



Household

House Cleaning.
Gasoline is the best thing to use in cleaning your coat. Have several soft, clean cloths and pour only a little of the fluid into a vessel at one time, as it evaporates rapidly when exposed to air. Go over the coat very carefully by rubbing a small portion at a time with a well-soaked cloth and then going over it with one dry, and when the cloths become soiled take fresh ones, as this and taking plenty of time to the task are the secrets of successful cleaning. Be sure to select a room without fire, gas or lamp light for the cleaning process, as gasoline is highly inflammable and dangerous when used near a blaze. The professional cleaners will make the coat look like new for a trifling sum, if it is not badly stained.

Cream Dates.
Take the white of one egg and an equal amount of cold water. Beat together until well mixed. Purchase two pounds of confectioners' sugar, and stir in a little at a time until the egg is so thickened that it may be rolled. Flavor with vanilla or any flavor that is preferred. Put on a board and knead for a few moments. Remove the stones from half a pound of dates, take a piece of the sugar the size of a hickory nut, roll it in the hands until the length of the date. Prepare two pieces in this way, and stick one on each side of the date. Pinch them closely together so they will adhere. Stand away until slightly hardened.

Tobacco Is the Best Insecticide.
Most of the insects common to house plants dislike tobacco as much as does the cleanly housewife. The best way to use it as an insecticide upon window plants is to secure a good handful of tobacco stems, place them in an old basin, pour boiling water upon them, and let them stand for several hours. Then drain off the liquid into a basin or tub deep enough for immersing the tops of your plants in, and dilute it with warm water until it shows only a faint tint of brown. Then take up the plants one at a time, and hold them, tops down, in the water, washing them clean.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Scalloped Apples.
Pare, core and cut in slices some good, tart cooking apples, put a layer in a baking dish with sugar, cinnamon and a grating of lemon rind, dot with tiny lumps of butter, then another layer of apples, sugar, etc., and so on until the dish is full. Add a very little water and the juice of a lemon, and use a little more sugar and butter on top than on the other layers. Bake until the apples are thoroughly cooked. Cover until nearly done, when the cover should be removed to allow them to brown. Serve hot with cream or hard sauce.

Medicinal Vegetables.
Does someone in the family need the purifying touch of sulphur in the blood? Give them turnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, watercress and horseradish. Surely a varied enough list. If the liver needs stimulating, serve tomatoes. For kidney troubles, asparagus will be beneficial. Celery is of tremendous benefit to those suffering from rheumatism and neuralgia. It is also good for nervous disorders. Carrots form blood and help to give a pretty complexion. Beets and turnips are also beneficial to the blood.

Chocolate Pudding.
Beat one-quarter of a pound of butter to a cream and stir in six yolks, one at a time, then add a quarter of a pound of fine, sweet chocolate grated, a cup of almonds blanched and chopped fine, six tablespoonsful of granulated sugar, and one tablespoonful of citron cut very fine, beat the six whites of eggs to a stiff froth and stir in at the last. Pour into a mould and boil three-quarters of an hour and send to the table hot with whipped cream poured around it, or any fine sauce served in a sauceboat.

Bread Boards Revived.
Recently a very economical and attractive custom is being revived among the dainty housewives in the use of the bread board on the table. These boards are made attractive by the ladies with paper decorations of wheat heads, oat sprays and rye tops. These decorations are only put upon the beveled edge, the top being left clear and white for use. It requires some practice to cut the bread neatly, thus offering a new accomplishment to the lady presiding at the table.

Oyster Sandwiches.
Half a dozen large oysters fried and perfectly cold, lay a crisp lettuce leaf dipped in French dressing on them, buttered slices of white bread, or spread a little mayonnaise on each leaf. Cut the oysters into nice little slices, crosswise, rejecting the hard part, and lay the slices, overlapping one another, between the lettuce leaves.

Roast of Chicken.
Cut the meat from the breast of an uncooked chicken. Mince, pound and pass it through a sieve, then mix in half a pint of very stiffly whipped cream, salt to taste, pepper; add some minced mushrooms or truffles. Put this mixture into a buttered mould and steam for twenty minutes, then turn out and serve with supreme sauce poured over it.

W. H. B. STOUT IS DEAD

EXPIRES SUDDENLY AT HIS HOME IN WASHINGTON.

