

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

There are nine divorces on the docket at the present term of court in Hebron.

A business men's club has been organized at Fairmont to build up the interests of that city.

The total uninvested balance of the permanent educational funds of the state is \$108,659.60.

The pork packing house at Nebraska City has been reopened, after being shut down two months.

The acreage of wheat sown in Nemaha county this year is the largest in the history of that county.

Hastings is surprising the natives with the rapid strides it is making in the way of substantial improvements.

James Wallace, a well-to-do farmer three miles south of Hastings, committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine.

W. A. Barnard's drug store at Ogalala was robbed Sunday night of jewelry and cash. There is no clew to the robbers.

When congress convenes Senator Dietrich will present a bill in which he will ask congress to make the carnation the national flower.

Two well developed cases of small-pox have been found at Thurston in a family the children from which had been attending school.

C. B. Anderson of Crete has been appointed cashier of the Omaha National bank and assumed his new duties November 1.

Thomas Blackburn, an Ogalala blacksmith has accepted a government job in the Philippines and started Sunday evening on his long journey.

A team of valuable horses were stolen from near Barnston a few nights ago. If this thing keeps up the White caps will have to get out their rope.

A large amount of fall wheat and rye has been sown at North Loup and owing to the unusual amount of rain it is in fine condition for the winter.

Henry Hoedner, an aged farmer living near Nehawka, was struck while crossing the Missouri Pacific bridge and so badly crushed that he cannot recover.

The first consignment of the new statistical maps, which were arranged by Deputy Labor Commissioner Watson, have been received at the state house. Over 15,000 copies will be printed.

Three people have been killed by railway trains in Cass county within the week. Some people are too slow to get out of the way of the assessor or the hearse.

Grover Alder, a 14-year-old boy of Tecumseh, fell twenty feet from a tree and remained unconscious for several hours after the accident. It is believed he will recover.

While helping to thresh at Franklin, Jacob Smith jumped from a load after dark and struck on a pitchfork, the handle entering his body ten inches. He will probably die.

By devoting odd hours to it for a year, Lon Slama of Humboldt has constructed an automobile that runs well and compares favorably in appearance with those from eastern factories.

A. J. Donahoo has brought suit at Papillion to obtain judgment of \$20,000 damages against Louis and Sarah Figg of the "F. I. Figg" who, he alleges, persuaded his wife to leave him and live with them.

A housewife in Brock worked many hours over a hot stove during the summer to put up fruit. She loaded them all onto one shelf with the result that the shelf broke and spilled all the fruit. This is a vindication of the advice of the fool, who says, "Put not all thine eggs in one basket."

M. P. Walsh of Milwaukeeke Typographical union No. 23 is one of the best known printers of this country. He has just celebrated his fifty years at the printing business, and is one of the youngest "old" men in the entire craft. His life has been one of great activity, working in all the principal cities. He served his country as a soldier during the four years of the civil war, and for personal bravery on the battlefield he was commended in general orders by his commanding officers, and in all the battles and marches of the Army of the Potomac he bore a conspicuous part.

The loneliest missionary in all the world is said to be Rev. J. O. Springer, whose station is on Herschel island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, well within the Arctic circle. The latest received letter from this most solitary man is dated October 22, 1900. No ship has been at Herschel island for two winters, and the missionary's white neighbors are at Peel river, 250 miles away.

The royal library at Windsor castle is about to be enlarged by the inclusion of a room adjoining, hitherto used by the lord-in-waiting. This will enable many thousand more volumes to be added to the hundred thousand valuable works now on the shelves.

The woman as porter and guard already is known on French railways, but now a German railroad has opened a larger field to women and is employing them as booking clerks, telegraph operators and in other posts.

DON'T FIND MISS STONE.

Messengers Sent To Arrange For Ransom Return From Wild Chase.

Prisoner is Now Probably Held on the Gulf of Heights Amid Blizzard and Snow.

