

NEWS OF NEBRASKA

BRIEF SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days Briefly Mentioned—All Portions of the State Covered—A Thorough Resume of Nebraska News.

Wednesday, November 2.

Geo. M. Chollman, a young man of twenty-three years, has given himself up to the Omaha police as the man who stabbed J. R. Jones, the bartender at Thirteenth and Webster streets, the other evening. He had been one of the participants in a row with the proprietor of the saloon just previous to the killing.

County Superintendent H. Rhodes of Thayer county has received notice from the committee on awards that in recognition of the merit of the educational work exhibited by Thayer county at the exposition, the silver medal had been awarded that county. This means that Thayer county was out-ranked by only one county exhibit and the people of that section are prouder than ever of their schools.

Mrs. Margaret Mitchell was taken from Omaha to the asylum at Lincoln. She was the wife of Ed. Mitchell, who deserted her early in the current year, and his action had led to her insanity, although she had procured a divorce. She had always supported him and her two children. The latter were provided with a legal guardian in the person of Rev. A. W. Clark of the child saving institute. They are Edith and Willie, aged four years and ten months respectively.

Thursday, November 3.

Dr. Mary B. White of Beatrice, who has been at Sternberg hospital for six weeks is an home on leave of absence. She has not decided whether she will return or not.

John Bileck, who shot Lon Bruslin at Omaha for trying to steal away his wife, is a free man, the coroner's jury having exonerated him from criminal responsibility for the killing.

The Chicago Packing and Provision company's house at Nebraska City, which has been closed for a few necessary repairs, has received instructions to commence killing as soon as a sufficient number of hogs are received.

Emil Lang, the Beatrice grocer who ran the Beatrice cannery factory so successfully this year on a lease, has purchased the factory and will enlarge it before beginning next season's pack. New and improved machinery will be put in and several hundred dollars spent in remodeling the building.

J. L. Paynter, a representative of the Christian Herald mission in New York City, arrived recently in Lincoln. He has come this far on his way west as a pedestrian, walking the entire distance. He, in company with four other gentlemen, started from New York on November 8 of last year, and reached Omaha about the time war was declared. Some of the party enlisted, and Mr. Paynter is the only one now travelling in the western country.

Friday, November 4.

Quite a damaging wreck occurred in the yards at Bradshaw and a number of cars loaded with grain were derailed and three of them badly damaged.

Joseph Goodiel, a man seventy years old, a carpenter by trade, fell from the roof of a building at Fairmont and dislocated his hip. He suffers a good deal of pain.

The remains of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Carlson, who were asphyxiated in their room at the Vendome hotel in Omaha, have been taken to their home in Colby, Kas., accompanied by a daughter who came after them.

Saturday, November 5.

Robert Casconen, a promising young violinist of Omaha, has gone to Berlin to pursue his musical studies under Joachim.

The house of S. A. Kinney, a prosperous farmer residing four miles east of Wynmore, was burned, the fire being caused by a defective flue.

Richard Bjorkman of Lincoln has been discharged from the United States navy at the request of Lincoln citizens who want him to take his old place in that city's fire department.

The total valuation of Dodge county as shown by the annual levy, just completed by the county clerk, is \$3,072,128, with the assessed valuation of \$209,951.25.

Sunday, November 6.

The six-year-old son of Carl A. Fritz of Fremont suffered a fracture of the leg. A threshing machine, pulled by an engine, passed and he jumped on the tongue. He lost his balance and the wheels of the threshing passed over him.

The Atlas bank of Neligh has opened for business in the rooms formerly occupied by the defunct First National bank. The incorporators are parties of O'Neil. It is rumored that parties from Sioux City, Ia., will also establish a bank there.

The trunk factory of C. A. Wirick and the shoe store of C. W. Blair, at 1936 O street, Lincoln, were burglarized and about \$140 worth of goods taken. The robbers entered the store through a side window in the rear part of the store.

