

Nebraska

FIREMEN SAVE PROPERTY

Marshal Randall Prepares Statement Showing the Loss.

VAST AMOUNT IN JEOPARDY

Nebraska Officials Go to Denver to Attend Meeting of National Irrigation Congress—Horse Scourge Abating.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Fire Commissioner Randall has prepared a showing of the work done by the firemen of Nebraska in saving buildings and contents which have been on fire. The report shows the amount so far this year and is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes: Value of buildings saved, Loss on buildings, Salvage on buildings, Value of contents, Loss on contents, Salvage on contents, Total savings on all.

The total amount which has been saved by the efficient work of the firemen of Nebraska since Mr. Randall has been fire commissioner will reach nearly \$28,000,000. "This, of course, covers only the buildings that have been on fire," said Mr. Randall, "for no one can estimate how much has been saved by prompt and efficient work in keeping fires from spreading to other buildings."

H. W. Roberts, deputy state engineer and Prof. Stout, of the State university, will leave Thursday for Denver to attend the meeting of the national irrigation congress, which will convene there in a few days. In all probability Labor Commissioner Guy will also attend if he can get away as matters may come up regarding the location of settlers on the lands of the state.

Dr. Bostrom, state veterinarian and Dr. Udell, who is making an investigation of the horse disease in the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad company, went out in the country a few miles from Lincoln this morning to investigate a new case reported. The reports of new cases are falling off, the latest coming today from Gretna, and it is hoped that in a very short time the disease will have entirely died out.

Nemaha Auto Appeal

A brief was filed in the supreme court this morning in connection with the appeal of Levi L. Coryell, who was found guilty of three counts by the district court of Nemaha county of allowing his minor son to run an automobile; second, for driving past a team and third, for returning to the road less than thirty feet in front of the team. He was assessed \$5 each on the three counts. He appeals to the district court on the grounds that the section of the automobile law regarding minors running machines is broader than the title and is therefore unconstitutional.

Edgerton Discusses Committee Meeting

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Assistant Attorney General Edgerton returned from Omaha this morning where he attended a meeting of the republican state committee last night. Mr. Edgerton was very well pleased with the reports made at the meeting and said that everybody felt good over the political prospects which show that the cause of Theodore Roosevelt is declining.

ATTORNEY HEASTY BUYS THE CAMPBELL CIRCUS

FAIRBURY, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—The Campbell Brothers Consolidated circus was sold at public auction by John Heasty, a Fairbury attorney, at the headquarters south of Fairbury. Mr. Heasty received quite a number of bids at the public auction and he finally bought the circus himself, consideration \$17,000. Just what disposition will be made of the shows has not been given out, although it is assumed that the horses and animals will be gradually sold to meet the pending claims.

KEARNEY BOY GIVES OFFICERS GOOD CHASE

KEARNEY, Neb., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Ernest Chapman, a 17-year-old inmate of the industrial school, created more excitement for the school officers Monday afternoon than they have had in several weeks, when he made a break for liberty at the noon hour, leaving the institution grounds on a bicycle belonging to an officer, riding it a quarter of a mile when the handle bars turned and he was forced to abandon the wheel and take to a nearby cornfield.

Nebraska

and spent the afternoon searching for him in the ravines back of Lake Kearney, having to give up the search at dusk. The boy had stolen some civilian clothes from the officers' quarters, also a little money, and garbed in the suit he boldly walked down town to a cafe and ordered a good supper. A paroled boy recognized him and informed the superintendent, who in turn called the Kearney police, one of whom arrested him, but not content, he jerked loose at the jail door causing the policeman a good chase before being overtaken.

FAMOUS MOSQUE OF SOPHIA

A Magnificent Temple Built by Justinian and Captured by Mohammed.

