An Act entitled; "An Act to provide for rimary elections and to regulate the same; o provide for the nomination of certain andidates for certain offices at such privary elections; to provide for the election of state and county committees of the everal political parties; to permit electors o express their choice for United States spator and man proposed constitutions. express their choice for United States nator and upon proposed constitutional nandments; to provide penalties for violions of the provide penalties for violions of the providens of this act, to send section 5769 of Cobbey's Annotated atutes of Nebraska for 1963, and to repeal ctions 5714, 5718, 5718, 5717, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718, 5718

tion.

The words "November election;" the ceral election held in November.

The word "precinct," a district establed by law within which all qualified general election held in November.

4. The word "precinct," a district established by law within which all qualified electors vote at one polling place.

5. The word "district," a subdivision of the state or a county or city or village in which all the electors are entitled to participate in the election of any one of more candidates for office, to be elected by votes of electors in such subdivision exclusively. This statute shall be liberally construed so that the real will of the electors may not be defeated by an informality or fallere to comply with all provisions of law in leapect to either the giving of any notice or the conducting of the primary or certifying the results thereof.

Section 2. Candidates, How Nominated. Hereafter all candidates for elective of fices, except those expressly exempted from the provisions of this act, shall be nominated:

nated:
1. By a primary held in accordance with this act:
2. By nomination papers signed and filed as provided by statute.
3. This act shall not apply to special elections to fill vacancies, nor to municipal elections in cities having less than 25,000 population, village, township and school district officers, nor to members of school boards nor members of boards of education.

tion is required.

Section 2a. That section 5760 of Cobbey's Section 2a. That section 2a. That section 5760 of Cobbey's Section 2a. That section 5760 of Cob That section 5769 of Cobbey's a the county clerk of the respective nties wherein the officers are to be ted, and in case the legislative districts a which such candidate is to be elected wraces more than one county, then in case the certificate shall be filed with county clerk of each county included in a district. Certificates for nomination he judge of the district court shall be with the county clerk of each county braced in such judicial district. Certifices of nomination for municipal offices be filed with the municipal offices be filed with the municipal clerk of a corporation wherein the officers are to elected." That section 5769 of Cobbey's lotated Statutes of Nebraska as heretoexisting be and the same is hereby reled.

otton 3. Primaries When and Where Section 3. Primaries, When and Where Held.

1. There shall be a primary election held at the regular polling place in each precinct on the first Tuesday in September.
1907. and annually thereafter on the first
Tuesday in September, for the nomination
of all candidates, except those extempted
fram the pravisions of this act, to be voted
for at the November election, and United
States senator, and said day shall be the
first day for the registration of voters in
all cities where registration is required.

2. Any primary other than that provided
for above shall be held on Tuesday, four
weeks before the elections, except in cities
of the metropolitan class and cities of the
first class having over twenty-five thousand
inhabitants wherein it shall be held on
Tuesday, five weeks before the day of election.

ction 4. Notice of Primaries, How GivAt least sixty (60) days before the
sing of any September primary the govor shall issue his proclamation designatall the offices to be filled by the vote of
electors of the state or by those of any
gressional, legislative, or judicial disto and transmit a copy thereof by mail
the county clerk of each county.

Upon receipt of such proclamation
county clerk shall, within ten (10) days
eafter, make and publish a notice of
a primary in manner and form substany as now provided by law for notices
November election, and all persons to
um seld notices may be by said county
the delivered, shall post and publish the
e in the same manner as the notices for
eral election.

In case of city elections the city
the shall post such notice at the regular

Nomination Papers-How pre-

mary election.

Section 5. Nomination Papers—How prepared and signed.

