



As the world moves round, the place where the buoy was found is in the Atlantic ocean south of and near the coast of Iceland.

Major Lee Reported Wounded.

Maj. Lee, who is reported to have been wounded in the assault on Tien-Tsin is a native of Indiana. He entered the volunteer service in November, 1861, and served throughout the civil war, rising to the rank of captain. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army July 28, 1866, reaching his majority April 26, 1898. He held a volunteer commission as colonel of the 10th United States infantry during the Spanish war.



Maj. Lee.

Insurance Rates Advance.

The New York insurance officials have ordered an advance in rates ranging all the way from 50 to 100 per cent. The losses during the last twelve months have been so unprecedentedly large that the companies not only have been unable to earn any profits but have been unable to draw upon their surpluses. Of course the advance must be a heavy burden both to property owners and tenants, but if this precaution had not been taken it would only be a question of time how soon many of the companies would have to go to the wall.

A Messiah Converted.

George Jacob Schweinfurth, the Rockford (Ill.) Messiah, has quit posing or permitting himself to be posed as the one anointed. He says he is a plain, human man—and his followers acquiesce. He has abandoned "heaven" for Mrs. Eddy, and the Church Triumphant is on the verge of absorption into the First Church of Christ Scientist. The community in Winnebago county has been dissolved and the members of the cult, who have claimed the ultimate divine approval and who have flouted orthodox Christianity, are going back on their performances, if not on their creed, and getting once more in line with civilization.



Schweinfurth.

Wearing Sandals in London.
The women of London have taken to the Grecian and Roman sandals this year and at the watering places the most fashionable dames and misses are wearing them. "It is children who wear them principally," a maker of these sandals acknowledged, "children and women. Women have them mostly for indoor wear, but the children's sandals are for general use, and it is astonishing how tremendously this trade has grown during the last few years. Personally I have an idea this sandal-wearing is more of a passing fancy than a permanent institution. You see, this climate is so changeable. It might rain at any moment, and the child's feet get very wet, and if in the summer it is not wet it is usually extremely dusty, and the dust gets through the stockings to the feet and is very uncomfortable, especially as



dust or grit works its way on to the sole of the sandal, and that hurts the child's foot."

Statue of John Brown.

Much pleasure is expressed by colored people of Chicago over the fact that a statue of John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry is to be erected in Lincoln park. The matter has just been settled by the action of the Lincoln park commissioners in formally accepting the tender of the statue by the John Brown Monument association, and it is expected that the statue will be ready for unveiling within a year. The statue will be a work of such artistic merit as to form a fitting memorial of the gratitudinal by the colored race toward the martyr abolitionist. It will be of bronze, six feet in height, and will show John Brown holding a negro child protectively in his bosom, while in his right hand he holds a drawn sword. The pedestal of the statue is to be of Vermont granite. The movement to erect the statue originated with Mrs. T. H. Lyles of St. Paul, Minn., who is president of the monument association.

Bavaria's Royal Family.

The forthcoming wedding of Prince Rupert of Bavaria to the Duchess Marie Gabriel, daughter of Duke Charles Theodore, brings to notice the strange career of the royal family of Bavaria. Three men stand between Prince Rupert and the throne of Bavaria—first, his father, Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, and second, his grandfather, Luitpold, who has reigned over Bavaria the last fourteen years in place of the mad King Otto, who is the third man in the way. Otto, imprisoned in Furstenried castle, is not only mad, but of recent years a cruel internal disease has had its grip on him. He came into the world with a sad heritage. His grand-



LODWIG II OTTO

father, Louis I, had to abdicate a month before Otto's birth, for he had allowed the Irish-Spanish adventuress, Lola Montez, to lead his country almost to disaster. His son, Maximilian II, gave way in turn (1864) to his son, Ludwig II, the craziest king who ever wore a crown—the patron of Wagner, the builder of endless palaces—who drowned himself and his physician in the Starnberger lake, near his palace of Berg, one day in June, 1886.

Another Conference.

