

"PROTEST OF THE SIOUX."

An Original Statue to Be Shown at the St. Louis World's Fair.

In the Palace of Art at the forthcoming Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be found evidence of the interest in sculpture which the Chicago exposition and the bazaar at Buffalo infused in the genius of this and other countries. America became interested in sculpture during the World's Fair to an extent that placed a higher commercial value upon the works of many an individual whose studio work brought on by the willingness of the American



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to buy has given a healthy tone to the profession.

"The Protest of the Sioux," which is to be exhibited, shows the Indian as we are led to feel he once existed—a grand red man, forceful, powerful physically, vigorous and unsmiling. In this statue he displays marvelous physique. His clenched hand is raised in protest. The lines of his face are drawn in the agony which the tumult of his feelings demanded. His strong nature is seen in the expression which, back of the fierce light that seems to blaze from his eyes, calls upon the white man to give him back his own. With the other hand he holds the bridle of his mettlesome, finely tempered horse. The statue is by Cyrus E. Dallin.

JAPS INVADE FISHERIES.

It Is Asserted That They Are Despoiling the Western Waters.

The Japanese are great fish eaters, a very large share of their constant diet being dried fish, according to the Tacoma Ledger. Recently the Russian government shut down on the Japanese fishermen off the coast of Siberia, apparently in retaliation for the expressed antipathy of the Japanese to everything Russian. The Japs had to secure fish from elsewhere at once and swarmed into British Columbia. Unless they are dislodged neither Canada nor America will get one cent out of all the millions of "chum" salmon bred in our waters and now being fed as a daily diet to the Japanese in Japan. The Japs put up temporary and cheap quarters during the summer and fill them up with Japanese fishermen and mechanics. Japs catch the fish, for which they pay nothing. Japs salt them down.

Japs make boxes of Jap-sawn lumber and nail them together with Japanese nails. Japs load the boxes on Japanese steamers and the banking exchange is done through Japanese banks solely. When the season is over the Japs disappear, not leaving one cent for all the fish they have taken away, for even their food supplies are Japanese, too, just as are their nets and their clothing. Thus in two years a promising industry is nipped completely and of an offering of 200 tons this season we have not been able to sell a single salmon. If we were to allow them to come over here and do the same with wheat and flour, growing the grain on government lands, as they are catching their fish in government waters, the flour business, too, would soon be nipped off in the same way. As Canada gets no more than America now out of the business that upper countries should unite in the suppression of foreign exploitation of their fisheries, just as America has already done. The Japs would not be allowed to carry on their business in Alaskan waters, and Canada has no interest in fostering a trade so valueless to herself.

The Paper Hangers.

There is paste upon the piano.
There are scraps upon the floor.
There are bootprints on the mantel.
There are scars upon the door.
There are books piled in the hallway.
There are pictures on the stair.
There are clothes piled in the pantry
And confusion's everywhere.
We are living in the parlor,
Where we breakfast, dine and sup,
For we've got the paper hangers
And we're all torn up.

All the beds are standing crosswise,
And the chairs are huddled round;
Desserts, trunks and center tables
Strew'd till nothing can be found.
Ladders, planks and rolls of paper
Strung promiscuously about—
Can't get out if once you're in there,
Can't get in if once you are out.
Father comes home out of humor,
Frowns, and sometimes kicks the pup
When we've got the paper hangers
And we're all torn up.
—Baltimore American.

Vendu.

"I see the 'sold' tag on Dauber's pocket."
"Yes, old Smith bought it."
"Why don't they hang the tag on old Smith?"—Detroit Free Press.

When a man dies who is upwards of eighty, and the death notice doesn't say he has been married three or four times, it is because the wife of his youth survives him.

REVOLUTION IN COLUMBIA

MOVEMENT UNDER WAY TO GAIN INDEPENDENCE.

PANAMA, Columbia, Nov. 4.—The independence of the isthmus was proclaimed at 6 p. m. A large and enthusiastic crowd of all political parties assembled and marched to the headquarters of the government troops where Generals Tovar and Amaya were imprisoned in the name of the republic of Panama. The enthusiasm was immense and at least 3,000 of the men in the gathering were armed.

The battalion of the Colombian troops at Panama favors the movement, which is also thought to meet with the approval of at least two of the government transports now here.

COLON, Columbia, Nov. 4.—There is a persistent rumor here that during the last few days a movement has been on foot looking to the independence of the isthmus.

