### CRITICAL STUDY OF HISTORY

Founts of Wisdom Accessible to All Qualities of History, What it Traces, its influences and Its Repetitions.

History has been considered among all nations as one of the noblest branches of human knowledge, and leading historians have ever been ranked among the brightest glories of their respective countries and among the most distinguished benefactors of the human race. The praises of history have been proclaimed by Cicero himself in terms as honorable to his golden style as to the subject of our study. "History is the witness of the ages, the torch of truth, the life of memory, the guide of life, the messenger from the past." The kind of instruction that history affords is most precious, for it gives us, with comparatively little trouble, that knowledge which others have attained by long and often bitter experience; it enables one man to profit by the life of millions. As he travels in mind through various lands and successive ages he observes the customs of diverse nations, their manners of worship, of government, or warfare, of commerce and of agriculture, their cultivation or their neglect of the elegant and the useful arts; and he becomes acquainted especially with the characters of men and the workings of the human passions. Thus his mind is enlarged, his views are extended and he gathers wis dom for his own conduct, learning what course of life leads to success and what other course leads to destruction.

VALUE OF HISTORY. Hence one of the soundest modern critics, Frederic Schlegel, to whom, though a for-eigner, English literature owes a large debt of gratitude, has well remarked in his valu-able "Lectures on Modern History" (page 2): "History constitutes the apparently easy and first element of all instruction; and yet the more cultivated the mind of a man is the more multiplied opportunities will be find of applying it and turning it to use, the more will he discern its riches and divine its deeper sense. Indeed, no thinker is so pro-found as to be able to anticipate with accuracy the course of history, no scholar so learned as to think he has exhausted it or has come to the bottom of it, and no sovereign so powerful that he may with impunity dis-

gard its silent teaching."
And the eloquent Bossuet, himself so lofty an historian, thus begins his introduction to his discourse on universal his-tory: "If history were of no use to other men it ought to be made the study of princes There is no means so capable of discovering to them what passions and in-terests, times and conjunctures, and good and evil counsels may effect. \* \* If and evil counsels may effect. If experience is necessary for them to govern well, there is nothing more conducive to their instruction than joining their own daily experience to the example of past ages. • • • When they see the most secret vices of princes exposed to the view of all mankind, notwithstanding the false of all manking, how them in their life-time, they feel ashamed of the vain delight which flattery gives them, and are con-vinced that true glory can only consist

STUDYING HISTORY. What the great French orator here says of princes is in our own democratic country applicable to magistrates and statesmen, to the writers of our literature, the crators of our popular assemblies, nay, to every one in our midst who aspires to think for himself and to be a leader of thought in the circle in which he moves. Our own age and country cannot just now Our own age and country cannot just now boast of many distinguished statesmen. A more thorough course of studies for our is for digestion, for muscular movement, for leading men would be a blessing, and in animal heat. Vice and virtue are products, particular a deeper and more correct knowledge of historical events. This want of wise statesmanship is floating along with the full tide of temperature of the following states and the following states are the full tide of temperature and the full tide of temperat the full tide of temporal abundance and universal comfort; but it is now beginning to be felt when this same current in its ebb is drifting in upon the hidden shoals of secret discontent among a starving and embittered people on the one hand, and the deep-rooted unshaken rocks of overbearing monopolies on the other. It were well if our statesmen were in time to learn a lesson from the revolutions and the ruins of other lands and other powerful nations, where all was apparently opulence and magnificence in the upper region of society until the hearts of the people were corrupted and the strength of the nation was un-dermined by those same agencies which are now at work in our midst.

To give one example of the wisdom that statesmen may gather from the study of history, we may refer to the influence which Thiers exercised in France when the revo-lutions of 1830 and 1871 threatened his country with irretrievable ruin. He had stud-ied deeply the revolution of 1789, of which he has written a learned history; he found the same causes that were working around him tending to produce the same effects as they had done in the preceding century; as they are apt to in every generation; because human nature is ever the same, and to a certain extent history is constantly repeating itself. This knowledge gave him a deep insight into the tendencies of parties, and he was thus enabled to direct the ship of state amid familiar shoals at a time when it was in imminent danger of being wrecked by the surging billows of popular passions ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE.

Still let it not be supposed that history is of use to kings and statesmen and poli-ticians only. "It would be shameful," says the illustrious Bossuet again (ib.), "not merely for a prince, but for any gentleman not to be acquainted with mankind, and with those memorable changes which the course of time has produced in the world." fact, there are few studies which contribute more to give the mind that expansion of view, that liberal education which distinguishes the gentleman from the com-mon crowd, than the study of history. The minds and hearts of men are naturally narrow enough; but they may be expanded by contact with other minds and other hearts grander and nobler than themselves. History brings us thus into contact with the greatest men of all ages and nations, and expands all our faculties, as astronomy ex-pands our conceptions of space. Besides in this land of popular government espe-cially, the most retired gentleman cannot afford to leave the destines of his country to the mercy of politicians. Politicians, it well known, are not usually the soundest and most incorrupt portion of the commun-ity. But they can be kept in check by a sound public opinion on the leading questions of the day; and this public opinion can be created and maintained in a country by those educated men who know how to think for themselves in the calm tranquillity of their own homes, whether they after-ward pour forth their thoughts through the channels of public speaking or of private conversation or through the myriad-toned organs of the periodic press. If I can succeed, by these occasional contributions to our local literature, in throwing out such hints as will aid my readers to study his-tory in the future with increased interest and profit, with a clearer understanding of the real value of our leading historians, and of the lessons of wisdom to be learned from their precious works, I shall feel that my time and labor have been well bestowed for the real good of our common country.

