

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

The man who wants nothing generally has a wife who is still unsatisfied.

Women defend the wearing of corsets on economic grounds; there is less waist.

One word always leads to another when the life insurance man gets started.

It is not wisdom to tell everything you know, but some people can't avoid it if they tell anything at all.

Andrew Carnegie doesn't believe in luck. A man with the stuff buried in the cellar doesn't have to.

There is nothing in the phrase "as free as air." Santos-Dumont had to pay \$650 duty on his air ship.

"It's impossible to keep a good man down," sighed the whale, as Jonah picked up his hat and departed.

A London paper says J. Pierpont Morgan wants to control English railroads. Well, if Pierp. wants them they are practically his.

Senator Depew says that old age is quite a charming event in one's life. It is not so bad, if the puppy doesn't get one's store teeth to play with.

It would be only poetic justice, perhaps, if Uncle Sam could sell to Great Britain at good prices a mule for every English sparrow that is doing its best to conquer America.

Czar Nicholas of Russia thinks of granting his people a constitution and the right to think their souls are their own, if they don't say it out loud. There's magnanimity for you.

It seems Mr. Carnegie got from Garfield his saying that poverty is a rich heritage. That sort of a heritage is at least secure, if not rich. No one will take it away from one by force.

There are plenty of people in this country who are willing to make affidavit if necessary for Andrew Carnegie's satisfaction that poverty is another thing which doesn't make life one continuous round of pleasure.

Mark Twain has not only paid off an \$80,000 debt, but he has bought a \$47,500 house overlooking the Hudson River. As he might have gone through bankruptcy and avoided paying the \$80,000 debt, a good many financiers fear that the humorist is losing his mental grip.

The success of the capture of Miss Stone is a notice to all the world that stolen missionaries are exchangeable for gold, and so has lessened the safety of every worker in that cause; and, further, the success of Miss Stone on the stage would be evidence that being stolen is an incident that can later be made to return dividends. Where do the sympathetic public and the un-stolen missionary come in?

Young John D. Rockefeller has been talking to his Bible class again. This time he assures his fellow workers in the Lord's vineyard that "riches do not bar one from salvation." Citing the incident of the rich young man who asked the Savior what he should do to inherit eternal life, young Mr. Rockefeller said it was an exceptional case and that Jesus had not intended his answer to apply to all wealthy men. Elaborating his explanation of what Christ meant John D., Jr., declared: "Salvation depends upon whether the man possesses the gold or the gold possesses the man. The possession of wealth will not bar one from heaven. It is the improper use of it, and it is not wealth alone or our possessions which we should use righteously and not unrighteously." It is apparent that the elder Rockefeller has said nothing in the presence of the family circle to indicate that he shares Mr. Carnegie's opinion that a man who dies rich dies disgraced. Also it is evident that the young man has no present intention of refusing to accept the money which he expects to inherit or of making haste to distribute it among the masses when it comes into his possession.

"We guard our noses; why not guard our eyes? The bill-board is an ocular stretch." These words of a Chicago writer might well be uttered after entering a city through a railroad avenue flanked by painted assertions that this stove is the best on earth, and that medicine an unfailing cure-all. Yet there is a more moderate view—that outdoor advertising is a necessary evil upon which certain restrictions should be laid. It is an evil which from the very competition it incites spreads rapidly. Even the landscapes of our new possessions are said to be breaking out with familiar symptoms of American enterprise. In many of our cities, east and west, there is a healthy movement toward bringing the rights of advertisers and of the public into a just relation. Actual and proposed legislation in various places fixes the size and height of billboards, forbids their erection beside parkways, and provides for the written consent of three-fourths of the residents of certain districts before advertising signs may be erected. This movement and the examples set by English and Continental lovers of beauty point in the right direction. In London an organized society has accomplished much. In Berlin it is now forbidden to use the windows or outsides of pub-

lic omnibuses for advertising purposes. An offer of prizes for the most beautiful business signs has provided Brussels with many artistic sign-boards, which are said to quicken materially the trade of the houses they advertise. In Paris the distinguished painter of war pictures, Monsieur Detaille, has recently set on foot a movement toward having the signs both for streets and for shops painted by genuine artists. These are both examples to imitate and hints to follow. Art and improvement societies can do even more than they have yet attempted to influence legislation, provided they are supported by earnest and intelligent public opinion.