Well Known in Nebraska—Many Years a Resident and Leading Citizen—Built Capitol and Penitentiary—Was Once Rated a Millionaire.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Just as the bells were heralding the advent of the new year, W. H. B. Stout departed this life at his home in this city. The end came suddenly after retiring Mr. Stout awoke about 11 o'clock and aroused Mrs. Stout. He suffered from pain in the chest, with difficulty in getting his breath. A physician was called and medicines were administered, affording only temporary relief. Soon after 12 Mr. Stout rose and got out of bed, but fell within a few steps, breathing his last before a doctor could be summoned. The cause was heart disease. The funeral will be tomorrow at three. Nebraskans in Washington will participate. Temporary interment at the congressional cemetery will be held, the widow awaiting the decision of the son and daughter as to a place of final sepulcher.

Deceased was about sixty-five years old. His war record was good and no history of early days in Nebraska can be properly written without according W. H. B. Stout a conspicuous place.

MR. STOUT'S NEBRASKA RECORD

W. H. B. Stout was at one time one of the best known men in the state, because of his connection with public affairs. While he was lessee of the state prison contract, and had contracts for the construction of the old capitol building, as well as the wings afterward added thereto, his name was on many tongues. At one time he was popularly rated as a millionaire, although it is doubted that he ever controlled property or assets of such value.

Mr. Stout was born at Rome, Adams county, Ohio, February 19, 1837, and moved to Nebraska in 1858. His parents were old residents of the Ohio county where he first saw the light of day. Mr. Stout settled at De Soto, Washington county, this state, and afterwards moved to Blair. While there he was engaged in the real estate and contracting business.

In 1862 Mr. Stout enlisted in the Second regiment, Nebraska cavalry, nine months troops. In June, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the First Battalion, Black Horse cavalry, which was in 1864 reorganized as the First Nebraska veteran mounted infantry. In this he held a commission of first lieutenant, although he was really in command of the company. At the close of the war he returned to Washington county and resumed his business. In 1868 he was elected a member of the first Nebraska legislature. He was married December 31, 1861, at De Soto, Neb., to Miss Laura A. Glover, youngest daughter of Dr. John A. Glover, at one time a prominent citizen of Ohio, who served one term in the Nebraska senate. He was a prominent Mason.

Mr. Stout took the contract to build the state penitentiary in 1870, and the following year removed to Lincoln. Later he secured the prison contract, leasing the convict labor. Then he secured contracts for the construction of the state capitol building and the wings added later, and after that built the government building here and the Burlington depot. At one time he was employing five hundred men, and owned stone quarries at Cedar Creek, South Bend and Louisville, Neb., and at Fort Collins, Colo. He built the Lancaster county jail. It was while contracting in Lincoln that he was supposed to be a very wealthy man.

Mr. Stout sold his prison contract to Charles W. Mosher. It is said he lost heavily in western mining schemes. Later he secured a contract to furnish marble for the new congressional library at Washington, and while the work was in progress the superintendent of the work was replaced by a regular army officer who at once cancelled all contracts. This left Mr. Stout in embarrassing financial circumstances. He filed a claim for heavy damages against the government but it was never allowed. For several years he has been employed as a laborer in one of the departments at Washington.

Prompt to Order Release

Constantinople, Jan. 3.—The recent arrest of two naturalized Americans at Tripoli, Syria, for refusal to pay the tax providing for exemption from military service has led to sharp communications on the part of the United States minister to Turkey, John G. A. Leishman, to the porte. The latter promptly ordered the release of the men arrested and instructed the authorities not to molest American citizens.

A SHIP GOES DOWN

STEAMER WALLA WALLA IN COLLISION ON PACIFIC.

Score of Lives Are Lost—List Uncertain and May Reach Double That Number—The Awful Crash Comes During the Night.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—The collision at sea early Thursday morning between the steamship Walla Walla and an unknown sailing vessel resulted in the sinking of the steamship and the probable loss of at least twenty lives. The Walla Walla, owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship company, sailed from San Francisco January 1 for Puget Sound ports. She carried thirty-six first class passengers, twenty-eight second class and a crew of eighty men. When off Cape Mendocino, on the California coast, at 4:10 Thursday morning, an iron bark, believed to be French, loomed up in the haze and crashed into the Walla Walla's bow. Then the sailing vessel slid off into the darkness and was seen no more. All the passengers and crew of the Walla Walla, except the few on watch, were asleep, but were aroused by the crash. The steering quarters were in the bow and it is believed that some of the steering passengers and crew were crushed to death. A big hole was made in the steamer's bow and she sank in thirty-five minutes. The officers and crew maintained strict discipline and boats and life rafts were lowered.