QUALITIES OF HISTORY. Having explained the importance and the dignity of history, we will now proceed to consider its essential qualities. We will define it as "the record of the past for the instruction and guidance of the present and future generations." It is not then a mere statement of separate facts and bewildering or even accurate dates and numbers; but it is the study of our own race, our own human family, of men with characters and aspirations, convictions and surmises, passions and emotions similar to our own; the study of their enterprises, their successos and their reverses, their exaltation and their degradation, their triumphs and their defeats; and

and pondered upon by master minds, and presented with their reflections for our consideration. The object is not that we may white away the idle hours in beholding The Archives of Succeeding Ages Passed in Review.

KNOWLEDGE OF HISTORY ESSENTIAL

KNOWLEDGE OF HISTORY ESSENTIAL

What we ought to be ourselves; what dangers have gone before it, what we can be and what we ought to be ourselves; what dangers have proved the ruin of others, and what conduct has led to the highest glory and the most real happiness.

what conduct has led to the highest glory and the most real happiness.

It is the study of mankind on the largest possible scale, and, thus written, history is most interesting to a man of sense than the most thrilling novel can possibly be, and more gratifying to the inquisitive mind, while it is as instructive as it is interesting. "History," says Frederic Schiegel, "if it does not stop at the spumeration of names, dates and external facts, if it selzes on and sets forth the spirit of great times, of great

WHAT HISTORY TRACES. History thus written teaches us how to trace events to their real causes, proximate and remote. For instance, it is not satisfied with informing us what events made up the French revolution of 1789, what tremen-dous ebullitions of the worst passions of a reckless and maddened populace swept over one of the fairest lands of the earth. destroyed its advanced civilization, and made it for a time a pandemonium. But it traces

tory of Europe, from the commencement of the French revolution of 1789. Run your eye along the marginal analysis of the second to the other," said Mr. Hubbard. "I the able historian traces the cause the cause the cause the forces at work in producing it. If you study the details with care you will soon become convinced that long continued oppression will embitter the minds of the pression will embitter the minds of the neonle; and if reverence for religion is at neonle.

leave nothing but ruins in its track.
You have now learned a lesson from the experience of others, and you thus see how history is, as we have defined it, a record of the past for the instruction and guidance of the present and future generations. The fact that history is thus capable of instructing us is founded on the principles that like causes will ever tend to produce like effects. that human nature is the same in all races and in all countries, and men will, therefore, be to a great extent similarly affected similar circumstances. We thus learn by a process of induction. But we must re-member that such inductions have not that reliability which belongs to the physical sciences; therefore historic knowledge is not scientific knowledge in the strictest sense of the word. For science derives necessary conclusions from certain principles, but the conclusions of history are not necessary; they always depend more or less on the free will of the agents concerned.

FREE WILL OF MAN. We are here touching on a matter on which there are false views in the minds of some able writers of history. Some of these deny the free will of man, though every one of them perceives that he is a free agent himself; of this certainty no man can rid him-self and all the laws of society are founded on it. And still these so-called scientists must disregard human liberty or forsake their false theories. When they do not distinctly deny human liberty they artfully manage to ignore it and thus they strive to make history a necessary evolution of hu-manity. "No matter if the facts be phys-ical or moral," says Taine in his unsound "History of English Literature" (introd.). they all have their causes; there is a cause for ambition, for courage, for truth, as there is for digestion, for muscular movement, for ignored; it is never mentioned; its existence is implicitly denied. "As in mineralogy," he spring from certain physical forms. So in

history civilizations, however diverse, are derived from certain spiritual forms. The ne are explained by a primitive geometrical element, as the other are by a primitive psychological element." And these psychological elements he explains to be image or impressions made on man, ignoring utterly the subjective element of liberty in each individual. Misled by the same false theory, the erratic philosopher, Victor Cousin exclaimed, "Give me the geographical posi-tion of a people and I will give you its history." He might, perhaps, give us a few general features of that people's character; but its history, never. Cousin wrote that presumptuous and really foolish sentence when he was intoxicated with the temporary enthusiasm created by his false philosophy and when by his brilliant style and his bold peculations he was become the idol of the ouths of France. His wild vagaries of electicism remain still a portion of modern eclecticism remain still a portion of modern literature, misguiding the young and unwary even in our own land. "These are thy gods, O Israel!" But few now know of his bitter regrets in later years, when age and experience had matured his wisdom. Listen how changed is his tone at that more sober season of life:
"Young men," he says (the Month, vol. VI.
p. 449) "listen not to those superficial minds
who give themselves out as profound thinkers, because, like Voltaire, they have discovered difficulties in Christianity. Mesaure your progress in philosophy by the growth of the tender veneration which you feel for the religion of the gospel," etc. I mean to criticise history in the light which age and more mature reflection and a returning faith rought to Cousin, not as a visionary like Taine, but as a man of sense who know with mankind in general that men are fre

