ON NFEBRASKA'S CHARITIES

Corate's Committee Makes Report on Its Visit to the State Institutions.

CONDITION OF BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Nearly All Found to Be in First-Class Shape and Only a Few Minor Repairs Needed-Detailed Recommendations Made.

LINCOLN, March 16 .- (Special.) -- Senator Tefft, from the committee on public lands and buildings, submitted the following report Friday morning:

"Mr. President-Your committee on public lands and buildings, having visited a number of the public institutions of the state and investigated, as far as its time would permit, the condition and wants of the same, re-

spectfully reports: "The first institution visited was the Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City. The roof of the old part of this institution has been recently replaced by a new shingle roof and seems to be in good repair. The superintendent reports the tin roof to have been improperly lapped and needing considerable repairs. Within the last biennium a new brick stable has been built, which seems to be all that it required in this direction. An appropriation is asked for to build a dormitory, and your committee recommends that \$10,000 be appropriated for this purpose. The coal purchased by that institution, according to its books, from April 25, 1893, to January 1, 1895, aggregated 697 tons, at a total cost of \$1,893.56, or an average of about \$2.70 per The furniture of the institution, so far as the dormitory and rooms used by the pupils are concerned, seems to be meager in quantity and cheap in quality. The grounds have been improved during the last biennium have been improved during the last blennium by the building of concrete walks, etc., which are not completed, however, and a relatively large appropriation is asked for in this direction. The grounds, however, are in good condition, and the site (beautiful by na-ture) has been improved until it is pleas-ing to the eye, and your committee recomnds that the appropriation for this purpose be not large.
PERU NORMAL SCHOOL.

"The next institution visited was the State Normal school at Peru. This institution is most beautifully situated, the grounds being rolling and high, giving a beautiful view of the surrounding country, and the natural trees and planted ones making the surroundings of the institution very pleasing. The superintendent reports the roof leaking along the valleys connecting the old and new building and considerable repairs will be necessary. ing, and considerable repairs will be necessary. The superintendent asks that a gymnasium and armory be built, costing \$2,500, but your committee does not recommend the appro-priation. Your committee recommends that to the item of postage and postal expenses in the appropriation asked for that the word telegraphing be added. The most pressing need of this institution is an adequate water In this connection your committee would state that it interviewed the board of trustees of the school and it is the opinion the board and also of your committee that to secure a permanent supply it is necessary to go to the level of the Missouri river, locating the well upon low land in the town of Peru, where present wells have demonstrated that the water supply is practically inexhaustible. The depth of the present well is thirty-five feet, striking at that depth hard rock, and does not furnish sufficient water to run the engine continuously, consequently limiting the hours of working of the electric light plant. For the purpose of securing this water supply, laying pipes, furnishing engine, etc., it is estimated that the sum of \$2,500 will be necessary, and your committee recomwill be necessary, and your committee recom-mends said appropriation. Your committee recommends that the purchansing agent of this institution purchase its coal from first hand in carload lots, believing the same will result in material saving to the state.

INSTITUTE FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

"The next institution visited was the Institute for the Feeble Minded, which is located about three miles from Beatrice. The site is well chosen, and the buildings imposing in their appearance, and the capac-ity apparently large enough for their present propriation for repairs, while your commit-tee notes that the institution has on its pay roll a carpenter at \$60 per month, and thinks that the necessary repairs ought to be made less money than is asked for. The water supply is also a perplexing question con-nected with this institution, the wells being troublesome on account of the difficulty of sinking through the quick sand and maintaining curbing. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000 for additional water supply. The cost of fuel for the last two years for this institution has been \$9,804.35, representing 3,545 tons. This institution seems to have been successfully main tained during the last two years upon the appropriation, and your committee recom-mends that the estimate of the superintendent of the institution be largely reduced, noticing especially the estimate for repairs and improvements, \$4,000; fencing, improv ing grounds, \$2,000; remodeling boys' cottage \$2,000. Seventeen thousand dollars is asked purpose of purchasing 170 acres of land, which your committee does not recom-