Samakov, Bulgaria, Nov. 5.—The messengers sent here to get in communication with the brigands who hold Ellen M. Stone in captivity, to arrange to ransom her, have returned baffled. They were unable to find the ruffians, who again had changed their base. Other agents have been sent out on the same mission in another direction. It is supposed that Miss Stone has been taken back to the neighborhood of Nevrokop and probably is on Gultepe heights.

A blizzard and heavy snowfall have made traveling in the mountains there impossible. Unless Miss Stone and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, are sheltered in a snug house, it is feared they cannot survive the inevitable hardships and exposure.

Constantinople, Nov. 5.—The letter received from Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, referred to in these dispatches, which it was said had been written two days previously, turns out to be a few hurried lines on a scrap of paper received at Samakov a week ago, but written a month before that, in which Miss Stone wrote of the approaching expiration of the date, October 8, set for the payment of the ransom demanded by the brigands, and asked her friends to hurry up the money. The missionaries who are working for Miss Stone's release believe she is still alive.

SULTAN AGREES TO PAY UP.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The dispatch of Admiral Caillard's squadron from Toulon to Turkish waters has already had its effect. The French foreign office has received a telegram from M. Bates, chancellor of the French legation at Constantinople, announcing that the sultan had sent him a message accepting all the French claims, including the Loroendo claim.

The porte also telegraphed to the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, informing him that the Loroendo claim had been settled and that the sultan had signed an irade accepting the figure fixed by France for the payment of the claim. M. Delcasse proceeded to the Elysee palace and to the minister of the interior and consulted with President Loubet, the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the minister of marine, M. De Lanesan. He afterward had another conference with M. Waldeck-Rousseau. It is understood the French government also will demand an understanding that Turkey will not renew the recent interference with the diplomatic mail bags.

London, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to a news agency from Rome says that the second division of the British Mediterranean squadron has started for Turkey with the object, it is said, of counterbalancing the French naval demonstration.

NICARAGUA ENDS EXISTING TREATIES.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The government of Nicaragua has terminated the treaty under which the United States was empowered to construct an interoceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua. This action has been conveyed to the state department by the Nicaraguan minister for foreign affairs. That officer declares that the renunciation in no way affects the friendly relations between the two countries and the Nicaraguan government desires the conclusion of new treaties.

Besides the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation of 1857 thus renounced, the same note conveys the renunciation of the extradition treaty of 1870 between the United States and Nicaragua. Under the terms of the renunciation the first named treaty, covering the right to construct and guarantee a canal, the convention will expire October 24, 1902, which is one year from the date the notice was received at the state department. The extradition treaty terminates May 24 next, as provided in the convention.

The Nicaraguan minister's note conveys absolutely no information as to the motives which inspired the Nicaraguan government to renounce these two treaties, neither has Mr. Merry, United States minister to Nicaragua, thrown any light upon the subject. It may be recalled as affecting the treaty of 1857 that before submitting the Hay-Pauncefote treaty before congress last year Secretary Hay drew up a set of protocols with the minister for Nicaragua and the minister for Colombia, whereby these officers bound their governments to negotiate treaties with the United States for the necessary concessions under which to construct and control canals in the event that congress should authorize the beginning of such work.

Yukon River Still Open.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 5.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived today from Skagway with 223 passengers. The Yukon river is still open and two more boats left this week for Dawson. The Hora came up the river, arriving last Saturday night. The weather was quite moderate when the steamer left and there were crowds of people who still wished to come out. With the ending of the season in Dawson came the making of big find of gold on Lower Dominion.

CALL ON NATION TO GIVE THANKS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt has issued his first Thanksgiving proclamation, as follows: By the President of the United States of America, Proclamation:

The season is nigh when, according to the time-honored custom of our people, the president appoints a special day as a special occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God.

This Thanksgiving finds people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good president. We mourn President McKinley because we so loved and honored him; and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country, and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty, which as a nation we have thus far safely trod. Yet, in spite of this great disaster, it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year, in particular, has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material, and we have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual.