> osition of history. LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

igents, that virtue is to be praised and vice o be abhorred and repressed, and that there is an overruling Providence guiding the testinies of nations like those of individuals.

With this caution in our minds against the possible exaggeration of the certainty of

historical knowledge, we are now prepared to consider what laws should regulate the

A machine corks 16,000 bettles daily. It is said that a great many American flags are made by sweatshop labor in New

There is a project on foot to build a big smelter on the line of the Atchison, near Cerillos, N. M., in order to get the benefit of heap fuel.

Kansas labor leaders want a law comp ing the payment of wages in money and the bolishment of the check system. Des Moines butchers recently organized Part of their plan is to start a big packing plant in Des Moines to kill meat for antirust butchers of Iowa.

One of the features of Washington's birth eight-hour agitation mass meeting. The women trades unionists of Cincinnat formed a union label league, and the

great help to the organizations. The New York state factory inspector rec ommends a further reduction of the hours of labor for women under 21 and youths under 18 from sixty to fifty-eight hours per

There are 100,000 child workers in New York, of whom 8,000 make envelopes at 3 cents per 1,000. Many more make paper collars, and a 12-year-old child is set to count and put in boxes as many as 20,000 a

An approximate membership of 2,000 claimed by the twenty-eight unions of bi-cycle workers in the United States, which is considered enormous for a young craft. The prosperity which is due in the world following universal depression is already be-ing felt in Europe, where enterprises of all kinds are having a boom, and it is expected

the cheering induence will soon be felt in this country. reverses, their exaltation and their degrada-tion, their triumphs and their defeats; and all this is exhibited before us as studied out Dry Champagne now takes the lead.

Forty Miles of Main Canal in the Frenchman Valley.

IRRIGATION OUT IN HITCHCOCK COUNTY

Farmers in Southwestern Portion of the State Succeed in Turning the Waters of a River Over Their Lands.

Frenchman valley for forty miles in Hitchterday to a Bee reporter. Mr. Hubbard for the stories. has just returned from Culbertson, near where the new ditch is located, and is enthusiastic over the prospective success of the mammoth enterprise.

The main ditch is forty miles in length. The width at the head of the ditch is thirty feet, though it tapers near the other end. being but twelve feet wide at that point The completed ditch will carry water for 16,000 acres of land adjacent to the ditch. this ebuilition of passions to its source, to the total cost of construction will be be headquarters yesterday. He is bound for the pride of an infatuated aristocracy, to tween \$290,000 and \$250,000. The coming San Francisco. their heartless oppression of the laboring classes, to the crushing out of religious education, to the consequent disappearance of religious and conscience from among the past year, but never all of it for an entire it is considered the most handsome steam-

went over it carefully and think it is one of the best large ditches I ever saw. It will that the inspection of grain cars at that irrigate probably 5,000 acres during the compoint during the week showed 68 per cent eminently logical production, and you will irrigate probabily 5,000 acres during the compoint during see at a glance from what remote sources the able historian traces the causes of that awful catastrophe; how clearly he exhibits the forces at work in producing it. If you work up to its greatest capacity, the area terday show the forces at work in producing it.

"In 1891 there was a bill passed by the state legislature which provided for the establishment of a state agricultural experimental station at Culbertson. The bill passed without any opposition; but every attempt to carry out the provisions of the bill has been defeated. Consequently no appropriation has ever been made for es-tablishing such a station. Now that the new irrigation ditch is about to be opened nusually favorable advantages are offered or such an experimental station at that point. There is now a bill before the legislature to appropriate \$15,000 for experimental station work, the amount to be divided evenly between Culbertson and some point on the Platte river. In order to help the matter along we have just decided to give the use of forty acres of land at Culbertson for five ars for the work of the experimental staion. It seems to me such an appropriation would be far more sensible than the grant-ing of aid to the extent of \$10,000 to rain-

ALLOWS NO DEFICIENCY JUDGMENT. Judge Scott Holds an Old Law to Be

Uneanstitutional. During the calling of the motion docket Judge Scott's court yesterday the judge expressed an opinion that the deficiency judgment law now on the statute books of Nebraska is unconstitutional and gave notice that if any attorney wanted a deficiency judgment for his client he had better get it when the motion docket was in other hands than the judge sitting in court room No. 6. The judge also announced his determination to make a test case of the first ase coming before him in which a deficiency udgment is asked.

