

HE CAPTURED BRYAN'S HOME

Lincoln, Nebraska, Does Honor to Governor Roosevelt.

AN ENORMOUS CROWD OF PEOPLE

Greeted the Rough Rider on His Arrival in that City—Bryan Made Eighteen Speeches.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 2.—For some days preparations have been made for a monster demonstration in honor of Governor Roosevelt at this place, the home of Bryan.

The census just taken gives Lincoln's population at 40,000. From the appearance of the crowd at the station and along the streets, and in the windows, on the balconies, and in Capitol yards, it would seem that the population was all at home today; that they had invited their neighbors from all the surrounding country, and that they had all turned out to join in the demonstration.

BRITAIN'S ASHANTI WARRIORS.



These may shortly be transferred to China for more active service.

monstration. 'Nothing equal to it has yet been seen during the progress of his journey, which has now extended some 3000 miles, and covered a period of thirty days.

SPOKE SIX HOURS.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 2.—When Bryan concluded his last speech here for tonight, he had made eighteen addresses and had covered fifteen hours of time during the day. Beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning he talked at intervals until 11 tonight, putting in, all told, fully six solid hours of speech-making.

BELMONT NOMINATED.

New York, Oct. 2.—Perry Belmont was today nominated for Congress by the Democratic convention of the first district.

HE DECLINED.

New York, Oct. 2.—Tonight a committee called on Belmont to notify him of his nomination. He positively declined to run. Belmont told the committee that he would do anything for the party except run for Congress.

IN MONTANA.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 2.—Nineteen of the twenty-four counties of Montana were represented in the Independent Democratic state convention, which met here today. The convention was the outgrowth of the bolt at Helena, during the Democratic convention in which the Clark people secured control. Governor Robert B. Smith was made both temporary and permanent chairman.

When the nominations were reached, the Presidential Electors named by the Democratic convention were endorsed. Thos. S. Hogan, Secretary of State, a Populist, was unanimously named for Governor. Hogan was the candidate for the Fusion-Democratic-Populist-Labor nomination at the Helena convention. Cop F. Kelley was named for Congress. The ticket was completed as follows:

Lt. Governor, Jos. E. Merriam, of Missoula; Secretary of State, Geo. M. Hayes, Yellowstone; Associate Justice, Robert Lee Wood, Helena; Treasurer, Alex. Livingston, Park; Auditor, E. G. McLain, Carbon; Attorney General, W. R. C. Stewart, Gallatin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, P. A. Leamy, Butte.

A BIG INCREASE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 2.—According to semi-official statements, the Russian naval estimates for 1901 show a total of 97,007,000 roubles, an increase of 10,000,000 roubles for the current year. The ordinary expenditure, seawallows, 60,000,000 roubles, of which 10,000,000 is intended to strengthen the fleet, 2,000,000 for harbor work at Libau, 2,000,000 to be expended at Vladivostok, and 3,000,000 at Port Arthur.

BUY AMERICAN COAL.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—British steamships and railroads are expected to burn American smokeless soft coal in the near future. Negotiations for the sale of 500,000 tons of the American product have practically been completed between a Chicago firm of bituminous coal mine owners and operators, and an agent of a London brokerage firm, who is now in the city. The purchasing parties will send their own transports to carry the coal. The present deal is one of the largest on record. It is believed that it marks the beginning of a regular demand by British concerns for American coal.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

London, Oct. 2.—Yesterday's poll

ings in the Parliamentary general election leaves the state of the parties at present, as follows:

Ministerialists, 171; Liberals, 35; Nationalists, 19.

Of the 232 seats thus disposed of the Ministerialists, or rather conservatives, have gained six, and the Liberals seven. Increased conservative majorities are especially noticeable in London and Lancashire.

NO BREAK IN STRIKE.

INCREASE IN WAGES HAS MADE NO CHANGE.

Operations Will Demand the Recognition of Their Organization—All Stand Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 2.—No break has yet occurred in the ranks of the striking mine workers, though additional notices of an offer of an increase of 10 per cent. in wages were posted throughout the region. In fact, there were many indications today of an intent on the part of the strikers to insist on other concessions, and also remain out until the operators give recognition to their national organization.

