

News in Brief

The Berlin, Wis., National bank has closed. Deposits aggregated \$180,000. Baron Steven Kemeny, attached to the Austro-Hungarian embassy, is dead at Washington. The Eastern Bar Iron association ordered an advance of \$2 per ton in the price of its products. The president has nominated John E. Watson of Booneville, Mo., to be registrar of the land office at Booneville. The straw vote in the American colony in Mexico City resulted: Roosevelt 355, Parker 215, Swallow 13, Debs 10, Watson 4. The steamer Coptic, which arrived in San Francisco from the Orient, brought \$2,000,000 worth of raw silk and over \$200,000 in gold. The pressing mills of the Hamilton Powder company at Windsor, Quebec, blew up. Joseph Witty and George Hebert were blown to pieces. The report of an encounter between Russians and Afghan at Kushk, resulting in the blowing up of the magazine there is unfounded. The Neal hospital in Nebraska City has been sold to the Sisters of Charity, who will take possession the first of the year. It will be made a public hospital. At the meeting of the American Anti-Saloon league at Columbus, O., twenty-seven states were represented. Rev. W. D. Palmere of St. Louis delivered an address. President W. W. Leighton of the Lima, O., Savings Bank and Trust company was held to answer before the grand jury for embezzlement under bond of \$5,000. The entire business district of the town of Dublin, Miss., on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad, with the exception of one building, was wiped out by fire. The navy department has authorized the commanding officer at the torpedo station at Newport to accept dispatches to and from ships at sea by way of the Nantucket lightship. The London pier and shed of the Warren line in Charleston, Mass., filled with oil, wood pulp and other highly inflammable material, was completely consumed by fire. Loss, \$250,000. The contract for the construction of the new postoffice building at Lawrence, Kas., has been awarded to Richey Bros., of Hastings, Neb., at \$44,638, to be completed on January 1, 1906. Charles C. Brooks, formerly proprietor of the Broadway Vanny's hotel of Los Angeles, Cal., and accused by the federal authorities of swindling, has been held in \$2,000 bonds. A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Constantinople, says that Turkey is ordering 100 new batteries of artillery from German, French and English factories at the cost of \$10,000,000. In view of published statements from various physicians, that the amount of oxygen in the air in the New York subway was considerably below normal, an official investigation is to be made. A private cable from Montevideo announces that the sealing schooner Agnes Donahue of Halifax, has been seized by the Uruguayan authorities. The Donahue is owned by the Balcombe company. K. C. Cooley, aged 77 years, for many years chief claim agent of the Iowa Central railroad, was found dead of apoplexy in a chair at the home of his daughter in Pueblo, Colo., where he had been visiting. Governor Peabody of Colorado issued a requisition for the return to Colorado of Wellington C. Lewellyn, now in Joliet prison under the name of Mabran, who is charged with murdering two policemen in Denver. The first tribunal of the Seine at Paris is hearing the sensational divorce proceedings of Countess Tzaykowsk, the American wife of Count Tzaykowsk, who is secretary of the Turkish legation at the Hague. Many prominent guests identified with the work of the Young Men's Christian association in all its branches attended the annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. Among them were Paul Morton, secretary of the navy; General F. D. Grant, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N. Secretary Wilson has designated Prof. Elwood Mead, chief of the irrigation and drainage committee of the agricultural department, to give expert testimony for the government in the legal contest between Kansas, Colorado and the general government for the control of the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes. Losses of \$500,000 through shoplifting have been suffered during the past year by twenty-one department stores in New York City, whose proprietors, because of such losses, have formed an alliance to fight petty pilfering. The National Founders' association adopted a resolution disapproving of strikes and lockouts and favoring arbitration "whenever and wherever it will enable them to establish and maintain just and equitable relations between members and their employers."

EXTRA CONGRESS

PRESIDENT SAID TO BE FAVORABLE TO THE SAME.