In explaining his position, Judge Scott said it was his opinion that the law is unconstitutional, and said he should so hold unless onvinced to the contrary by arguments of The court qualified his statements by raying is never mentioned; its existence by denied. "As in mineralogy," he which a mortgage had been given to secure which a mortgage had been given to secure a loan made upon reality and did not apply to cases in which a mortgage had been to cover a pre-existing debt. In illustra-tion of the position, the court stated a hypothetical case in which a loan was madupon a piece of property, the amount of the loan being based entirely upon the judgment he money loaner as to of the property. When age was foreclosed and the mortgage was foreclosed and the property sold for only one-half of the loan, application was made for a deficiency judgmortgage nent for the remaining half of the loan to such a case, the court said, the law, providing for a deficiency judgment put into the contract an element that did not belon there and such a law was plainly uncon-stitutional for that reason. The judge said he wanted to hear arguments on that poin in the first case coming before him.

There was a number of attorneys in the

urt rooms who had intended to ask fu deficiency judgments, but, after hearing this expression of opinion on the part of the court they refrained from being made an example of, and congratulated themselves on the fact that the motion docket has heretofore been called alternative between called alternately by the equity judges Lectured and Released.

The small boys convicted Friday in the riminal court on the charge of breaking into the candy store of D. J. O'Brien and stealing four boxes of candy found to be worth \$1.50 were released from confinement by Judge Baker yesterday, with the warning that if they do not behave in a proper manner they will be brought into court and sent to the reform school.

Peyton Plends Not Guilty. The two Peyton boys, who have been the county jail for several weeks, awaiting trial on the charge of assaulting "Blanche Kennedy, a South Omaha gambler, and roobing him of his "roll," were arraigned in the criminal court yesterday and entered pleas of not guilty. They were then re-manded to jail for trial.

EARNINGS OF THE BURLINGTON Showing Considered a Very Satisfac tory One.

The argual financial report of all the line in the Burlington system has just been mad public. The freight earnings of 1896 were \$22,423,210, or \$820,969 more than during 1895 The passenger earnings suffered a decrease, amounting to \$7,452,301, as against \$7,791,303 during the twelve months of 1895, a decrease of \$339,002 for the passenger department during the past year. The gross earnings in 1896 amounted to \$34,176,456, an increase of \$518,186 over the gross earnings of 1895. The operating expenses increased \$141,296 during 1896, amounting to \$21,135,800, against \$20,994,504 during 1895. The surplus of cernings over expenses in 1896 amounted to \$2,480.655, an increase of \$292,343 over the surplus of 1895. The report is considered a most satisfactory one.

Colonel Strattan's Car Coupler. On the office desk of the Paxton botel there has been on exhibition for the past labor men say the agitation of the fair sex is few days a model of an automatic car coupler. It belongs to W. S. Strattan of Cripple Creek, who is known chiefly beof the immense fortune ne has made from his mines at Cripple Creek. succeeds in his efforts to get the western railroads to adopt his recently patented car coupler, it is said that he will be known for some other reason than his streak of good luck. While in the city he called on a number of railroaders, who all promised

> "The Nebraska farmers are showing a decided preference for southern routes over which to send their corn," said M. A. Hartigan of Hastings, who came into the city yesterday. "It is surprising the large volume of grain that formerly came to Omaha for Chicago from our part of the state that is now sent southward. Most of it now goes to the southern lines. I don't know as the farmers do any better, but they seem to think the southern route the proper line. The change may have

to have his patent carefully examined by

their respective mechanical departments.

OPENING A BIG WATER DITCH the effect of giving them better rates east-ward. I should certainly think it would."

Bonus to the "Knty." The inhabitants of Sedalia, Mo., have subscribed \$100,000 in order to induce the "Katy" railread to locate a permanent railroad industry there. At a conference there on Thursday afternoon between President Rouse, Vice President, Purdy, General Solicitor Hagerman, Chief Engineer Fisher and other officials of the "Katy" with the citizens' cen mittee, salisfactory arrangements for constructing a large plant were made. It is said that the contracts will be signed within a few days.

Can't Verify the Report. The Chicago papers bave within the past few days said that both the Eastern and "Our big irrigation ditch which follows the Western Freight associations are about to collapse. The reports are not given any sets forth the spirit of great times, of great open and cock county, down in the southwestern cormen and great events, is itself a true philosophy, intelligible to all, and certain and is its manifold manifestations the most instructive." (Lecture on "Modern History" L)

cock county, down in the southwestern cormer of the state, will be ready for active operation on March L." said Irigation Agent matter for the past three days and so far has not been able to find the least foundation for the Surlington railroad yescredence among the more prominent freight officials of this city. The Union Pacific has

Railway Notes and Personals J. L. McPheeley, who looks after the Burlington's legal interests at Minden, was at headquarters yesterday. George H. Denton, general agent of the