The features of the day was a parade and mass meeting of mine workers at Wilkesbarre, arranged with the object of demonstrating the strength of the United Mine Workers. A conservative estimate numbers the strikers in procession at 15,000, and the day was generally given up as a holiday by the people of Wilkesbarre, and other Luzerne county towns. The

est University football eleven, from injuries received in a game a week ago, has resulted in action by the parents of the other players. Six players—Carsten, Capt. Howell, Roosevelt and three others—have been forbidden to play the college game. The game with Wisconsin, scheduled for next Saturday, as well as other heavy games down for the season, have to be cancelled.

BULLER COMES HOME.

London, Oct. 2.—"Sir Redvers Buller," says the Daily Mail's correspondent at Pietermaritzburg, "will return to England, I hear, with Lord Roberts, and Lord Kitchener will remain in chief command in South Africa."

TO RAISE RATES.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Traffic officials of the Central Freight Association roads met in this city today, for the purpose of considering the possibility and feasibility of advancing both domestic and export rates two cents per 100 pounds. At present the normal tariffs are 13 cents on export and 15 cents on domestic.

MAINE'S TIMBER OUTPUT.

Pangor, Me., Oct. 2.—The timber cut in Eastern Maine this season will be the largest in years. The cut is this reach 100,000,000 feet; of this 40,000,000 will go into pulp. The price of manufactured lumber is higher than it was last year.

OPPOSE FUSION.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 2.—The Middle-of-the-road Populist state convention, this afternoon, voted not to place a ticket in the field. Resolutions were passed urging all Populists to oppose the fusion ticket, and support the Social Democracy.

PEARL BRYAN'S HEAD.

Believed to Have Been Found in a Lake in Indiana.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Experts on bones will be called upon to determine the character of the skull found in Cedar Lake. A portion of the skull and some teeth were dragged from the lake by a searching party, but no other portion of the body was found.

Sheriff Lawrence, of Crown Point, Indiana, says:

"Although we are completely at sea regarding the identity of the unfortunate whose head was found in Cedar Lake, yet we have two points worked out which may enable us to eventually clear up the mystery. The head is that of a woman and she was a resident of or had visited a large city. The month plate and the two false teeth attached to it tells the story. We have had several dentists examine the head. They all say that it is from the mouth of a medium-sized woman—that it is too small to have been from the mouth of a man."

Sheriff Lawrence has also evolved a startling theory in the mysterious find, and that is that the head is none other than that of Pearl Bryan, who was murdered at Covington, Ky., a few years ago. The head of Miss Bryan was taken away in a gunny sack like that which inclosed the find in Cedar Lake, and she wore a plate in her mouth.

Acting on this theory Sheriff Lawrence has instructed his deputy to write today to the father of Pearl Bryan, giving a full account of the finding of the head and a description of the plate.

FOUR VESSELS LOST.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 2.—Four more fishing vessels, with crews aggregating thirty-five men, were posted today as having been lost during the gale of September 13th.

A BIG WINNING.

New York, Oct. 2.—Beau Gallant won the matron stakes at Morris Park today, worth \$20,000.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

A NEGRO RECEIVES SWIFT PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME.

At Electric, a Small Alabama Town—His Attempted Assault on a White Woman the Cause.

WETUMPKA, Ala., Oct. 2.—Winfield Townsend, alias Floyd, a negro, was burned at the stake, in the little town of Electric, fifteen miles from this place, a half hour after midnight, this morning. The negro's crime was an attempted assault on Mrs. Louie Harrington, whose husband set fire to the fuel which reduced Townsend's body to ashes.

Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock the negro came to the house and told Mrs. Harrington that her husband had sent him to get 20 cents from her. She told him she had no change. Then the negro left, but returned in about ten minutes. The woman's screams were heard by Bob Nicholls, a negro, who was passing along the road at the time. He ran to the house in time to see the negro escape. As soon as Mrs. Harrington was restored to consciousness Nicholls gave the alarm. The new spread rapidly. All the stores at Electric were instantly closed. The people left their wagons in the road and their plows in the fields, and gathered for a pursuit of the negro.