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME. "The Soldiers' and Sallors' home is situated about two and one-half miles from Grand Island, and is reached by street cars from the city. The architecture of the main building is pleasing in its effect, the grounds, however, being too level. We notice that no appropriation was made for repairs during the last legislature, consequently an extra appropriation will be wanted in this line this year, the buildings being considerably out of repair. The roof of the main building leaks and floors in main halls need relaying. The sewerage of the institution is not in firstclass order, nor apparently large enough for the purpose of drainage, consequently en-dangering the health of the inmates. The superintendent says a new boiler is needed, as the present one is in an unsafe condition. institution has consumed, during th last two years ending January 1, 1895, 842 tons of coal at a total cost of The estimate asks for a new building 46x40, two stories high, the esti-mated cost of which is \$6,000, and would accommodate about eighty more inmates. Under ordinary times your committee would have no hesitancy in recommending an appropriation for the extension of this institution, and does not now report against it, but submits it to the senate for action. Your committee does not think that an argument is necessary on the proposition that an old soldier should be taken care of during the short time that the state will have that privilege. We are glad to note the efficiency of the commandant, Mr. D. A. Scoville, which is shown in the details of the management of the institution. The appropriation of \$100 from the ment for each member lightens the burdens of the state and makes it more imperative that we should discharge our duties. Your committee does not recommend the establish-ment of another home, believing that the same corps of officers could more cheaply manage an enlarged institution rather than

e a new corps created.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. "The Industrial school at Kearney is ably managed by its superintendent, J. T. Mal-lalieu. The boys are subject to thorough discipline and are being taught as far as means at hand will permit various trades and occupations to fit them for duties of active life. The superintendent has a high reputation in this special line of work throughout the United States. The location of the institution, though sightly and pleas-ing in that regard, is on a high hill, and exthough sightly and pleasposed to Nebraska zephyrs in an unpleasant manner, making repairs somewhat expensive. The buildings are badly in need of repairs the north walls of several of the buildings need rejointing. It has been necessary prac tically to abandon one of the buildings on acy seasons the institution produces a large ount of various farm products, which goes toward maintaining expenses of the innary seasons the institution produces a large stitution, but in the last year little was raised, a fact which must be taken into consideration in dealing with the wants of the institution. We found the boys engaged in various occupations, making all the shoes repairs, charged with the duties of making

other institutions of the state, thus giving larger employment to the inmates and saving to the state quite a sum of money. This institution consumed during the year ending January 1, 1895, 2,385 tons of coal, at a total cost of \$8,613. Your committee found the system of bookkeeping adopted by the insti-tion an excellent one. Your committee states that it will be necessary to appropriate largely for repairs of this institution. A chapel is asked for in the estimate of the superintendent, which your committee does not recommend. We recommend that the salary of the superintendent be raised, as asked for in the estimate. We recommend that an appropriation be made to increase the

DMARA DAHLY BEE SENDAY, MARCH IT

facilities for water supply.
ASYLUM AT HASTINGS. "Your committee found the Hospital for Incurable Insane at Hastings in perhaps the best state in regard to repair of any in-stitute visited. The buildings are pleasantly located about a mile from Hastings. The furnishes a switch to the institution, making

it convenient for the delivery of coal, etc. About 40 per cent of the outside walls of the buildings have been painted in the last two years, adding to the appearance and assisting to preserve and keep in repair. The inside of the building is kept in a very neat condition, the superintendent evidently appreciating the value of paraffine and oil. The superintendent asks an appropriation in a lump of \$157,800, which is itemized in his report to the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. While there are some good reasons for making appropriations this way, your committee clieves it is better that the attention of the legislature should be called to the various being applicable for legitimate uses of the terms asked for, as in this way they can be various institutions, more especially in the more easily scrutinized, and, furnishing a basis for a report, abuses are not so likely to creep in. The superintendent asks for special appropriation to the amount of \$55,000. which, with the exception possibly of an appropriation for water purposes, your com-mittee does not recommend. The amount of coal consumed was 4,830 tons, costing \$16,470, from January 1, 1893, to January 1, 1895. There are on the pay roll of the institution fifty-two employes. The aggregate monthly pay roll is \$1,272.

NORFOLK'S ASYLUM. "The Norfolk Asylum for the Insane is situated about three miles from Norfolk, on a sightly eminence, subjecting the buildings, however, to the influence of high winds, which have a tendency to make repairs necessary. The buildings, like all others, must need more or less repairing. The halls and floors in the or less repairing. The halls and floors in the dormitory need relaying, the same not having had the proper care when they were put down. The roof of the main building is in danger of being blown off with a high wind and needs fastening. The tin roof and a good part of the buildings need painting very badly. The superintendent informed the committee that he can use the inmates for committee that he can use the inmates for help in making some of these repairs. Inas-much as all our hospitals for the insane are in a crowded condition, it will soon become necessary to erect additional room at some of the institutes. The superintendent of the Norfolk asylum estimates that a building two-stories high, 36x116, would accommodate 150 patients, costing \$15,000. Your committee estimates that this building could be built for from \$6,000 to \$7,000, making an increased capacity at a much cheaper ratio than any of the other estimates. With the increased room as above the superintendent estimates that they will need two more attendants for additional help. The present steam and light capacity will be sufficient to heat and light the new building. The superintendent also says that the board and clothing fund as now asked for does not include the maintenance of any more patients in the event of a new building. There are employed in this institution forty-four persons, making an aggregate monthly pay roll of \$1,191.23. coal cost at this institution from April 1 1893, to January 1, 1895, \$10,227.68. INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