All who were not killed in the collision got off except Captain Hall, who went down with his ship. He was picked up later by one of the boats uninjured, with the exception of a few bruises.

There was a choppy sea running and the small boats could not make a landing on the shore, a few miles distant. They drifted about all day and finally sixty-five people were picked up by the steamer Dispatch, which took them to Eureka. Another boat, under command of Engineer Brown and containing thirteen persons, attempted to land at Trinidad and was swamped, John Wilkinson, quartermaster; William Martel, fireman; L. Drube, passenger, and three unknown men were drowned. Those in the boat who were saved were Engineer Brown, Fireman John McClellan, Coal Passer William Shinn, Sailor O. Leary, Chief Cook Marshall and Passengers William B. Smith and William Moorehouse.

When the Dispatch reached Eureka this morning with the survivors, tugs were immediately sent out for missing boats. The tug Ranger picked up one containing eleven passengers and three of the crew.

The Walla Walla was valued at about \$250,000. She was formerly used as a collier, and about ten years ago was converted into a passenger vessel at a cost of \$175,000. The vessel was insured for about \$200,000.

STRUCK IN THE EARLY MORNING.

George Reise of San Francisco, a member of the crew, gave the following account:

"It was 4:10 a. m., when the French vessel hit the Walla Walla in the bow. All were asleep. The weather was clear, the sea was rolling high. All were dumfounded. The passengers all rushed out of their staterooms and the deck was crowded. Captain Hall went down into the steerage and found a family of seven fastened in a room. Two girls of twelve and fourteen years were fastened between timbers. The girls were released and the family assisted out of their berths. All prepared to leave the vessel. The captain said she would sink. Life boats and rafts were lowered. Life preservers were put on and the passengers lowered to the boats. The vessel did not sink until 4:45 a. m., giving the crew and passengers time to leave the steamer. Sixty-three were lowered, the life saving boats then being filled. The excitement grew intense among the remaining passengers; women screamed and men and boys jumped off the steamer. Several did not leave until she started to sink. The officers were cool and collected, doing everything possible to save the passengers. No one knows the cause of the collision, but the second officer and he is missing.

"As soon as the French vessel penetrated the steamer's bow it was but a short time until she withdrew, leaving the passengers at the mercy of the high sea and lending no assistance whatever.

Child Burned to Death

Table Rock, Neb., Jan. 4.—The eighteen-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bivans was terribly burned at 8 o'clock last night and died about four hours later to agony. Mrs. Bivans, the mother, had just arrived home, with the children, and after starting the fire, before unwrapping them, had stepped out for a bucket of coal, and when she returned the child was a solid sheet of flames.

HIS FIRST ORDEAL

PRETIDENT HOLDS INITIAL NEW YEAR RECEPTION.

Greeting to a Multitude—Great Crowd Passes Through White House Doors—Weather Delightful, and Whole Scene One of Animation.

Washington, Jan. 1.—President Roosevelt's first public reception was attended more largely than any New Year's reception in a number of years. In all 8,100 persons filed through the White house and shook hands with the president Mr. Roosevelt, on being apprised that the crowd in line outside the White House was unusually large, gave orders that the gates should not be closed until the last person desiring to do so had an opportunity to pay his respects. The reception began promptly at 11 o'clock and it was 2:30 o'clock before the last person in line had been presented to the president and a quarter of an hour later before the reception came to an end.

The weather was delightful, being clear and crisp, so that no hardship was suffered by the throng that waited for hours for admission to the White house. The reception was in every way successful, the attendance not only being large, but the decorations really beautiful, the arrangements perfect and the president in excellent spirits. To each person he extended a cordial, happy New Year, and Mrs. Roosevelt was equally pleasing to each of those who filed past her line in the blue-parlor, where she receiving party stood. Miss Alice Roosevelt was conspicuous among those assisting at the reception. A party of her young girl friends by invitation also participated in the function.

FOLLOW TIME-HONORED FORMS.

The forms of official society, as fixed as the movements of the planets were religiously observed. The same officials came, in the same order, and looking very much the same as last year.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the members of the cabinet arrived and went upstairs, where they were greeted by President and Mrs. Roosevelt. After the clock struck 11, the president gave his arm to his wife, the members of the cabinet formed in line behind and the march to the first floor began.