While Sheriff King of Cheyenne county was coming down the Haskell hill just north of Sidney, on his way home from the country, his team ran away and threw him from the buggy. He was caught in the rigging and dragged a considerable distance, cutting his face and arms, and otherwise shaking him up.

Frank Keeler, a Hastings tailor, fell from a buggy while out driving and received a broken collar bone and a dislocated neck. He died shortly afterward.

Paul C. Mooney, a very smooth young man, worked several Beatrice business men with forged checks bearing his signature and the forged indorsement of Rev. C. S. Dudley of the Presbyterian church. He is still at large.

A baby girl was found on the steps of St. Joseph's church at Omaha, accompanied by a bottle of milk and some clothing. It was placed there while services were being held and was found by the congregation. It was taken by Mrs. M. Nick of 2123 South Seventh street.

The Nebraska university football team won the inter-collegiate league championship by defeating the Kansas university eleven at Lawrence, Kan., last Saturday. The score was 18 to 6. The Nebraskans outclassed the Jayhawkers, and won fairly. Three thousand people witnessed the game.

Clarence Coats, a young man of Wynmore accidentally killed Jess Newton and Charles Wallbum full of bird shot while shooting at a dog. The shooting occurred within a block of the business center of the city at a time when the street was crowded with people going to their dinners. The injuries are not dangerous but the boys say they are extremely painful. The dog escaped.

Monday, November 7.

An unknown man, demented, was found in a straw stack near Friend. He is about sixty years old and will not talk, give his name or home.

The body of a man supposed to be an employe of the Omaha smelting works named Carlson, was found in the shallow water at Cut-Off lake. He had evidently committed suicide.

Dush and Lovejoy, the Ohioa bank robbers, escaped from the Fillmore county jail. They sawed through the grating and must have had outside help.

James Woodward of Seward, a former student of the Cotner medical school, was one of the soldiers who arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Peru from Manila. He received his discharge on the recommendation of Major Snyder, who considered him unfit for duty. He has been alling ever since he landed on Luzon.

Ed J. Barras, son of C. F. Barras of Lincoln, recently fell twenty-five feet from a building at Valley City, New Mexico and was seriously hurt. No bones were broken, but his hip was thrown out of place and his back hurt. He had a narrow escape from death, as he fell he saved himself by his hands, which broke the fall.

The east bound Omaha and St. Louis train collided with the Union Pacific freight train at what is known as "The Junction," about a quarter of a mile east of Union Pacific transfer on the Iowa side. William Hower, Union Pacific fireman of Omaha, was killed, and Morris Peterson of Council Bluffs and Louis Jacobson of Council Bluffs were probably fatally injured. No passengers were hurt.

Tuesday, November 8.

George Dopson of Newman Grove, a farmer, Wm. Coffman, a Boone county farmer, and C. E. Holmes, a Hastings implement dealer, have each filed a petition in the United States court at Omaha, asking to be declared a bankrupt.

Major J. H. McClay of the Third Nebraska volunteers, is commanding the regiment at Savannah in the absence of Colonel Bryan and Lieutenant Colonel Vigniau. He has forwarded a report to Adjutant Barry, announcing there were eighty members sick in hospital and twenty-one sick in quarters.

A barn on the premises occupied by Hiram Roeker, in the north part of Geneva was burned with all the contents, including a large team belonging to Youngers & Co. The building was almost destroyed before the fire company reached there, the run being so long. It is thought the fire was started by sparks from a passing engine on the Elkhorn.

John Christy, a young convict at the penitentiary, escaped Monday evening. He was night fireman at the boiler room, and was last seen at work at 8:45. Twenty minutes after he was missed an alarm was given. City and county officials were notified and the bloodhounds sent for. Christy was up from North Platte on a three years sentence for larceny, and had but two months more to serve.

