

CZAR'S PRIVATE LIFE.

TAKES GREAT PLEASURE IN HOME SURROUNDINGS.

Russia's Ruler Seems to Take with Greater Zest to His Position as a Husband and Father than to That as a Great Potentate.

Anyone who has had the privilege of staying at a palace belonging to the reigning house of Russia immediately recognizes its mighty magnificence, and soon experiences its hearty hospitality, and yet, if his stay has been even only of brief duration, neither of these features will impress him more than will his imperial host's home life. It might almost seem that the czar does not really care to be a potentate; his tastes are much more academic than monarchic, and he appears to avoid all kinds of public display. On one occasion, while returning from the family annual holiday at Copenhagen, conversation turned upon a difference that had, just at that time, sprung up between the Danish king and his parliament.

"Well," exclaimed the then Czar-nich, "a king's bed is not always one of roses; that is plainly to be seen. There are many more pleasurable occupations than ruling reactory subjects, and so far as I am concerned I have no great desire to be either emperor or czar."

The czar's sociability extends to his servants, and he imitates the late Queen Victoria in having colored attendants. One of these, James Hercules, hails from the West Indies, and is very anxious that no one should forget—even his imperial master and mistress—that "he is a British subject." The faithful black fellow is a great favorite with the czar's children, who frequently commend "Jimmy," as they call him, for participation in their nursery sports.

The czar is always considerate to his servants. "You are not looking well to-day," he will say; "it pains me to see you like that. You had better take a rest." And forthwith the attend is excused from duty.

One cannot remain long in the palace without noticing the English atmosphere that pervades it; and Christmas is not allowed to go by without indulgence in those essentially English dishes—roast beef, plum pudding, and mince pies—which are specially prepared by an English member of the household.

The zarina is expert with both brush and pencil; this latter accomplishment, backed by a taste for caricature, is often used for the purpose of amusing her friends, who, in addition, at times receive from her deftly painted cards as silent reminder that she has not forgotten them.

Although no boy has, hitherto, blessed their hearth, four girls have been born to their imperial majesties—Olga, the eldest; Tatiana, Maria, and the more recently arrived baby, whose sex was such a disappointment to the Russian nation. The care of these children devolves upon Miss Edgar, an Irish lady, and two Russian undernurses.

In their play-room the mighty ruler of all the Russians is frequently to be found gambling with his young daughters; while he never allows a fight to pass, when he is at home, without making his way to kiss them before seeking his own room.—Pearson's Magazine.

MULE WAS A GAME ANIMAL.

Traveled a Hundred Miles a Day for Five Days to Save a Fortune.

Judge J. E. Guinotte will be asked to appoint a guardian for Lynn Hays, one of the most picturesque of the few remaining "old-timers" of Kansas City. Mr. Hays is very old and has grown childish, so that his heirs think it a step necessary for the protection of his estate.

"The name of Lynn Hays will recall many an old resident the famous ride of one of the Hays boys on the Santa Fe trail in 1857. It was a ride upon which depended \$64,000—a race with a stage coach from Bent's Ford, in Colorado, to Kansas City. This distance of more than 500 miles was covered muleback in five days by one of the Hays boys—there is some difference of opinion as to whether it was Lynn or his brother "Up"—and the \$64,000 was saved. The rider, covered with dust and foam, and almost spent with loss of sleep and fatigue, tumbled from the exhausted mule in front of the bank, made his way to the cashier's window, and secured the money a few minutes before the bank closed. An hour later the stage arrived with the letter informing the bank that Russell, Majors & Waddell, upon whom the drafts were drawn, had failed.

The story, as it still lingers in the memory of John C. Gage, is as follows: In 1857 John Campbell was in charge of the freighter's train on the Santa Fe trail. He had a large force under him and he and they were employed by Russell, Majors and Waddell, who at that time, the railroads not yet having reached the west, did all the freighting for the army.