Let us remember that as much has been given us, much will be expected from us; and that true homage comes from the heart, as well as from the lips, and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which, on this earth and at this time, each of us does his duty to his fellowmen.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 28th day of the present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease their wonted operations and at their several homes and places of worship reverently thank the Giver of All Good for the countless blessings of our national life.

GOVERNOR DURBIN GROWS RATHER HOT.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 5.—Governor Durbin has addressed a letter to Governor Beckham of Kentucky formally denying to honor requisitions for the extradition of William S. Taylor, former governor of that state, and Chas. S. Finley, former secretary of state, who are charged with complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, and for whose arrest and return for the trial requisitions were recently issued.

Governor Durbin says that the cases are based upon such a mass of self-evident perjury that they reflect the poisoned passions of a court and jury and strengthen the bills of that court and were these visitations honored it would only be aiding the determination of the prosecution to convict these men without any reference to law, justice or fact.

He characterizes the case of Caleb Powers as strikingly unjust and refers to Judge Cantrell's refusal to grant a change of venue as a demonstration that a fair trial would not be given if Taylor and Finley were surrendered to the Kentucky authorities.

THE BRITONS STAND BY BULLER.

London, Nov. 5.—Although Great Britain is profoundly stirred by Sir Redvers Buller's treatment, every ministerial paper of influence rigorously suppresses all mention of his name. Bobs' popularity has been transferred entirely to Buller, and now at places of public entertainment mention of Bobs' name is received in silence or with hostile demonstrations, while Buller's exploits excite frantic enthusiasm.

Buller repudiates as a fabrication the message alleged to have been telegraphed by him to Sir George White of the Colenso defeat and published by the editor of the National Review, who has been Buller's most virulent enemy. Buller says he did not direct White to surrender, but counseled him if surrender was inevitable to adopt certain measures to minimize its effect.

War Minister Broderick is being appealed to from one end of the country to the other to publish the official text of the telegram, but the ministerial policy, docilely followed by the ministerial press, is to crush Buller by steadfastly ignoring him. Moreover, Broderick has refused permission to publish the telegram.

THE BOERS MAY AVENGE THE DEAD.

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—The Boer deputations here summoned Messrs. Leyds and Bouchen by telegraph from Brussels to consider dispatches received from Boer leaders in the field, saying the fighting burghers were determined to make reprisals if the British continued hanging and shooting rebels and others to the effect that the Boer authorities affirm that the adoption of reprisals would be bad policy, and in order to strengthen their position they request Mr. Kruger to let them know his opinion, as he still has the greatest hold on the minds of the burghers.

The meeting lasted four hours and it was decided to advise Mr. Kruger to comply with the request of the Boer authorities and to take the opportunity to bring the subject of British executions in South Africa before the European public in an open letter. Dr. Leyds has gone to Hilversum to present the matter to Mr. Kruger.

Georgia Mob Lynchs A Negro.

Jeffersonville, Ga., Nov. 5.—A negro who attempted to assault Mrs. Daugherty, the wife of Representative Daugherty, was found hanging to a telegraph pole at Alleton. He was seen and surrounded in a swamp. A conductor on the railroad was telephoned to bring dogs from Dublin, and permission was given by Superintendent Wright. The dogs were put on the scent as soon as they reached the place and the negro was soon sought.

BOERS ARE VICTORIOUS.

British Arms Meet With Yet Another Disaster Near Bethel.

Relief Expedition Hurries to the Aid of the Stricken Column But Arrive too Late.

London, Nev. 5.—Lord Kitchener has reported to the war office a disaster near Bethel, eastern Transvaal, in which two guns were lost, several officers killed or wounded, fifty-four men were killed and 100 wounded.

The following is the text of Lord Kitchener's dispatch:

"I have just heard of a severe attack made on the rear guard of Colonel Benson's column when about twenty miles northwest of Bethel, near Brokenlaagte, during a thick mist. The strength of the enemy is reported to have been 1,000. They rushed two guns with the rear guard, but it is uncertain whether they were enabled to remove them.