Almost 100 boxes containing Christmas presents were sent from Columbus to the boys at Manila and Honolulu. The boxes were all the regulation size adopted by the department, and were filled with good things and useful presents. Nearly all of the boxes were made up by friends of the boys, but there were some who enlisted at Columbus who had no relatives there and a subscription was taken up and all the boxes were filled.

They were sent to San Francisco and will leave November 15 for their destination.

The New York building at the exposition has been purchased by Paul W. Horschach, who will remove it to some lot he owns near the present site of the German village. It will be converted into a double dwelling house.

Colonel Champlin S. Chase, one of the most prominent figures in the social and political life of Omaha and Nebraska for the past thirty-two years, died at his home on Park avenue, Omaha. His death was the result of injuries received in a fall on the stone steps of the old postoffice building on the night of Sunday, October 23.

FOR WOMAN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

An Economical House Gown for the Girl Who Must Make Both Ends Meet—School Frocks for a Young Girl—A Bride's Concert—Fall and Winter.

The Oldest Song of All. When life is youth, and skies are glad, And everything is young, Oh, listen, listen, lass and lad, Unto the song that's sung! When every sound you hear's a tune That seems your heart to call, When every gift of God's a boon, And love's the best of all, There's green around and blue above, Wherever you are bound; 'Tis then that first you feel 'tis love That makes the world go round!

But when your world grows gray and sad, When care the heart has wrung, Oh, listen, listen, lass and lad, Unto the song that's sung! When smiles have turned to tears and sighs, When hands you clasp are cold, And those whose love has been a prize, Are weary, worn and old, If one dear gift, the rent above, Still by your side be found, 'Tis then you know, indeed, 'tis love That makes the world go round! —Clifton Bingham, in London Mail.

A Bride's Concert. "Do you think it's silly?" blushing asked a bride-to-be, as she showed her lingerie, all delicately made of such fine batiste that it would easily slip through the proverbial wedding ring. She has had her things arranged in seven sets, one for each day of the week, and for each day there is a color, and there is a dozen of every garment belonging to the set, thus making seven dozen of everything. She has a specially constructed trunk for the carriage of this delightful corbelle, or rather a portion of it, for, of course, she could not travel with the entire riches of so voluminous a wardrobe. This trunk has seven trays, and each tray is labeled with the day of the week, and as the front of the trunk lets down, these trays can be pulled in

of frivolity added, before she goes to her evening meal. House gowns invariably cost less than street gowns, and usually very pretty ones may be made at home. A most charming model is of light-blue muslin, finished with an embroidered edge in black. It is made with a low neck and low sleeves. The neck has a tiny yoke of embroidery in black, which continues down the right side in a flounce to the waist. The sleeves are tight-fitting and flounced about the elbow. Light-blue ribbon gives the waist a trim appearance.—The Latest.

Popularity of Liberty Satin. Liberty satin is to vie with Liberty silk in popularity. Exquisite colors



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and out as if they were drawers, and without disturbing the upper or lower layers. She also has a silken satchet blanket for each of her seven trays in the trunk. She had very wide beading and any number of fluffy bows about the necks of her chemises. "You've no idea how pretty they look through thin gowns," she said. "I have several little organdie evening gowns made with absolutely plain waists, and the lace and ribbon on the chemises make quite enough trimming."

Girl's School Frocks. Busy mothers are now worrying about school frocks for the stormy weather to come. The little tots need something warm and comfortable to help them on their way up the path



of learning, for nothing retards them more than gowns that irritate their little bodies. A little frock that is both comfortable and pretty is a navy blue serge,

made with a full skirt and a bloom waist. A touch of lightness is introduced in the belt, cuffs and border of the skirt, made of dark blue and white striped material.—The Latest.