Under the head "Educational Value of Play," Dr. John E. Bradley sings in the Review of Reviews the praises of play not only in the child's free life, but in school and in the serious occupations of maturity. "The animal which can play best," he says, "becomes the one which can hunt best and most surely escape when pursued." Nature's reason, accordingly, for implanting in children their "insatiable love of play" is "to develop . . . and prepare them for their life work." Play is in the profoundest sense practice for serious endeavor, and practice whose disciplinary intensity cannot be realized in mere conscious effort at muscular or mental application. Its intellectual flash and bodily feat are the outburst of zest, not of sheer will. Games have, accordingly, certain distinct educational advantages over "drill," and Dr. Bradley approves the effort to increase the play element in the school. First he would increase opportunities for outdoor play. "In future," he says, "let us locate our schools where reasonable playgrounds can be provided, and let us give plenty of time for recess." Then he urges the dynamic value for educational ends of the play element—of the appeal to enthusiasm and resourcefulness—inside the school walls. He believes that the kindergarten game and later the challenge to spontaneity through judicious contests and through the elective system, tend to make the individual "strong and self-reliant." It is likewise insisted that "work, in order to be at its best, must have in it some of the enthusiasm of play. It must not be drudgery." None will dispute this? The cathedrals of Europe, produced before the advent of the factory system and in days when the workman was also a designer—frequently, indeed, a playful one—verify the contention. The lack of interest in so many industrial processes of to-day, a lack due to their unrelieved monotony, also verifies it. Whatever the prospect of infusion into common tasks of "some of the charm of play," it will be agreed that, ideally, "what is required in our school work is that which is needed for successful work in every day life—vitality, spontaneity, zest."

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CUTTING HIMSELF OFF.

Clergyman Had Strong Sentiments as to Right and Wrong.

The Rev. Edward Cannon, a chaplain to King George IV., was a doggedly independent man. On one occasion he refused to compliment his royal master on his singing, and for a time fell into disfavor. His manner was high-handed and not always too courteous, but his actions were always on the side of right and justice. The biography of his friend Barham, the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," contains, among other anecdotes of Cannon, the story of how he disinherited himself.

A silly old lady summoned him to her house, and pretended to be declining in health. She told him she had made her will, by which the whole of a considerable fortune was to be left to him.

"I don't believe it," said Cannon, after a pause, in which he eyed her doubtfully. The lady assured him that the document was lying in a desk in the room.

"I won't believe it," persisted Cannon, "unless I see it."

Smiling at his incredulity, she placed the will in his hands. Cannon read it. "Well," he said, deliberately, "if I had not seen it in your own hands, I could not have believed you were such an unmanly brute."

Thrusting the paper between the bars of the grate, he continued in a severe, low voice, "Have you no one more nearly connected with you than I? No one to whom your money should go, who has a right to be provided for first and best? Pooh! You don't know how to make a will. I'll send for a lawyer, and he shall make your will. You shall leave me a legacy; there's no harm in that. But I'm not going to take it all to please you. Good-day, ma'am!"

Origin of the Wedding-Ring.

The wedding-ring is the subject of quaint historical facts and endless superstitions. It was probably chosen as the symbol of marriage more for convenience than anything else. It is supposed to be a symbol of unbroken love and of power, and to carry special curative virtues with it. The old good-luck saying about it is, "As your wedding-ring wears, your cares will wear away." The ancients, Pliny among the rest, believed that a delicate nerve ran directly from the "ring-finger" to the heart, and that the ring placed on that finger was very closely connected with the heart. In early Christian marriages the bridegroom put the ring first on the bride's thumb, then on the first finger, then on the second, and, last of all, on the third, saying as he did: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The thumb and first two fingers represented the Trinity, the next finger was the one the ring was left on, to show that, next to God, a woman's duty was to her husband.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THEY TOOK OATH

RESTORED TO HIS PARENTS

INSURGENTS OF SAMAR SWEARING ALLEGIANCE.

PROMISE TO HELP CHAFFEE

CIVIL GOVERNMENT SOON TO BE ESTABLISHED.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO US

General Amnesty Expected Whereby Prisoners on the Island of Guam Will Be Returned Free Men.

Manila.—Friendly natives in Manila say a report is current among their countrymen that the five soldiers of the Fifth cavalry who were captured by the insurgents May 30 have been booted to death near Teresa in Morong province, Luzon. This report has not been confirmed by the American authorities of that district. Twenty-five members of a band of insurgents who were captured while fighting with General Lukban in Samar took the oath of allegiance to the United States and were subsequently released. Four members of the band were killed in the engagement which resulted in the capture of their companions. The twenty-five who have sworn allegiance have seen General Chaffee and have promised to give him all the assistance in their power in the work of maintaining the present peace conditions in Samar.