1. The name of no candidate shall be printed upon an official primary ballot unless at least thirty (3b) days prior to such primary, either he or twenty-five qualified electors of the party with which said candidate affiliates, shall have filed a written application with the proper authority in substantially the following form: I (or we) the undersigned, qualified elector (or qualified electors) of precinct (or ward) of county, (or city) in the state of Nebraska affiliating with the party and residing at hereby request that my (or the name of name be placed upon the official primary election to be reld on the day of and I pledge myself to abide by the results of said primary election and qualify if elected. In case a nomination shall be made by electors other than the candidate, and nominee shall within five days after the date, said certificate shall be flow with the offices, a statement in writing duly verified under oath stating that he affilites with the party named in said certificate, that he will abide by the results of said primary and relected will qualify and serve as such officer. In case said statement shall not be filed within five days the name of the candidate in the petition shall not be placed upon the primary ballot.

2. A political party within the meaning of this set, shall be such an assemblage or oraginization of electors as is by the law designated as such.

3. At the September primary in 1908, and every four years thereafter, there shall be nominated by each political party one candidate for presidential electors at large. Candidates for presidentia

the secretary of state shall transmit to each county clerk a certified list containing the name and postoffice address of each person for whom nomination papers have been filed in his office, and entitled to be voted for at such primary, together with a designation of the office for which he is a candidate, and the party or principle he represents. Such clerk shall forwith, upon receipt thereof, make public under the proper party designation, the title of each office, the names and addresses of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed, the date of the primary, the hours during which the polls will be opened, and that the primary will be held at the regular polling place in each precinct. Such clerk shall cause copies of the same to be posted in at least one public place in each precinct in his exunty, designating therein the location of the polling booth in each election precinct.

Section 8, Primary Election Ballots. The method of voting at such primary election shall be by ballot, and all ballots voted shall be printed as herein provided. On the fourteenth day before the primary election the county clerk, or city clerk in the case of city election, shall group the candidates for each party by themselves, including those candidates certified to him by the secretary of state, and shall prepare at once, in writing, a separate ballot for each party for public inspection, which he shall post in a conspicuous place in his office, these ballots to be prepared in the following manner: The official primary ballot shall be printed and provided for substantially as is required by law for official ballots used at November elections, provided, however, that a separate ballot shall be printed and provided for substantially as is required by law for official ballots used at November elections, provided, however, that a separate ballot shall be prepared for each political party entitled to participate in said primary, and provided for each official position, provided, however, this section shall be a rranged up

back of the ballots, or any mark to ustinguish them but the signature of the judge or clerk.

Section 10. Notice and Place of Primary Elections. The primary election shall be held in each election district at the place where the last election was held, or such other place as may be lawfully designated for the polling place for the election district, and shall be held at the place where registration of voters occurs for the election next ensuing in cities where registration is required.

Section 11. Expenses of Primary, How Paid. All ballots, blanks and other supplies to be used at any primary, and all expenses necessarily incurred in the preparation for or conducting such primary, shall be paid out of the treasury of the city or counity, as the case may be, in the same manner, with the effect, and by the same officers as in the case of elections.

Section 12. Prior to the filing of such petition, and for the purpose of helping to defray the expenses of such primary there shall be paid to the county treasurer for the use of the general fund, of the county of the candidate's residence, v or on behalf of each candidate, a filing fee as follows:

For the office of United States sensition.

For state officers, members of coil.

opened at any time before the time for closing them shall arrive, as the case may require.

2. If at the hour of closing there are any electors in the polling place or in time at the doer, desiring to vote, and who are qualified to register and participate therein, and have not been able to do so since appearing at the polling place, said polls shall be kept open reasonably long enough after the hour for closing to allow those present a that hour to register and vote. No one arriving after the hour of nine (9) p. m. shall be entitled to register and vote because the polls may not actually be closed when he arrives.

Section 14. The county beard shall provide a sufficient number of locks and keys, at the expense of the county, for the several precincts or districts within which the primary election is to be held.

Section 15. That section 5010, 5017, and 5018 of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes of Nebraska, for the year 1903, are hereby made applicable to primary elections held under this act.

All primaries shall be presided over by the same judges and clerks of elections now provided by law to preside over general elections during the time for which they were so appointed, and said judges and clerks shall receive for their services at such primary, the same compensation as is prescribed by law for judges and clerks of November elections.

