

LIKE EGYPTIAN BONDAGE.

Deplorable Condition of the Hebrews in Roumania.

Roumania—impoverished by the exhaustion of her natural wealth, the failure of crops and the lagging of industries, cursed and disgraced by heartless rulers whose laws have made degenerates of the peasants and have forced the Hebrews into a state worse than that of brutes and not unlike that of Israel in Egypt of old—this shadow of a nation is a blot on the civilization of Europe. Attention has recently been directed to the wretched condition of the Hebrews by Secretary Hay's note to the signatory powers of the treaty of Berlin which guaranteed protection to the people of Roumania. This action of the chief adviser of our President has aroused much sympathy for the unfortunate, but only the most heroic measures can rescue not only the Hebrews, but the Christians of this blighted country from their awful wretchedness. Ruin confronts Roumania. Her government is as imbecile as it is cruel, and the people themselves are impotent. Their King is a man of broad sympathies, but is powerless. Their Queen—Carmen Sylva—is a woman of extraordinary intelligence and mental caliber who can write romances and poems, but fiction will not appease gnawing hunger and rhyme cannot clothe the naked. The Christian world has stood aghast at the horrors of Turkish rule in Armenia. No less should it shudder because of the awfulness of Roumanian destitution and Israelitic persecution.

Roumania is one of the Balkan states—a crescent-shaped territory of about the same size as New York and with almost an equal population, viz., about 6,000,000. Bucharest, with a population of 250,000, has many of the architectural features of Constantinople and much of the poverty of that great city. It is the residence place of King Charles and his Queen. The former comes of a branch of the Hohenzollern family and has reigned since 1833, but did not assume the title of King until 1881. Roumania claims to be completely independent politically, yet she pays annual tribute to Turkey. The constitution is liberal, guaranteeing to all citizens equality before the law, yet the imposition upon the Jews shows that the constitution is a meaningless sham. The legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies, the representatives of the people. The laws which they pass prove that our sympathy for the supposed Christians of the east of Europe has been misplaced. They are in reality barbarians, for the laws against the Jews made in the past few years are amazing in their unfairness. In the first place, all Jews were made aliens. Later the police were given rights of domiciliary visitation and expulsion, so that in Roumania a Jew's house was no longer his castle. Then they were prohibited from street-hawking, which ruined 5,000 families. They were excluded from membership in the Chamber of Commerce and Trade. Law by law they were driven out of the professional classes and confined to the artisan class. Then the artisan employments were slowly closed to them, until in March of this year a law was passed prohibiting the employment of Jewish workmen in any trade or calling, and forbidding their even taking part in the meeting of the trade or artisan societies.

Although they had to pay school taxes free education was limited to Roumanians, the Jews being compelled to pay, and even then were admitted only if there was room after all the others were accommodated. They were excluded altogether from the higher schools and from the technical schools. They were not only driven out of the public service and from public works, but fines were enacted for Roumanians employing Jews in retail trade. It is estimated that the artisans law of last March will soon deprive 25,000 Jewish workmen of all means of livelihood and reduce over 100,000 men, women and children to beggary. Although taxed for the support of local hospitals, they may not enter those institutions. Punishments for offenses committed against them are made light or remitted altogether. They can be arrested and beaten with impunity. Their sons are recruited for the army without regard to any of the exemptions allowed by law to other Roumanians. They may not write letters to the newspapers. They may not hold public meetings and they have no right of petition to the government.

But the injustice of the law is not all the Hebrew in Roumania must contend with. There are 210,000 of the race in the country and not more than 800 have wealth amounting to \$500, although a few years ago many were comparatively rich. The average earnings per family before employment was prohibited was \$4 per week. No wonder that hundreds of Hebrews are starving in the streets. Rev. Dr. Gaster, of London, chief rabbi of what are known as the Sephardi communities in England, has recently visited Roumania, to learn the condition of things, and, if possible, to move the King. He was given respectful hearing and King Charles made promises

which create the hope that the country may be awakened to the frightful hardships it is imposing.

SEMINOLE WAR SURVIVOR.

Only One Man Left of the 500 Who Marched Under Col. Taylor.

Of the 500 soldiers and volunteers who marched under the command of Colonel Zachary Taylor against the Seminoles in Florida, but one now lives, so far as is known, to tell the story of that campaign. The last military operations against the Seminoles took place the latter part of 1837. The sole survivor of that war, and probably the only survivor, is Claiborne Webb, who lives near Blue Springs, Mo.