"The Institute for the Deaf is situated or sightly grounds inside the city limits of Omaha, some distance from street car lines The work performed by this institution is of a high order, the pupils in many instances being taught to speak, and the dormant faculty of hearing being cultivated wherever found practicable. Some of the results ob-tained from these methods were a surprise to your committee. The institution needs suggests that when a carpenter is employed by an institution that he should be required to exercise careful supervision of the build ings and attend to repairs when first needed The question of sewerage, the city requires connection with the sewer, and your committee recommends a reasonable appropria-tion therefor. We do not, however, recomn with the city water, nor the buildings asked for in the special appro he wooden tunnel having decayed. An appropriation should be made for painting the building, but your committee does not recommend appropriation for front entrance or resetting the boilers. There is on the pay roll of this institution twenty-eight persons. making a total monthly aggregate pay roll of \$1,190.64, seventeen of whom board at the of coal for this institution from March 1 1893, to February 28, 1895, was \$5,771.36.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. "The Girls' Industrial school at Geneva is beautiful three-story building, located on forty acres of land belonging to the institu-tion, about one-half mile from Geneva. The building is well built, finished in oak, with ood floors, the basement floor cemented. The institution is in good repair except tin work in the eave-troughs and some of the cornice on the tower, which can be repaired very easily. The roof, while in good repair, should be painted. The institu-tion seems to be well and not expensively managed. The pay roll of the institution en braces six employes. There are five officers. Your committee recommend an appropriation extending the sewerage to the creek, is about one-half mile distant from the in stitution. The superintendent reports to the committee that the appropriation bill as reported to the house of representa-tives does not provide for the two family managers and teachers of institution. Your committee supposes this is a mistake and recommend it to be rectified, believing this appropriation is necessary to run the institution. The superintendent submits his estimate in a lump sum a practice which your committee does not recommend. Whether the amount is too high or too low, we will leave to the senate with-out recommendation. The coal consumed by the institution from March, 1893, to March, 1895, was 666 tons, costing \$2,253

ASYLUM AT LINCOLN. "The Hospital for the Insane at Lincoln is beautifully situated, about three miles from Lincoln, on 480 acres of land. All except what is occupied by buildings, ornamental grounds and orchards is cultivated by the institution. The grounds are very beautiful and have been improved in an ar tistic manner, adding materially to the pleas and convenience to the inmates. The build-ing, while not being modern in its ideas of architecture, is well appointed and kept in as good condition as could be expected. Your committee noticed that the basement is used for wards for certain classes of inmates and noticed the ceiling is very low and means of ventilation poor, and believed that the only reason why it should be used in this manner is on account of the crowded condition of the hospital, making it necessary. The superintendent asks for an appropriation, which he stated to the committee at \$50,000, for the purpose of building two detached buildings. plans for which he showed the mittee, indicating the size of each building to be about 43x47 feet, outside measurement, two stories high. Under ordinary circum-stances your committee would recommend that these buildings be built, but at present refers the question to the senate for its ac-tion. The superintendent also asks an appropriation of \$2,500 for ice house and cold storage room. \$1,500 for new building at water works. \$500 for system of electric bells, etc., \$500 for steam pipe covering which your committee does not recommend. In the matter of repairs, outside of the amount necessary to repair wards in the basement, your committee does not recom-mend. This institution has on its pay roll fifty-eight employes at an aggregate of \$1.638 per month. The coal consumed by this tosti

and clothing used by the inmates and it was auggested by some of our committee that in the tailor shop of the institution might cheaply be manufactured clothing used by inmates of the Soldiers' home, and possibly be dispensed with, except where necessary

mittee is not in favor generally of increasing the officers of the state, especially at this juncture, but the officer would cost little

of first importance "Without indulging in criticism of past methods, your committee recommends that in contracts made in the future the idea should be prominent that the supplies contracted for should be obtained at the very lowest obtainable price. The state is a large consumer, and wholesale prices should be obtained whenever

The burden of supporting our various in stitutions is large enough upon the taxpayers at the best, and should be lightened in every conceivable way consistent with good sur plies and good service. In the item of coal, for instance, in these institutions, the state consumes 22,344 tons, and purchasing thus largely the state should have the same benefit as other purchasers of like amounts.