"I fear our casualties are heavy. Colonel Benson was wounded. A relieving column will reach him this morning."

Later Lord Kitchener telegraphed as follows: "Colonel Barter, who marched from the constabulary line yesterday, reached Benson's column early this morning unopposed. He reports that Colonel Benson died of his wounds."

Lord Kitchener then gives the names of thirteen other officers who were wounded, most of them severely, and announces that fifty-four noncommissioned officers and men were killed and 160 were wounded, adding that four of the latter have since died of their wounds. The dispatch then says: "I assume that the two guns have been recovered and the enemy has withdrawn, but I have no further details."

TRIBUTE TO BENSON.

"I deeply regret the loss of Colonel Benson and the other officers and men who fell with him. In Benson the service loses a most gallant and capable officer, who invariably led his column with marked success and judgment.

"The fighting was at very close quarters and maintained with determination by both sides. The enemy suffered heavily, but I have not yet received a reliable estimate. The Boers retired east."

Colonel Benson had been for some time operating in the vicinity of Bethel, which is northeast of Standerton. He surprised a Boer laager October 22 near Trickhardfontein.

Three days later, according to Lord Kitchener's report at the time, after a long night march, the commandoes under Grobellar and Erasmus "heavily attacked Benson's rear guard and flank at Yzevraakfontein, but were easily driven away."

Whether this was the attack that resulted so disastrously, or whether the Boers, who had been repulsed, took advantage of the mist to renew the attack, is still unexplained. Lord Kitchener does not give the date of the Bethel engagement.

PRETTY IOWA GIRL COMMITS SUICIDE.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Nov. 5.—Goaded to the act by insanity which was hers through heredity, pretty Millie Cooper, formerly postmistress at Manson, placed the muzzle of a 22-caliber rifle to her mouth and fired the shot which ended the life which had become a burden to her.

The unhappy act was the result of insanity, the first sign of which was made manifest when she tried to end her life by leaping from the Illinois Central bridge in this city, over the Des Moines river, some three weeks ago.

Since that time she has been sad and depressed, seeing before her only the asylum, to which it had been necessary to send her father and sister, or else the fate which her mother sought, that of death by her own hand. The tragedy occurred at the Moore farm, seven miles north of Manson, where she had been taken in hopes that the change would benefit her.

YOUTHFUL COPY OF PAT CROW.

Great Falls, Mont., Nov. 5.—A 12-year-old boy named Southwick kidnaped the 6-year-old son of G. W. Ryan, a prominent grocer of this city, and sent a note to the father demanding \$1,500 ransom, threatening to ram fine pieces of glass into the child's eyes and cut off his hands unless the demand was complied with.

Mr. Ryan notified the police, who arrested young Southwick shortly after the Ryan boy had arrived at his father's store unharmed, having been released by Southwick.

Southwick confessed that he did the deed of his own volition, and that he had no accomplices. He expressed no repentance, and said: "I would have hit the old man for \$8,000 if I thought he would have stood for it."

Incorporate McKinley Mine.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 5.—Articles of incorporation of the McKinley Mining and Smelting company have been filed with the colonial secretary. The capital stock is \$1,000,000. The mine is in Nevada and is the property of Mrs. William McKinley and sister, Mrs. Barber, and has been in the Saxton family for a long time. The principal places of business are Canton, O., and Elmira, N. Y. Among the incorporators are Mrs. Barber, W. Lynch, D. W. Smith and other bankers.

THE BOERS WIN A BIG RAID.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—The Boers under Dewet have raided and cleaned out the principal British remount station in South Africa, dispatches from a trustworthy quarter there report. The station is within four hours of Capetown by the railway. Six thousand horses were kept there. The Boers took away all the animals they needed, after killing the rest.