Section 16. The ballots cast at any primary election shall be counted and the results returned to the county clerk in manner and form provided by law relating to general elections.

Section 17. Any qualified elector destring to vote at any primary election held under the provisions of tass act shall be entitled to participate in such primary election held under the provisions of tass act shall be entitled to participate in such primary election held under the provisions of tass act shall be entitled to participate in such primary election held under the provisions of tass act shall be entitled.

sults returned to the county clerk in manner and form provided by law relating to general elections.

Section 17. Any qualified elector desiring to vote at says primary election held under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to participate in such primary election upon presenting himself at the polling place where he is entitled to vote at such primary elections, until he shall have first stated to the judges of said primary election what political party he affiliates with.

Section 18. In cities where registration is by iaw required, no voter shall receive a primary ballot or be entitled to vote, until he shall have first been duly registered as a voter in the manner provided by law, provided that in cities where registration is by law required, no elector shall be permitted to vote unless he be a first voter, or shall have moved into the precinct since the last preceding day of registration. For the purpase of providing a system of registration of party affiliation, it shall be the duty of the mayor and city council of each city wherein registration is required, to provide in the registration books used for the purpose of registering persons who are qualified to vote at the next general election, space for the registration of all persons who may desire to participate in any primary election. Such space shall be provided in said registration books immediately following the last perpendicular, ruled column in such books and shall be headed as follows: "Party Affiliation," It shall be the duty of the supervisors of such regular registrations to ask each person who apolices to be registered the question. What political party do you desire to affiliate with? And the names of the political party given by such elector so applying to be registered, shall be recorded in the column provided in such registration books for that purpose. In case any party applying does not desire to state his party affiliation, but shall debar him from vetting at any primary election. If the right of such person to rote be challe

ofth?

2. Do you intend to support the candi-lates of such political party, or majority of them, at the next election?

2. If the challenge be not then deter-nined in favor of such person by the ndges of said primary election and be not withdrawn, he shall not be allowed to vote intil he shall have taken the following said.

onth:

"You do selemnly swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States (or have declared your intention to become such), that you have been an inhabitant of the state of Nebraska for the last six

2. As soon as the state canvass of a primary shall be certified to him, the Secretary of State shall make a certified statement of the result of such primary as to candidates for state officers and members of congress, and any other candidates whose district extends beyond the limits of a single county, and shall mall to the Chairman of the State Central Committee of each party so much of such certificate as relates to his party.

3. Not less than fourteen days before any November election the Secretary of State shall certify to the county clerk of each county within which any of the electors may vote for the candidates for such offices, the name and description of each person nominated for any such office as specified in the nomination papers.

Section 26, City Board of Canvassers; Quorum; Meetings, When Held.

The canvass of the returns of the city primary shall be made by the mayor, the city clerk and the treasurer of such city, and two of whom shall constitute a quorum. Such board of canvassers shall meet at eleven o'clock in the forenoen of the second day following the city primary and canvass the vote substantially as provided in sections 22-23-24 of this act. They shall make and certify duplicate returns as to the votes cast for the candidates and forwith certify and file one complete return with the city clerk, Whenever a candidate for any office under the primary law desires, a re count of the votes he shall within three days after the canvassing board has completed its count, file with the canvassing board an affidavit requesting and setting forth his reasons for requesting the same. He shall also state in said affidavit the names of the other candidates whose votes he desires recounted. Upon filing such affidavit the canvassing board shall, within one day thereafter, proceed to recount the votes for the candidates named in the affidavit or affidavits filed in the above manner.

Frovided that no candidate shall be entitled to a recount of the votes, by such canvassing board cast for any candidate when

such committee shall serve until their necessors are chosen in like manner pre-ecding—e next general election or such ceeding—e next general election or such office.