Rock Island's freight department, is much improved in health. He expects to be at his desk again on Monday. J. H. Edwards, the proprietor of a large summer hotel at Ardmore, a suburb of Philadelphia, was a caller at several road

ship picture in the local railway world. A telegram from the Grain Inspection bureau of Galveston to Grain Broke

of the corn to be No. 2 and 29 per The various railroad weather reports terday showed that nearly all other Ne braska points were enjoying about the same kind of weather as prevailed in Omaha High wind with mild weather was reported from Wyoming. In Utah it was raining hard, and the Idaho stations reported light

The Burlington has just issued a new set of wall maps. This is the first new eries that has been put out for five years The maps are more accurate than any their predecessors, and are ornamented with a good representation of the Burlington flyer. Superintendent Campbell of the advertising department finds himself kept busy filling applications for them.

PAY POOR FARM JUDGMENTS.

Nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars Will Be Put In Circulation at Once. The payment of the poor farm judgments, which have been suspended over the county treasury for the past three years, was ordered by the Board of County Commissioners at the regular meeting yesterday forenoon. The judgments have been finally affirmed by the supreme court and the sums are now drawing 7 per cent interest. The money in the fund is only earning 3 per cent and the board decided that it would be the best economy o pay the judgments as soon as possible Consequently, nearly \$50.090 will go from the banks into local circulation. The board unanimously adopted the report of the finance committee, which directed the county clerk to draw warrants upon 85 per cent of the Douglas addition judgment fund, as indicated by the 1895 levy. The claims will be paid in the following order:

Thurles B. Keller ... \$ 1200 62 \$ 1.274 20 \$ 6.10 H. Thompson .... mos Thor Hartman illiam H. Brunner M. Rogers ...... bert Dougherty ... .\$39,234 55 \$10,147 18 \$49,581 73

In pursuance of a committee report the applications of Sher'ff McDonald and County Clerk Redfield for additional help in their flices were placed on file.

The resignation of J. C. bowley as co table in South Omaha was accepted. motion of Hoctor, Edward Brosnihan was appointed to fill the vacancy. An invitation to attend the state con-

erence of charities at Lincoln, February 0. was accepted. The Omaha commissioners for the Ten essee exposition asked the board to ap-repriate \$1,500 for a Douglas county ex-lbit. G. R. Williams was present to urge the appropriation. He contended that i was necessary for the interests of the Trans mississippi Exposition that this count should make a creditable exhibit at Nashville. In this way thousands of people could e interested in the Omaha exposition. Secretary W. B. Howard of the commission

also spoke briefly along the same lines. The matter was referred to the finance com The application of Dr. Henry Gulick for ppointment as county physician was re

FOR A CANADIAN CUSTOMS OFFICE

Move to Have One Established in This A movement, backed by the city officials

and several large commercial houses of Omaha, is on foot to establish a Canadian customs office in this city. The matter has been given publicity by the visit of Miss Josephine Smith of this city, herself Canadian, to Victoria, British Columbia, dur ng the past week. She carried with her emorial signed by Mayor Broatch, othity officials and a number of representative business men, addressed to Controller Customs Patterson at Victoria. The memo ial requests "the establishment of a custom office and the appointment of a customs off cer to represent the Dominion of Canada a the city of Omaha, Nebraska." It is pointe out in the memorial that the city of Omaha unequalled in location for the purpose of such an office, and the commercial advant ages of the city are duly enumerated. It is thought that the shipment of minerals from Victoria to this city can be reciprocated by the exchange of other commodities.

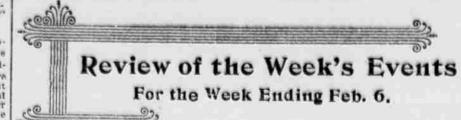
The main object in view is the establish of a Canadian customs representative in Omaha. This would be a great conver ience to the traveling public and to the many Canadians in Omaha. At other large cities in the United States the railway com panies most vitally interested pay the salar ics of such customs officers, who, however are under the control of the Canadian gov-ernment. It is thought that such an arrangement could be made with the railway ines doing business between here an

TRAINING HIS BOYS FOR A FUTURE

Eighteen Messenger Boys Presented Y. M. C. A. Membership Tickets. An experiment is being tried by W. W. Umsted, the local manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, which promise some interesting results, A couple of months ago Mr. Umsted obtained very low mem bership rates in the local Young Men's Christian association for eighteen of his day mes senger boys. The memberships included al privileges, including the night educationa classes. The idea was that the future man agers and clerks of the company might com from the messenger boys of the present an the present and the boys were thus afforded an opportunity to fit themselves for more important posi-tions. So far the experiment has proved decided success. The boys have all seemed to appreciate the opportunity to improve themselves and two of them have already been promoted to clerical positions. Manager Umsted's plan is being watched with a good deal of interest by other managers in this part of the country.