London, Nov. 5.—War officials here say they have no news of Dewet's having raided the principal British remount station in South Africa and capturing 6,000 relief horses, as is reported in a dispatch to Berlin. In army quarters it is believed that the raid occurred three weeks ago and that the British reports of it were suppressed for military reasons. The loss of those 6,000 horses will cripple Lord Kitchener's campaign for the entire season, as they were the only ones available which had been acclimated, a process which takes three months.

Nothing more dramatic could be conceived than the news of the tremendous disaster to Colonel Benson's column near Brakenlaagte, Eastern Transvaal, coming upon London's masses as they were gathered to welcome home the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York. Thanks to the egregious stupidity of the War office, the effect of this blow was enormously intensified as it had purposely withheld the evil tidings from the morning newspapers. So it came with appalling freshness upon the would-be rejoicing multitude.

Depression and dismay were observed on all hands and, though the royal travelers were cheered, it was cheering of a perfunctory, half-hearted character, entirely devoid of enthusiasm. The effect was also heightened by the false hopes which had been raised by the recent speeches of Chamberlain and other ministerialists.

WYOMING STOCK WILL WINTER WELL.

Cheyenne, Wyo. (Special).—During the latter part of October Prof. Palmer, in charge of the Wyoming station of the climate and crop service of the department of agriculture, called for reports on the condition of ranges and stock from substations in all parts of the state, and the answers received indicate that the outlook for the winter is unusually favorable over nearly all sections of Wyoming. The most complaint from short range feeders comes from the southwestern portion of the state, where, it is said, the ranges are overcrowded with sheep. Grasshoppers destroyed some range in the northern portion of Laramie and Albany counties and southern Converse county, yet these ravages were not as extensive as last year. The amount of hay throughout the state this fall is probably far in excess of that of any other fall in the history of Wyoming. Unless an unusually long and severe winter prevails, stock in Wyoming will not suffer this winter for want of food.

CORONER WILL TRY TO FIX BLAME.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—An inquiry was begun today by Dr. R. M. Funkhouser, coroner, into the deaths which are said to have been caused by tetanus as the result of the administration, it is claimed, of a diphtheritic anti-toxin made and distributed by the board of health. Coroner Funkhouser has summoned all the prominent physicians of the city and will endeavor to find out what infection there may have been in the anti-toxin administered to the children who have died, how the infection occurred and to whose fault, if any individual, this was due.

It is the intention of the coroner to investigate thoroughly all the circumstances attending these deaths. "It is too early now," said he, "for me to express any opinion as to whom I consider responsible. In fact, I do not know yet. But I am doing and will continue to do everything in my power to find out. I am trying to ascertain for certain whether it was the serum taken from the horse August 24 or at any other time that caused the unfortunate developments."

There are two questions which the inquiry will try to settle: First, whether the deaths were due to lockjaw, and, second, if so, was the lockjaw due to infected serum?

SOUTH DAKOTANS CHARGE FRAUD.

Geddes, S. D., Nov. 5.—Two insurance agents operated in Charles Mix county just east of Geddes the fore part of the summer, and as a result between twenty-five and thirty farmers are figuring on how to avoid the payment of alleged notes against them ranging in amounts from \$20 to \$100. The agents said they represented a Kansas City hail insurance company and told the farmers that their rate would be 50 cents to \$1.50 on the \$100, according to the nature of the risk. The victims were asked to sign a paper which some supposed was a receipt for their policy and others thought was an obligation to the company for the amount of the premium at the rate agreed upon. About the first of September the farmers received notice from headquarters in Kansas City that the company held notes against them for sums at the rate of \$45 on the \$100 of their policies and later the notes were sent to a bank in Geddes for collection.

Plows Turn Hunting Ground

Devil's Lake, N. D., Nov. 5.—Major McLaughlin, special agent of the interior department, has concluded a treaty between the Fort Totten reservation Indians and the government. The Indians agree to sell 104,000 acres for \$350,000, the sum of \$145,000 to be paid after the ratification and \$200,000 a year for twenty years. They also agree to relinquish all rights to a recognized claim against the government of \$30,000.