When the president and the first lady of the land reached the head of the staircase, a blare of bugles burst forth from the Marine band, stationed in the vestibule. Down the stairs came the chief magistrate, his broad smile being reflected upon the happy face of his wife. Around through the great east room into the corridor and to the beautiful blue parlor, the procession hastened and halted.

The president took up a position near the door, Mrs. Roosevelt beside him, and in order of their rank the cabinet officials, wives and daughters formed a "receiving line."

It was President Roosevelt's first New Year's reception, but he went through the trying ordeal gracefully. The president has a hearty way with him and old social veterans commented on the fact that his greetings did not seem quite so empty as is usually the case at functions of this kind.

In other respects the reception had nothing to distinguish it from its predecessors. There was the same crush of people about the doors of the mansion and the same long line of shivering citizens who had to wait until the privileged guests had been presented.

STAND IN LINE FOR HOURS.

The foreign ministers, army and navy officials and many others, have precedence over the plain people, but the latter were content as usual to stand in line several hours and await their turn.

The diplomatic and army and navy delegations furnished the spectacular features of today's reception, as they always do. The diplomats take precedence over all things. They come in their court uniforms, if they have courts at home, and it is apparent that most of them do.

The supreme court of the United States followed the diplomatic corps, and included Chief Justice Fuller and the other members of the court. Next came the judges of the United States court of claims, the judges of the district court of appeals, and the judges of the district supreme court. A delegation of senators and representatives came next. After these came the army, navy and marine corps. Next to the diplomatic corps these latter undoubtedly presented the gayest and most brilliant appearance of the entire contingent. General Miles headed the army and Admiral Dewey the navy.

Large Order for Engines

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 2.—After correspondence covering several weeks, a local engine building firm is in receipt of a formal inquiry from the naval department of the Russian government asking as to when engines can be shipped to Russia and conveying the information that a large order will be placed. The engines, operated by gasoline, are wanted for service on the czar's torpedo boat fleet.

BARTLEY IS FREE

SENTENCE CUT SHORT BY GOVERNOR SAVAGE

Comes as New Year's Gift—Prisoner's Discharge Presented to His Daughter—Governor Explains Why Sentence Was Commuted.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 1.—Freedom from a twenty year's servitude in prison was the New Year's gift bestowed on ex-State Treasurer J. S. Bartley last evening by Governor Ezra P. Savage. In consequence, joy reigned in the Bartley home and a New Year's dinner will be spread today at which Mr. Bartley will occupy the head of the table.

It was an effective scene at Mr. Bartley's residence, 1645 C street, when Private Secretary R. J. Clancy entered and informed Mrs. Bartley and her three sons and one daughter that the governor had issued a commutation of sentence. He presented the document together with a discharge.

DAUGHTER TAKES PAPERS.

Owing to the emotion betrayed by Mrs. Bartley, her daughter Linda, took the discharge and prepared to convey it to her father. It was then 7 o'clock. In a short time Mr. Bartley's attorney, Charles O. Wheden had his carriage at the door. Mrs. Bartley and one son and daughter, accompanied by Mr. Wheden, drove to the penitentiary, three miles away, and brought Mr. Bartley to his home.

In a few moments the news spread and congratulations began to pour in upon the recipient of the governor's clemency. He was kept busy either at the telephone or receiving callers in person.

To his friends Mr. Bartley expressed appreciation of their efforts and thanked them heartily.

"I have not yet determined upon plans for the future," he said, "as I am so busy now that I have had no time to think. But I intend to remain in Nebraska and take up work of some kind."

It was said that the action of the governor came as a complete surprise to the family, notwithstanding repeated rumors of a pardon on Thanksgiving day, and again on Christmas.

SERVES FIVE YEARS.

The arrest and incarceration of Bartley dates from June 24, 1897, when he was placed in the Douglas county jail. He was not removed to the penitentiary until July 6, 1898, after the supreme court had affirmed the sentence of twenty years imposed by Judge Baker. Counting the time he was in jail and good time allowance he had served five years, seven months and eight days.

While the total shortage charged against Bartley is over \$500,000, he was convicted of embezzling the proceeds of a certain state warrant, amounting to \$201,000. This warrant passed through the Omaha National bank and that institution and its president, Senator Millard, are now defendants in a suit in which the state seeks to recover the money. This suit is pending in the supreme court and it is reported that three judges now on the bench hold different views in regard to the interpretation of the law.