International conferences have nowadays become the panacea for curing the ills of this world. The Hague conference was designed to bring eternal peace, but war in all quarters followed. The London conference for the protection of the animals of the forest in Africa invited the killing of the latter to certain times, but Slatin Pacha, who has just returned from central Africa, reports that the killing is merrily continued. Now come the German papers with a new conference. They want an international regulation of the export business in arms. It grieves them to know that German engineers have been instrumental in killing the German marines in the Boxer riots in China.

THE ENDLESS WARS.

Struggles That Have Been Waged for Centuries.

Since the first foreigner, in the person of a Dutchman, landed on the island of Sumatra in 1493, the native Achinese have combatted the usurping of their land foot by foot. In the beginning of the present century the island came into British hands, but was soon restored to Holland. Then again the Achinese took up arms against the Dutch invaders. Although when the Dutch can get the Achinese out in the open they invariably beat them, the war continues in a desultory manner today, and will only end when the last native of Sumatra has been killed in action. The number of Achinese killed has never been known, but the war has been a very serious drain on the manhood of Holland, and many of her best soldiers were killed between the years 1873 and 1879, when the struggle was very bitter.

Three Centuries.

Since 1604, when the Persians surrendered Armenia to Turkey the numerous Sultans of Turkey have never sheathed their swords in regard to the former country, save in the flesh of the inhabitants. True, every now and again, when matters are very slow in European politics, some country becomes righteously indignant and a concert of Europe is called and a note sent to the Sultan. Still the fighting goes on—or, rather, the butchering. At the beginning of the present century Algiers finally passed into the hands of France. From that time till the present the French nation has always kept an army of not less than 54,000 French troops garrisoned there, to fight the Arabs who infest the hinterland and raid the French possessions at least once a year. Chief among these are the Touaregs, who fight with one-half of their faces masked and fight always to the death or victory. Never once has a Touareg been taken alive. France cannot subdue them, for, if beaten, they flee to the desert, where no trained army can follow them. From the day in 1620 when the first Puritan settlers from England

landed on American soil, intermittent war has been waged by the whites in the United States against the original Indian population. Gradually the Cherokees, Choctaws, Greeks and Sioux have been driven further and further back, till today but a comparatively few remain. Yet even now the government deems it advisable to keep a body of picked troops to guard the Indian Territory, for every now and again the old scalping spirit breaks out in some young brave, and dire would be the result were he not subdued before others could gather to follow him on the warpath.

Mountain Fighters.

The Rifians, who are the scourge of Morocco, resemble the Touaregs in that they always give and take no quarter, but, instead of living in the heart of the Sahara, they fight from their mountain fortresses and keep the Sultan of Morocco in continual dread. To keep his soldiers in good fettle the Sultan every year gives at least three months' fighting to them by picking a quarrel with one of these feudal holders of the numerous semi-brigand strongholds.

The Northwest Mounted Police of Canada were raised, and are kept, for a like purpose; and although their work is not so arduous as that of their American doubles, yet even they are generally busy.

No one knows when the first blood feud began in Corsica, or when the first brigand set up shop. Nor can any one tell when the last will put up his shutters. Even in the time of the Romans the inhabitants were too busy fighting one another to care whether a foreign garrison was left on the island or not. But not a day goes by without several lives being sacrificed in the cause of some vendetta; and as each life means the sacrifice in atonement of at least two more there is today hardly one Corsican whose life is not wanted by a fellow countryman, and who, in running away, is not also chasing some other person.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, the distinguished English physician and medical writer, says that seven out of every ten sound and reasonable people ought to live to be 110 years old, and would do so if they "took care of themselves."

The fact that there have been centenarians and that some are still living in every country of civilization is proof that the human machine is capable of lasting as long as Sir Benjamin says it ought to last. If the few can live so long, why should not the many be able to reach equal fullness of years?