THE NEED OF MORE LEGISLATION

Leaders in Both Houses Opposed to An Extra Session—Speaker Cannon Against Any Revision of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON—An extra session of congress seems to be assured for the early spring. The president desires to have legislation on the statute books covering a number of important matters and he is not mealy-mouthed in telling his desires to his friends. The leaders, however, in both senate and house are opposed to an extra session. They argue that there will be ample time in which to pass necessary legislation not only affecting the Panama canal, but tariff revision, which now seems certain to come about during the long session of the Fifty-ninth congress which ordinarily would begin on the first Monday of December, 1905. The president, however, believing that legislation is demanded for the control of the Panama canal, particularly having relation to the establishment of a system of courts and laws for the government of the strip, is emphatic in his declaration that an extraordinary session of the Fifty-ninth congress should be convened very shortly after the termination of the Fifty-eighth congress. Realizing the responsibilities which have been placed upon him by the vote of the country President Roosevelt, in keeping with his whole life, is determined that his administration shall be notable for the accomplishment of results affecting the happiness of the country. It is contended that it will be impossible to enact any portion of the legislation now absolutely necessary at the regular session by reason of the large problems which confront the American people. Tariff revision in the Philippines is demanded and the president, it is understood, will insist that the republicans shall not shirk their responsibilities. Then again reciprocity with Canada is bound to occupy considerable attention, but just to what extent the republicans will go toward bringing about closer trade relations with our neighbor on the north is problematical. One thing, however, is absolutely assured and that is that the tariff revisionists will have a large following in the Fifty-ninth congress, and that the slogan that was heard during the recent campaign, "Let the friends of the tariff revise the tariff," gives promise of being insisted upon. Speaker Cannon, who is now at Danville, Ill., resting from his labors on the stump, is expected to arrive in Washington the latter part of next week for a consultation with the president. The speaker's closest associates believe that he will set his face firmly against an extra session or present revision of the tariff. Gets Imprisonment for Life. SIOUX CITY, Ia.—After being out sixteen hours a jury at Cherokee, Ia., found Harry Hartman, who shot and killed his sweetheart, Florence Porter, on November 30, 1901, guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed the punishment at imprisonment for life at hard labor. Reception to Rossa. CORK—O'Donovan Rossa was given a rousing reception here Sunday. He received numerous deputations and was tendered a banquet at night. PLAN ANOTHER WORLD'S FAIR Movement to Celebrate Semi-Centennial of Close of War. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The first announcement is made of a formal movement to hold in Chattanooga in 1915 a world's fair to be known as the semi-centennial peace jubilee exposition, commemorating the end of the civil war. It is learned that assurances of aid from the government and various organizations have been secured. The following address explaining the nature of the exposition has been issued: From 1861 to 1865 there was in the United States the greatest civil war the world has ever seen. Peace between the states was established April 9, 1865. The year 1915 will be the semi-centennial anniversary of the event. Chattanooga is the geographical center of the scenes of the civil war. With the great national interest that centers here, the United States government will no doubt contribute generously to such an exposition. It has had for years in contemplation the erection of a peace memorial arch at Chattanooga which is to surpass anything of the kind in the world. This could be finished and dedicated in 1915. Therefore, let us have at Chattanooga in the year 1915 a semi-centennial peace jubilee exposition, to which the world shall be invited. Slain in Fight at Laramie. CHEYENNE, Wyo.—A party of Swedes, negroes and others engaged in a free-for-all fight at Laramie. Guns, clubs and knives were used freely. Charles Bussard was killed and others were injured. Eight of the rioters were arrested, but subsequently were all released except Gust Johnson, a Swede bartender whom the negroes say fired the shot that killed Bussard. Johnson and his Swede companions deny the charge. William Cleve was arrested at Cheyenne charged with the murder.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Officers Elected and a Number of Resolutions Are Adopted.