ANARCHY IS RESPONSIBLE.

Specialists Who Examine Czolgosz Report Their Findings.

They Say That the Slayer of William McKinley Was Not Insane, But He Was Misguided.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Drs. Fowler Crego and Putnam, the specialists who were requested by District Attorney Penney to examine into the mental condition of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of the president, have made public their report, in which they state as the result of the examinations of Czolgosz, of the reports of his watchers and of his behavior in court, that they have "concluded that he was sane at the time he planned the movement, at the time he shot the president and at the time he was on trial."

His first examination was but a few hours after the commission of the crime and while he was still uninformed of the fate of his victim. During the first three examinations Czolgosz answered questions unhesitatingly. After that, however, he became more cautious and less communicative. He had a common school education, the reports say, and read and wrote well. During the first day's examination he said he planned the killing of the president three or four days after he came to Buffalo. The report then recites, in Czolgosz's own words, the assassin's story of the murder of President McKinley.

ANARCHY CHANGES HIS LIFE.

The sanity of Czolgosz was held, the report says, from the history of his life, as it came from him. He had been sober, industrious and law-abiding; until he was 21 years of age, he was, as others of his class, a believer in the government of this country, and in the religion of his fathers. After he cast his first vote he made the acquaintance of anarchistic leaders who invited him to their meetings. He was a good listener and in a short time he adopted their theories. He was consistent in his adherence to anarchy. He did not believe in government, therefore he refused to vote. He did not believe in marriage, because he did not believe in law. He killed the president because he was a ruler and Czolgosz believed, as he was taught, that all rulers were tyrants; that to kill a ruler would benefit the people. He refused a lawyer because he did not believe in law, lawyers or courts. WITHOUT MENTAL AFFECTIONS.

"We come to the conclusion that in the holding of these views Czolgosz was sane, because the opinions were formed gradually under the influence of anarchistic leaders and propagandists. In Czolgosz they found a willing and intelligent tool; one who had the courage of his convictions, regardless of personal consequences. The most careful questioning failed to discover any hallucinations of sight or of hearing; he had received no special command; he did not believe he had been especially chosen to do the deed. He always spoke of his motive for the crime as duty; he always referred to the anarchists' belief that the killing of rulers was a duty. He never claimed the idea of killing the president was original with him, but the method of accomplishing the purpose was his, and that he did it alone. His is not a case of paranoia, because he has not systematized delusions reverting to self, and because he is in exceptionally good condition and has an unbroken record of good health. His capacity for labor has always been good and equal to that of his fellows. These facts all tend to prove that the man had an unimpaired mind. He has false beliefs, the result of false teaching, and not the result of disease. He is not to be classed as a degenerate, because we do not find the stigmata of degeneration. Physically he has not a history of cruelty or of perverted taste and habit. He is the product of anarchy, sane and responsible.

ARE NOT ALARMED OVER THE PLAGUE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—With information so far received from the Marine hospital service authorities as to the outbreak of the plague in Liverpool and Glasgow this government does not regard these cities as infected ports. The utmost care, however, is being exercised by officials here to prevent the plague from entering Atlantic ports of the United States through incoming vessels from Liverpool and Glasgow. All such arrivals will be subjected to the most rigid examination. The members of the crews of the vessels, who are more likely to have been near the scene of the outbreak than the ordinary passengers, will be examined with greatest care.

Surgeon General Wyman said that he did not anticipate a widespread epidemic abroad growing out of the present outbreak, and that while strict precautions must be taken, the danger of the spread of the disease to this country was "not excessive."

Warned By A Dream.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 5.—Brakeman John Elsbarger, one of three men killed in the Vandavia wreck near Judson, was to have been married next Thursday to Miss Nettie Palmater, a school teacher of this city. Two months ago he insured his life for \$2,200, making it payable to his fiancée. Three weeks ago she dreamed her intended was killed in a wreck and the two men who notified her were the same persons who broke the news to her in her dream.