It was at Bent's ford, on the north side of the Arkansas river, not far from Las Animas, Campbell had just received these drafts and the stage, which had already gone out, carried a letter notifying the bank that this great firm had gone to the wall. If this stage could only be beaten into Kansas City the \$64,000 would be saved. But how beat it? Every fifteen miles the stage met a fresh relay of horses and pushed forward, night and day, at a swinging trot.

"Up," said Campbell to Hays. "Old Sam here is a splendid saddle mule. He

was never known to tire. Can you take him and make that trip?"

It meant 100 miles a day through a wild, sparsely settled country, with long stretches of the trail in which neither food nor drink was to be had. A moment Hays hesitated, but only a moment. "I'll ride him, John," he said. Then began the race that was afterward to be talked about all over the country. For the last three days of the ride Hays was afraid to stop to snatch an hour's sleep unless someone was by to wake him. When he felt that he could not endure it any longer and was already falling asleep in the saddle he overtook some campers and got them to watch him while he slept and wake him in an hour. He got in here in the afternoon just before the bank closed and the stage arrived that night.

"It was a very remarkable animal," said Mr. Gage, "probably the most remarkable animal for long-distance travel in the world. When I came to Kansas City in 1858 I had heard of that wonderful ride and went to see the mule within a week after my arrival. He was an ordinary-looking sorrel animal—a very active, nimble mule for many years. I have no idea how long after that he lived, but he must have reached a very ripe old age.

"Campbell used to tell me that he had had Sam for fourteen years prior to 1850 and that there hadn't been a year of that time that he didn't ride him across the plains."

Judge Guinotte remembers the mule distinctly. "There's hardly an old settler that doesn't remember old Sam," he said. "Old Sam died only about eight or nine years ago, I think, but for many years he was pensioned off and out of active service."—Kansas City Star.

FIND JASPER MINES IN WALES.

Rich Deposits of the Rare Stone Have Lately Been Discovered.

A new source of wealth has recently been brought to light in the mountainous regions of Wales—mines of jasper of almost fabulous richness. Although the name of jasper is almost a household word, through its frequent use in poetry and the Bible, it is so rarely seen nowadays as to attract attention when exhibited. It occurs in an extensive range of colors—red, yellow, brown or even green. In ancient times green was the most common form; now the red shades predominate. In some parts of the West, notably at East, Sioux Falls, S. D., a variety of pink quartzite occurs which is sold to the trade as jasper. The supply of jasper still comes from Egypt and India, as it did in Biblical times. Its occurrence is so rare that jasper is used in such small articles of value as seals, snuff boxes, etc.

Announcement is made, however, of the discovery of a deposit of jasper of surprising extent in North Wales, near the little fishing village of Pwllheli. The amount of jasper at this point appears to be inexhaustible, and where as it was formerly regarded as a semi-precious stone it can now be hewn out in fifty-ton blocks. The color of the stone in this deposit is said to be very fine, the prevailing hue being a cherry red with variegated pieces. The specimens already cut and polished show a fine grain, take a high finish and are not affected by acids. Pillars and blocks of jasper suitable for church and bank adornment may soon be available, as a determined effort is being made to develop the property.

Its Winter Sleep

An Italian naturalist kept a dormouse in his study, where he could watch its actions when the time of its winter sleep came. On the 24th of December, when the thermometer was about 40 degrees—that is, 8 degrees above freezing point—the dormouse curled himself up among a heap of papers and went to sleep. On the 27th of December, when the thermometer was several degrees lower, Mr. Mangili ascertained that the animal breathed and suspended his respiration at regular intervals; that is, after four minutes of perfect repose during which he appeared as if dead he breathed about twenty-four times in the space of a minute.

When the thermometer fell nearly to the freezing point, the intervals of what appeared suspended animation were six minutes. As the thermometer became higher—that is, as the weather was less cold—the intervals of repose were reduced to three minutes. As the winter grew intensely cold, the times of perfect repose, during which no breathing could be perceived, became much longer.

