifesto, no attempt to win popularity for the moment, but to remain shut up in his palace and let the storm blow over.

This line of conduct met with success, and after brawling about the streets of Copenhagen for a few days, the mob settled down by degrees, and began to wonder whether, after all, it might not be perhaps advisable to see what the new king might be worth before condemning him.

The earlier part of Christian's reign was filled with troubles. Simultaneously with his accession rival claimants arose for the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, which had been part of the possessions of King Frederick VII of Denmark. The extinction of his dynasty, it was asserted, and the substitution of a new one had entirely altered the rights of succession in these provinces. After diplomatic wrangles, which closed in an appeal to arms, Prussia, Austria, and Germany all took a hand in the fight, and the first of these countries succeeding in taking from little Denmark the three duchies of Holstein, Schleswig and Lauenburg and attaching them to her own dominions.

After this loss of one-third of the kingdom internal troubles arose in that portion of his dominions which still remained to King Christian. King and parliament could never agree a characteristic that both retained almost to the day of the king's death.

But in spite of the bickerings with his parliament, Christian became to be universally loved by the Danish people. His democracy, his simple tastes, his personal character, and his family all combined to make him happy. There was not a black sheep in his family. Never a scandal shocked the Danish people. The king's sons and daughters led simple lives until they were married—and when they married generally it was to ascend a throne.

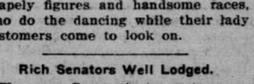
King Christian was a familiar figure in the streets of Copenhagen. He went everywhere without a guard or any of the fuss and trappings of royalty. Dressed as an ordinary citizen of the middle class he visited the markets, wandered through the parks, stopped on the sidewalk to chat with acquaintances, or watched the erection of new buildings. Frequently he would be seen at a table of one of the outdoor cafes, drinking a glass of beer, and eating a black bread sandwich. He rode on a street car oftener than he did in a royal carriage.

Has Served His State Long.

When Senator Blackburn of Kentucky retires from political life it will be to go to the farm of 290 acres which originally belonged to Blackburn's family and has been given to the senator by a generous friend, the noted horseowner, Mr. Harper. Mr. Blackburn's service in the senate covers a quarter of a century and there are only eight men left there who have served without interruption during that period. They are Morgan of Alabama, Barry of Arkansas, Fryer of Colorado, Cullom of Illinois, Teller and Hale of Maine, Aldrich of Rhode Island and Allison of Iowa.

THE NEW STATES, AS PLANNED

OLD AND NEW BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED STATES, ARIZONA AND OKLAHOMA.



On the Map Old Boundaries are Indicated by Light Dotted Lines and New Boundaries by Heavy Lines.

The house statehood bill was reported favorably to the senate Jan. 29 by Mr. Beveridge, chairman of the committee on territories. The bill had

Ball of the Dressmakers.

A somewhat curious ball marks the outset of the Paris season. This is known as the "Bal de la Couturiere." Tickets are taken by all the women who go to the Rue de la Paix for their dresses, for at this ball the big dressmakers vie with each other in exhibiting all the novelties in the shape of ball room dresses. The dresses are worn by "mannequins"—girls with sharply figures and handsome faces, who do the dancing while their lady customers come to look on.

Showers Kisses on Baby Prince.

The young Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, son of King Haakon VII, is the object of much popular attention. In the charge of his nurse, he is usually taken out for a daily run in the Queen's park, and has had to pay the penalty of fame in the form of kisses showered on him by assemblies of admiring ladies, who confront him at every turning. To such an extent has the practice been carried that the park has been closed to the public by order of the queen.