The failure of Bartley to account to his successor created a sensation at the time and has ever since been the cause of much discussion in business and political circles. Having been elected on the republican ticket, his shortage was made an issue by the fusion party. Governor Savage paroled Bartley July 13 for a period of sixty days. When the republican state convention met August 28, a resolution said to have been drawn up by E. Rosewater of Omaha was presented and adopted demanding the revocation of the parole. This was adopted after a heated debate within an hour. Governor Savage Bartley sent back to prison. In commenting on the action the governor characterized it as "discourtesy" and an unwarranted interference with the constitutional rights of the executive. Yet he says he bowed to the sovereign expression. In explaining why he now commutes the sentence he says he had the case under consideration when the convention spoke, that he has continued his investigation further and is now of the opinion that Bartley has been punished enough and should be given his liberty.

Sybil Sanderson to Wed.

New York, Jan. 1.—A special to the Herald from Philadelphia says that Miss Sybil Sanderson has just announced her engagement to Comte Henri de Fitz James. The ceremony will take place in Paris some time late in January. Comte Henri de Fitz James is an officer of cavalry in the French territorial army. He is a son of Edouard, Duc de Fitz James, the head of the second, or French branch of the Bonaparte family.

NEBRASKA NOTES

A bank has just opened for business at Lewiston.

A new hotel will be built at Superior.

The Chadron Journal starts the new year enlarged to a seven-column quarto.

Tilden is making arrangements for the installation of a local telephone system.

The Gothenburg Bank, of Gothenburg has filed articles with capital of \$20,000.

A system of electric railways is projected between Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, Weeping Water and Omaha.

Albert Davis, of Auburn, aged 66, ended his life by suicide. He and his wife had separated.

The ladies of Lincoln's civic improvement association will hold a carnival the week of January 27.

The Pawnee Chief announces it will turn over a new leaf with the New Year and will indulge in no more newspapers squabbling with its competitors.

M. J. and J. W. Cheney retire from the Stella Press and Miss Eunice and Clyde Haskins will conduct the paper in the future.

The German Lutheran church south of Lyons was entirely destroyed by fire. It was erected about ten years ago at a cost of \$7,000.

Thomas Emigh, aged eighty-nine, died at Red Cloud, January 3. He was one of the earliest settlers in the county, coming shortly after the civil war.

The Courier and Republican, published at McCook, have been consolidated and will be published in the future under the name of Republican, with politics in consonance with the name.

C. B. Manuel, who has been county superintendent of Howard county for four years, has purchased the St. Paul Press from Mr. Giel, who will be deputy county treasurer for the next two years.

Elgin lays claim to being the smallest town in the state which has a cadet battalion in connection with its school. It is drilled by Ernest Nyrop who served in the volunteers during the war with Spain.

For the year ending December 10, the four national and two savings banks of Fremont show a total increase of over \$390,000 in deposits and over \$470,000 in loans and discounts over last year.

After a run of eighty-eight days and nights the Norfolk sugar clogged on the 1st, having made seven million pounds of sugar from thirty-one thousand five hundred tons of beets. The average price paid was something over \$4.50 per ton.

The court knocked out the St. Paul curfew ordinance on the ground that it was not specific enough on the point of what constituted a reasonable excuse for children being on the streets after the prescribed time. The city council immediately assembled and proceeded to pass another ordinance.

A human skeleton, standing head downward, has just been unearthed by men making an excavation for a mill dam at Spaulding. No one appears to know how it came there or who the man was who was buried in such a peculiar position. It is evidently the skeleton of a white man and had been in its present location for many years.

The funeral of Mrs. Wm. T. Allen, who died Sunday morning in Council Bluffs, after taking an overdose of patent medicine was largely attended at her former home in Columbus. Mrs. Allen, with her husband, a well known railroad engineer, now retired, lived there for thirty years, moving to Council Bluffs.

A reminder of old times in Nebraska is the advertisement of an auction sale of town lots at the new town of Center in Knox county. This is the place which is to be the future county seat of the county. The voters, tiring of constant county seat fights between rival towns, decided to locate the government at the geographical center of the county and build a town around it.

Utica people have been victimized by petty thieves of late and just after the departure of some people who had been camping near the town came to the conclusion they were the thieves. They were followed and a portion of the stolen property recovered, but as the guilty ones promised to proceed on their journey and keep away from Utica in the future they were not arrested.