House Gowns. Every woman, even those who work all day and must count every penny, will do well to don a pretty house gown for the evening meal. As a matter of fact, it is a piece of economy, for it saves the street gown considerably, if it is not worn in the house. It would be well for America to follow the example of the English girl, who, if she has but one gown, will take that off, brush it, hang it to air for a few minutes and put it on, with a few bits



of frivolity added, before she goes to her evening meal. House gowns invariably cost less than street gowns, and usually very pretty ones may be made at home. A most charming model is of light-blue muslin, finished with an embroidered edge in black. It is made with a low neck and low sleeves. The neck has a tiny yoke of embroidery in black, which continues down the right side in a flounce to the waist. The sleeves are tight-fitting and flounced about the elbow. Light-blue ribbon gives the waist a trim appearance.—The Latest.

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are shown, and several widths as well. Skirt lengths in plain, crinkled and smoked effects are certain to become popular for evening costumes. The rich sheen of satin in this textile is sure to please the most fastidious tastes; furthermore, its wearing qualities are predicted to be far in advance of those of the kindred fabric, Liberty silk, which has become such an established trimming. A novelty of great similarity to the Liberty satin just mentioned is called mousseline glace; this dainty textile will be most effectively utilized in forming full frills, yokes and gimpes. A glimpse of turquoise or cream white in this material will enliven a row of beige or gray taffeta, while a last season's toilette may come forth as new and thoroughly up-to-date by the tasteful disposal of this and similar fabrics. Ruchings of chiffon, Liberty silk or satin, and mousseline glace will be found simple of adjustment and a most pleasing form of decoration.

Designs in Braids. The scroll design is, perhaps, dominant in mohair braids, and many variations ensue from this basis. Wavy lines are particularly graceful, and may be procured in the finest silk braids as well as mohair. These same effects come in widths suitable for skirt trimmings. Sets to match for waist and skirt are pleasing in the scroll design, and also in floral and conventional devices of an open lace character. A rose effect is wrought upon a mousseline de sole foundation, and a pineapple pattern is treated in a like manner, a most attractive trimming resulting. Three widths are obtainable in this garniture. A silk braid of unusual beauty is designed in a crocheted pattern showing right and left effects. A narrow silk braid edging is very effective in a clever hair design and may be used in combination with wide braids of a similar design.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

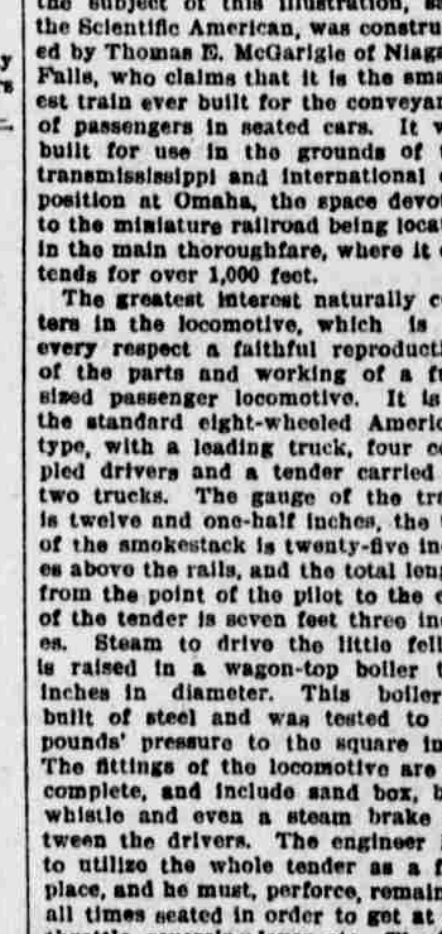
A Tiny Railway, First Seen at the Omaha Exposition—One-Seventh the Size of the Average Engines—A Harbor Defense Mine—Leather and Celluloid.

Leather as Substitute for Celluloid. German leather workers have recently been experimenting with a new process of preparing leather by means of which it becomes almost transparent, firm, elastic and water-proof. It is claimed also that it is almost incombustible, and in this particular is a very great improvement upon celluloid preparations and those made of other animal substances or rubber. The process, which is a trade secret, consists to some extent in saturating the leather with hot oil, then kneading it and rolling it. It absorbs a large amount of oil, becomes tenacious and of the consistency of tortoise shell. Its value in the arts is likely to be very great, and especially in electrical work it is supposed that it will be more effective for certain purposes than rubber. It may be of any thickness, as by some peculiar process it may be made thicker than the natural hide. This is through a sort of furling operation. Experts who have examined the material are enthusiastic in commending it.