Within ten days of the time of its falling asleep the dormouse awoke and ate a little, food being provided on the shelf near him. He then went to sleep again, and continued to sleep and wake at about these intervals throughout the winter. As spring approached his sleep became lighter, until the warm days caused him to shake off his drowsiness altogether.

Safely Sailed a Million Miles.

One of the largest sailing vessels in the world is the California clipper Roonoke, which sails out of New York harbor. Her captain is J. A. Amesbury, one of the oldest merchant skippers, sailing the sea, but still hale and hearty and good for many years more. For nearly forty years he has been a captain, sailing under the American flag. Since first going to sea he has sailed in American vessels "1,000,000 miles of sea, four times the span from earth to moon," the record. It will be remembered, of Kipling's "dour Scotch engineer," McAndrews. And he never once has been wrecked!

When you present a letter of introduction to a man, be sure his name is spelled correctly. If it isn't, he may take advantage of the fact to disown it.

WAS TOLD TO KILL

MAJOR WALLACE DECLARES HE WAS SO INSTRUCTED.

TESTIFIES IN OWN BEHALF

DID NOT EXCEED THE ORDERS OF GENERAL SMITH.

SESSION OF COURT MARTIAL

Other Witnesses Brought to Corroborate His Statement—Bill for Civil Government in Philippines Perfected.

Manila, April 10.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the marine corps, at today's session of the court-martial by which he is being tried on the charge of executing natives of Samar without trial, testified in rebuttal of the evidence given yesterday by General Jacob Smith, who commanded the American troops in the island of Samar.

"The major said General Smith instructed him to kill and burn; said that the more he killed and burned the better pleased he would be; that it was no time to take prisoners and that he was to make Samar a howling wilderness. Major Waller asked General Smith to define the age limit for killing and he replied: 'Everything over ten.' The major repeated this order to Captain Porter, saying: 'We do not make war in that way on old men, women and children.'"

Capt. David D. Porter, Capt. Hiram I. Bearss and Lieut. Frank H. Ford, all of the marine corps, testified corroboratively. The defense requested that a subpoena be served on the adjutant general, demanding the production of the records of the massacre at Balanziga of the detachment of the Ninth infantry, in order to refute the statement of General Smith to the effect that the attack of the troops was made according to the laws of war. The request was granted.

Port Surgeon Hagency, from Bulacan, capital of the province of Bulacan, has reported eighty-one cases of cholera there and has asked for assistance. At Manila, up to noon today, 184 cases of cholera had occurred and there had been 140 deaths from that disease.

Fifty ladrones, armed with rifles and bombs, recently attacked five members of the constabulary of Saragoc, southeast Luzon, captured three of them, and treated the captives with hideous barbarity, eventually cutting them into small pieces. A large force of constabulary went in pursuit of the ladrones.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT BILL. Washington, April 10.—The house bill establishing civil government in the Philippines was finally perfected today by the republican members of the insular committee and in its complete form was reintroduced by Chairman Cooper. There is little doubt that it will be reported to the house by the full committee, probably tomorrow and in the form Mr. Cooper introduced it today.

The house bill is unlike that of the senate, in that it provides a complete form of civil government for the islands, to go into effect when the war terminates, the provision being as follows: "Whenever the existing insurrection in the Philippines shall have ceased, and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established therein and the facts shall be certified to the president by the commission, the president shall authorize the commission to call a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of the Philippine islands to be known as the Philippine assembly."

It is further provided that all the legislative power shall then be vested in two houses—the Philippine commission and the Philippine assembly. Provision is made for taking the census within thirty days after the promulgation of peace. Thereafter the islands are to be divided into election districts and the regular machinery for electing the legislature is provided. Section 12 of the bill provides that all residents of the Philippines shall have the same protection from the United States in their relation to foreign governments as is accorded to citizens of the United States.