The government is not alarmed and apparently no steps have been taken to quell any anticipated disturbance. This seeming inactivity on the part of the government is looked upon as showing confidence in the reports made by General Obaldia, the governor of the department of Panama, who has issued a manifesto thanking all political parties for the adhesion promised to the government when it was reported that a revolutionary force was marching in the vicinity of Penonome. In this manifesto the governor also thanked the inhabitants of the department of Panama for the sincere proofs of their patriotism, and expressed the hope that they will maintain the same line of conduct and thus save the government the painful duty of adopting stringent measures.

The United States gunboat Nashville arrived here late last evening. The streets of Colon presented somewhat the same appearance as during the days of the late revolution. Several hundred troops who arrived from Savanilla on the Colombian gunboat Cartagena with their wives, are quartered on the street corners. The battalion consists of four hundred and fifty soldiers well supplied with ammunition under the command of General Tovar. General Tovar left for Panama today, but the troops still remain here.

Advices Government to Keep Watch

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received telegrams from Senator Warren of Wyoming and Agent Brennan of the Pine Ridge agency, giving further details concerning the recent fatal encounter between Wyoming officials and Indians.

Mr. Brennan says the Indians engaged were from Pine Ridge, and therefore were Sioux. The party, according to his statement, was small and was traveling through Wyoming on a permit. He also says that Sheriff Wilson and one of the posse were reported killed and that twenty Indians also were killed. Mr. Brennan attributes the fight to a charge made by the officers for the purpose of arresting the Indians. He added that he would go to New Castle, the county seat of Weston county, in which the fight took place, to investigate.

Senator Warren said in his telegram that six Indians were killed, six wounded and about the same number captured. He confirms the report of the death of the sheriff. There were, he says, two fights, one on Friday or Saturday and the other on Sunday. The under sheriff is still in pursuit of the Indians and the latter have been reinforced. "It looks squally," says the senator in his message, "and I fear further trouble." He suggests a close watch on the Indians at the agencies for fear of still more serious consequences.

Negroes Ordered To Leave.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Excitement prevailed yesterday among the colored citizens of Morgan Park as the result of the posting of placards throughout the town giving notice to all colored persons that they will be allowed forty-eight hours in which to leave the place. Several families have already left, taking with them whatever goods they could conveniently carry and it is expected that others will follow. The order to leave is the outcome of the murder of Chief of Police Airey Saturday night.

Fire At Creston.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Nov. 4.—The little village of Creston, twenty miles north of here, was almost destroyed by fire at an early hour Monday morning.

Takes On A Serious Look.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Nov. 4.—The strike of the 800 laborers employed in the construction of the great power plants here is assuming a more dangerous aspect. The militia of this place is on duty and the Thorold and St. Catharines companies are assembled, ready for the call. The plants which are located in the park are on government property. During the day several shots were fired and one of the strikers was reported bayoneted in the dispersal of a mob near Falls View.

CLASH INEVITABLE

WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA TO COME SOON.

MAY START IN THE SPRING

JAPS ARE INFLEXIBLE AND WILL NOT GIVE WAY.

SHIPS ARE AT YOKOHOMA

Three Chinese Cruisers Infringe on Korean Rights—Reoccupation of Mukden Causes Consternation.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Cabling from Chefoo the correspondent of the Morning, warships in Chinese waters are between Tallewan and Hayangtoa. Three Chinese cruisers left Chefoo, the correspondent goes on, for the north of the Yalu river. This constitutes an infringement of Korean rights.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says he learns that the Russian government does not expect war with Japan, in any event, before next spring, even should the negotiations fail.

The correspondent at Shanghai of the Daily Telegraph says he has learned from a reliable source in Tokio that although negotiations between Russia and Japan continue, Japan is inflexible, and a combat sooner or later is regarded as inevitable.

PEKING, Nov. 3.—A conference of high officials with the dowager empress concerning the reoccupation of Mukden by Russian troops was held at the summer palace yesterday. Yuan Shi Kai, governor general of the Chihli province, was summoned hastily from Tien Tsin and proceeded directly to the palace. The Russians have the Tartar general of Mukden province in custody in his yamane.