Mr. Webb is now in his eighty-seventh year. He was but 22 years of age when he and fifty other young men of Jackson County, Missouri, enlisted in the Volunteer company of Captain James Childs of Independence. He was in service but six months, receiving injuries in the last and most decisive battle near Lake Okeechobee, in Southern Florida.

Of all Indian wars that in Southern Florida is described by the aged veteran as being fraught with as hard, if not with greater, difficulties than any other. Disease, swamps, venomous insects and dangerous reptiles were combated as well as red men. Long marches were undergone and often whole companies were for days without their rations.

The Seminole war was caused by an endeavor upon the part of the United States government to drive all Indians westward across the Mississippi River. The Creek tribe as a whole were forced to terms of submission by General Andrew Jackson in 1814 and were compelled to yield their lands. But the Seminoles, who were members of this tribe, escaped into Florida. There, under the leadership of Osceola, who had become a trained soldier in the government ranks, and Sam Jones, an Americanized Indian, they committed many depredations upon the population, destroying both lives and property and devastating whole sections of the country. Several campaigns against Osceola and Jones, all of which proved futile, were made by Generals Clinch, Call and Jessup. A detachment of 112 men under the command of Major Dade was surrounded Dec. 28, 1836, and all but three privates were killed. This wholesale slaughter aroused the United States government to renewed efforts to put an end to Indian warfare in the South.

During the summer of 1837 a command of 500 men was sent against Taylor and he was sent against the Indians. Many doubted the wisdom of the campaign, undertaken as it was with a mere handful of men, outnumbered by Sam Jones' braves three to one. But it was successful. The Seminoles were put to rout at a battle in one of the marshes of the Kissimmee River near Lake Okeechobee. A treaty was made during the ensuing winter which provided for the removal of the Indians to a tract of land west of the Mississippi River.

In spite of years and an active life, Mr. Webb is still an energetic old man, one to whom time has been kind. He has living eight children, twenty-six grandchildren, and eighty great-grandchildren. He has outlived three long-lived wives, the last of whom died last summer.

The Queen's Rebuke.

Some years ago, when the present Queen of England was Princess of Wales and her children were very small, they were staying at a quiet watering-place. The Montreal Star reports this little story of the royal family, which shows that Queen Alexandra is much like all other good mothers, and that her children are like children the world over:

Once on returning from a short sail one of the little princesses was walking up the plank. An old sailor instinctively said:

"Take care, little lady!"

The child drew herself up haughtily and said:

"I'm not a lady, I'm a princess!"

The Princess of Wales, who overheard the kindly injunction and the rather ill-bred reply, said quickly:

"Tell the good sailor you are not a little lady yet, but you hope to be some day."

Long Views.

Persons who wish to put off the evil day of spectacles should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved, and sees better, if, after reading a while, we direct the sight to some far distant object, even for a minute. Great travelers and hunters are seldom near sighted. Sailors discern objects at a great distance with considerable distinctness when a common eye sees nothing at all. One is reported to have such acute sight that he could tell when he was going to see an object. On one occasion when the ship was in a sinking condition, and all were exceedingly anxious for a sight of land, he reported, from the look-out that he could not exactly see the shore, but could pretty nearly do so.

Cheap Transportation.

In the early morning Leeds workmen can travel five miles for a penny by the municipal electric tramway cars.

The women think men have nothing to do, and the men are dead certain the women haven't.

There is more work in the care of a garden than in the care of twins.

Labor World

New York City has 150,000 organized wage workers.

The South Wales Miners' Federation has a membership of 120,000.

It takes the constant labor of 60,000 people to make matches for the world.

It is estimated that there are over 22,000 union electrical workers in North America.

Railroads in this country employ over 1,000,000 people at an annual cost for wages and salaries of over \$600,000,000.

New York bricklayers received 50 cents a day for fourteen hours' labor in 1776. They now receive \$4.80 for eight hours.

The employees of the various cemeteries of San Francisco have formed themselves into a union. It is their purpose to organize the cemetery workmen of the United States.

It is estimated that there are 800,000 working people in the city of Chicago, and the 525 different trades unions claim about 40 per cent of that number as members. About 85 per cent of all the various crafts in the city are organized, and during the last two years, the most prosperous period Chicago has ever seen, the labor organizations have reached their greatest power and influence. The increase in the number of unions has been 200 per cent and the membership 400 per cent.

After working for thirty-two years William S. Hughes, a New York machinist, perfected a smoke-consuming device for locomotive and other engine boilers. Hughes had no capital to back his invention, but succeeded in having it brought to the notice of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The millionaire mechanic had the device tested on an elevated train locomotive under his personal inspection, making a trip from the Battery to Harlem. Mr. Vanderbilt has decided to aid Hughes in the matter.