"Your committee would strongly recom-mend a uniform system of bookkeeping as far as possible, insisting that all bookkeepers keep their books brought down practically to date and not be allowed to let them rur several months behind.
"Pay rolls should be often scrutinized and

made as near uniform, taking into considera-tion the character of service, and retrenchments insisted on wherever possible. In few words, business should only be considered in the management of the institutions "In regard to the cash funds of the various institutions of the state, your committee ecommends that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings should consider this fund as way of extraordinary repairs and ing extraordinary demands of the institusome system of rules by which the vouchers, showing the purposes for which this fund brilliant parts, a fellow of Lincoln college was expended, shall be carefully scrutinized

and approved by the board.
"Your committee has considered the tion of abolishing the name of the Asylum for the Incurable Insane at Hastings and placing the three institutions for the care of the insane on the same basis, and recommends that the same be done."

KILLED A CONSTABLE FIRST.

Then He Tried to Murder His Family and Finally Shot Himself.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 16.-Patrick Nuseveral other people and wound up by shooting himself. Nugent had been drinking and his wife being in delicate health was removed to her parents' home. In consequence Nugent made repeated threats against his wife's relatives and yesterday John Neville, a brother of Mrs. Nugent, went before a justice and made a deposition charging Nugent with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and the warrant was placed in the hands of Constable W. Harvey Johnson for the arrest Last evening Officer Johnson, accompanied by John Neville, started for the Nugent house. Leaving Neville behind a knoll about 100 feet from the house, Johnson advanced to the Then door, knocked and was admitted, Neville heard a shot, and a little later Nugent came into view with an ax, proceeding toward the Neville home. Neville followed and attacked Nugent as he began to beat in the door with his ax. Nugent got the best of the fight and put his brother-in-law to flight. Then he broke in the house where were the women and children of the family and two neighboring women. He began a fusilade with two revolvers, shooting Mrs. O'Connor in the neck. Mrs. Nugent and her children had hidden, and, failing to find them. Nugent put a revolver to his head and sent a bullet through his brain, falling upon a bed a corpsc. A few moments later his little daughter crawled from under the bed, picked up the revolver and ran to her mother saying: guess papa is dead; I just heard him

At Nugent's home Constable Johnson was found dead. Mrs. O'Connor's wound is not

JURY JUSTIFIED THE KILLING. slayer of Colonel Parsons Acquitted on the

Plea of Self-Defense. Conductor Goodman Found Not Guilty. CHARLOTTESVILLE W Va March 16 -The jury in the trial of Conductor Goodman charged with the murder of Colonel Parsons of Natural Bridge, Va., brought in a ver-

dict of not guilty this morning. Friday, July 29, 1894, the startlin gence was received in this city that Colonel priation. Probably the brick tunnel asked for R. C. Parsons, builder of the Richmond & the special appropriation should be built. Allegheny railroad and owner of the Natural Bridge property and a man of national reputation had been shot and instantly killed by T. A. Goodman, a conductor on the Chesa-peake & Ohio railroad, in the lobby of Gladys' Inn at Clifton Forge, Va. Goodman and Parsons had been on bad terms for years, Parsons claiming that Goodman had been rude and cruel in his treatment of Miss Para daughter of the colonel. Parsons to the Chesapeake & Ohio authorities complaining of Goodman's conduct and dis-closed that the conductor's manner was offensive and reflected upon his morality. The letter of Parsons was unsigned, but the absence of the signature was conceded to have been an unintentional omission as there was every indication in the letter that it was from Parsons. Goodman called Parsons out of the lobby, showed him a copy of the letter, asked if he was the author, to which Parsons replied in the affirmative. Goodman demanded a retraction, which Parsons de-clined to make and Goodman then shot him down and killed him. Goodman made the plea of self defense.

COVERT THREAT OF CIVIL WAR.