Bloodhounds were put on his track. The dogs stopped finally at a tree on the outskirts of Electric. The crowd coming up soon discovered the negro sitting on a limb. He was brought down at once and taken to the scene of his crime. There he was confronted by his victim, who identified him. The negro was taken to the edge of the village and preparations for his death were quickly made. A rope was flung over the limb of a big oak, and a hundred men stood ready to swing him up.

Then a halt was called, and the manner of his death was discussed by the mob. A vote was taken, and the balloting showed a majority of the crowd to favor death at the stake. A stake was prepared, and the negro was bound to it with chains. Pine knots were piled about him, and the flames were started by the husband of his victim. As they leaped to the negro's flesh he uttered wild cries to God for mercy and help. In an hour the negro was reduced to ashes. Townsend, before being bound, confessed the crime.

BUSINESS OF CITY

REPORT OF RECORDER N. J. JUDAH
FILED WITH COUNCIL.

Showing the Finances in the City Courts for the Quarter and the Municipal Finances.

(From Daily Statesman, Oct. 3.)
The report of City Recorder N. J. Judah, for the month of September, regarding the business transacted in the recorder's court was last evening filed with the city council. The report shows the following transactions in that court, the fines paid etc:

City vs. Sampson, drunk, committed five days.

City vs. Williams, vagrancy, committed five days.

City vs. Sweeney, discharging pistol, fined \$10, paid.

City vs. Bruce, drunk, committed five days, suspended.

City vs. Homer, riding without light, fined \$1, paid.

City vs. Emmett, riding without light, fined \$1, paid.

City vs. Collins, drunk, fined \$5, paid.

City vs. Ennis, drunk, committed five days, suspended.

City vs. Starr, riding without light, fined \$1, paid.

City vs. Sharp, riding without light, fined \$1, paid.

City vs. Sigel, riding without light, fined \$1, paid.

City vs. Godfrey, riding without light, fined \$1, paid.

City vs. Smith, riding without light, fined \$1, paid.

City vs. Cassidy, drunk, fined \$10, paid \$5 on account.

City vs. Stallcup, riding without light, fined \$1, paid.

City vs. Mary Doe, roaming streets, fined \$5, paid.

City vs. Jane Roe, roaming streets, fined \$5, paid.

City vs. O'Brien, drunk, committed ten days.

City vs. Clark, drunk, committed ten days.

City vs. Bishop, riding on forbidden street, fined \$1, paid.

City vs. Byrd, riding without light, fined \$1, paid.

City vs. A. E. Aufrance, riding without light, fined \$1, paid.

City vs. Clark, drunk and disorderly, committed twenty days.

City vs. Craft, drunk, committed ten days.

City vs. Willson, riding without light, fined \$1, paid.

The business transacted in the justice's court, was:

State vs. Doe, alias Martin—J. P. fees \$7.25; constable fees, \$6.30; total due from county, \$13.55.

The cases tried in the court for the quarter ending September 30th: were for the following offenses:

Drunkness, 14; insulting persons, 1; vagrancy, 2; discharging fire-arms, 1; riding without light, 11; roaming streets, 2; riding forbidden streets, 1; disorderly conduct, 1; total number of cases, 33.

Disposition—Fined, 20 cases, total, \$57; committed, 7 cases, total 65 days; suspended, six cases; total, 33 cases.

Justice's Court.

Threats, 1 case; Civil, 1 case; larceny, 3 cases; larceny by bailor, 1 case; larceny in house, 1 case; Assault and battery, 1 case; total, 8 cases.

Disposition—Discharged, 2 cases; judgment, 1 case; committed, 5 cases; total, 8 cases.

Fees earned, Justice, \$44.40; constable, \$23.20; total, \$67.65.

The report of the business of the city, as filed by the recorder, shows the following figures, for the quarter ending September 30th:

Fines and fees, \$123.50

Salaries, 1,200.00

Vehicles, 22.50

Shows, 86.25

Misc. licenses, 450.25

Misc. receipts, 120.00

Total, \$2,002.50

To amount on hand, July 1, 1,335.89

Total debit for quarter, \$3,338.39

Paid to treasurer, \$2,300.00

To cash on hand October 1, \$1,038.39

Warrant Indebtedness.