In its annual report on strikes and lockouts in 1901 the British Board of Trade notes a large decrease in the number of labor disputes and in the number of workers involved. There were 642 disagreements that year, affecting 179,546 work people. This is the smallest number both of disputes and persons involved reported since 1897 and the improvement is attributed to a growing tendency to settle labor troubles by arbitration. The report says that 73 per cent of all changes in wages and hours were put in effect after arbitration.

A machine which will drill square holes has at last been made. An Englishman named Edward Segritz is the inventor, and his apparatus is said to have solved a problem heretofore regarded as being about as unaccomplishable as the mathematical impossibility of "squaring" the circle. Segritz's machine is a "three-wing" drill, semi-round, which cuts four straight edges in its rotary motion. That is, the motion appears to the eye to be rotary, but there is, of course, a maneuver in the triple flange which produces the square cut, triangular, or other angular holes, with automatic regularity and machine speed.

CURED BY MILK.

A Simple Treatment for All Kinds of Nervous Diseases.

"Want to learn how to increase your weight and gain strength and nerve force in the easiest possible way?" asked the plump little woman, as she settled into a corner of the divan for a comfortable chat. Her listeners were half a dozen women who go in for the strenuous life to a greater or less degree, and consequently any one of them could stand a few extra pounds without inconvenience. "Of course," was the reply in chorus. "Well, then, drink milk, nothing but milk for a few months," said the plump one. "I've tried it and I think that I am a pretty good illustration of the effectiveness of the milk diet. Four months ago I was a nervous wreck. Couldn't stand anything; wept if the least thing went wrong at home, jumped a foot every time the door bell rung, and was fast becoming a nuisance to myself and all the rest of the family. Fortunately, I have a little common sense and my doctor has more, so when I was ordered to drop everything and just 'rust' for a while I did it, with the result that I have gained fifty-one pounds in weight and my health is completely restored. I lived on milk, as I told you, and rested according to directions, spending my time in a lovely old rest cure home up the State. The diet and the rest effected a cure without any medicine whatever. I might add, though, that the milk was not the ordinary delectable served by the dealers of the metropolis, but a rich, creamy substance furnished by the finest breed of Jersey cows. How hard it was for an active body like me to 'rust' for sixteen weeks, you strenuous folks can appreciate, but if you wish to become plump and contented with the world in general try my remedy.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Castles on the Rhine.

It is stated that from the mouth to the source of the Rhine 725 castles, formerly the homes of war-like chiefs, are to be found overlooking its waters.

Best Boat that Floats.

In considering boats the dory, a flat-bottomed, lap-streak boat, though but twelve or thirteen feet long, is the safest that floats.

Every one hates a coward, and every one at heart is one.

DROPS BELOW ZERO LINE

York State Shivers in Face of Wintery Blast No Warning of Cold Wave

New York, Dec. 10.—New York and New England have experienced during the past twenty-four hours the coldest weather for many years. In this city it was the coldest 9th of December in twenty-six years, the thermometer registering as it did in that year, eight above zero. The severity of the cold was intensified by the fact that the people were not prepared for it, the cold wave having descended upon the country suddenly and without warning. Then, too, the scarcity of coal caused much suffering among the poorer class and those who could not afford the luxury of a ton of anthracite coal had to use it sparingly for the cold snap might last and they might not be able to get a fresh supply. Every effort is being put forth to alleviate the suffering, charitable organizations having taken steps to supply the poor and the board of alderman having voted \$100,000 to help along the good cause.

During the day the rivers were covered with a heavy mist showing the great difference between the temperature of the air and the water. The cold in the city was mild compared with that prevailing in the northern sections of the state and in New England. At Albany the mercury fell to ten below zero and in some nearby districts it went down to twenty. The river is frozen over at Albany, putting an end to navigation. Ballston reported thirty-two below, the lowest registration since 186, and Saratoga felt the grasp of weather thirty below.

In the Adirondack region and along the Champlain valley the thermometer registered between 17 and 26 below. Navigation on the upper Hudson closed early in the day, steamers which had not reached winter quarters having to be towed out of the ice.

The cold wave struck New England at the same time it arrived in New York. Throughout Maine and Connecticut the thermometer registered from eight to twenty below, a fall in some places to forty degrees in twelve hours. Norfolk, Conn., reported a temperature of twenty-three degrees below zero, the coldest in years.