Canadian Protective Association Demands the Expulsion of the Jesuits. TORONTO, Ont., March 16 .- The executive committee of the Canadian Protective association has issued a manifesto in which a solemn protest is entered against Dominican interference in the Manitoba school question. It accuses the Roman Catholic hierarchy, which it says is controlled by Jesuits, of stirring up feelings of discontent in the minds of French halfbreeds, who, if let alone, would have accepted the school act without question. There is also a very slight veiled threat that if the Dominion government accedes to the hierarchy's demands civil war will be engendered, "as happened," to use the words of the manifesto, "to the great country to the south of us, when \$4,-000,000,000 was expended, and the lives of many million men were sacrificed to make Continuing, the manifesto says: public school system of the various provinces and to restore harmony among all our peo-ple, irrespective of creed, we ask all our nembers, and every patriotic citizen, to unite n the just demand that Jesuits be forthwith expelled from this country." The manifesto being sent broadcast over the country by

DR. MANNATT TALKS ON GREECE. Declares in a Lecture that Her New Growth

Depends on the United States. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 16 .- Dr. Irving H. Mannatt, formerly consul to Greece and chancellor of the Nebraska university and professor of Greek at Brown university, delivered a lecture before the students of Union college last night, in the Butterfield course, his subject being "Greek Politics and Politicians." The lecture was the fulfillment of a promise made to General Butterfield three years ago while standing on the Acro-polis at Athens. Prof. Mannett began with an interesting sketch of education of the youth of ancient Greece, and outlined Grecian history down to the present time. His lecdealt particularly with the great trials the nation has passed through, including the bloody oppression by the Turks. Greece, the lecturer said, had also been shamefully true ed by the great European powers, especially England. He declared that the regival and new growth of Greece depended almost en-tirely upon the United States. He class d with a discussion of the instability of the scheme of politics in Greece and the rapid succession of

legislative power. Board of Managers for the Exposition. DENVER, March 16.-The board of managers of the International Mining and Industrial exposition, to be held in Denver next year, has elected J. B. Grant president

ROMANCE OF WESLEY'S LIE

oney, and intelligent supervision is an item Unpublished Episode in the Career of the Founder of Methodism.

STORY OF SORROW AND RESOLVE

Wesley's Experience in the Georgia Colony -How He Woord and Won and Refused to Marry Beautifut Sophia Canston.

In an old library of the south where letters and papers have been stowed away for two centuries has been uncarthed a strange story, nothing more nor less than the love life of John Wesley in Georgia. It is a strange history of passion, of self-searchings, of the tyranny of the early religious conscience, of sorrow and resolve. Wesley, the preacher, the missionary, the founder of a church, and the last man from whose breast one would have expected to wrench such a secret, and yet, when all's told, it presents his character in no new or unfamiliar lights. This is the tale related by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. When James Oglethorpe sailed westward to become governor of a colony peopled with convicts and the flotsam and tetsam of the London work houses, he took John Wesley with him as a civilizing influence. Wesley was then a young man of

the governor's secretary. The ship was delayed by storms and the passengers were thrown upon their own resources for entertainment. The most interesting person on board, so far as John Wesley was concerned, was Miss Sophia Canston, niece of one of the fortune hunters whom Oglethorpe had induced to follow him to the new world. This was not only be cause young women were few on board the colonial vessel, but because this young woman was extremely attractive. She was beautiful. She was highly educated was gent shot and killed Constable W. Harvey
Johnson last evening and attempted to kill
several other people and wound up by shoottering interest to his preaching. The tw became friends. She sang Charles Wesley pealms with him and listened to all he had to say about experimental religion. Governor Oglethorpe was well pleased with the turn affairs were taking, and used every means to throw the young people together.

Oxford, on £300 a year; handsome, pure and

Quixotic. His brother, Charles Wesley, was

THE ROMANCE BEGINS. One day a terrific storm arose. The mast were broken. Everybody began to protect the Germans on board sang solemnly while the waves were beating at the ship as if to tear it to pieces. Then it was that John Wesley cried out in an agony of doubt "Am I ready to meet my God?" And Sophia Canston, standing near, looked up at this noble, soul-stirring evangelist and thought. "If not he, then who of all on board this fated craft?" In these seasons of doubt. while Wesley was experiencing what his bi-ographers term his new birth, the touching bravery of the young girl who had made the

when the settlers landed the usual occupa-tions of newly arrived colonists seemed to have put an end to Wesley's love-making. Oglethorpe went on to the site of Fredrica, accompanied by Charles Wesley and De-lamo, his inseparable companion. The rest of the English set about raising tents or bark-covered huts along the square and streets of Savannah. John Wesley went with some of the Germans, because he had begun the study of their language on board the ship, and desired to persue that study. Amid the noise of the rice hirds the fort at Savan-nah was raised, and Wesley built his parson-

age and school house.

