

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

The amount invested in the Siberian railway is \$401,700,000. In the United States 40,000 locomotives haul 1,500,000 cars. The world's population is increasing about 500,000,000 a century. The first electric railway was that of Siemens of Berlin in 1879. The Caspian is a land-locked sea, 84 feet lower than the ocean. The railway from Caracas to Valencia, 55 miles, has 86 tunnels. A wealthy Frenchman died in a coffin which for years he used as a bed. The annual loss of fruit by insects is put by the United States entomologist at \$300,000,000. It is a popular saying in Brazil that every tone of rubber from the Upper Amazon costs two lives. Tolstol believes that the best time for literary work is between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., and he seldom writes at other times. When a large badger was caught and killed recently in Hemingby, Lincolnshire, England, it was found to weigh twenty-nine pounds. Since three men have hanged themselves in Gibbet lane, Halesowen, Worcestershire, England, it has been decided to change the name of the thoroughfare. Compensation in the form of a pension of \$425 a year is being sought at Frankfort by a man who received a paralyzing shock while using a long-distance telephone. The authorities of British Columbia have established traveling libraries for the benefit of the numerous lumber and mining camps in that Western Canadian Province. A woman's rights woman, wearing "rational costume," was arrested and roughly handled by a Weimar, Germany, policeman, who thought her a man in woman's clothes. John R. McVicar of Boston, the first white child born north of the Arctic circle, has just celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. He was christened by Sir John Franklin. Governor Dockery of Missouri is not quite so well, but his illness is still not considered dangerous. The attending physician has instructed that he remain indoors for several days yet. It is reported that the new German ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, intends purchasing the Bleichroder palace, which, with its picture gallery and luxurious furnishings, is one of the finest houses in Berlin. A good many members of congress and others in Washington regret that Senator Hanna is not keeping house this winter. Last season the senator used to give corned beef hash breakfasts, which were the delight of those favored with invitations. This winter Mr. Hanna will live in one of the Washington hotels. Emperor William of Germany is fond of billiards, but is too impetuous to play a good game. If he misses an easy shot he becomes "rattled" and can be easily beaten by the most amateurish of the palace guests. But it is not considered good form to beat his majesty, and no matter how bad his game may be, his adversary contrives to play a worse one. Although the diplomatic circles at Washington lost a treasure in Wu Ting-fang, the late Chinese minister, his place is likely to be well filled by his successor, Sir Liang-Cheng. That distinguished Oriental will soon marry the daughter of Yu-Keng, the Chinese minister at Paris. She is 22 years old and has lived for the last three years at her father's legation, being almost as well known in Parisian society as Madame Wu was in Washington. The Steljes typewriting telegraph, as used for the London police, is an apparatus for sending a message simultaneously and in typewritten characters to several places at once. The battery is a powerful magnet, and the parts are actuated by springs. The operator at one end touches the keys representing the letters and figures, at the same time turning a handle, and the message is received and printed automatically by all the recording instruments on the circuit. A Swedish sculptor has solved the problem of casting statues in one piece. An enormous sunfish, weighing one and one-half hundredweight, has been left stranded by the tide at Blakeney, Norfolk, England. Bloodgood Cutter, the Long Island "farmer-poet," and one of the Innocents who accompanied Mark Twain and his brood abroad on the ship Quaker City, has just sold his old house in which he was born in 1817 at Little Neck, L. I.

COAL ON FREE LIST

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE BILL PROVIDES FOR REBATE.

WILL EQUAL PRESENT DUTY

Measure to Go Into Effect Upon the Passage of the Bill and to Be in Effect for the Period of One Year.

WASHINGTON.—The ways and means committee of the house decided to report a bill providing for a rebate, equal to the duty now imposed, on all kinds of coal coming from all countries for a period of one year.

This bill is a substitute for the one introduced by Representative Hill of Connecticut, which provided for a rebate until June 30 next. It is expected the bill will be called up in the house at noon.

The bill adopted provides: "That the secretary of the treasury be and is hereby authorized and required to make full rebate of duties imposed by law on coal of every form and description imported into the United States from foreign countries for the period of one year from and after the passage of this act."

Representative Richardson (Tenn.) proposed an amendment striking out the words "for a period of one year," which was voted down. He then proposed an amendment placing all coals on the free list, which was likewise voted down.

The final vote on the adoption of the bill was unanimous.

Representatives Payne, Dalzell and Grosvenor held a conference with the president relative to the action which had been taken by the committee.

The committee reported the bill, but will not call it up in the house for consideration today, as originally contemplated, the decision having been reported to bring it up under a rule Wednesday.