Perhaps never in the history of the retail coal trade in this city have dealers had to face such a situation as confronted them today. In every office there were numbers of anxious buyers, and at the same time eager inquiries for coal were constantly coming by telephone. To all but a few the dealers were forced to turn a deaf ear. "We can't promise you more than one ton, and we may not be able to deliver that for a day or two," was the stereotyped reply to all demands for fuel. The situation was admitted to be extremely bad and according to one dealer there appears to be no way of relieving it.

A tour of the East side today revealed the fact that there is much suffering among the poor, because of the scarcity and high price of coal.

Two Killed on the Santa Fe

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 10.—The eastbound California limited passenger train on the Santa Fe was wrecked at Rothville, Mo., shortly after noon today, causing the death of Engineer Samuel Wise of Argentine, Kas., and his fireman, and great damage to the engine and coaches. John McKean of New York who received slight bruises, was the only passenger injured. A colored waiter had his arm broken and two other waiters were injured. Congressman Loud of California and Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago were among the passengers, and helped to care for the injured. The wreck was caused by an open switch which the engine had passed safely when the train was going at a high rate of speed.

A Year Imprisonment.

A druggist in Paris has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for adulterating sulphate of quinine. Should he resume business on the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he will have to display in his store a card containing a brief description of his crime.

Suffering in Denmark

Copenhagen, Dec. 10.—The winter spread suffering here resulting from industrial stagnation and commercial depression has been intensified by the unusual severity of the winter weather, which set in a month earlier than usual. Building operations has largely been at a standstill, the increasing number of unemployed to an extent surpassing most records and seriously taxing the resources of the charity organizations.

STARTED FOR BETTER LAND

Fremont Butcher Tries To Kill Himself Because Despondent—Farmer Loses His Leg

Fremont, Neb., Dec. 13.—Despondent over his failure to provide maintenance for himself and family, Enos Rush, a butcher of this city tried to kill himself by taking a dose of wood alcohol. His wife found him groaning on the floor in the contortions of agony, and through the assistance of a physician he was recalled to the land of the living.

At the time of taking the poison Rush was nearly crazed from drink, and he claims to remember nothing of what he did. He had been working in a butcher shop until a few weeks ago, when he quit his job to run a boarding shack at a bay camp. He lost money there and threw up the undertaking ten days ago. Since that time he had been drinking rather heavily. On two previous occasions as he has tried to terminate his earthly existence Rush's wife was very much frightened to find him in the condition that she did, and hurriedly called some neighbors. He partially recovered after a little, when he pulled a bottle of wood alcohol out his pocket and tried to drink some more. The bottle was taken from him and then he tried to get a revolver and a shotgun in turn, but was held back by those in the room. A physician soon arrived, and relieved him by administering an opiate and causing him to vomit. To the doctor Rush stated that he had been reading the Bible and had come to the conclusion that there was a better world than this to live in. He also said that he knew God would take care of his family. The next day he promised that he would never touch liquor again.

Rush is a very competent workman at his trade and is also a good carpenter and painter. He has a record of dressing a beef in nine minutes from the time of knocking the animal down to having it ready to split. He is thirty-five years old and has a wife and two small children.

Volcanoes Still Smoking.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Two new craters of Santa Maria volcano, which burst from the side of the mountain on the morning of October 24 last, and devastated a large section of Guatemala, are still smoking. From one of the craters, beneath the cloud of white smoke, hot lava exudes in a sluggish stream and from the other cold mud is thrown in spasmodic fashion. This information has been brought here by people arriving on the steamer Acapulco. On the trip down the coast the Acapulco was at Champerico a week after the outbreak of Santa Maria, when the inhabitants of the town and had those who fled from the neighborhood of the volcano were in a state of terror. The Acapulco carried 170 of them to the port of San Jose. One of the refugees, Alfred McKinnon, an American, died on the steamer.

Capture Last of the Lot.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—"Toronto Jimmy," said to be the leader of the gang of six men who entered the Exchange bank at Gardner, Ill., October 28, and robbed it of \$1,000, has been arrested in Chicago. The prisoner is thought to be the last of the gang, Edward Houser, Hugh Blake, Charles Mitchell, John Freeland and Samuel Ritchie, the other members having recently been arrested and sent to Morris. The man is now under indictment in various states. Robberies of the bank of Dover Minn., and a bank and postoffice at Neilsville, Wis., a bank at Milton Junction and another at Deerfield, Wis., are crimes in which he is said to have had a hand.

Pilgrims Killed in Wreck.