Mr. Canston, Sophia's uncle, was chief magistrate and storekeeper, and his niece made herself quite charming as Wes-ley's pupil in French, and an earnest seeker after the exquisite pleasures of experimental

holiness.

At this time John Wesley wrote to a friend: "I find myself as neither desired nor expected—indulging in honors and in ease and abundance. Strange school for one who hath but one business, to exercise himself unto holiness, nudi nudum christum broad acceptable." sequi.

Sophia was the official belle of the place She and John Wesley were the most conspicuous figures in society, and were conse-quently thrown together very frequently. Governor Oglethorpe looked upon the affair as settled, and so did the people of the col-ony. Oglethorpe wished to see it settled, be-cause he wished to keep Wesley in Savannah, instead of letting the young missionary wander off, as had been his original intention, to preach to the Indians. Wesley and Delamotte taught school, preached and held love feasts, and in the evening sang psalms. Mr. Delamotte taught about forty children to "read, write and cast accounts." Before school in the morning, and after school in the evening, Mr. Wesley catechised the "lower class" of children, and endeavored to fix something of his own spirit into their minds,

At night when the candles burned, and their work was done, and the still woods about them gave back no cono to their voices, Mr. Wesley had the women and young men meet at the church for a severer catechism of their bibles. The few hours left from this teaching he spent partly in studying German with Bishop Nitschma, teaching Greek to Mr. Delamotte, helping Charles Wesley with his sermons and reading French with Sophia Canston. There are pretty word pictures in these old letters of the two young people sitting together under the trees in the public park or walking together to the love feasts in the evening. One can see the tall, lithe figure of Wesley, priest-robed, classic-faced, hrilled with a first, strange, human love. But he was the very last person to se nimself in the situation. He kept himself quite busy, built a parsonage, in which he lived in the stern, pleasureless, methodica way which afterward gave a name to his religion; and he rendered up the account of his meager expenses to the honorable trustees of Georgia. He visited Fredrica often to preach to the settlers there. He studied the Indian languages, still in hopes of going among them. At times he slept upon the ground, and when morning came discovered his clothes to have frozen to the earth, as well as his long, abundant hair. Once he was nearly drowned in the icy river while attempting to cross, but these were the ordinary experiences of early missionaries. dinary experiences of early missionaries.

DISCOVERS HIS LOVE FOR SOPHIA But now came the crisis of the human side of the story. Ogiethorpe determined to hasten matters between Wesley and Miss Canston. Accordingly he made a dinner at his own house, and Grimaldi, his foreign servant, tampered with the Cypress wine. but whether by the general's direction or not was never quite clear to Mr. Wesley. In the evening Sophia Canston was there, and the general had her sing for them some old love songs of England and Scotland and snatches from the operas of London. She danced, too, and recited and completely over-

whelmed the plous youth with her and accomplishments That night, under the palmetto trees near the governor's house, with the dark-eyed, handsome girl beside him, and with her entrancing voice in his ears; with the Cypress wine and Grimaldi's decoction hot in his blood, John Wesley became aware that he

The revelation was a shock to him, for he had been preaching celibacy since he was a small boy. He had felt himself wedded to the church, to his great faith and mission in The strife of spirit threw him into

Miss Canston and the only thing that young lady in her grate of mind could do She nursed him, and he allowed her to This circumstance was sufficient proof to their friends that marriage was certain. It more proof were needed, he raved of her in Miss Canston brought her him, and between them they delirium fancied him quite decided to marry Sophia. He asked her many times if she would or could marry him, "and if he should, indeed, marry her." He went through with the marriage ceremony of the Church of Engiand, for the benefit of imaginary couples who stood at his bedside.

stood at his bedside. THE CHAPTER ENDS. trating himself before an earthly idol and

forgetting his mission.

Alarmed for his soul, he rushed to the bishop and the Moravian missionaries for adbishop and the Moravian missionaries for advice. They had the same hard, unrelenting convictions which tormented Wesley, and they advised him to give up his idol and turn to his God. Wesley knew not what to do. He wandered in the forests praying aloud for light as to his walk before God. He knelt under the blooming grapevines, and, shielded by the long gray moss from any living eye, sought wisdom and comfort.

That night he asked advice a second time of the elder.