The report of the committee, submitted to the house by chairman Payne, after recommending the passage of the bill, says:

This is an emergency measure demanded because of the scarcity and high price of coal resulting from the recent prolonged strike in the anthracite coal mines.

Precedents for such action are found in the Chicago fire and the fire at Eatsport, Me., in which cases congress gave rebates on the duties on lumber used in rebuilding the burned districts. Whether the legislation will increase the importance or reduce the price of coal is a question on which men differ, but it is all congress can do in the premises and will satisfy the demand of many of our citizens. While there is a threatened coal famine in any part of the country, we cannot turn a deaf ear to the cries of the people.

The committee did not consider it best to make any changes in the tariff on coal after the period of one year had expired, preferring to bring in this as a purely emergency measure and not desiring to go into the question of tariff revision, even upon this one article. If any relief can come to the people from such legislation it will be amply secured in the period provided for in the bill.

PRUSSIA RUNS FAR BEHIND.

Big Deficits for Years of 1901 and 1902 and Must Borrow for 1903.

BERLIN.—The Prussian diet was reopened Tuesday. The chancellor, Count von Buelow, read the speech from the throne. No mention was made of foreign matters nor of the canal bill. The speech took a gloomy view of the finances of Prussia. It said the accounts for 1901 closed with a deficit of 9,375,000 marks, and added that it was not anticipated that the accounts for 1902 would be appreciably more satisfactory. As for 1903, a demand would have to be made on public credit for a considerable loan, in order to establish equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure, as in consequence of the depression in agriculture, trade and industry a further depreciation in the receipts of several of the administrative departments would result.

Bills were announced for furthering the Germanization of the Polish provinces of Prussia, for their economic development and for increasing the salaries of officials and teachers there.

Measures to improve the administration of the railroads and for the extension of the state railroad system also were proposed.

No Crime to Steal Coal.

TOLEDO, O.—The work house board has issued an order setting at liberty all prisoners held for stealing coal from the railway yards and tracks. The order includes directions to the superintendent to receive no more prisoners from any court sending them in for petty coal thefts. It is said that no prosecutions for coal thefts will be recognized by the board during the coal famine.

LEPER COLONY IN HAWAII.

Senate Committee Recommends Federal Control of Settlement.

WASHINGTON.—The senate committee on Porto Rico and the Pacific coast met to receive the report of the sub-committee appointed at the last session of congress to investigate conditions in the Hawaiian islands.

The sub-committee consisted of Senators Mitchell of Oregon, Burton of Kansas, Foster of Washington, Cockrell of Missouri and Blackburn of Kentucky. The last two named did not visit the islands, but Senator Blackburn joined in the recommendations, numbering twenty-six.

The visit to the islands was made last September and covered twenty-five days, during which time forty-three meetings were held and 176 witnesses were interrogated.

The investigation was general and covered all questions with which the government could possibly be concerned, including the laws, local and federal, and their execution; the public lands, labor, the plantations, the harbors, taxation, the leprosy settlement, Queen Liliuokalani's claims and other subjects.

The condition of affairs in the leper settlement on the island of Molokai excited the liveliest interest.

SENATE MAY DISCUSS COAL.

Vest's Motion Likely to Displace Statehood Debate at Any Time.

WASHINGTON.—The senate's program for the coming week includes the continuation of the statehood debate each day after 2 o'clock and the discussion of the militia bill during the morning hour. There is also a probability of a return at any time to the question of the scarcity of coal, in connection with Senator Vest's motion to abolish the tariff on anthracite.

Senator Nelson has not completed his speech on the statehood bill. Indeed, he does not even feel able to prophecy when he will conclude it, but when he does Senator Burnham will be ready to proceed. The opponents of the bill now make little effort to conceal their intention to continue the debate indefinitely with the hope that it will be sidetracked by the appropriation bills, which must be pressed before long. Friends of the bill, on the other hand, see no necessity for making way for the appropriation bills at present.

It is probable that the first general appropriation bill, that providing funds for legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government, will be reported during the week, but it is doubtful whether it will receive consideration at that time.

MAJOR THREATENED DEATH.

Filipinos Forced to Act as Guides Under Penalty of Instant Death.

MANILA.—Two natives, former officials of Calbayog, island of Samar, were the only witnesses at the trial Wednesday of Major Edwin F. Glenn. They told of Major Glenn's arrival at Calbayog, and said he directed the citizens to assemble in his office. When they appeared he read General Smith's order and advised them to aid the Americans in the pacification of the island. He said this pacification was in their hands and directed them to go out and confer with the insurgents. He warned the citizens that if the insurgents failed to surrender they would be used as guides to conduct the American column against the enemy.