Section 30. Each committee sha'l have the power to elect a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer, and each such committee and its officers shall have the power usually exercised by such committees, and by the officers thereof, in to far as is consistent with this act. The various officers and committees now in existence shall exercise the power and perform the duties herein prescribed until their successors are chosen in accordance with this act. At all meetings of such city and county committees, each member thereof shall have one vote only. The duties of the secretary or chairman of any committee may be performed by members of such committee selected by them. Any

omicial general election ballots and each elector may declare himself in favor of or against any such ammendments the same as at such general election. The election boards in the various precincts shall make returns of the number of votes in favor of and against any such amendment to the county clerk and at the same time and in the same manner as upon candidates for nomination, and sale returns shall be canvassed by the county canvassing boards with other returns, and county clerks shall make returns to the Secretar of State of the votes upon such amendments with the other returns of this act. Such returns shall be canvassed by the state canvassing board, and if a majority of the electors of any party voting upon such amendments shall declare in favor of or against any such amendment, such declaration shall be considered as a portion of the ticket of such narty and shall be so certified by him to the various county clerks.

single la, the sections to papers, committee with a mechanism and decirate in the contrast of the esture of the ticket of such anyth and estudiate and the treasure of such city.

Such bound that constitute a more contrast that the estudiate and the est

be an offense in all primaries, and shall be punished in the same form and manner as therein provided, and all the penalties and provisions of the law as to such caucuses and elections, except as otherwise provided, shall apply in such case with equal force, and to the same extent as though fully set forth in this act.

3. Any person who shall forge any nomination paper shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and on conviction punished accordingly. Any person who, being in possession of nomination papers entitled to be filed under this act, or any act of the legislature, shall wrongfuily either suppress, neglect, or willfully fail to cause to be filed under this act, or any act of the legislature, shall wrongfuily either suppress, neglect, or willfully fail to cause to be filed at the proper time in the proper office, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the courty jail not to exceed six months, or by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Section 38. General Election Laws to

and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Section 38. General Election Laws to Apply. The provisions of the statutes now in force in relation to the holding of elections, the solocitation of voters at the polls, the challenging of voters, the manuer of conducting elections, of counting the ballets and making returns theseof, and all other kindred subjects, except contests, shall apply to all primaries insofar as they are consistent with this act, the intent of this act being to place the pri-

For the last forty days, and of the precision of the prec

their respective places of residence as given in the certificate of nomination or in the nomination affidavits of such persons, on file in that office. Objections to the use of party name may also be made and passed upon in the same manner as objections to certificates and nomination statements. The officers with whom the original certificate was filed, or whom made an affidavit to the original nominating statement, shall, in the first instance, pass upon the validity of such objection, and his decision shall be final, unless an order shall be made in the matter by a county court, or by a judge of the district court, or by a judge of the supreme court at chambers, on or before the second Wednesday preceding the election. Such order may be made summarily upon application of any party interested, and upon such notice as the court or judge may require. The decision of the secretary of state, or the order of the judge or supreme court justice revising such decision, shall be binding on all wher county, municipal or other officers with whom certificates of nomination are filed.

Section 43. In case of a division of any party, the secretary of state shall give the preference of party name to the convention of the regularly constituted party authorities, and if the other faction or factions shall present no other party name to the call of the regularly constituted party authorities, and if the other faction or factions shall present no other party name to the secretary of state shall select name or title and place the same on the ballot for the regularly centering the action of the secretary of state or the court in its decision. The secretary of state may be compelled by peremptory order of mandames proceeding to perform his duty in this regard.

Section 44. No person shall be entitle to or allowed to file a nomination certificates of nomination application of the secretary of state or the court in its decision. The secretary of state may be compelled by peremptory order of mandames proceeding to perform his duty in

election law for ballots at the general election.

Section 40. The secretary of state shis cause to be preserved in his office for the period of one (1) year a copy of all non nating statements and certificates of no ination filed therein under the provisions this act, and each county and manicipiers shall cause to be preserved in office for the period of two (2) years, nominating statements and certificates nomination filed therein under the prosions of this act. All such nomination statements and certificates shall, at all years and the property of the period of two (2) years.