"We have considered your case," said the

We have considered your case," said the bishop. "Will you abide by our decision?"
"I will abide by your decision."
Then the bishop said: "We advise you to proceed no further in this matter."
"So be it," said Wesley, and that was the

Poor Sophia was heartbroken. tives were incensed and compelled her t marry a Mr. Williamson, though she begge

Wesley to intercede in her behalf. Ever after she was married she wrote to Wesley and cast pitiful glances at him until in his desperation one day he forbade her to attend holy communion. He explained this after ward on technical grounds, but the tide had turned and the people of Georgia were against him. A charge of slander was instituted, but the assailants, knowing that they had small chance of success, delayed the trial from week to week until life in Georgia became unbearable. He made arrangements to leave the colony. But even in this the Canstons thwarted him. He was forbidden to leave the province. He never went out that Soubia did no

pass and repass him soveral times, and often she was known to look in upon him when he was at prayer in his own house. During all these trials he continued to con-luct his parish as usual, although he was a sort of prisoner at large. At 6 o'clock one evening the little flock gathered in the church for prayers. Weeley led as usual. Delamotte was the with the friends who still remained loyal. After the service Wesley was seen to return to his old home. But the faithful Delamotte had planned an escape from this slow torture. Three faithful friends led the young clerical through the darkness to the There an Indian skiff bore him down the river. A sailing vessel was in waiting, and soon John Wesley was leaving the land of his love forever.

MOVED THE SACRED CODFISH

Elaborate Ceremonies Attending Its Change from Statehouse to Statehouse.

While the house of representatives of Massachusetts was preparing to move to the new capitol building, a patriotic member discovered that no arrangements had been made for the transfer of the codfish symbol which occupied an imposing niche over the speaker's chair in the old temple. The disoverer was shocked at what appeared to be sacrilegious neglect, and at once assumed an air of outraged Bay state dignity and oured out his indignation in thrilling rhe-"Humble the subject and homely the de-

sign, yet this painted image bears on its nity that art can lend to graven gold or chiselled marble. The sphere it fills is vaster than that through which its prototype car-eered with all the myriad tribes of the great Soothing influence.

Needless to say that by the time Georgia was reached the boat had shipped an extra passenger, with wings and a bow and arrow.

When the settlers landed the usual coarse. in that wider sea whose confines are the limits set to the activities of human thought It typifies to the citizens of the common wealth and of the world, the founding of state. It commemorates democracy. It cele brates the rise of free institutions. It em-phasizes progress. It epitomizes Massachusetts."

Others followed in less eloquent apostro-phes to the graven image, and so it came to pass that the codfish leaped into the legis-lative swim and was moved in state to the new hall. The attending ceremonies, detailed by the Boston Journal, were in keeping with the dignity of the event. The Journal says: "With great solemnity the committe gath ered in the area in front of the desk. The speaker looked down upon their array with pardonable pride as they formed in line; and when the sergeant-at-arms marched up proud and erect, with his shiny silk hat and cockade, bearing the mighty mace, a cheer went up which shook the hall from end to

"Then the captain led the way down the broad aisle, the great center doors were flung wide open, and the triumpnal procession prodown stairs two flights, brough the new passageway to the Bulfinc front, for the first time used, into Doric hall Then they proceeded up stairs to the old "With uncovered heads they marched in

and stood in the presence of the tutelary genius of the Commonwealth. There it hung n the rear of the hall "With reverential mien Doorkeeper John Kinnear loosened the fish from its mooring and let it down slowly by a pully and rope which had been previously attached. As the old clock on the wall which was n onger ticking out the minutes, or even th seconds, and again it smote its fin agains a projecting angle. Messengers Pedrick Gould, Gardner and Wilson received the decending memorial and deposited it gently upon a bier upon which had been laid as

American flag, which covered it. "Then the messengers lifted their burden carefully, as carefully as if it had been wounded comrade; the sergeant-at-arms re formed the line of march and escorted th ish to the new house chamber.

"There was a crowd in attendance as th cession wound through the narrow corridors and walks, and a multitude which saw the line of march go by cheered the actors in the comedy. When they got back cession, looking like a funeral cortege, filed at the sight of the codfish."

OPENED MR. GREENHUT'S SAFE. President of the Whisky Trust Had Paper

Locked Up Which the Receivers Wanted. CHICAGO, March 16 .- According to dispatches received from Peoria receivers of the Whisky trust adopted extreme measures to get possession of records that had been locked in President Greenhut's private safe. This safe is located in the fireproof vault of the Whisky company and was filled with Mr. Greenhut's private papers. The combination was not given the experts who had been going through the books. Receiver McNulta sent a dispatch to Mr. Greenhut in New York explaining the situation and asking how soon he would return. It is said that Mr. Greenhut replied that he would not be home for several days and that they could not get into the safe until he returned.