A commission has been sent to Samar to appoint Senor Florentes governor of the island and to establish civil government there. It is expected that a general amnesty will be declared July 1; this amnesty will result in the release of the Filipino prisoners now on the island of Guam. The prospects in the island of Leyte for a speedy termination of the armed resistance there are bright. Since the reports of the island were closed surrenders of insurgents to the native constabulary have occurred daily.

Capture Counterfeiting Gang. Baltimore, Md.—United States secret service men, aided by local police, Sunday captured eight Italians, supposed to be members of a gang of counterfeiters who have operated in several parts of the country during the past few months. The prisoners were Dominic de Marco, Frank de Marco, Tony de Marco, and Martin Marco, father and sons, and Cato Rosse, Louis Zimma and two women named Martial.

Several days ago the Martil women were detected passing bogus half dollars and quarters. Today the houses of all those placed under arrest were raided. At each of the houses a quantity of metal and some counterfeiting paraphernalia were found. The prisoners formerly lived in New York. All reached Baltimore three months ago, and their advent marked the presence of a lot of queer coins that had been made in the metropolis. It is said that the prisoners are only a part of a crowd of suspects and a number of other arrests will follow in nearby cities.

Prepare to Lynch a Negro.

Peru, Ind.—John Haynes, a negro from Wabash, shot and mortally wounded Clarence Gillespie, white, an employe in the Peru steel casting works. Haynes later was captured by a crowd of steel workers who were with Gillespie at the time of the shooting. While officers were hastening to the scene the steel workers were preparing to lynch the negro, and the officers arrived just in time to save him. The prisoner was taken to jail in a street car, followed by scores of people in buggies and on bicycles. Threats of lynching the negro tonight are made by the steel workers. The bullet pierced Gillespie's brain and the physicians entertain no hope of recovery.

Jumps Over Brooklyn Bridge.

New York.—A young man who was a passenger on a Brooklyn bridge car Sunday suddenly left his seat and sprang over the bridge rail into the river below. The body has not been recovered.

Policeman Dorn, who sat near him, tried to stop him, but the stranger said, "Don't touch me."

The suicide, who was about twenty-seven years of age, then cried out "goodbye," and leaped over the rail.

Bury Child Up to Its Neck.

Muncie, Ind.—Pronim Pritt, the four-year-old son of a Hungarian family, lost his life here today in a peculiar manner. The parents, acting on the advice of neighbors, buried the child up to its neck in earth. The child remained in this position several hours and was dead when taken out. The boy had been badly scalded and neighbors told his parents that the treatment resorted to would restore him.

ABE LOWENSTEIN, KIDNAPED AT NEW YORK, RETURNED.

New York.—Abe Lowenstein, Jr., four years old, who was kidnaped from his home in Newark, on May 24, by a "woman in black," has been restored to his parents.

More than 5,000 persons that thronged the streets leading to the police station shouted themselves hoarse. Then the father, clasping the child in his arms, headed a great procession which marched to the Lowenstein home.

Abe disappeared while viewing a circus parade in company with his brother. The latter said a young woman dressed in black had taken Abe in her arms and held him above the crowd to see the paraders. A few moments later the woman and child disappeared. No trace of the boy was found until a few days ago, when a lad answering his description was found in the streets of Paterson and sent to the almshouse. His identification ensued.

Crawls Out of Window.

Peoria, Ill.—Frank Castle, one of the men who was convicted of burglarizing the residences of George H. Littlewood and Flavel Shurtleff in this city, was arraigned in circuit court for Judge Green to pass sentence upon him. While waiting in an anti-room he slipped out of the window, down a water pipe and leisurely walked across the yard toward the National hotel. His absence was noticed almost immediately and an alarm sounded. Assistant State's Attorney Roseberry captured Castle on Hamilton boulevard, just five squares from the court house. He was returned and sentenced and he will be taken to Joliet tomorrow. John Doe, his partner, did not make an effort to get away.

Sixty Thousand Exiled.

St. Petersburg.—An enumeration of the persons, including working people, expelled from various cities during the last two and a half years of the administration of the late M. Sipiaguine, the minister of the interior, who was assassinated April 15, drawn up by the instruction of M. Von Plehwe, who succeeded M. Sipiaguine, shows the enormous total of 60,000.

M. Von Plehwe has decided to clean this slate so far as possible and permit the exiled people to return, as he does not desire to inherit the hatred inspired by M. Sipiaguine. It is said M. Plehwe is inclined to adopt milder measures generally, but the reactionists, under the leadership of Count Sberemetzief, are still influential with the czar.