The most famous building in ancient Constantinople is in danger of dissolution. The mosque of St. Sophia, or the "Church of the Divine Wisdom," as it is known, has been shaken and cracked by an earthquake until it is in a precarious condition. It stands at the head of the list of about 600 mosques and 5,000 smaller prayer houses in Constantinople. Joel Cook, in his book, "The Mediterranean and Its Border Lands," gives a charming description of the ancient house of worship. The mosque of St. Sophia originally was the Church of St. Sophia. It was founded by Constantine in 325, rebuilt by Justinian, transformed into a mosque by Mohammed II and thoroughly renovated and restored in 1517.

It is built of light bricks and lined with colored marbles, the ground plan being a Greek cross, 59 feet long by 26 feet wide, with a dome of 107 feet in diameter and a height from floor to cupola, 138 feet. Everywhere in the interior beautiful mosaic work and gilt are to be found. The gallery, fifty feet high, is sustained by sixty-seven magnificent columns. Several churches had been previously built on this site, when early in the sixth century the Emperor Justinian determined to construct at that place a cathedral which should not only glorify his name, but would differ in design from every existing Christian temple of that early time and stand as a monument in its magnificence. So Justinian, it is said, ransacked the Byzantine empire for contributions.

Ivory, gold, silver, precious stones, the rarest marbles, cedar and other choice woods were assembled. Columns of green Jasper were taken from the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; porphyry columns from the Temple of the Sun at Baalbek; pure white marble columns from the Parthenon and other structures at Athens; the choicest granite and sandstone pillars from the shrines of Osiris, Isis and Horus, in Egypt. Marbles of every hue came from Italy, Greece and the Aegean islands. One hundred architects and masterbuilders directed the labors of 10,000 workmen for six years, then this temple was ready for dedication.

The aggregate cost of the structure was \$5,000,000, an enormous sum at that time. The high altar was of silver and gold; there were seven chairs for the bishops, all plated with silver; the crosses were of pure gold; precious stones decorated the altar cloth and other furnishings and vestments, and sacred paintings, holy relics and images of the saints, all profusely jeweled and ornamented, were everywhere displayed. The dedication was a proud occasion for the emperor, who is said to have prostrated himself in front of the altar, exclaiming, "Glory to God, who has deemed me worthy to accomplish so great a work; O Solomon, I have surpassed thee!"

So the temple stood in all its glory for 1,000 years—until the fifteenth century—when Mohammed II captured Constantinople. When he was besieging the city and the walls were giving way, it is related that the Christians crowded into the church praying that it at least might be saved, but Mohammed II, flushed with victory, boldly rode into it on his charger, and striking one of the columns with his sword, loudly proclaimed, "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet." The church was sacked, but since that time it has virtually been restored and converted into a mosque.

BACK TO FARM. IS SLOGAN OF CHICAGO HAWKEYES

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—"Back to the farm," and "Do your own marketing," was advice given by speakers at a meeting of the Hawkeye Fellowship club, composed of former Iowans, today in a symposium on the high cost of living. "The middleman and the extravagant housewife are largely responsible for the increased cost of our living," said Emerson Hough. "The middleman gets a bigger per cent of profit than the producer. The consumer should buy as nearly direct from the producer as possible."

TWO STANDARD OIL FIRMS RESPECT SALES TERRITORIES

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Standard Oil company of New York does not consider it good business policy to compete with the Standard Oil company of New Jersey in the latter's territory—at least in the sale of naphtha. Testimony to this effect was adduced today at the Standard Oil-Waters-Pierce litigation. Joseph H. Howell, city sales manager for the New York company, testified.

Key to the Situation—See Advertising.

FARMERS CONFESS JUDGMENT

More Than Two Hundred Thousand Stands Against Five Men.

BACKED IOWA & OMAHA LINE

Hold Bonds and Stock Against Railroad that Will Reimburse Them in Case Plan to Buy Line Fails Through.

Additional confessions of judgment to the amount of \$1,302,900 were made yesterday by P. N. Suckdorff, William Trede, William Huss, H. F. Saar and B. Volken in connection with the indebtedness of the Iowa & Omaha Short Line railroad which they financed to the extent of more than \$200,000. With the judgments confessed in favor of Council Bluffs banks on Monday plus the judgment secured by B. P. Wickham, the five men have now judgments docketed against them in the district court of Council Bluffs amounting to \$203,119.24. The judgments entered yesterday were in favor of the Treynor Savings bank for \$38,890.40 and August Darrow, president and chief owner of the Treynor bank, for \$44,413.49.