YOKOHOMA, Nov. 3.—It is officially reported at Tokio from Wiju, via Seoul, that the Russians are withdrawing from Yongampho, on the Yalu river, and dismantling their fortress there, leaving only a small guard. The reoccupation of Mukden by the Russians is officially confirmed at Tokio, where it has caused great consternation. Eighteen warships representing various nations are now gathered at Yokohoma, in anticipation of the anniversary of the Japanese emperor's birth, which will be celebrated today.

Ten Indians Killed.

LUSK, Wyo., Nov. 3.—In a second battle with the Indians Sunday afternoon near the scene of the first fight ten Indians were killed and eleven captured. None of the posse was killed in the second fight. There were about seventy-five Sioux in the band of Indians. It is estimated that five hundred men are scouring the country in search of the remaining Indians.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 3.—Sheriff Miller and three of his deputies are reported killed, one deputy wounded and three Indians killed and several wounded in a fight which took place Saturday afternoon near the Bad Land creek, forty miles west of Lusk, Wyo., between a roving band of Crow Indians who had been slaughtering game and resisted arrest. It is not known whether an ambush was laid for the officers on Lightning creek, the scene of the battle, or whether the Indians resisted arrest, but meagre details indicate the former. Several posses have started after the Indians and Governor Chatterton may order the militia.

The Indians who participated in the battle near Cheyenne river are now hurrying toward the Bad Lands, near Pine Ridge agency, and once there they will be practically secure from capture. It is believed they have sent couriers ahead to the agency and it is possible there may be a general uprising. The information in the governor's hands says the Indians are Sioux, from Pine Ridge agency, but another report says that they are Crows from the Montana reservation.

Bad Blood in Manhattan.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 3.—A feud has broken out here between the agricultural college students and the young men of the town. A number of the students have been waylaid at night and pretty roughly handled. Saturday evening two students were severely beaten. Later in the evening a band of 200 college boys went down for a return attack. Before the opposing forces met the police seized six of the leaders and hurried them to the jail for the night. Many of the students carried concealed weapons.

Trackmen Go On Strike.

MAHONNY CITY, Pa., Nov. 3.—Rather than accept a reduction in wages of 1 1/2 cents an hour, several hundred trackmen employed on the Shamokin division of the Philadelphia & Reading railway struck yesterday. The men who had been receiving 15 cents an hour were reduced to 13 1/2 cents an hour. A cut of 2 cents an hour was also made on the Mahonny and Hazleton division of the Lehigh Valley railroad and the employees on this road threaten to strike.

Accused of Poisoning Wife.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Charleston, Ill., says: William J. Honn, son of W. K. Honn, a wealthy banker, has been arrested under an indictment accusing him of having poisoned his wife. His bond was fixed at \$7,000 and his trial set for next week. The young man's troubles began last January, when he was brought to this city by a constable and the father of Miss Sala Galbraith and forced into a midnight marriage. The wife died suddenly.

IN HANDS OF THE REBELS

TROOPS OF COLOMBIA AGREE TO LEAVE ISTHMUS.

COLON, Columbia, Nov. 6.—After a conference Colonel Torres commander of the Colombian troops here seeing that the situation was hopeless, agreed to embark his soldiers on the royal mail steamer Orinoco, sailing for Cartagena at 6 p. m. A special train from Panama will bring General Tovar who will also sail on the Orinoco.

The people of Colon are now jubilant. The flag of the new republic flies from the railway stations at Gatun and Bohio Soldado, near Colon. Troops from Panama will doubtless take charge of Colon tomorrow.

Part of the troops have already embarked on the Orinoco and the armistice has been taken aboard.

The municipal council of Colon has just advised the provisional government at Panama of its adherence to the new republic.

PANAMA, Columbia, Nov. 6.—General Tovar and his staff have at last been convinced of the uselessness of their resistance to the provisional government, and have accepted the terms offered by the junta. They embarked for Colon on an express train and will leave immediately on the royal mail steamer Orinoco for Cartagena. The arrangement to this end was made through the efforts of Commander Hubbard of the United States gunboat Nashville, Superintendent Shaler and Assistant Superintendent Prescott of the Panama railroad, who guarantee that both parties will fulfill the agreement.

There is great rejoicing because the stability of the republic now seems assured. The fact that troops were already moving toward the line probably decided General Tovar and his staff to accept the terms of the junta.

COLON, Nov. 6.—It was arranged that the government troops should withdraw to the outskirts of the town and they did so during the night. Colonel Torres marched the troops to the center of the town, which caused a landing of American blue jackets.