Refreshing Sleep. Sleep, refreshing sleep, has a wonderful influence. It is the time which the vital forces use to repair the system, to assist digestion, and to prepare the whole being for the labors of a fresh day. Even "forty winks" in many cases is a great benefit, and in many cases of fever and nervous troubles patients should never be aroused unless it is absolutely necessary to administer medicine. Opiates, when given frequently but mock the patient with a seeming relief, likely to result in some aggravation of the trouble; they more or less paralyze the digestive organs, prevent vital repair, goad the brain into feverish dreams, and leave the nerves irritated and finally depressed rather than rested.

A Tiny Train. The diminutive train which forms the subject of this illustration, says the Scientific American, was constructed by Thomas E. McGarigle of Niagara Falls, who claims that it is the smallest train ever built for the conveyance of passengers in seated cars. It was built for use in the grounds of the Mississippi and International exposition at Omaha, the space devoted to the miniature railroad being located in the main thoroughfare, where it extends for over 1,000 feet.

The greatest interest naturally centers in the locomotive, which is in every respect a faithful reproduction of the parts and working of a full-sized passenger locomotive. It is of the standard eight-wheeled American type, with a leading truck, four coupled drivers and a tender carried on two trucks. The gauge of the track is twelve and one-half inches, the top of the smokestack is twenty-five inches above the rails, and the total length from the point of the pilot to the end of the tender is seven feet three inches. Steam to drive the little fellow is raised in a wagon-top boiler ten inches in diameter. This boiler is built of steel and was tested to 300 pounds pressure to the square inch. The fittings of the locomotive are all complete, and include sand box, bell, whistle and even a steam brake between the drivers. The engineer has to utilize the whole tender as a foot place, and he must, perforce, remain at all times seated in order to get at the throttle, reversing lever, etc. The tender is five inches in diameter and its capacity is fifteen gallons of water. Passengers are carried in the two-seated cars of the design shown in the



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Illustration, and the hauling capacity of the locomotive is ten such cars, conveying twenty passengers, a total load of 4,000 pounds. The scale on which the locomotive is built is about one-seventh of the size of one of the largest engines in use on the New York Central railroad.

A Mouse Motor. It has become the fashion among enterprising traders to attract attention to their shop windows by the exhibition of some moving object, generally actuated by clockwork. A distinctly novel idea in this direction is that recently adopted by certain American bicycle dealers, who have succeeded admirably in not only attracting attention to their wares, but in showing at the same time the perfection of their workmanship. They show, in brief, how the wheel of a cycle may be driven by mouse-power. The bicycle is either attached to a frame or hung to the ceiling—so that the front wheel is clear of the ground and can run easily. Just above the top of this wheel and fixed to the steering head of the machine is a mouse cage with no bottom, but so close to the tire that the animal within has no room to escape. The weight of the mouse is sufficient to give the wheel

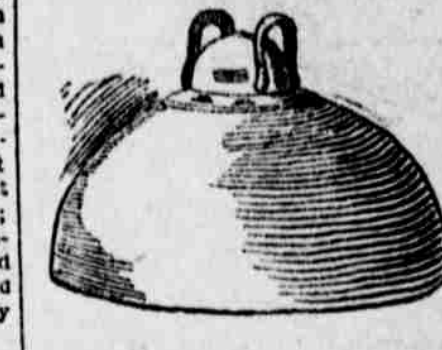
an initial movement, and the poor little creature trying to run to a refuge provided for it in the cage keeps up the motion in treadmill fashion. Usually there are two mice in each cage, and one or the other in generally going work on the wheel.