EL PASO, Tex.—The national irrigation congress adopted the report of the committee on permanent organization. The new president, Governor Pardee of California, took the chair and made an address. All of the officers recommended by the committee were elected. The convention adopted a resolution thanking President Roosevelt for his letters and for his interest in irrigation and approving his policy on this subject. Important resolutions were passed during the closing hours. The preamble of one favoring a repeal of the stone and timber act read: "It is the sense of this congress that the remaining public domain should be sacredly preserved to all the people of the United States and rigidly reserved for actual homeseekers. The congress of the United States is commended for withdrawing 40,000,000 acres of arid lands and 80,000,000 acres of forest lands from entry and the repeal of the desert land law is urged, together with that of the timber and stone act, commutation tax of the homestead act and a substitute is offered in the sale of stumpage." As a substitute of the desert land law it is desired to permit individuals as actual settlers to enter on only 160 acres. Other resolutions adopted were those opposing all issues of land scrips; urging the government purchase of all lands in the limit of forest reserves; favoring a non-interest bearing loan by the government to an irrigation fund to be used by the secretary of the interior and repaid under the provisions of the irrigation law. Urging a law permitting states to organize in districts for the sale of irrigation lands and upon approval by the secretary of the interior, to be allowed to employ the engineers of the reclamation service, and favoring legislation to aid beet sugar culture. Declaring that "the presence of the delegates from the sister republic of Mexico has strengthened the bond between the two countries and in appreciation of the cordial treatment accorded this congress while on Mexican soil, we cordially invite the republic of Mexico to send a delegation to the Portland congress." FIGHT TO A FINISH. Count Cassini Says This is What Russia Will Do. WASHINGTON—"Russia will pursue the war in the far east to the bitter end, that is, until Russia has conquered." These are the opening words of an emphatic statement made at the Russian embassy by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador. Several times recently the ambassador, in the name of his government, has categorically denied the possibility of an intervention in the war, but the recurrence of the rumors that the powers contemplated mediation has caused the ambassador to reiterate on behalf of his government its position regarding intervention or mediation of any kind. The statement continues: "I deem it my duty to reiterate what I have so often said, that Russia will not suspend in any case her military operations in the far east. All rumors and reports regarding the possible success of the direct overtures for peace which Japan is said to have made to Russia, and regarding the mediation of the powers, in my opinion are started for the purpose of convincing the public that the end of the war is close at hand. In this way it is hoped that the public may be led to believe that the Japanese loans offer attractive investments. "Russia can no more admit of interference than Great Britain could in the Transvaal; than could the United States in her war with Spain. Where the prestige of a country is at stake all other considerations are and must be put aside. Some people may think that financial difficulties will influence Russia to end hostilities. Such an opinion is based upon the false assumption of Russia's financial resources. There is no doubt whatever that Russia, whose annual income exceeds \$1,000,000,000, cannot be influenced in her attitude toward the outcome of the war by the amount of war expenditures. It is not altogether out of the question that Russia, who did not expect war, should in the moment when she has mobilized her army and is sending corps after corps in fighting readiness to the far east suddenly call a halt to hostilities, particularly after she has for nearly a year, without any difficulty or recourse to extraordinary measures, been able to carry all the extra expense? "It is not within my scope to comment upon the new Japanese loan. That is an affair for the bankers and for the public, who are able to decide what advantages or disadvantages the investment offers. But there can be no necessity for comment upon Russia's credit." Port Arthur Attack resumed. CHEFOO—The general attack on Port Arthur was resumed November 18 and 19, according to the report of persons arriving here Sunday from Port Dalny. They say the Japanese are so secretive that it is difficult in Dalny to learn the true facts. Even the officers detailed to work at the base do not know what their comrades at the front are doing. November 16 a particularly heavy explosion shook every ship lying at Dalny. The explosion was ascribed to the blowing up of land mines or a magazine.

BLOW UP ARSENAL

RUSSIAN SUPPLY DEPOT AT PORT ARTHUR DESTROYED.