The correspondent of the Associated press has had an interview with Commander Hubbard of the Nashville, who said he had orders to re-embark the American force if the government troops would return to their camp on Monkey Hill, where they passed the night. Colonel Torres, however, refused to return to Monkey Hill, which is situated about a mile from Colon, saying the place was too unhealthy for the soldiers and that it was necessary for them to remain in Colon.

Commander Hubbard does not think the Colombian troops will venture to attack the blue jackets, who are barricaded behind bales of cotton in front of the bank and the railroad building.

The commander of the Nashville has distributed about fifty rifles to private citizens, who, with the blue jackets, are guarding the barricades. Early in the day Colonel Torres said he was determined to give battle to any troops coming to Colon from Panama.

Purely Uncle Sam's Affair.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The British official attitude towards the events at Panama is that it is entirely the United States' affair. This, with the consequent comparative apathy, appears to be shared in all diplomatic quarters in London. Except in the unlikely possibility of some outside interference, no action is contemplated by the British or so far as the Associated press is able to ascertain at the various embassies here, by any other government. Upon request of the British diplomatic or consular representatives in the disturbed region a war vessel would be sent to protect the rights of subjects of Great Britain but such a request would not be encouraged as Downing street is of the opinion that the force the United States is sending to the isthmus is more than sufficient to maintain the safety of the foreign residents.

The request of the recognition of Panama's independence entirely depends on the action of the United States. If Washington communicates to the powers that it intends to recognize the independence of Panama, it is not likely that there will be the slightest objection on the part of Great Britain while, according to the views of the diplomats here, the other European powers will quickly follow suit.

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UNDER REBEL RULE

REVOLUTION ON THE ISTHMUS HARD TO HANDLE.

COLON IS IN COMMOTION

COLOMBIAN GUNBOAT ATTACKS CITY OF PANAMA.

UNITED STATES PROTESTS

American Property Interests Declared in Danger and More Strenuous Action Will Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—A telegram was received at the state department from the New York management of the Panama Railway company stating that the property of that company was in danger and asking for protection. In addition a message came from the cable company saying in effect that there was no telegraphic communications for points in Colombia outside of Panama and Colon by way of the isthmus. It is assumed that the revolutionists have cut the inland communications so as to prevent the government at Bogota from obtaining knowledge as to what is happening on the isthmus, and it is expected that the effect will be to embarrass the Colombian government in its military movements.

There are at the stations named on the Atlantic coast approximately the following numbers of marines: Norfolk 200, League Island 300, New York 300, Washington 300, Boston 200, Portsmouth, N. H., 100, Annapolis 250.

In case of an emergency 800 or more of these could be spared for service of the isthmus and should a greater emergency arise arrangements necessarily would be completed making practically the entire force available for duty in Panama.

COLON, Columbia, Nov. 5.—General Cuadros, the prefect of Colon and the senior officer commanding the troops which arrived yesterday on the gunboat Cartagena from Savanilla are maintaining their position of refusing to acknowledge the authority of the provisional government of Panama and the troops still refuse to return to Savanilla.

The lives of the American residents are threatened. American and foreign families are flocking for shelter to the railroad buildings.

There is great commotion here. The United States gunboat Nashville has landed about fifty blue jackets and a quantity of ammunition.

The Colombian gunboat Cartagena has left the harbor headed north-east. It is surmised that she is going with all speed to Savanilla.

The Colombian flag still flies over the prefecture. The flag of the new republic has already made its appearance in Colon.

The government troops which arrived yesterday on the Colombian cruiser Cartagena refuse to return to Savanilla or acknowledge the authority of the provisional government of Panama. All endeavors in this direction have so far been successful. A conference is now being held at the prefecture and trouble is expected momentarily. The excitement is increasing and the stores are being closed.

It is reported that the commander of the United States gunboat Nashville, Commander Hubbard, this morning notified the prefect of Colon and the Panama railroad officials that no troops from either end of the isthmus would be allowed transportation on the railroad.

The city of Colon was mystified today when it received the news from Panama of the overthrow of the national government there and the proclamation of the independence of the isthmus yesterday evening.

Colon, however, is exceedingly quiet. The government troops which arrived here on board the warship Cartagena from Savanilla yesterday evening are still here and their presence at Colon has caused some difficulties in certain quarters. J. Aringo, Thomas Arias and Frederice Boyd constitute the provisional government at Panama. Governor Obaldia, General Tovar and a few others who were arrested by the revolutionists at Panama yesterday are still in custody, according to the advices received here.