For the purchase of the friar lands the bill makes provision for the issuance of insular bonds at 5 per cent interest, payable in gold, the total amount out being specified. The regulation of franchises, timber lands, mineral lands, etc., is provided for.

Colorado Bank Robbed.

Fowler, Col., April 10.—The bank of Fowler, was entered by burglars late last night, but the amount they secured is not yet ascertained. The large safe was blown to pieces, nitroglycerine probably being used. H. McMasters, a grocer, saw the robbers running away and fired several shots at them. They are supposed to be on the way toward Pueblo and officers here are starting to head them off.

WHITFIELD KILLS HISSEL.

President of Western League Ends Baseball Worry.

James Whitfield, president of the Western baseball league, and for many years sporting editor of the Kansas City Star, committed suicide at his home early today.

Mr. Whitfield was well known in sporting circles throughout the west. For the last ten years he has been in charge of the sporting department of the Star, and in that capacity has always kept in touch with the politics of the national game. He was actively engaged in baseball as early as the '80s. He was one of the organizers of the original Western league, and was its first president. In April 1886, his presence at the national league meeting in New York and Chicago, and his plea for Kansas City on those two occasions, won for Kansas City its first and only franchise in the big league. Whitfield was made secretary of the club. The tornado in May of that year spoiled the team's chances of making money by destroying the grand stand and flooding the diamond. In 1888, Mr. Whitfield again acted as Kansas City's representative, this time at the American association's meeting in Cincinnati and New York, and he was again successful in securing what he went after, a franchise for Kansas City. That was his last active appearance in the baseball field until he was elected president of the present Western League at St. Joseph last winter.

DRIVEN TO STREET BY FIRE.

Thirty Persons at Chicago Put in Danger of Their Lives.

Thirty persons were driven into the street of Chicago by a fire which destroyed the block of frame buildings on Cottage Grove avenue between Thirty-ninth street and Oakwood boulevard. The destroyed buildings number nine and were land marks on the South side. The firemen failed completely to check the flames till the new brick building occupied by the Oakland National bank was reached. Hetty Green is one of the owners of the buildings which were consumed. The total loss is put at \$20,000. Six members of the Willicke family and two brothers by the name of Lennard, were cut off on the second floor of one of the structures by the burning of the stairway. They were preparing to jump when the firemen arrived and brought them to safety by means of a ladder.

HALF OF TOWN BURNS AWAY.

Business Part of Chesterton, Ind., Badly Damaged.

A fire which broke out at 10 o'clock Sunday and was not under control until 2 o'clock this morning, destroyed half of the business district of Chesterton, Ind., and for a time threatened the destruction of the entire town. South Bend and Laporte were telegraphed to for help and an engine and one fire company were brought here on a special train from Laporte, but the fire was under control before they arrived. The entire male population of the town turned out to fight the flames. Among the buildings destroyed were the post office and one hotel. The loss is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

FINDS PURE GOLD STREAK.

Son of Senator Millard Strikes It Rich in Montana.

One of the richest gold strikes in the state has been made in the Keasarge mine at Summit, Mont. The vein is over a foot in width, reported to be almost pure gold. The property is owned by Charles Millard, son of United States Senator Millard of Nebraska.

PEORIA LAWYER IN DISGRACE.

Sent to the Workhouse for Defrauding a Woman.

George T. Gilliam, a prominent attorney of Peoria, Ill., and who until three months ago enjoyed the esteem of hundreds of people, was today sentenced to serve six months in the work house and pay a fine of \$400 and costs. He was found guilty of defrauding a woman of some \$4,000. Gilliam says he has no money, and will have to serve out the fine which will take something over a year.

LYNCHING IN VIRGINIA.

Negro Murderer Hanged and Body Riddled With Bullets.

James Carter, a young negro, who shot and seriously wounded Don Thomas near New Glasgow, Va., was taken from jail at Amherst court house and lynched.

Fire Hits Town Hard.