These are understood to be the last of the obligations placed upon the wealthy farmers in connection with the construction of the interurban road that extends from the eastern city limits of Council Bluffs to the village of Treynor, twelve miles distant, and which is a part of the railroad scheme now being financed by former Secretary Leslie M. Shaw. Bonds and stock of the company more than equal to the heavy debt they have incurred are held by the five men, who are among the wealthiest farmers in western Iowa. The smallest farm held by either is 290 acres and several of them own more than 800 acres. Their lands alone were said yesterday to be three times the value of the obligations they have incurred to the banks which advanced the money on their notes to pay the bills for building the road. None of them has any debts, and their aggregate wealth was stated yesterday to be more than \$800,000.

The Shaw syndicate has been given until November 1 to produce the \$400,000 required to pay for the Atlantic, Northern & Southern Short line, which was bid in by Colonel G. W. Adams, builder of the Treynor line, when Receiver Harlan sold the property at auction a year ago. The extension of time was given the Shaw syndicate when \$25,000 of the principal and \$3,500 of the interest was paid in August. Secretary Shaw himself is said to have more than \$50,000 invested in the enterprise and cannot afford to fall to carry out his plans for financing the Iowa Short Line company which has been organized since the sale to take over the Atlantic and Treynor roads. If the plans are completed within a month the farmers who have confessed judgment will be reimbursed. In any event they cannot lose, for the Treynor road is worth more than the \$300,000 they have invested.

CAN FACT OUTSTRIP FICTION?

Possibilities of Gibson-Saabo Tragedy Outsped Novellist's Imagination.

Outside a New York office building a crowd of idle, morbid men and women taxing the activities of a squad of mounted police to keep open a passage for pedestrians and vehicles; inside, three peace officers in civilian dress, watching patiently a lawyer methodically clearing his desk for preparation for a long absence; a warrant for the lawyer's arrest accusing him of murder by means so unusual as to be almost unprecedented; what an amazing climax in the mysterious drama that had its beginning with the death of Rosa Menchik Saabo two months ago! In motive and in method the story told in the allegations of the prosecution matches the most ingenious production of the novelist's imagination. A forger, possessed of a little estate, about to return to her native land; a will bequeathing her property to her mother; then comes death by "accident," now declared design, and the probate of the testament, with the necessary documents affecting the heir. Here intervention by the dead woman's consul; proof that the heir under the will had died two years before her daughter; inquiry, suspicion, and formal accusation. Meantime the suspect, fortified either by consciousness of innocence or courage impervious and callous, continues his daily life with no sign of dismay, apparently confident of eventual vindication. A strong man, says that death resulted from a blow which made its victim incapable of drawing breath, subsequent to which she was immersed in the water to sustain the pretense that she was drowned. The magistrate receives such a theory coolly. The medical witness explains it in detail. The judge still hesitates. Then, that doubt may be removed, the proponent of the explanation seizes the judge's throat and chokes him into speechlessness. The warrant issues. The court's distrust of a fantastical suggestion is dispelled. "Ah!" exclaims the amateur detective, "the accused will say her throat may have been, or was, crushed on the gunwale of the boat as she fell." But what does the accused say? Here are his words: "There was certainly no struggle between us in the boat and there was never any time when I had my hands on her throat. She did not strike the side of the boat when she fell overboard. That is absolutely certain."

So the amateur detective may devise another defense for this prisoner who calmly and deliberately discards one obvious and possibly easily sustained. What are the facts? Is Gibson an unfortunate born to deadly fortune, or a monster of surpassing cunning and resource? The trial must tell. Certainly he is the central figure of such a tale as Gaboriau might have written had he not been restrained by the limitations of mere imagination.—New York Sun.