To Utilize Corn Stalks.

E. B. Thaw of New York is in Omaha trying to interest local capital in the manufacture of paper from the pith and fiber of corn stalks. The results are produced by a patented device which is being operated in Illinois successfully, it is said, by the company which secured the rights of the inventor. It is averred by the company that the product of the corn stalks can be made in imitation of the higher grades of linen papers, as well as taking the place of the pulp papers which are now generally used for newspapers and cheaper publications. Samples of the paper which have passed through the pulp mill only are shown in support of the claim of the company. By products from the manufacture of paper are cellulose and a stock food.

Perkins Must Resign Post.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—The absence without leave of Lieutenant Edward O. Perkins, Fourth cavalry, United States army, has been reported to the war department. In case of his return to the post his resignation will be asked for.

Gas Puts Fire Out at Last.

JEROME, Ariz.—The mine fire that has been threatening to destroy the United States Verde copper mine at this place for four months has been extinguished.

Heavy carbonic acid gas was forced down the shaft, displacing the oxygen and finally smothering the flames.

NEBRASKA IN GENERAL

CHADRON HAS THE OIL CRAZE.

Two Hundred and Fifty Claims Already Filed.

CHADRON, Neb.—The oil field excitement continues and the county clerk's office is daily thronged with men and women eager to get an application certificate filed for a placer mining oil claim.

Certificates have been filed with the county clerk for about 250 oil mining claims and at the present rate 30,000 acres of land will have been filed on for this purpose before the end of the week.

Hud Mead, now manager of a new company known as the Guatemala Oil Mining company, with Ed Satterlee, J. Brogheimer, W. H. McCann and other substantial Chadron business men in the company, are locating group after group of claims and making arrangements for machinery to commence boring. This will make one of the strongest companies in the field.

Another company composed of Omaha and Douglas county men, including G. W. Loomis, J. C. Holtorf, James Hodge and L. A. Harmon have part of their machinery on the ground and will be ready to begin boring soon. They have an experienced geologist here, who, in speaking of the geological conditions of the district, says in substance that the shales covering the anticline existing here, as shown in the outcrop of the stratum, show unmistakable indications of oil. This anticline fold extends to the northeast and southwest, entering the Sioux reservation about the northeast corner of Dawes county.

Reports come from the reservation that some half-breed Indian cattlemen who occupy land on the reservation within the belt have, in times past, discovered coal beds while digging wells, but had never reported it until the oil excitement began.

The Indians are also anxious to become a factor in the exploitation.

LAWYER BECKETT FROZEN.

Milkman Finds Body in Road West of Benson.

W. D. Beckett, a well known local attorney of Omaha, was found shortly after noon Sunday frozen stiff and lying in a snow bank two miles west of Benson and a mile and a half south.

Henry Rapp, a milkman living several miles west of Benson, was driving home after having completed his morning delivery when he discovered the body lying face downward by the side of the road not far from the Little Papio creek and the Missouri Pacific railroad track. He at once reported the discovery to the coroner and the body was taken in the ambulance to Coroner Brailey's undertaking rooms.

The last seen of Mr. Beckett was by his nephew, Mr. Woodrough, in this city about 1:30 in the morning. He left his nephew with the supposed intention of returning to his apartments at the Her Grand hotel, where he has been living for the past few weeks. He did not go to the hotel, however, and probably walked all the distance to Benson, as it is said he often had been in the habit of taking long journeys on foot.

He formerly lived at Benson and was earlier in the evening at a hotel there. At the hotel an attempt was made to prevent him from going out and he was given a room where it was supposed he would remain during the night. He slipped out unnoticed and came to Omaha, where he met and talked with a number of people.

Babe Swallows Arsenic.

LINCOLN, Neb.—The 18-month-old baby of M. F. Perry accidentally swallowed a number of arsenic pills about 6 o'clock Monday evening and died two hours later in terrible agony. The child was playing on the floor where the pills had been accidentally dropped, and, baby fashion, found and put some of them in its mouth. It was at a time when the physicians of the city were going home and considerable difficulty was had in getting medical assistance. This is the third case of the kind which has occurred here this year.

Incorporation Papers Filed.

LINCOLN, Neb.—The Silverick Furniture company of Omaha filed amended articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state, changing its name to the "Baker Furniture company." Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Ord Telephone company, having its principal office at Ord, Neb. The capital stock is \$10,000. The incorporators are F. J. Bell, S. E. Bell, Horace M. Davis and J. D. Laverty.