Cut His Brother's Thront. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—William Raasch had his threat cut by his brother August, in an altercation at their hon last night. He will die. August is in jall

Butler Case Comes Up Monday. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—It is unknown



FOREIGN.

CUBA-February 1: Attorney General Harmon gives instructions calling for procedure against the "Three Friends" for engaging in an act of piracy; dispatches from both Havana and Key West report wrecking of one of Weyler's supply trains near Cicze, north of Cienfugos, killing forty-five of the guard and leading to surrender of fifty; Secretary Olney cables Madrid government demanding grinding of sugar be immediately permitted on American plantations in Cuba, and receives reply that Weyler had been instructed to countermand order prohibiting sugar grinding; 300 Spanish soldiers in small boats sent to capture insurgent fortification on the River Cuano meet defeat, fifteen boats sunk and 100 men killed and seventy-five badly wounded. February 2: Walter B. Barker, United States consul at Sagua la Grande complains to State department of his mail being opened and read by Spanish authorities SPAIN-February 2: Serious strikes and bread riots at Madrid. February 4

regent signs decrees for reforms in Cuba. ENGLAND-February 1: Rt. Hon. Str G. O. Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland in nabinet of Lord Rosebery, resigns on account of ill health. February 2: Countess Cowley granted divorce at London; Mrs. Henry E. Abbey scores success before London audience as star in "The Prodigal Father."

FRANCE-February 3: Senator E. O. Wolcott holds Interview with Premier Meline, but receives little encouragement, his previous meeting with President Faure

being equally disappointing. OTHER LANDS-February 2: Belgian court at Charlerol grants divorce to Prince de Chimay; revolt in Guatemala against President Barrios; reign of terror reported among entourage of the sultan at Constantinople; plague and famine produce panic at Kurrachee, India; rice crop reported total failure in Kalpur district, India, territory covering population of 1,500,000 and embracing 1,500 villages. February 3: Mrs. Carew's sentence of death Monday at Yokohama, Japan, commuted to imprisonment better classes in India begin to feel pinch of famine and in Decan district people feeding on carcasses of cattle die by thousands. February 4: Ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople closed deliberations, results to be submitted to their respective governments; serious disturbances reported at Johannesburg. February 5 Clash between French and Slamese troops on frontier of Slam; liberals gain two seats in Canadian House of Commons; Portuguese ministry resigns and Senor Luciano de Castro will reconstruct cabinet; Port Darwin, South Australia, almost entirely wiped out by hurricane; three-fourths of Christian quarters in Canea burned by Mussuimans and many inhabitants butchered.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE-February I. Bills passed to relieve settlers on Sloux reservation, including lands in North and South Dakota and Nebraska, to authorize the Columbia & Red River Mountain road to construct a bridge across the Columbia river, to prevent carrying obscene literature from one state or territory into another and to authorize the Kansas City, Shreveport & Gulf railway to construct a bridge across the Sabine river between Louisiana and Texas. February 4: Bills passed granting Hudson Reservoir and Canal company right of way through Gila Indian reservation in Arizona and granting a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Major General Joseph B. Carr. February 5: Fifty-nine bills, mostly private pension bills, passed, among them granting pensions to widows of General Erastus B. Tyler, Major General Julius H. Stapler, Colonel Matthew H. Trumbull, Major General George H. Stoneman, Hans Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel Ely, Colonel C. H. Larrabee, Captain F. L. Dodge and Captain J. Scott Payne.

SENATE-February 1: Japanese treaty with reference to trademarks, etc., rati-

fied; confirmed nomination of Waymen McCreery of Missouri to be collector internal revenue for First district of Missouri. February 5: Senator Aldrich and other friends of the Nicaragua canal bill conclude to abandon it.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

NEBRASKA-HOUSE-February 1: Three of the four Douglas county fusionists sworn in. February 2: Bill passed providing for recount of ballots east for constitu-tional amendments. February 3: Bill recommended for passage creating a public library board and for organizing a system of traveling libraries; bill providing punishment for bicycle thieves indefinitely postponed. February 4: Resolution adopted calling for a committee of three to investigate condition of state treasury and other auxiliary matters.

SENATE-February 2: Bills passed reducing salaries of Douglas county commissioners from \$1,800 to \$1,500 per annum, requiring street railway companies to vestibule their cars, and reducing number of Douglas county commissioners from five to three. February 4: Caucus of the majority element on question of recount decided to amend house bill; committee on municipal affairs holds an open meeting to consider the Omaha charter; "public defender" bill passed. February 5: Amendments to the re-

OTHER STATES-February 2: Woman suffrage bill passed Nevada senate. February Wyoming house adopts report of committee appointed to investigate charges against Judge W. S. Metz, sustaining charges and recommending impeachment; Utah legislature elects Joseph Lafayette Rawlins to United States senate. February 4: in Wyoming's lower house to legalize prize fighting defeated. February 5: Lower house in Oregon legislature still unorganized; the state will be represented with but one United States senator, and will have no legislation this session; joint committee trusts in the New York legislature begins taking testimony. February 5: Bill introduced in senate of South Dakota providing for a state exhibit at the Transm Exposition.