A Life Sentence

of suffering with throat and lung trouble is quickly commuted by Dr. King's New Discovery, 50c and \$1.00. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

Brokerage Firm Bankrupt

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The Stock exchange firm of Stepan G. Dow & Co. assigned today for the benefit of its creditors. At the same time, Stephen R. Dow, head of the firm, resigned as president of the Franklin, Ind., North Lake, Algoma and Coburn Copper companies.

Phone Merger Opposed

SIOUX CITY, Sept. 24.—At a special election here today Sioux City voted against merging its two telephone lines. The majority against consolidation was 127, in a total vote of 2,500.

EASY MONEY FOR UNCLE SAM

Currency That Never Comes Back and Bills Never Collected.

A week rarely or never passes that the Treasury department does not receive for redemption a number of packages containing money that has been partly destroyed by fire, says a circular of the City National bank of New York. In all cases where the bills can be satisfactorily identified, new money is issued therefor; but frequently only a portion of the bill remains, and in that event if three-fifths of the note can be identified the full face value is returned to the owner, but if less than three-fifths can be identified only one-half of the value is returned. These losses by fire aggregate each year a very large sum, but what has become of the millions of dollars of which there is no trace, is an unsolved problem. Treasury officials speak of the great fires that in years past have swept Chicago, Boston, San Francisco, Baltimore and other cities and estimate that many millions must have been lost in these great conflagrations.

Early in the civil war the United States issued over \$400,000,000 of legal tender notes, which were used in payment of all government obligations, including the pay of the armies in the field. At this time there are still outstanding over \$3,000,000 of these notes in the denominations of \$1 and \$2 alike, which are never heard from, except now and then a stray bill or two is presented for redemption. It is a fair assumption that a large percentage of the whole \$3,000,000 has been accidentally destroyed, and this is undoubtedly proportionately true of all the old issues.

Soon after the war began the government issued from time to time an aggregate of nearly \$900,000,000 in fractional paper money, and something like \$15,000,000 is still carried in the Treasury accounts as outstanding, although only a few hundred dollars are presented each year for redemption.

As far as these old wartime "shinplasters" come in the Treasury destroys all of them that are much mutilated and worn, but they are never paid out again other than in small amounts and in exceptional cases. The Treasury now has on hand only about \$246 of these small notes. In 1879 the department, recognizing the fact that comparatively few of these old fractional notes would ever be presented to the Treasury, directed the segregation of a fund of something over \$5,000,000 held in the Treasury for the redemption of these notes, the amount to be applied to the payment of war pensions. Large sums of this issue are no doubt held by collectors as souvenirs.

Of the civil war issue of compound interest notes, which amounted to nearly \$27,000,000, there still remains outstanding approximately \$10,000,000, and of this issue only \$70 came into the Treasury last year.

Of the issue of seven-thirty notes running from 1861 to 1865, which totaled about \$270,000,000, there is still outstanding \$130,000,000, and only \$100 in these notes was redeemed last year.

Of the wartime demand note issue of \$60,000,000, a total of \$33,000 is still unaccounted for, and none of this issue has recently been presented for redemption.

During the issue of the Spanish war loan in June and July, 1898, about 235,000 government checks were sent to subscribers for small amounts of these bonds, which represented the interest due from the date of its receipt until August 1, the

date of the bonds, and over 10,000 of these checks have never been presented for payment. It is assumed that as nearly all of the checks were for small amounts, some of them for only a few cents, they also have been kept for souvenirs.

Many people who received government checks in payment of interest on live bonds seem to be very careless or not in need of funds, as a large number of these checks have never been presented for payment. One party alone is known to have in his possession an aggregate of many thousands of dollars represented by these checks, and although frequently inquired to present them for payment, he has so far neglected to do so.

An investigation recently made by the secretary of the treasury discloses the fact that many national banks are holders of these checks, and the Treasury now has the names of over 100 national banks who have thus far neglected to present them for payment.

This failure on the part of any such check holder to present them has caused the secretary to issue an order to the effect that when such interest checks remain unpaid for more than three full fiscal years, the holder will be required to prove his right to them. In addition, it is probable that new checks will have to be issued covering the amounts of the old.