DIVORCED.

FIENDISH WRECK PLOT.

onst Line Limited Hurled from Trestle Near Los Angeles. A flendish train-wrecking plot was

perpetrated near Los Angeles, Cal. that resulted in the death of one man and the injury of twenty-two persons. four of whom are dying. Train No. 20, one of the Southern Pacific's coast line flyers, Tuesday

aight was hurled from the tracks on a trestle at West Glendale by the deliberate work of murderous train wreckers. Seven cars plunged off the tres tle, while the train was making forty miles an hour, falling sixteen feet to and demanded to be allowed to search the bottom of a gulch.

In accomplishing the wreck of the train, which was the "Coast Line Limited," a devilish ingenuity was exercised. At a point on a trestle over the Arroyo Seco the fishplates and bolts of two connecting rails on the south-bound track had been removed, and in the apertures whence the bolts were taken strands of heavy wire were fastened at the end of each rall. From the appearance of the track after the wreck it was evident that some person hidden on a hillside close to the trestle had pulled the wire as the train approached and spread the rails outward toward the edge of the trestle.

The train, three hours late, was traveling at a rate of between thirtyfive and forty miles an hour. The engine wheels were first to leave the rails and the engine took to the ties, traveling nearly 100 yards before it was brought to a standstill.

The tender, the diner, two Pullmans the buffet, mail and baggage cars plunged over the edge of the trestle, falling a distance of sixteen feet. The buffet car, the express car, and one of the Pullmans were turned upside down and the others landed on their sides. All were badly crushed and splintered.

## INVADING MEXICO.

American Farmers Are Benefiting Themselves and the Grensers.

More than a hundred families from the United States have gone into the republic of Mexico during the last thirty days to develop farming lands along the

northern border. They took their household effects and went to live just like they have been living in the United States. This is some thing of a departure from the plan here tofore followed with but indifferent suc cess by people from the States who hav gone to live on farms in Mexico,

The old plan was to form colonies The colony proposition was not a great success. It was due more to the failure of the colonists to agree and adapt them selves to their environment than to any tor cause that the colonies were no successful.

It has been discovered by the pioneer Americans on farms of Mexico that conditions in the republic are stable and there is no need for colonies. So individual American families are now locating themselves on haciendas in Mexico just as they used to do in the West. They are becoming neighbors to the Mexican families and each is learning some thing to advantage from the other.

So far as the experiment of individual effort at farming in Mexico by Americans has gone, it has proven successful. The cotton-growing possibilities of the repub lic have never been appreciated by the people beyond the Rio Grande, and in this one line there promises to be great profit for the American farmers who understand growing the staple. The high price of cotton is an inducement to these farmers to plant cotton.

The Mexicans are learning the American style of agriculture from their neighbors from the States, and the general result of immigration of families of farmers from the United States to occupy the cheap lands of Mexico promises to be very good.

Alcohol the Future Fuel. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in a

recent address before the Americus Club at Pittsburg, referred at considerable length to the work the department is doing toward the development of the production of alcohol for industrial uses. He said: "No more coal is being made. Our wood fuel is getting scarce, and the supply of mineral oils will some day cease. It is high time we were looking about for sources of light, heat and power. Other countries are doing this. Alcohol meets the requirements, and starchy plants yield alcohol. One of our explorers last year found the Siberians at Tomsk growing a large variety of potato for the alcohol it yields. He brought back half a ton of them, which will be distributed this spring among the experiment stations." He made the further statement that corn-

cobs made 11 gallons of alcohol to the ton, and sweet corn stalks 7, and that alcohol could be made from unmarket able fruit and vegetable matter and many refuse plants, and thought the time was surely coming when the people remote

from wood, coal or oil would arrange to

grow plants rich in starch for their sup-ply of light, heat and power.

STORM AND TIDAL WAVE.