STOESSEL REPORTS JAP REPULSE

Japanese Are Widening Their Saps and Moving Their Guns Forward—Czar Receives an Encouraging Report from Beleaguered City. TOKIO—A telegram from Mojl reports the destruction of another Russian arsenal and magazine at Port Arthur. The Japanese discovered, it is said, the location of the arsenal and centered their artillery fire upon it. After dropping 200 shells in the locality they succeeded in blowing it up. The Japanese are widening their saps and are using them to move their guns forward. The Russians continue their spirited sorties, using hand grenades in their attacks upon the saps. ST. PETERSBURG—General Stoessel has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas that Port Arthur can hold out several months. Newspapers devote long articles to praise of Lieutenant General Stoessel and the heroic garrison at Port Arthur and to a general endorsement of the movement started at Kieff for a national subscription in behalf of the families of the killed and surviving defenders. A dispatch from Lieutenant General Sakharoff, dated Friday, says that during the night the Japanese attacked the Russian position in front of Poutiloff hill, but were repulsed. America is likely to profit, both directly and indirectly, from the execution of the large naval program which Russia is now elaborating. The vital importance of the sea power has been Russia's bitterest lesson of the war, and the government is fully determined that the maintenance of the empire's position will be impossible without adequate sea power. Should there be disaster to Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron it would not only necessitate the entire rebuilding of the navy, but to increase its strength. While some of the contracts will be placed abroad, owing to the limited facilities of Russian yards (and it is expected that at least one big ship will be constructed in America) the admiralty's plans will be directed towards ultimate divorce from dependence upon foreign ship builders by the organization at home of vast shipbuilding, armor plate, ordnance and kindred industries. For this purpose it is realized, however, that foreign builders and specialists must be attracted, and some alluring prospects are likely to present themselves. Vickers' Sons & Maxim and Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., limited, of England, have already made advances, but owing to the anti-Russian sentiment the British firms are not meeting with a very cordial reception. The disposition is to turn towards France, Germany and the United States, and a great plant at Libau or on the banks of the Neva, directed by American brains. NEW FACES IN SENATE. Will Be a Number of Them When That Body Meets March 4. WASHINGTON—There will be a number of new faces in the United States senate when that body meets in extraordinary session at noon on March 4, next. Of the thirty senators whose terms expire with the close of the legislative day of March 3, 1905, a great many will be re-elected. But at least ten will be succeeded by new men, and in addition Senator Fairbanks, elected vice president, will retire to make way for another. There are not less than ten aspirants for the seat to be thus vacated, including Congressman Landis and Governor Durbin. But Harry New, for many years a leading republican of Indiana and a son of John C. New, former treasurer of the United States, has announced his candidacy and it is believed here that he is likely to give all the rest a very lively hustle for the honor. MOBILIZING THE RESERVES. Men of St. Petersburg District Are Called to the Colors. ST. PETERSBURG—Emperor Nicholas will leave for the Caucasus on December 3 to bid farewell to the Caucasian cavalry. The mobilization of reservists of St. Petersburg, it is said, will be announced next week. While the reservists of the province, in which St. Petersburg is included, were called to the colors some time ago, the actual mobilization of the Russian capital has been postponed as long as possible. It is reported on apparently good authority that the meetings of the zemstvos, which was schedule for today, has been postponed. McKinley Fund Completed. CHICAGO—Announcement was made of the completion of the fund of \$500,000 for the erection of a national monument to the late President McKinley. Alexander H. Revell, chairman of the Illinois auxiliary of the McKinley national memorial association, in a report submitted to the state committee stated that \$50,000, the proportion allotted to Illinois, had been raised. In New York next Tuesday, the national trustees of the association will meet and adopt a design for the monument.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS

BUILDING AND LOAN REPORTS. THE NEWS IN NEBRASKA. West Point's new passenger depot is now ready for occupancy. The electric lights have been turned on in the village of Lynch. The Jacob Golden commission house at Geneva was closed by creditors. Prof. Hornberger, well known throughout the state, in an educational way, died recently at Lincoln. Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Swan of Plattsmouth, celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary a few days ago. The school trustee officer proposition was lost in Dodge county, the vote against it being about two-thirds. The Johnson ranch, situated in Liberty precinct, Pawnee county, consisting of 1,329 acres, was sold to A. J. Weaver and J. H. Moorehead for \$55,000 cash. Thieves entered the hardware store of D. H. Stout at Julian and took a large number of knives, razors and revolvers. They broke open the money drawer, but found nothing therein. J. C. Williams, deliveryman for Zuckweiler & Lutz, Plattsmouth, had a close call from being kicked to death by a horse. Several of his ribs were fractured and he was otherwise injured. Wm. Balfour and Iver Johnson, two Omaha hunters, were drowned in Goose lake, twenty-five miles from O'Neill, while in search of game. Their bodies, after much search, were recovered. Sheriff McBride returned to Plattsmouth from Des Moines, bringing with him two bugles, one horse and harness, which was stolen from H. P. Sturn and L. W. Ingwersen, who reside near Nehawka, in Cass county. The property was stolen last spring. A letter has been received by Governor Mickey from Mrs. Lillie Belle Meyer of St. Louis, asking for information in regard to the whereabouts of her father, E. J. Hancock, whom she has not seen for twenty years. She says that Mr. Hancock is somewhere in Nebraska. The "Sit Still" society is the latest of the many organizations in Lincoln. The members are all masculine and its object is to obtain larger cars and better street car service in general for the city. The society hopes to attain its object by sitting still—that is, each member will keep his seat in the car instead of surrendering it to a woman. The authorities of Battle Creek place are looking for a man who gave his name as James McMan and professed to be a hunter from Omaha, and who is known to have driven away with a load of guns and boxes stolen from Morse's hardware store in that place, and who told the driver he was going to steal James Gillespie's daughter from her home fifteen miles south. John B. Boese, who shot and killed his son during a family quarrel some time ago and who has been in jail since, was arraigned in the county court at Nebraska City and pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree. He waived preliminary hearing and was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$2,000. Not being able to furnish bond he was returned to jail. Former State Treasurer Hill offered State Treasurer Mortensen a certified check for \$3,812.40 in payment of all that was due on account of money deposited by Joseph S. Bartley, state treasurer, in a defunct Lincoln savings bank. Mr. Mortensen refused to take the money for the reason that the receipt Captain Hill offered for him to sign was for all money due the state from the defunct bank, of which Captain Hill is the receiver. A large amount of new corn is being contracted for in Sarpy county at 35 cents per bushel. The supreme court must decide the constitutionality of the state law prohibiting the use of the national flag for advertising purposes. N. V. Halter and H. V. Hayward, saloonkeepers of Omaha, handled a brand of beer known as the "Stars and Stripes," bore the national flag on the label. The men were convicted of violation of the law by the district court of Douglas county. They have appealed to the supreme court, claiming that the state law is class legislation, and so unconstitutional. The governor of Illinois has issued a requisition on the governor of Nebraska for the return to the Southern Illinois penitentiary at Chester, of Raymond Slater, now under arrest in Omaha. Slater was sent to the prison on an indeterminate sentence for forgery and escaped while on parole. Under the indeterminate sentence law he was subject to release by the state board of pardons when he had demonstrated his reformation, but the violation of the parole under the law now will require him to serve the maximum sentence for forgery under the Illinois statute, which is twenty years. Scott Harrison of Niobrara committed suicide by cutting his throat. The tragedy occurred in a house regularly occupied by two men. Cause is not known. A Lincoln correspondent says: "It will not be surprising if the forthcoming message of the governor will contain some recommendations to the legislature that will be on the order of a revelation to cheap politicians and hangers-on. And another thing, if the legislature of Nebraska cares to enact an anti-pass law Governor Mickey will sign it."