Fund Police, \$9.95

Salary, 1,877.98

Fire department, 414.84

Fuel, 145.91

Streets, 275.51

Stationery, 60

Water, 274.44

Light, 670.64

Miscellaneous, 258.23

Board of Prisoners, 18.45

Total, \$3,946.55

Total first half of year 1900, 6,560.73

Total first three-quarters, \$10,507.28

The miscellaneous cash receipts of the recorder for the quarter is as follows:

Receipts, September, \$956.65

On hand Sept. 1, 1900, 481.74

Total debit, Sept. 1900, \$1,438.39

Cash to treasurer, 400.00

On hand, Oct. 1, 1900, \$1,038.39

Revenues, 1900, to Sept. 30, \$10,413.39

To treasurer, to Sept. 30, 9,375.00

Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1900, \$1,038.39

Total warrant expense, 1900, to Sept. 30, \$10,507.28

TOWER OF

BABEL'S DIMENSIONS.

Supposed Ancient Greek Document Undertakes to Throw Light Upon Them.

For centuries scientists have been endeavoring to ascertain the exact dimensions and the other secrets of the architecture of the Tower of Babel, but, though many ingenious theories have been broached and some valuable facts have been gathered, no authoritative statement in regard to the famous tower has been forthcoming until now, when it reaches us in the form of an ancient Greek manuscript, which was recently discovered by M. de Mely, the distinguished French archaeologist. The exact date of this manuscript does not seem to

be known, but M. de Mely and several of his colleagues of the Academy of Inscriptions who have examined it are confident that it is one of the oldest in existence and that the facts contained therein may be accepted as historical.

To the modern world this ancient document is of value because it contains a very clear description of the Tower of Babel. The Tower, it says, was eighty-four kilometres distant from Babylon, and its basement of first story was 184 metres on each side and seventy-five feet high. In the middle was a square tower, constructed of six stories, placed one above the other, and at the summit was a small sanctuary.

The height of these stories was 67 metres, and an exterior stairway, containing 365 steps, led to the sanctuary. These steps, of which 305 were designed to represent the 365 days of the year. Furthermore, the seven stories were intended to correspond to the seven days of the week, and also to the weeks of the year, since 365, the number of the steps, divided by 7, the number of the stories, gives us 52, the number of the weeks in each year.

Furthermore, a very old legend says that the various stories were painted so as to represent the planets which are supposed to rule over the days of each week. Thus the lowest story was painted black, this being Saturn's color; the next was painted orange, in honor of Jupiter; the third was painted red to represent Mars; the fourth was of a golden hue, the sun being symbolized in this fashion; the fifth was painted yellow in honor of Venus; the sixth was blue, this being Mercury's color, and the seventh was silver, in honor of the moon. To Americans the discovery of this old Greek manuscript is of special interest, for the reason that a model of the Tower was constructed in this country some time ago and was exhibited at the National Museum, in Washington. The model was the work of Mr. Joseph Palmer, who shaped it in accordance with the theory of Sir Henry Rawlinson, the famous Orientalist. Sir Henry after long investigation concluded that the tower was composed of seven stages, each of which was an exact square, and that on the seventh was placed the ark, or tabernacle.

The dimensions of the building he gives as follows: First story, 272 feet each way and 26 feet in height; second, 230 feet each way and 26 feet in height; third, 188 feet square and 15 feet high; fourth, 146 feet square and 15 feet high; fifth, 104 feet square and 15 feet high; sixth, 62 feet square and 15 feet high, and seventh, 20 feet square and 15 feet high. The height of the ark he places at 15 feet and he thinks that it covered the original seventh story. The original height of the tower, he says, was 156 feet.

Now, a comparison of these figures with those in the Greek manuscript will show a striking discrepancy in some important particulars. Sir Henry evidently had an admirable conception of the tower as it existed in the time of Nebuchadnezzar, but if the Hellenic writing is correct the dimensions as given by the English archaeologist and as reproduced in Mr. Palmer's model are not accurate. The building, according to these newly discovered data, was evidently of greater height and width than Sir Henry Rawlinson imagined it to be.