Fire at Le Mars, Ia., destroyed the grocery and dry goods stores of Baron Bros., the building and printing plant of the Le Mars Post and the store of the Grand Rapids Furniture company. The loss is \$50,000 with \$31,000 insurance. The fire started in Baron Bros.' building and spread rapidly. The firemen were unable to check the flames owing to an insufficient water pressure. An absence of wind probably prevented a holocaust.

CAME TOO LATE

ST. LOUIS NEGRO HANGED WITH RESPITE ON WAY.

GOVERNOR PONDERED LONG

SENDS REPRIEVE, BUT THE TRAIL ALREADY SPRUNG.

WAS HANGED AT SUNRISE

Hurry in Haste to Have Ugly Duty On His Hands—Guilt of Condemned Declared Not Questioned.

St. Louis, Mo., April 12.—Henry Flutcher, colored, was hanged April 11, for the murder of Louis Roth, twenty-six years of age, August 27, 1900. At 6:45 a. m., just thirty-five minutes after the fatal drop fell, the following telegram was received from Governor Dockery, granting a respite of fifteen days: Jefferson City, Mo., April 11.—Joseph F. Dickman, Sheriff, St. Louis: I have granted a respite of fifteen days in case of Henry Flutcher, to be hanged today. Stay execution. Answer. A. M. Dockery, Governor.

The following reply was sent: St. Louis, Mo., April 11.—A. M. Dockery, Governor, Jefferson City, Mo.: Henry Flutcher executed 6:10. Telegram of respite received 6:45. Joseph F. Dickman, Sheriff.

PROSECUTOR ASKS DELAY.

At 11 o'clock p. m., April 11, Circuit Attorney Folk telegraphed Governor Dockery, recommending a ten days' reprieve, in order to investigate more fully some testimony to the effect that Flutcher acted in self defense when he killed Roth. A reply to this message reached the four courts at 2 a. m., Friday. Mr. Folk not being there Sheriff Dickman received the dispatch. It was from the telegraph office at Jefferson City an stated that the Folk message had been delivered to the governors mansion. It read: Jefferson City, Mo., 1:36 a. m.—Joseph W. Folk, St. Louis: Yours to Governor A. M. Dockery, signed Folk, received. Messenger reports governor would not come to door. Stuck his head out of the second story window and asked: 'Whats wanted? Messenger told him nature of message. He told him to put it under the door; made no reply. Sheriff Dickman concluded that this meant no interference and went on with his preparations for the execution. Flutcher was told of the circumstances, but evinced no surprise at the outcome. He lost all hope at midnight.

PREPARES FOR EXECUTION.

At 5:50 o'clock Sheriff Dickman told the condemned boy to prepare for the march to the gallows. With Flutcher was Rev. Mr. Roberts, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal chapel. The next five minutes was spent in prayer, Flutcher praying aloud in a firm voice. When he finished he turned to a deputy and placed his arms behind him. "We'll go now," he said quietly, and the rope was tied over his elbows. The boy walked to the gallows with a steady step and when asked by the sheriff if he wis ed to say anything began a speech that occupied three minutes. He declared that he fired the fatal shot, but disavowed any intention to murder. His object, he said, was merely to disarm his assailant. Flutcher concluded as follows: "Without the desire to reflect on the man who sent me to this fate, the worst that can befall a mortal man. I want to say that not only have I been prosecuted, but relentlessly prosecuted as well. This shameful end to my life, a boy's life, marks the final triumph of money over justice. The time is past when anything can be done. Death is very near to me, but before it lays its hand let me say a parting word. Shun evil companions, advice that is good for the old as the young. Had I done so there would have been no light, no shooting, no hangman's noose."

SHERIFF GLAD ITS OVER.

Twenty seconds later Sheriff Dickman sprung the trap. Flutcher's neck was broken in the fall. After a formal inquest the body was turned over to the family. "I did my duty," said Sheriff Dickman after the hanging, "and I'm glad its over." Mr. Folk had gone home and I opened the telegram, thinking it might contain a reprieve. Instead, it said that the governor had come to a window and been told the nature of the message and had directed it to be placed under the door and sent out the window without sending an answer.