#### POLITICAL.

February 1: Ex-Congressman James Wilson of Iowa accepts secretaryship of agriculture; Charles G. Dawes admits he has accepted position of comptroller of currency William H. Munger of Fremont, Neb., nominated to be United States district judgfor district of Nebraska and Justice Henry E. Davis of the District of Columbia to be attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia. February 2: Final signatures applied to treaty providing for settlement by arbitration of boundary between Venezuela and British Gulana; J. Addison Porter of the Hartford Evening Post andter L. Haye of Clayton, Ia., being boomed at Des Moines as democratic candidate for governor of Iowa. February 4: Judge Metz, to avoid impeachment by Wyoming legislature, resigns. February 5: Claimed at Washington that Binger Hermann of Oregon is to be land commissioner under McKinley administration; Iowa free sliver leaders issue an address; Judge McKenna of United States circuit court in California accepts position in President McKinley's cabinet, but does not know whether as attorney general or as secretary of the interior; Perry S. Heath tendered position of consul general to Paris; General Powell Clayton slated as minister to Mexico under incoming administration.

#### COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

NEW ENTERPRISES-February 2: The Union Gold Mining company, Cheyenne Wyo., capital stock \$500.00. February 3: The Green River Soda works, Green River Wyo., capital stock \$1,000,000; The Victor Mining company, Newcastle, Wyo., capital stock \$500,000; Neligh Beet Sugar and Manufacturing company, Neligh, Neb., capital stock \$1,000,000

BANK FAILURES-February 2: First National bank, Oakesdale, Wash., volun ary liquidation; Moscow National bank, Moscow, Idaho; E. C. Hodges & Co., bankers, Boston, no statement. February 4: First National bank, Griswold, Ia., bank stock \$50,000, collateral \$55,000, deposits \$40,000. February 5: First National bank, Franklin, O., Habilities \$75,000, assets \$160,000; Northwestern National bank, Great Falls, Mont. MERCANTILE FAILURES-February 2: Philadelphia Lead company, Pittaburg liabilities \$1,500,000; Keystone Manufacturing company, Sterling, Iil., and branch at Council Bluffs, Ia., in hands of receiver, will continue business. February 4: John Lee, yarn manufacturer. Philadelphia, liabilities \$43,000; The Consolidated Ice and Refrigerator company, Cincinnati, liabilities \$81,000. assets \$147,000. February 5: Mans & Schwartz, cotton factors, and Maas & Co., wholesale grocers, Salem, Ala., combined liabilities, \$300,000.

### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

FIRES-February 1: High school building, Kalamazoo, Mich., loss on building \$20 000, covered; boys' dormitory of Genessee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, N. Y., total loss \$50,000. February 2: State house at Harrisburg, Pa., loss \$1,500,000, insurance \$100,000; four-story brick containing Scott & Co.'s hardware store at Salt Lake City, toss \$250,000, insurance \$120,000; High school and manual training school, Menomine Mich., loss \$130,000, insurance \$52,000. February 3: Novak & Zeabokertsky's general store, Walford, Ia., loss \$50,000, partially insured; residence of Seeley Wakely at Grovetown, Mich., two children, aged 2 and 4, burned to death. February 4: Residence of Robert Press, Omaha, loss \$800, fully insured.

MURDERS-February 1: James Shelhammer shot and killed Miss Grace Clark at Apollo, Pa., then put a bullet through his own brain. February 2: A. W. Linderstrom killed his 5-year-old son and then blew out his own brains on Anderson island,

OTHER CRIMES-February 1: Attempt to blow up bank building at Hollidaysburg, Pa., resulted in great commotion, but only moderate damage; burglars loot Bradley's bank at Eldon, Ia., capturing \$10,000 to \$50,000 in bonds and about \$5,000 in cash; thieves break into C. Rupp's hardware store at Bloomington and carry off \$90 worth of cutlery. February 2: Michael Brown and K. F. Hartman, Denver confidence men, defraud John Pauley, Harvard, Neb., farmer, of a \$2,600 draft; George Edward Butler, alias Ashe, Australian murderer, arrested at San Francisco, Feb. Gang of four counterfeiters arrested-John Depree and Peter Wetzel at Grand Rapids, Mich., Simpson Craig at Jackson and Hauck at Belding; boy, Otto Schoenfeld, found guilty of shooting with intent to kill at Central City, Neb.; Sam Earhart of Mount Pleasant, In., arrested for cattle stealing; four men bound over to distric court at Tecumseh. Neb., as incorporators of a club intended as a distributing point for liquors to members only. February 4: Henry Courtney found guilty of burglary at Beatrice, Neb.; Stroud, Okl., held in state of slege for two days by Griffiths gang whose foud with the Luriens led to a pitched battle, in which three of the Luriens were carried off prisoners and are reported to have been murdered. February 5 Andrade Manro alleged diamond robber, arrested at New York.