Immense Loss of Life from Hurri cane that Sweeps Caroline Isles. A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. says a report has reached there that a hurricane and tidal wave swept over the Caroline Islands. Immense damage was done to property and 200 persons are

MOB SLAYS WOMAN AND CHILD.

Lives Lost in Race Conflict in Georgla-Shots on Both Sides.

At Reidsville, Ga., a mob included a colored woman and children among its victims at a "lynching." One white man and four colored persons were killed and seven are on the injured list. as a result of an effort to capture a colored man who attempted to attack Mrs. Laura Moore, a widow living near Manassas.

Fifteen persons surrounded the house of Sam Padgett, whom they suspected of harboring the colored man, the home. Permission was given, but when within thirty feet of the house those inside the building opened fire on the posse, instantly killing Hare and wounding Pierson, Daniel and Kennedy. The posse then returned the fire, killing Padgett and his 10-yearold daughter and wounding two other girls, aged 6 and 13, and two of Padgett's sons, aged 20 and 22.

The colored man who shot Hare was started for Reidsville jail, together with Padgett's wife and son, who also were caught. On the way the officers were overtaken by about seventy-five men, who took the prisoners from them. The woman was told to run, and as she did so she was riddled with bullets, her son being shot to pieces where he stood. The other prisoner was falled.

WAGES ON THE CANAL.

Secretary Taft Affirms Rates of Pay and Hours of Labor.

The decision of Secretary Taft affirming rates of pay, hours of labor, etc., for men employed on the Panama canal work applies especially to steam shovel men, construction train engineers and conductors. The shovel men wanted higher

wages, as follows: Engineers, from \$210 to \$300 a month; cranesmen, from \$185 to \$250; firemen, from \$83.33 to \$110. The Secretary rules that the present rates are high enough "after comparing the advantages which the isthmian shovel men have over their brothers in the States, withthe disadvantages which they have to bear in living on the isthmus." that the present basis is from 25 to 35 per cent higher than the average in this country, while the canal men get steady work twelve mouths in the year, six weeks' leave with pay, twenty days' sick leave, lodging free, and the married men water, fuel and light at the public expense, free medical attendance and an eight-hour day. He says further that yellow fever has been stamped out and the sick rate greatly reduced. Although denying that the contracts with the men contain any promise of a gradual increase of pay, he has recommended a yearly inrease of 3 per cent to skilled men.

The wages of the construction train engineers are advanced to \$210, as requested. As to dismissals, the Secretary has ap-

proved a plan whereby final and summary action will rest with a committee consistng of one representative of the craft conserned, one of the foremen and one of the commission.

Nephew Smith's Chief Heir.

The fortune held by the late James N. Smith, known in Wall street as "Silent Smith," which was believed to be near \$50,000,000, has now been divided among the heirs by the will probated at New York on the day of the funeral. The real value of the estate is found to be not over \$25,000,000. Of this the largest piece goes to George G. Mason, a nephew, who has worked his way up from the shops in the service of the St. Paul railroad. He gets \$12,000,000. A third goes to another nephew, William Smith Mason, a young real estate man of Evanston, Ill., while \$3,000,000 is left to the widow, \$1,000,000 to a titled sister, Lady Cooper of England, and smaller amounts to other



A May queen in flannels and furs-Ellen Terry has become a bride at 59.

Terryble! This year's spring weather was shipped to us by slow freight.

France is going to examine our meats by microscope. Another case of seein'

A Hoboken divorce suit hinges on the quality of the wife's doughnuts. They were not like mother used to make.

The new San Francisco is reported to be "two-thirds finished." Boss Ruef was caught before he could quite complete it. Growing a garden should properly be classed as one of the luxuries, rather than

The Hon. Abe Ruef doesn't believe he can get a fair trial in San Francisco, but hardly anybody will blame San Fran-

one of the economies, of modern civiliza-

Suburban gardening is again impress ing itself upon the public mind as one of our most ponderous national extrava-

Commander Peary has succeeded in loading his proposed North Pole expedition with everything except the funds necessary to make it go,