Killed By a Saloon-Keeper.

Cierrbolos, N. M.—W. W. Atchison, a saloon keeper, shot and killed James O'Meara and wounded William M. Thayer after a quarrel in Atchison's saloon at San Pedro.

Atchison had been drinking and was flourishing a revolver, when O'Meara took it away from him. Atchison went home and secured a rifle and began to shoot, with the above result. O'Meara was book-keeper for the Santa Fe Gold and Copper mining company and his home was in New York, where his body will be sent.

Kills Bride and Then Himself.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Andrew Deiss, of Peoria, Ill., cut the throat of his young bride at the home of her mother in this city and then killed himself by swallowing carbolic acid. Mrs. Deiss, who is sixteen years of age, is perhaps fatally injured. Deiss was placed under arrest by the police, who did not know he had taken poison, and while they were waiting for the patrol wagon, Deiss was suddenly seized with convulsions and died in awful agony. He was thirty-years of age. The motive was jealousy.

When a man is compelled to work all day, and then sit up with sick folks, it knocks him. A woman can do it, but a man can't.

The King of England receives a salary or "civil list" of £470,000, or say \$2,350,000; out of this he has to pay certain fixed charges. The King of Prussia receives at least 15,719,296 marks, or about \$3,852,770. He receives nothing as German Emperor.

Professor Seybold, of Stuttgart, has discovered in the Tuebingen University library an Arabic manuscript five hundred years old, which is probably the original of the "Arabian Nights." He has also found manuscript describing the whole religious system of the Druses.

A certain medical celebrity once said, if his patients would eat a couple of good oranges before breakfast, from February to July, his practice would be gone. Alling folks ought to try the experiment. The price of the oranges would not amount to one-fourth of the physician's bill.

IN HANDS OF MOB

PATTERSON, N. J., SCENE OF DESPERATE CONFLICT.

SILK-DYERS START A RIOT

ANARCHIST ELEMENT BENT ON WRECKING MILL

POLICE ALMOST POWERLESS

Assaulted With Stones and Fired Upon—Female Employes Driven Out Amidst the Most Foul Abuse.

Paterson, N. J.—This city was in the hands of a mob last Thursday and as a result of the riots a number of persons were shot and two at least will die.

The police did their work well, but they were so few in number that they could make little headway against the mob. Mills were wrecked with stones and bullets by the striking silk dyers' helpers or roughs acting for them. There were threats to resort to the torch, but so far the major hesitates about asking Governor Murphy for troops. There seems to be every indication that the riot was the result of pre-arranged plans to involve the would-be peaceful element in the affair from the start.

Among the leaders of the trouble was a man named McQueen and another named Galleano, the former an Englishman the latter an Italian. Others, agents of anarchist circles, have also been quietly fanning the flames.

This morning chairman McGrath, who has held the strikers in leash since he first obtained control on the second day of the strike, was on hand and presided. He spoke and did McQueen and Galleano and the latter worked his countrymen into a frenzy.

Then McQueen leaped into control of the meeting. He called for a vote on the question of calling for a general strike of all branches of the silk trade. All vote in favor, and a committee was appointed to consider means of bringing the silk workers out. Galleano was one of this committee. It gathered amid a babel of tongues and a scene of confusion. Five minutes later Galleano emerged from the group shouting something in Italian. Instantly a mob formed about him. Into it rushed the Italians and the other foreigners and a moment later the mob, led by Galleano, swept down Belmont avenue.

The Columbia mill, a silk ribbon factory, was first attacked. The doors were forced open and the windows were riddled with stones. Twenty young women on the first floor stood at bay and threatened to fight and the weavers on the second floor ran to their aid. The operations were forced to leave the building, however, and the mob swept down Belmont avenue.

Several members of the "group of existence," Bresci's old comrades, with Galleano at their head, were in the lead. The Cedar Cliff mill and the Ryanwater mill were compelled to close down. The next place visited was a cotton braid factory. It seemed to make no difference to the mob whether it was in any way connected with the silk trade or not.

The women became hysterical as the howling rioters climbed in windows and burst in the doors. The mob rushed through the cotton works and did much damage and then poured on down the street to Bamford Bros' mill in Cliff street. Here Patrolman Robinson, Sweetman, Keys, and Detective Magle had taken a stand. The four faced the mob for five minutes, telling them that the employes had gone out by the rear and the works were closed down.

Over the main door hung a sign reading, "Dyers' Helpers Wanted." There was a rush, and men leaping on the shoulders of others tore it down. Some one threw a rock through a window and stones rained against the side of the mill and the windows in a perfect shower. From the mill volleys were hurled at the officers and all four were struck several times.