BRIEF NOTES.

The total number of deeds filed in Gage county for the year 1902 was 1,237, the consideration stated therein being \$2,241,505.

The fourth annual banquet of the Dempster Mill Manufacturing company was held in Nichols' hall, Beatrice, Saturday evening.

The Ord Independent Telephone company has 140 'phones now in operation, as against eighteen of the Nebraska Telephone company.

Robert J. Shankland, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Superior, is dead of appendicitis. The body has been taken to Red Oak, Ia., for interment.

The Nebraska Park and Forestry association will meet in Lincoln January 13 at 7:30 p. m. The meeting will be held in the room of Prof. Bessey at the State university.

The Nebraska City branch of the U. N. Association of Postoffice Clerks has elected the following officers: Clyde E. McCormack, president; H. Clifford Leigh, secretary; Melvin Thompson, treasurer.

Fremont ice dealers have over half of the crop put up and if the weather continues as it is will have all they want. The second crop of ice is now six inches thick and perfectly clear.

F. M. Feigler, a druggist at Denver, who is in Beatrice on a visit, sustained an ugly scalp wound and other injuries by falling on the slippery sidewalk. He is under the care of a physician.

The school house at Wolbach has been destroyed by fire. The fire was of unknown origin. The insurance policy of \$750 expired about thirty days ago, and consequently the building is a total loss to the district.

The only coal in Sidney is a few cars in the Union Pacific yards. There is not an ounce in the yards of any of the dealers. The situation is becoming desperate, and the coal in the railroad yards will be seized unless there is speedy relief from some other source.

Mr. Baggee, a Swede farmer 65 years old, living thirteen miles northwest of Cozad, has been killed by a vicious bull. He went to the field to drive up the cattle when the animal attacked him. He walked to the house, about a quarter of a mile, and died soon after.

The damages from the heavy wind at Fremont are much greater than at first reported. A great many windmills were put out of use, and probably as many more blown down or broken. In Saunders county, south of the Platte, twenty-six mills were demolished.

A list of improvements made in Ashland and vicinity during 1902 has just been compiled. It shows over \$70,000 expended by Ashland citizens for new houses, barns, additions to residences and buildings of similar design. The largest item is Rallsback Bros.' elevator, costing \$25,000.

Beatrice volunteer hose company has elected officers for the coming year as follows: Ed Maxwell, president; Ira Lock, vice president; W. D. Moore, secretary; Patrick Quinn, steward; John Plebuch, foreman; E. A. Gordan, first assistant; G. Kuhn, second assistant; A. P. Sage, treasurer.

The cattle stealing case against "Four-Spot" Hurlbert was dismissed after the evidence disclosed the fact that the brand of the complaining witness was not recorded with the state brand commission. Mrs. Haynes, a well known ranchwoman southwest of Alliance, was the complaining witness.

At a meeting of sugar beet growers in Hershey, Mr. Leavitt of the Standard Beet Sugar company of Ames stated he would erect at that place a modern factory if 5,000 acres of beets could be raised, and that he would erect and maintain a testing and weighing station this year for 500 acres. The prospects for a factory there in 1904 are good.

Several bad cases of cattle being poisoned by eating hay which contained ergot have come to light at Fremont. One herd of cattle northwest of Fremont is in an especially bad condition, nearly all of the 150 head showing some symptoms of it, and a number were ordered shot by the veterinarian. The disease affects the hind feet, which swell up and in some cases actually rot and fall off before the animal dies.

The following dates have been given out for holding district court in the Fourteenth judicial district: Frontier, February 9, September 7; Furnas, March 2, September 28; Red Willow, March 16, October 12; Hitchcock, March 30, November 9; Gosper, April 6, November 16; Dundy, April 14, November 23; Hayes, April 29, September 21; Chase, April 27, November 30. It has not yet been announced who will succeed Judge Norris. A number of people regret to see Judge Norris leave the bench.

WHENCE COMES HIS MIGHTY HEALING POWER

ALL THE LAND WONDERS AT THE REMARKABLE CURES EFFECTED BY PROFESSOR ADKIN.

Heals Diseases Called Incurable

Ministers, Doctors and Professional Men Tell How He Has Cured the Blind, the Lame, the Paralytic and Many on the Very Brink of Death.

FREE HELP FOR THE SICK

Professor Adkin Offers to Help All Sufferers from Any Disease Absolutely Free of Charge—Professional Men Investigate His Powers.



PROF. THOMAS F. ADKIN, President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons.