Very careful examinations have been made to discover the secret of the now exceptional longevity, the methods of life, the regimen, and the peculiar physical constitution of the centenarians. But the difference between them and the run of their neighbors in these respects does not seem to have been marked. At any rate, no facts have been obtained from which can be deduced anything approaching a law that can be laid down for the attaining of such longevity. Some of the centenarians are remarkable for their abstemiousness and the scrupulous care they take of their health; but the run of them have been found to live like the rest

of people who do not wantonly throw away their stock of vitality. They have got so old without special and deliberate efforts to reach the distinction. Of course, they must have constitutions capable of great endurance, but in that particular they are not peculiar. Many of their contemporaries who died at a much less age would have been passed by a life insurance examiner as having an equally long expectation of life. The physical machine of the dead was as good as that of the living, according to scientific tests applicable by a physician. The physical machine which lasts through a hundred years and more of life is no better in its construction than that which wears out at 70 or 80.

Why, then, has not Dr. Richardson reason for saying that the existence of centenarians, few though they may be proportionately, is sufficient evidence that equally long life is not only possible for all who have sound constitutions, but ought also to be the rule among them? It is proved indisputably that the machine can last very much longer than the run of men keep it going; that of itself it is good for the 110 years of which Dr. Richardson says the majority of people of good constitutions should live.

"Do You Eat Out or In."

The number and variety of knives and forks that now grace a well-equipped and formal dinner table may well dismay one unused to such a variegated display of cutlery and silver. There are forks for the oysters, for the fish and for the roast, and forks as well for anything else that may be served. There are also knives to correspond to the forks that may be needed. These implements that social convention decrees to be necessary to convey food to the mouth are usually laid out in formidable rows on either side of the plate. The other evening a simple western maiden at her first eastern dinner surveyed her display of knives and forks with growing trepidation. Her common sense told her that they were laid out in the regular order in which it was intended they should be used, but nothing in her experience had taught her which was the right end of the row to start with. Finally in despair she sought help from her next door neighbor, a prominent physician. "Say, Doc," she questioned, as she pointed at the offending objects, "do you eat out or in?"—New York Tribune.

Telegraph to Mohammed's Shrine.

A telegraph line from Syria to Hedjaz is contemplated. This will give access to that portion of Arabia, thus bringing Mecca and Medina into communication with the world. The line

HELD FOR STEALING CATTLE.

A Former Respected Citizen in an Unpleasant Predicament.
SIDNEY, Neb., July 22.—William Watkins of Angora, a small station on the new Burlington route, was bound over to the district court, the bond being fixed at \$3,000, which was quickly furnished. The examination took place today at the county court house and the building was packed with stockmen, who had come more than seventy miles to assist in the prosecution. Attorney Robert Nobleman of Alliance assisted County Attorney Henry Gapsen in conducting the prosecution. Watkins is charged with the killing of two head of cattle belonging to the Carey Cattle company and the hides were found buried in a lot of rubbish near his home ranch. Watkins has always borne an excellent reputation and his many friends are surprised at the charge against him.

Have a Kick Coming.

OMAHA, July 21.—Train men and employes of the operation department of the Union Pacific are causing quite a stir over what they consider quite a stiff imposed by the company on them. The rigid physical examinations imposed on the men, and the fact that it is usually oldest employes of the road who are hardest hit. After such examination many of the old employes have learned that they were not needed longer by the company, and this fact has caused much of the ill feeling. Besides this the employes are required to go to Omaha to be examined, and this causes them much loss of time and inconvenience.

Founded by Hall.

HEMINGFORD, Neb., July 21.—A severe hail storm visited this section Saturday night. The hail stones were as large as goose eggs and fell thick and with terrific force, passing through shingled and roofed buildings and in some instances coming through the plastered ceiling, and breaking showcases in stores. The siding on buildings were broken and splintered into kindling. Board awnings were shattered, thus affording little protection to the glass store fronts and nearly every building in town will have to be re-roofed and sided on the west side.

Incendiary Work at West Point.

WEST POINT, Neb., July 22.—The fire bug whose intention it seems to be to burn up the town was abroad again here. Two attempts were made to set fire in the center of the city, in the midst of a district filled with frame buildings and within a few feet of a lumber yard. The contents of a shed in the rear of a barber shop on Main street was set on fire about a o'clock but speedily extinguished. About twenty minutes thereafter the frame barn occupied by the team of County Superintendent Manning was discovered in flames and the fire department again called out.

Says He Needs a Guardian.