Message Will Be Short.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt's message to the extra session of congress will not be transmitted to that body until Tuesday, the second day of the session. The message is a brief one, containing about 1,000 words, and deals exclusively with the necessity of Cuban reciprocity. The first day of the extra session will be devoted to the organization of the two houses.

Nebraska Notes

A. J. Anderson of Oakland, who was stricken with paralysis, died. Mrs. D. B. Sanborn, residing near Edgar, died suddenly of paralysis of the brain.

B. Miller living near Beatrice sold his farm of 160 acres for \$70 per acre to J. E. Hill.

Peter Kostl, one of the pioneer settlers of Prague, died at his home aged 76 years.

Miss Mercy Walker, teacher in the schools at Schuyler, is seriously ill as the result of overwork.

John Decker has been appointed postmaster at Earl, Frontier county, in place of E. V. Hall, resigned.

At Edgar fire destroyed the barn belonging to Mrs. S. E. Bradley. The loss will be \$300, with no insurance.

Charles Bruce of Seward, an old citizen, is dead at his home. He had been an invalid for a number of years.

A rehearing in the Cobbeby statute case was denied by Judge Holmes at Lincoln. The case will be taken to the supreme court.

While starting a fire in a stove which had been filled with refuse, Mrs. Oliver Davidson of Tecumseh was severely burned about the hands and face.

Governor and Mrs. Mickey, with a party of old veterans, visited the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Millford. The governor made an inspection.

Six special trains carrying the Nebraska and Iowa militia which has been attending the military maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kan., passed through Beatrice.

The Rev. A. A. Brown of the Congregational church in Harvard preached his farewell sermon Sunday evening, and will go to Creighton, where he has been called.

Miss Florence Hollowell of Kearney and Charles A. Rose of Denver were married at Kearney. Mr. and Mrs. Rose left for Denver, where they will make their home.

Robert Barnes, the 8 year old son of the Rev. O. L. Barnes, had his left arm broken, and Oliver a 5 year old son, had his face badly bruised in a runaway accident at Yutan.

The signal corps of the Nebraska National Guard returned to Fremont from the maneuvers at Fort Riley. The corps was highly commended by General Fred Grant for its efficiency.

A shower party was tendered the pastor of the Wakefield and Pleasant Valley Methodist Episcopal churches, the Rev. C. M. Moore, at Wakefield. The pastor has recently taken charge.

At Nebraska City, Alice M. Pierson filed a complaint against her husband, Milton F. Pierson, charging him with wife and children desertion. He was located at White Cloud, Kas.

Fire at Pawnee City damaged the residence of Mrs. Ora Morrison to the extent of \$200. A painter was burning the paint on the inside of the house when the fire caught between the two walls.

The new revenue law is to receive another test at Lincoln. Mr. Menke, who was arrested and fined \$25 and costs for selling groceries from a wagon without a license, claims that the law is unconstitutional.

While switching at Spalding a brakeman on the Union Pacific, named C. Edmonson was thrown from the car and the train ran over him, severing his head from his body. His home is at Columbus.

Superintendent C. J. Wilson, Roadmaster C. Jensen and Chief Clerk Joseph Evans, Rock Island officials, passed through Beatrice in their special car on a tour of inspection of the line.

General Culver, who has just returned from the army maneuvers at Fort Riley, expressed himself as very much pleased with the department of the Nebraska soldiers while in camp and on the field.

When company K of Schuyler arrived home from the maneuvers at Fort Riley, the condition of their clothing and equipment showed that they had had a taste of almost the real thing in the line of war.

About 200 members of the Christian church at Beatrice held a house warming at the new parsonage which was recently taken possession of by Rev. Edgar Price and his family. An excellent musical and literary program was rendered and just before the guests took their departure, the Christian Endeavor society presented the pastor and his wife with a set of fine books as a memento of the occasion.

Owing to the inability to get a reliable carrier, free rural delivery No. 3, out of Hooper, will probably be dropped about November 30.

Earl Curtis, who drives Cooper & McClay's ice wagon at Auburn, met with a serious, if not fatal, accident. He fell from the ice wagon and one of the wheels ran over his head, cutting off one ear and crushing the head and neck. He is unconscious and just how the accident occurred cannot be learned.