A section of the mob made for the Bamford home close by. The police sought to head the mob and did so, but a shot was fired and a bullet went through Robinson's right arm. It staggered him, and as he was recovering his feet a jagged rock hit him on the head, laying open the scalp. Supported by his comrades Robinson was taken to the Bamford home.

Goes to Prison For Year.

New York, June 21.—Johann Most, who was convicted on a charge that he printed an incendiary article in a newspaper published by him, was sentenced today to serve one year in the penitentiary.

The article was printed at the time President McKinley was shot. The case was carried to the court of appeal which confirmed the judgment of the lower court.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Lincoln's new Fraternity hall has been formally opened. The welcome news has been proclaimed that English sparrows are getting scarce in Nebraska.

Gov. Savage and his staff will participate in the launching of the battleship Nebraska at Seattle, July 4.

H. H. Wendt has been appointed postmaster at Big Springs, Deuel county, Nebraska, vice W. Kimball, resigned.

Carl Jones, of Elk Creek aged 5, while playing with a toy pistol shot Jacob Bures, aged 4, injuring his eye. The eye will be saved.

Glen Rowland, son of J. W. Rowland of Crawford was killed by a cave falling in on him where he was digging.

Bohemian residents of Nebraska are raising a fund with which to send talented young musicians of their nationality to the conservatory at Prague to finish their education.

The following rural free mail delivery routes have been established in Nebraska: Funk Phelps county, one route; Lushton, York county, one route.

The district court at Seward the case of the Bank of Staplehurst and others against C. W. Mosher and others is nearing conclusion. This case has been on trial to the jury since May 28.

The Plattsmouth Daily Journal, after a respite of several months, has started up under a new management, R. A. and T. B. Bates being the present owners. This makes two dailies for the town.

Henry Miles, aged 69, and Mrs. Eliza Jane Wampole, aged 71, were married at Columbus Saturday evening at the home of D. N. Miner, whose wife is the daughter of the bride.

In the county court at Plattsmouth James Archer and others were tried on the charge of violating the state law by playing base ball on Sunday. The boys plead guilty and promised to be good hereafter. Judge Douglas fined C. A. Middleton and Jesse L. Harper of South Omaha \$1 and costs, the four Plattsmouth boys were fined \$2 and costs each.

The Lee Broom and Dutser company of Lincoln has just signed up a new contract with the state board of public lands and buildings, for convict labor at the penitentiary. The new contract raises the price paid per man to 50 cents per day. The former price was 45 cents. The number of men employed is reduced from 125 to 100.

A fire of incendiary origin destroyed three business blocks at Lawrence. The saloon of A. A. Fuehring the hardware store of H. Gilchrist Co., and D. Livingston's printing outfit, were destroyed, causing a total loss of nearly \$20,000, with \$8,000 insurance. Only by the hardest work was the rest of Main street saved.

Attorney E. W. Simeral, for the Bee Building company, filed his brief in the case brought against the state board of equalization to compel it to assess the franchises as well as the tangible property of the rail road and telegraph companies. The brief severely criticises the switching of answers in the case, charging that it was done at the demand of the railroads, which had usurped the authority of the board.

While digging a well on the farm of Ed Jewell near Weeping Water Jake Lane met with an accident that will result fatally. After exploding a charge of dynamite, he entered the well and was nearly overcome by the gases. He gave the order to be hoisted, but when nearly up he fell out of the bucket and dashed his head against the rocky wall twenty-five feet down. His skull was fractured in two places.

The 8-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Leamer of Dakota City died at Samaritan hospital at Sioux City, as the result of a peculiar accident, which befell him. Mr. Leamer, wife and child, were returning to their home from church in Homer, when the horse they were driving kicked, striking the boy who was sitting on his mother's lap, on the nose and forehead. The child was at once taken to the hospital, but succumbed to his hurts.

A druggist in Baconre, N. J., was annoyed by a cellar full of rats. He sprinkled grated cheese upon little pieces of sponge, and placed them where the rats frequented, with pans of water near. The animals ate and drank swelled up and died.

An immense geyser has just been discovered in Rotomanhond, New Zealand. A mass of boiling water half an acre in extent rises in a great dome, from which a column of water and stones shoots upward 300 feet, while immense columns of steam ascend as far as can be seen.

Cross Kidney Pills. Cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Sent anywhere by mail. Large Box 50c. Trial Box Sold only by the CROSS CHEMICAL CO., Des Moines, Iowa.