"I supposed that ended the matter and left no hope. Mr. Folk whom one of the newspaper men called over the telephone, though the same; and so did the prisoner

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The saline deposits in Lancaster county embrace an area of about 300 square miles.

Indications are that Nebraska will have one of the best crops in years this season.

Keith county expects a large influx of new settlers, most of whom will raise stock, this spring.

No man in the world has a dignity that is superior to having his head blown off.

Anna Rinck, an employee in D. A. Bowen's restaurant, at McCook, fell dead Sunday evening. The coroner's jury decided that she came to her death from heart disease.

The new city well at A street Lincoln, struck coal and water at 100 feet. Speculators are securing options on the surrounding land, and will bore for coal with improved machinery.

William Roberts, a farmer living south of Nebraska City, lost his barn and several stacks of hay because he left a fire burning in a nearby field of stalks. The loss is \$1,800 with no insurance.

An aged lady named Mrs. Holmes, who has been living with her daughter in Fremont, fell and broke her leg. She died from the accident. She was eighty-two years old. The funeral was held at Wabow.

Mrs. C. W. Hodges of Havelock, while emptying ashes let some live coals fall on her dress, in a moment she was a mass of flame and in her terror she ran half a block to a neighbors before trying to extinguish the flames. Her recovery is very doubtful.

Harry Barrack, formerly of Wood River, but now living in Alnsworth, has received an appointment as assistant financial agent for the port of Manila. The salary is \$1,200 per year. Mr. Barrack and wife will leave for their new home about June 1.

Fred Boehm, a butcher and owner of considerable property, of Nebraska City, died from taking an overdose of strychnine. He was of a nervous temperament and worried greatly over unimportant matters. He had lived in Nebraska City for twenty years.

George Awisus, a German farmer, tried to commit suicide by jumping in a well. He was taken to Winfield and will be sent to the asylum. He has been irrational since the sudden death of his wife three months ago. He died by his side while they were riding to church.

It is announced that fairly good dges of copper and gold have been discovered on the north side of the Niobrara river near McCann post-office, some distance south of Cody. Three small boys found some queer looking rock and took it home. It was found to contain considerable gold.

Mr. Wickstrum of Clay Center, Kas., who was recently granted a twenty year franchise to operate a neat, light and power plant, is looking for a suitable location in Nebraska. Work will begin in the near future and \$50,000 will be expended in the construction of the plant.

The Nebraska Telephone company has a gang of men at Wood River putting in a local system of tele-phones. They have at this time about thirty-five subscribers. It is the intention of the company to connect with other towns, especially in the inland places, which will be of great benefit to all.

The remains of Mrs Henry Rima have been found in the Platte river on a sandbar one and one half miles down stream from Schuyler by J. E. Matian and Harry Moores, hunters. Mrs. Rima and niece were drowned on the river. Madison Billikis accused of driving away from the river when the women perished.

The statement of the secretary of the state banking board which will be issued in a few days will show that the deposits in the state and private banks of Nebraska were greater at the close of business on March 15 than ever before. Over \$34,000,000 was the total bank deposit, this being \$3,000,000 more than the former total.

After following the Ruskin, Neb., bank robbers to Belleville, Kas., a distance of seventy-five miles, Trainer Maxfield returned to Beatrice. For a great part of the chase he was in sight of the robbers, but could not overtake them. He says they did not secure more than \$200. The officials of the bank will make no statement on how much the robbers took.

William Carpenter, proprietor of the Commercial hotel at Franklin, received a letter last Friday directing him to leave \$50 on a post near his hotel at midnight or be prepared to go out of the business within twenty days. He placed a parcel there at the appointed time, and with two friends, waited for the blackmailer. He came but escaped, though nine shots were fired at him. The Shiloh assassin of Nebraska met in Lincoln last week.