Made Through Her Skin. Paris scientists are wildly excited over the marvelous Mlle. Lena, who bears muscle through the pores of her skin and shows the effect in certain attitudes and expressions of the face, says the New York Press. At this time, when she is under hypnotic influences, she is photographed, and then, if the developing of the negative is done near her, she gets to trembling and fainting. She feels the cold of the developing solution and the movements of the developing dish.

It is supposed that when hypnotized she gives forth through the pores of her skin an invisible substance or fluid, which is the vehicle of her sensibility, becoming a kind of human battery, producing a special kind of electricity capable of being photographed. Her experiences when the negative is being developed occur after she has been awakened. Mlle. Lena is a model and much appreciated by Paris artists and sculptors for her grace, patience and docility.

Our Harbor Defense.

This is the kind of mine which was placed in our harbors during the war for defense against possible attack. Its charge is from 225 to 250 pounds. The body of the mine is made of cast iron, says the Scientific American. It is of a hemispherical shape and is four feet in diameter and about two feet in height. The shell is two inches in thickness, and at the crown is a flange



Plus, with electrical connections over which is bolted a wrought-iron cap

Releasing Sunken Vessels.

The attempts to float the sunken Spanish warships has taxed the minds of the best engineers in the country. Cylinders full of air have been attached to the ships and air bags have been applied, receptacles containing compressed air have been placed inside of the ships until they could hold no more. This is done at low tide; then pontoons are attached and, as the tide rises, the entire wreck is lifted from the sea bottom and may be removed at pleasure. In working on some of the enormously heavy ships, however, it has been found that the decks and framework were not sufficiently strong to stand the tremendous pressure, but will burst upwards, completely destroying the body of the ship. Fame and fortune await the inventor who will arrange an appliance by means of which the larger ships can be safely raised. The methods now employed are simply strong for smaller craft but almost utterly useless for the heavier types. One of the most feasible plans is the employment of hollow metal cylinders filled with compressed air. These must be small and easily attached to the ship. A number of small ones are of much more value than a few large ones. Where it is possible to pull a cable under the ship, the work of attaching these cylinders is much simplified. One admirable suggestion is the enclosing of the hull in a cage or netting made of strong wire or cables. This netting is fastened to pontoons which form a continuous line around the hull. To the netting or cage the small air cylinders may be attached at frequent intervals; in fact, the entire bottom as far as it can be reached may be packed with them, each fastened independently of the others to the cage. Adjusted at the lowest tide the rising of the water will furnish a lifting power most prodigious, while the rocking of the structure will assist in working the hull loose at the bottom.

Snakes' Eyes Always Open.

One of the most curious facts with regard to snakes is that their eyes are never closed. Sleeping or waking, alive or dead, they are always wide open. This is because there are no eyelids. The eye is protected only by a strong scale, which forms a part of the epidermal envelope, and is cast off in a piece with that every time the reptile molts. This opeplate is as clear and transparent as glass, and allows the most perfect vision, while at the same time it so hard and tough as to perfectly protect the delicate organ within from the thorns and twigs among which, in flight from enemies or in pursuit of prey, the reptile so often hurriedly glides, as any close observer of the habits of the snake can readily discover.

Comparative Use of Letters.

To those who have never considered the subject it might appear that each letter is of equal importance in the formation of words, but the relative proportions required in the English language are those: a, 6.5; b, 1.5; c, 3.0; d, 4.4; e, 12.0; f, 2.0; g, 3.0; h, 5.0; i, 6.0; j, 0.4; k, 0.8; l, 4.0; m, 2.0; n, 6.0; o, 8.0; p, 1.7; q, 0.1; r, 6.0; s, 6.0; t, 9.0; u, 2.4; v, 1.2; w, 2.0; x, 0.1; y, 1.0; z, 0.1. It is this knowledge, however, which enables one letter to be used more than another that enables the English language to unravel so many of its mysteries.