Mexico City, Dec. 13.—At Tepa, on the Hidalgo railway today, a special train bearing one thousand pilgrims, returning to Tulancingo from this city, was injured, killing three persons and injuring many more. The train was backing from a switch to the main line when the rear car was derailed. It rolled down an embankment, drawing five other coaches with it. Six hundred persons, chiefly women, occupied the coaches, and the scene was sickening in its horror. The injured were taken to the hospital at Pacbaca. Twelve thousand pilgrims from all parts of the republic have thus far visited this city to worship at the shrine of Guadalupe.

A Watsego Goat

The height of a Watsego goat is about two feet six inches, its weight nearly 100 pounds, and the cost of a good much animal is from \$50 to \$125.

Water Famine at Detroit

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 13.—Anchor ice clogged the intake pipes of the local water works system in Lake St. Clair during the night and the city suffered from a water shortage until nearly noon. It was so serious during the early hours of the morning that a number of factories were compelled to suspend for the day for lack of water. It is estimated that 3,000 or 4,000 men were compelled to being idle and lose one day's pay on account of the water famine.

Nebraska News

Olaf Zimmerman fell from his wagon on his way home from Holdrege and was dragged to death.

John Pizar and Frank Docekal were fined \$100 for keeping their saloons open on Sunday at Wynore.

Howard J. Chapman, a wealthy young farmer of Table Rock had his left foot amputated by the cars.

It is reported from Beatrice that William Hattersohl has eloped with Miss Bartels, aged 16, of Plymouth.

Dan Swanson has been nominated for postmaster at Fremont; Harvey S. Mosely at South Omaha.

Fred L. Eames has been appointed postmaster of the village of Smartville, vice John R. Riffe, resigned.

Howard H. Baldrige of Omaha has been admitted to practice before the supreme court.

At Lynch, Herman Hagerli, a brakeman on the eastbound local freight slipped while switching, was dragged by the cars and killed.

The most ordinary gingham dress takes on an altogether different aspect when done up in one of those pretty holiday gift boxes.

Time flies but you can't make the man believe it who is compelled to wait five hours for a train at a country station—Chicago News.

The tonnage of merchant ships in course of construction in Great Britain is less than at any time since 1897.

Clifford Williams, one of the leading merchants of Syracuse, dropped dead as he entered his home and started to sit on a chair.

The state board of charities and corrections recommend the passage of law by the next legislature making wife desertion a crime.

Congressman Purkett has recommended the appointment of A. A. Hyers to be postmaster at Havelock to succeed G. S. Copeland, whose resignation takes effect February 1.

William H. Till, charged with embezzling \$236 from the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Humbolt, has made good the shortage and has been released from custody.

According to the report of Land Commissioner Palmer, the grand total of all transactions in state lands during the last two years is \$1,564,967.13, considerably larger than the previous period.

The annual report of Mrs. Sarah B. Sohan, superintendent of the Home for the Friendless, states that 123 children has been received into the home during the present year. The cost per capita of maintaining the home was \$181.03 last year.

The sugar beet season just closed has been very satisfactory. Over 600 carloads have been shipped to Grand Island from McCook alone. The yield per acre under fair circumstances the factory will soon be running with a full force of men. The factory employs 250 men.

At a meeting of the Commercial club it was decided to send a tabulated statement to the officers of the Great Western railway as to the capabilities of Fremont and Dodge county as shippers. There is a possibility of having an extension built to the city they believe.

The university regents will ask the state legislature for about \$600,000 this year, \$200,000 of which will be required for new buildings and the remainder for the maintenance of the university. The general government and the students furnish \$1,650,000 of the above sum.

One of John Waltemath's children, the family residing southeast of Tecumseh, got a grain of corn fast in its nose. The services of a physician were required to remove the obstruction. When taken out the grain had swollen to that extent that it was removed with difficulty.

Articles of incorporation for the Killisnoan Cattle company have been filed with the secretary of state. Capitalization is to be 50,000 and a general buying, selling and trading business will be engaged in. Real estate will be handled. The principal place of doing business will be at Sargent.

Mrs. Al Sechrest, who participated in a fake suicide recently in order that she might not be dragged in to testify against the man whom she feared, and who had killed her husband, has returned to Lincoln, after visiting in Kansas and Omaha. She says she will remove to Omaha on Council Bluffs.

Some time ago a futile effort was made to change the name of Smartville to Helena. The village was named after its earliest settler, Robert Smart, for many years deceased. The reason for wanting to change the name was that to some people's ears "Smartville" did not have a pretty ring. The petition, sanctioned by the district court, for a change did not have the desired effect with higher authorities.