In all parts of the country men and women, doctors and surgeons, clergymen and educators, are wondering at the remarkable cures made by Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, discoverer of the Adkin Viatopahic treatment. Prof. Adkin heals not by drugs, nor by Christian Science, nor by osteopathy, nor by hypnosis, nor by Divine Healing, but by a subtle psychic force of nature, in combination with certain vital magnetic remedies which contain the very elements of life and health. A reporter recently wrote Prof. Adkin and was asked to invite all readers of this paper, who are sick or who are worried by the ill of those dear to them, to write him for assistance. "Some people have declared," said Prof. Adkin, "that my powers are of God. They call me a Divine healer, a man who makes them well. This is not so, I cure because I understand nature, because I use the subtle force of nature to build up the system and restore health. But at the same time I believe that the Creator would not have given me the opportunity to make the discoveries I have made or the ability to develop them, if He had not intended that I should use them for the good of humanity. I therefore feel that it is my duty to give the benefit of the science I practice to all who are suffering. I want you to tell your relatives that they can write to me in the strictest confidence if they are troubled with any kind of disease, and I will thoroughly diagnose their cases, absolutely free of charge and explain by a simple guaranteed home treatment, how their disease should be effected. I care not how serious the cases, nor how hopeless they may seem, I want them to write to me and I will make them well. I feel that this is my life work." So great is the sensation wrought in the medical world by the wonderful cures performed by Prof. Adkin that several professional gentlemen were asked to investigate the cures. Among these gentlemen were, Mr. L. B. Hawley and Dr. L. G. Doane, both famous physicians and surgeons. After thorough and complete investigation these eminent physicians were so astounded at the far reaching powers of Prof. Adkin, and the wonderful efficacy of his cures, that they volunteered to forsake all other ties in life and all other kinds of treatment and devote themselves to assisting Prof. Adkin in his work for humanity. With the discovery of the Adkin Viatopahic treatment, the treatment of disease has been reduced to an exact science. In all some 3,000 men and women have been cured by the powers of Prof. Adkin. Some were blind, some were lame, some were deaf, some were paralytic, some were afflicted with Bright's disease, heart disease, consumption, and other so-called incurable diseases. Some were sufferers from kidney trouble, dyspepsia, nervous debility, insomnia, rheumatism, and other similar ills. "Some were men and women addicted to drunkenness, morphine and other evil habits. In all cases Prof. Adkin treats he guarantees a cure. Even those on the brink of the grave, with all hope of recovery gone, have been restored to perfect health by the force of Viatopahic and Prof. Adkin's marvelous skill. Some have been cured as it may seem, distance has made no difference. Those living far away have been cured in the privacy of their own homes, as well as those who have been treated in person. Prof. Adkin asserts that he can cure any one at any distance as well as though he stood before them. Not long ago John Adams of Blakesburg, Ia., who had been lame for twenty years, was permanently cured by Prof. Adkin without an operation of any kind. About the same time the city of Rochester, N. Y., was startled by the cure of one of its oldest residents, Mr. P. A. Wright, who had been partly blind for a long period. John E. Neff, of Millersburg, Pa., who had suffered for years from a cataract over his left eye, was speedily restored to perfect sight, without an operation. From Loganport, Ind., comes the news of the recovery of Mrs. Mary Fischer, who had been practically blind for many years in Warren Pa. Mr. G. W. Savage, a noted photographer and artist, who was not only partly blind and deaf, but at death's door from a complication of diseases, was restored to perfect health and strength by Prof. Adkin. Viatopahic cures not one disease alone, but it cures all diseases when used in combination with the proper remedies. If you are sick, no matter what your disease nor who says you can not be cured, write to Prof. Adkin today, tell him the leading symptoms of your complaint, how long you have been suffering, and he will at once diagnose your case, tell you the exact disease from which you are suffering and prescribe the treatment that will positively cure you. This costs you absolutely nothing. Prof. Adkin will also send you a copy of his marvelous new book, entitled, "How to Be Cured and How to Cure Others." This book tells you exactly how Prof. Adkin will cure you. It fully and completely describes the nature of his wonderful treatment. It also explains to you how you yourself may possess this great healing power and cure the sick and aged. Prof. Adkin does not ask one cent for his services in this connection. They will be given to you absolutely free. He has no idea of a wonderful discovery, and he wishes to place it in the hands of every sick person in this country, that he may be restored to perfect health and strength. Mark your letter personal when you write, and to one but Prof. Adkin will see to it. Address, Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, Office, 38 1/2, Rochester, N. Y.