ACCIDENTS-February 1: Guy Donahoo, 13 years old, struck by a Missouri Pa-

cific train at Omaha, died from injuries. February 2: Hugh McMillan, agent West-ern Transit company, Chicago, drowned while crossing a ford near Santa Paula Cal. five children, ranging from 8 to 16, drowned by breaking through ice at Nebraska City; schooner Biscayne wrecked off Sebastian, Fla., several lives lost; four men en tombed in burning mine at North Tamarack, Mich.; boiler explosion in sawmill at Bogue Chilto, Miss., killed three and badly scalded five persons. February 2: Four men killed in wreck on Chicago & Northern road at Arlington, S. D. February 4 Farmer T. H. Buck accidentally shot at Greeley Center, Neb., died a few minute February 5: British steamer City of Agra reported lost; steam ferry Roy Lynds sunk at Lexington, Mo.; premature dynamite explosion at Frankfort, Ky,

#### MORTUARY.

February 1: Hon. David B. Phillips, Pottsville, Pa., prominent republican, aged 50; Rev. Samuel Maxwell, rector St. Paul's Episcopal church, Glen Cove, L. I., aged 58; Patrick Hickey, Fremont, Neb., aged 54; M. Martini, Fronenfeld, Switzerland, inventor Martini rifle; Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, Bart, M. D., Cannes, France, February 2: Mrs. Dinah Tempest, Nebraska City, Neb., aged 47; Horace C. Dean, Prof. H. H. Harris, distinguished educator, Lynchburg, Va.; Margaret Carroll Omaha, aged 73. Aurora, Neb., aged 68. February 4: Mrs. Robert Huston, Tecumseh, Neb., aged 76.

Prisoner is Not Stout. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—There appears to have been a mistake in the identity of the man brought here from Cincinnati as

when Butler will be taken to Adstralia. His case comes before the United States commissioners Monday for evidence regarding extradition findings, a copy of which goes to Washington for approval before a final decision is made. The next steamer leaving this port for Australia is the Alameda, sali-

Prefers Death to Life Imprisonment. ASHLAND, O., Feb. 6.—After nine hours deliberation the jury this morning brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against Ellas Keester, who killed Horace L man brought here from Cincinnati as Thomas A. Stout, who, it is alleged, while a clerk for Jones. Kennet & Hopkins of this city, obtained \$16,000 on forged checks. The chief of police and a member of the detective force of New Brunswick, N. J., both of life imprisonment.

# HOBBS

SPARAGUS KIDNEY PILLS KEEP ON CURING SICK PEOPLE.

Kidney Disease Has Been Robbed of the Horrors Heretofore Attached to it.

The Cry for Help is Quickly Answered by Dr. Hobbs Grand Universal Specific.

Ask at Kuhn & Co.'s Drug Store, N. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Streets, of the Cures This Wonderful Discovery Has Performed.

There was a time-and not so very ong ago-that when persons were attacked with kidney disease, and because horoughly convinced of it, a sense of mingled anguish and horror quickly crept over them. They knew the peri-lous position it placed them in. Bright's disease, with all its horrors, stared them in the face. Horrible visions came to them even in sleep of the dreadful ordeal they were to pass through, and many would have welcomed death at the start, once the diagnosis made it absolutely certain that they were afflicted with this disease.

How different today are their feelings, now that a handy an safe specific is btainable at their nearest drug store. No man or woman can be so total blind o facts as to for one moment believe that Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills will not cure them, after the public test that has been made of this remedy in Omaha for the past few weeks.

The testimonials and commendations that have appeared in the Omaha papers up to the present are but a small part of those already received, and more are coming in daily.

Never in our experience has there been

such a spontaneous outpouring of praise as has greeted Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills. What Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills Are Designed And Gunr-

anteed to Do. They soothe, heal and cure any inlammation of the kidneys or bladder. They cure Backache.

They cause the kidneys to filter out of the blood all poisons and impurities, whether made in the system or taken in from the outside. They render sluggish kidneys active.

They cause the kidneys to cast out the poison of rheumatism (uric acid), the lisease germs of malaria and the grippe. They cause the kidneys to keep the blood pure and clean and thus prevent neuralgia, headache, dizziness, nervous dyspepsia, skin diseases, eruptions, scales, tetters and rashes, They cause the kidneys to work

tendily and regularly. They dissolve the cast out brickdust and phosphate deposits and dissolve gravel and calculi in both the kidneys and bladder.

They cure Bright's disease. They cause the kidneys to rapidly rid he system of poisons of alcohol and tobacco.

They yield a clear mind, sweet sleep, steady nerves, active bodies, brimful of the zest and happiness of living, bright eyes and rosy cheeks, because they keep the blood free from poisons and impurities that would otherwise clog and irritate it.

Healthy kidneys make pure blood. Pure blood makes perfect health, Perfect health makes life worth living. Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pids da

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