COLUMBUS, Neb., July 21.—County Judge T. D. Robinson handed down his decision in the Barnum case, declaring it his belief from the evidence that a guardian is needed for the aged Hon. Guy C. Barnum, his large property interests not being safe in his own hands while there is at least doubt of his sanity. Gus B. Speice, ex-clerk of the district court, for whom Mr. Barnum had expressed a preference, was named as the guardian.

Lyons Creamery Robbed.

LYONS, Neb., July 22.—Some person or persons broke into the Lyons creamery, entering the building by one of the north windows by prying off the window fastener and sliding back the iron bolts of one of the back doors. They took ten tubs of high grade butter, weighing 600 pounds, valued at \$100. It is thought by those in charge of the creamery the theft was done by parties who have been camping near town in a covered rig for several days.

Good Wheat Yield.

DAVID CITY, Neb., July 16.—Frank Coon, who lives on his farm one mile south of town, has just threshed twenty acres of wheat which averaged thirty-five bushels to the acre, machine measure. The wheat is of excellent quality and will test more than this.

Girl Attacked by Bulldogs.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 18.—The little 13-year-old daughter of Henry Hoffman is dangerously ill at her home as a result of injuries received from two bulldogs. They jumped upon her, and before she could be rescued her hands, arms, legs and face had been lacerated in a terrible manner. The dogs were killed immediately. The girl will recover.

Wheat Yielding Well.

SEWARD, Neb., July 21.—Many of the farmers are threshing their wheat and rye from the shock. Wheat is yielding well, much of it going from thirty to forty bushels per acre, and is one of fine quality. Oats harvest is about over, and is a light crop. The recent fine rains have greatly benefited the corn and the prospect is good for a big crop.

Ended His Own Life.

BLAIR, Neb., July 22.—Mr. Himbaugh, a blacksmith running a shop at Vacoma, a small country place twelve miles northwest of Blair, shot and killed himself with a musket which he kept in his shop. He had returned home after a ten days' spree in Blair. He was a fine workman and did a good business when sober.

Sued for Insurance Assessment.

FREMONT, Neb., July 22.—The Nebraska Mutual Hall Insurance company of Omaha has brought suit before Justice Hinman against a number of farmers of this county who had certificates in the concern for assessments varying from \$12 to \$27. Several others who were insured in the same company have paid up in order to save expense, but these six will evidently resist payment of their assessment on the ground that the company exceeded the powers given it by law.



COL. E. H. LISNUM.

fighting "blackbirds" sank to the ground with a serious wound. By this time the brigade, which was composed of the 13th, 9th and 24th regiments, was rushing up San Juan hill, and Col. Ewers, who commanded the 9th infantry, was brigade commander without knowing it. Col. Liscum was born in Vermont in 1841. He entered the volunteer service as corporal in the 1st Vermont infantry in May, 1861, and was appointed second lieutenant Feb. 19, 1863. He rose in the regular line to colonel of the 9th infantry, April 25, 1899.

Buoy Sunk by Andre's Found.

A telegram from Faroe says that an undamaged empty buoy marked "Andre's polar expedition, 1896, No. 3," was found on July 7 in latitude 63 degrees 42 minutes north, longitude 20 degrees 43 minutes west. The point in-

Leaves Society For Charity.

Miss Lilian Dunham, a handsome young society woman of New York, has abandoned the scenes of gayety with which she has long been identified, and will hereafter devote her energies to charitable work among the tenement children of the metropolis. She has taken a big cottage at St. James, L. I., where during the warm weather she will give the merriest sort of house parties to the little tots whose lives know so little happiness. Miss Dunham is the daughter of James H. Dunham, the millionaire dry goods

merchant. Until she was 18 years old she lived in an atmosphere of wealth and luxury. Then she went to a quiet little town in Germany to complete her education. It was there that the change which made her decide to devote her life to doing good rather than to the gayeties of society took place. Upon her return to this country she informed her father that she disliked society and intended living for something better and higher. She became interested in Grace church kindergarten, where she teaches poor children. Thirty of them visited her lately.



MISS LILIAN DUNHAM HAS ABANDONED SOCIETY LIFE AND GONE TO WORK AMONG THE CHILDREN OF THE TENEMENT DISTRICTS.