A fact, however, which should be borne in mind is that the existing ruins of the tower, which are known as Birs Nimrud and which may be seen in Birsipara, a former suburb of Babylon, cannot properly be said to represent the original building, since they are merely the relics of the old tower as restored by Nebuchadnezzar. About the original tower we know

that the dimensions as given in the Greek manuscript may be those of the original tower and not of the building as restored by Nebuchadnezzar. This, however, is not likely to be the case. In the first place, there is ample testimony that the original building was practically in ruins when Nebuchadnezzar began his work of restoration, and it is hardly probable that any authentic description of it was handed down from generation to generation, and in the second place, there is internal evidence that the author of the Greek manuscript was referring to the tower or its ruins as they existed in his own time.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE BICYCLE.

It is Being Used by Some as a Means of Earning a Livelihood.

"To what base uses is the bicycle put," exclaimed an elite member of the Scorchers' Protective association to a Detroit Free Press reporter, as a machine heavily laden with thwarc and guided by an elongated individual made a zigzag line down Griswold street. The rider was almost completely obscured by dishpans, lunch baskets and a choice assortment of kitchen utensils, his nether limbs and his wind-tossed beard being the only means of identifying him with humanity. As he passed down the street he kept constantly finding an unusual couch, which did not afford as much as it amused. He was a rare street spectacle, was this movable tin-shop, and street car patrons and pedestrians gaped widely at him. But he kept steadily on his way, as though his was the most ordinary business in the world, and by and by he stopped at the house of a regular customer and sold a teapot. Farther up the street the observer caught sight of a laborer on a bicycle. He was acting as a steam barge for a cart loaded with plaster and building material, and he tooted an alarm signal that unde moving vans and every sort of street vehicle give him the right of way.

"Ah, well," soliloquized the observer, "the scorchers may call it base uses, but I believe there is some hope for the bicycle after all. As a feature of industrial activity it is certainly advancing."

PASSING OF THE WILD TURKEY.

The decrease of the wild turkey as a game bird in America is much to be regretted. Not only is the flesh exquisitely flavored, but the speed of its flight and the wariness with which it evades the approach of the hunter render its chase full of excitement and its final capture no inconsiderable achievement. By many it is considered the greatest game bird of America. It was driven out of the Eastern states long ago by the increase of the settled districts, and its total extermination seems to be only a question of how soon the wilds in which it lives are opened up to man. At present it is found through the Central Southern states and in the northern woods of Michigan.

DIRECT FROM NATURAL IRON.

New Method by Which Iron Tube Making May Be Simplified.

London, Sept. 20.—The industrial world is giving much attention just now to the invention of a Birmingham man who has hit upon a method of making tubes which promises to revolutionize the wrought iron tube trade. At present tubes are made from rolled plates produced from rough puddled iron. It is claimed for the new method that it is capable of making tubes

MME. DRAGA MASCHIN



The King of Serbia's romantic bravery in defying his counselors and marrying the woman of his choice still is the favorite topic of fashionable salons in Europe and America. Here is the latest photograph of Madame Draga Maschin, his bride.

very little, except what the Bible tells us. Tradition says that it was a sanctuary of Nebo or Nabu, the special god of Babylon, and, according to Herodotus, the upper tabernacle was furnished with a bed, which the people believed was used by their god as a resting place. Long before Nebuchadnezzar's time the wonderful old building had begun to crumble into ruins, and one of his first acts after he ascended the throne was to order that it be restored with great splendor.

The present ruins consist of a huge, irregular mound, which rises abruptly from a wide desert plain and which is crowned by the ruins of a tower, the height of mound and tower being 153 feet. Most of the bricks which have been excavated from this mound bear in cuneiform characters the name of Nebuchadnezzar, and on one of them is an inscription which says that a former king had built this tower, but had not completed the uppermost story, and that the people had abandoned the building ages ago.

Now the suggestion has been made

direct from puddled iron, thus abolishing the intermediate process and rendering them practically solid, and therefore much stronger than they are turned out now. The effect of the invention, it is said, will be to save \$25,000,000 a year in the cost of production to Millard firms, who produce an aggregate of about 5000 tons a week. The threatened revolution will be a serious matter for the firms which now devote themselves entirely to making strip, the raw material from which the tubes are now made, and it is probable that they will have to turn their attention to other forms of finished iron. The general adoption of the new method will, moreover, render necessary a readjustment of the relations of employer and employed, as the workmen's place to a large extent will be replaced by automatic machinery.

If you would keep your enemies from knowing any harm of you, don't let your friends know any.