On receipt of this information the receivers sent to Chicago for an expert, who opened the safe. The documents which had been looked for were then found. "We needed the records and were compelled to send for an expert to open the safe," said John J. Mitchell, one of the receivers, last evening. "When we reached Peoria we learned that the documents were in President Greenhut's private safe. Why "When we reached the crime. put the papers of the company there not understand. When we telegraphed to him in New York he replied that he would not be home for two or three days and that we could not get into the safe until he came

back. The Chicago expert opened it in a few moments and we got the documents we desired. They are now in the hands of the expert accountant."

General McNulta says the company is in a condition highly satisfactory to the re-ceivers. The business is going on smoothly. Of the sixty-six distilleries in the combine. twenty-one are now being operated, grinding 19.000 bushels of corn and making from 85.000 to 90,000 gallons of spirits a day. The receiv-

ers are paying out about \$190,000 a day in

revenue taxes.

Will Build a Big Distillery. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 16.-Eastern magnates, George W. Kidd, E. C. Gaffield and Frank Gaylis, representing, in addition to their own wealth, a vast amount of east-ern capital, yesterday concluded the pur-chase of a ten-acro tract here and contracts will be closed at once for the erection of a distillery with a capacity of not less than After his recovery, Wesley's friends came distillery with a capacity of not less than to congratulate him on his engagement. But 10,000 bushels per day. The structures are ever since his miraculous rescue from fire in his childhood he had been convinced that he and Frank Hartman secretary. An executive his childhood he had been convinced that he committee of twenty-nine members has been had been singled out by his maker for some about 3,000 bushels, which, it is believed, will seattle.

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BURGLARS ATTACK A PRIEST.

Inmates of a Parochiai Residence Merci lessly Renten by Thioves. HAZELTON, Pa., March 16 .- The parochial

residence of the Greek church at Freeland was broken into Thursday night and the priest, Rev. G. Galovitch, his housekeeper, Mrs. Lehotag, and her assistant, Mrs. Zachariah, murderously assaulted. At midnight five masked men battered in the front door. Supposing the house on fire the inmates in hel down stairs in their night clothes. They were met at the foot of the stairs with cocked revolvers. Mrs. Lehotag was knocked down with a club and beaten into insensibility Father Galovitch fought desperately and suc ceeded in locking himself in. The doors were battered down again, the windows shattered and the study room door perforated with bullets. A piece of dynamite was ex-ploded on the safe. Mrs. Zachariah, who remained upstairs, jumped from the second story window to escape and sustained serious injuries. Finally the townpeople came to the

rescue and the robbers fled. Murdered for His Insurance. ST. THOMAS, Out., March 16 .- The jury is

the Hendershot-Welter murder case came into court with a verdict of murder against both men and Judge Meredith sentenced them to be hanged June 18. William Henry Hendershot, who was aged 24, was killed by Welter, a cousin, and John Hendershot, an uncle of the boy, for \$11,000 insurance that young Hendersho carried. The three had gone to the woods to chop logs. The murderers returned at night and reported William had been killed by a falling tree. Blood found in various places surrounding the place and a knowledge of the insurance, however, discredited the story and the men were soon arrested for

CLEVELAND, March 16 .- A sample the illuminating gas recently discovered New York has been partially tested by the Cleveland Gas Light company of this city. Secretary Beardsley of the company said secretary bearders of the company said today that the gas burned steadily and gave an excellent light. The material from which it is made is lime and coal dust wolded by electricity into a sort of porous substance. The new discovery may revolu-tionize the present process of manufacturing gas.

Cut His Throat for Some Unknown Cause VINCENNES, Ind., March 16.-Henry Bartholomew, a large stockholder of the Enterprise stove foundry of this city, cut his throat from ear to ear today. No cause is known for the act.

Twenty-One Flour Mills Combine. GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 16 .- The flour millers of the Red river valley, western Dakota and Montana have formed an association for the purchase of wheat and selling of their product. Twenty-one mills are

Movements of War Vessels. WASHINGTON, March 16.-The Chicago has arrived at Funchal, Madeira, on her way to New York. The Mohican has arrived at

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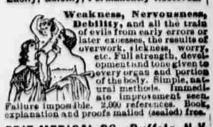
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