Attorney Seeks to Secure Release of Mrs. Rosie Wise

With the police ready to file a manslaughter complaint against Mrs. Rosie Wise in the case of the death of Mrs. Mary Mott, which is probable, Mrs. Wise's attorney, Thomas E. Murray, started a habeas corpus proceeding in district court yesterday to secure Mrs. Wise's release from jail. Hearing was set for Saturday before Judge A. L. Sutton.

The Wise-Mott case is the result of troubles of Bert Mott and his wife, Bertha. Several months ago Mrs. Bertha Mott left her husband and went to the home of her mother, Mrs. Wise. Mott told the police she tried to kill her baby before she left. She came back to deny this and tried to take the child. In juvenile court, custody of the child was given Mott's mother. Some weeks later Bertha Mott and Mrs. Wise went to the Mott home to take the child and a free-for-all fight ensued. Mrs. Wise suffered injury at the hands of Mrs. Mary Mott, and retaliated by breaking her leg with a baseball bat. Mortification has set in and Mrs. Mott is not expected to live.

Mrs. Wise is in jail facing a charge of assault with intent to do great bodily injury. Her hearing has been delayed pending death or recovery of Mrs. Mary Mott. In the habeas corpus petition it is alleged that the county attorney has refused to give Mrs. Wise a preliminary hearing in police court and that the date to which the county attorney secured a continuance has come and gone.

Foreign Notes

A Rio Janeiro loan of \$15,000,000 at 5 per cent is shortly to be floated in London.

From an oratorical viewpoint the day was comparatively quiet in the Uster campaign, Sir Edward Carson and Frederick E. Smith, the chief leaders, both resting and reserving themselves for the strenuous events in the coming few days.



"I Like It" Most Children do like

Instant Postum

the New Food Drink

But the big fact is that Children as well as adults can drink Instant Postum with fullest benefit.

Little folks are usually denied coffee "because it hurts them."

When Instant Postum is the beverage its delicious, mild, Java-like flavour pleases all the family, yet no harm can result to young or old, for Instant Postum, rich as it is in taste, is made only of choice wheat and a small per cent of molasses—pure and free from the coffee drug, "caffeine."

Instant Postum Requires No Boiling

Stir a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, add sugar and cream to taste, and a perfect cup of Postum is ready instantly.

Grocers sell Instant Postum in tins containing sufficient to make about 100 cups at 50c. Smaller tins making about 50 cups at 30c.

Coffee Averages About Double That Cost

A 5-cup Free Sample mailed for 2-cent stamp, to cover postage.

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Pure Food Factories, Battle Creek, Mich.

SAY "GOOD-BY" TO INDIGESTION--- TAKE SAMUEL'S "3-P"

And You Will Soon Be Eating Anything You Want and Feel Good All the Time.

What's the use of worrying along with a bad stomach, can't eat and enjoy things, and your owners going all the time, when there is such an absolute relief and cure of indigestion, Nervousness and Sleeplessness waiting for you in these pure and harmless little capsules.

It doesn't take months to give you just as good a stomach as any—the very first capsules you take give you happy stomach relief; additional ones, quickly and surely right your stomach's wrongs, feed your nerves and build up your whole system.

It will surely amaze you how easily and quickly you will be eating what you want and enjoying all the blessings of good digestion and healthy nerves, with no more nervousness or sleeplessness. Almost all well-stocked drug stores have Samuel's "Three-P" Get Samuel's "3-P" from your druggist—if he hasn't it in stock now, he will quickly get it for you, or a postal addressed to The Samuel Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, will bring you a free sample box by return mail.



Ask your druggist for Samuel's 3-P in a paper packet for the name of Samuel's 3-P. Trade Mark of the figure in the lower left corner.

Advertisement for Pennsylvania Lines to Indianapolis and Louisville, featuring three trains daily and detailed schedules for various routes.

Advertisement for FRY SHOE CO. featuring "Gingery" shoes for young chaps, with prices ranging from \$3 to \$5.

Advertisement for Cottage Arc Light, highlighting its safety and long-burning features, and offering a special representative to install it.