OWL CARS FOR OMAHA

House Committee Reports in Favor of Johnson's Bill.

HOURLY SERVICE FROM SUNSET TO DAWN

Vigorous Opposition to the Measure, but Whole House to Have Opportunity to Consider on Its Passage.

LINCOLN, Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The house committee on cities and towns will tomorrow report favorably on Johnson's bill to require street car companies of Omaha to run one car per hour over each line from midnight to 6 a. m. There was vigorous opposition to the measure, but the committee, after listening to arguments for both sides, decided to submit for consideration of the whole house.

CAUCUS FALLS AWAY

(Continued from First Page.)

The probability is that the fusionists will by caucus decree select certain of these bills on which to take a stand for purposes of political capital only. Whether they can force the republicans to take the other end of it as a party remains to be seen.

MORE CHANGES THAN COMMON

Republicans Switch About Quite a Little on the Senatorial Ballot.

LINCOLN, Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—There were more changes than usual in joint senatorial ballot today. Cain made good his accession to Thompson in last night's caucus by voting for him in the open. Meiklejohn got back Mendenhall and Van Boskirk, who had been with him before, while Crounse gained Edgar from Currie and Johnson from Meiklejohn. Tweed went back to Hinshaw from Wetherald, his place being taken by Miskell, who has been voting mostly for Rosewater. Evans went from Morian to Hainer. The totals:

Allen	4	Kinkaid	1
Berge	2	Marth	1
Crounse	4	Meiklejohn	32
Currie	14	Metcalfe	28
Dietrich	1	Morian	11
Harlan	1	Rosewater	11
Herrington	1	Thompson, D. E.	29
Hainer	1	Thompson, W. H.	11
Hinshaw	13	Witherald	4
Hitchcock	1		

Vote in Detail.

The republican vote was:
Allen—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Andrews—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Arends—Hinshaw, Currie.
Armstrong—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Beekly—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Beethe—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Berlet—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Biesner—Hinshaw, Meiklejohn.
Broderick—Hinshaw, Meiklejohn.
Brown of Furnas—D. E. Thompson, Crounse.
Brown of Otoe—Hainer, Crounse.
Buresh—Hinshaw, Rosewater.
Cain—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Cornner—Martin, Rosewater.
Cressey—Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Crounse—Harlan, Currie.
Edgar—D. E. Thompson, Crounse.
Evans—Morian, Meiklejohn.
Fowler—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Friedrich—Thompson, Currie.
Gallogly—Wetherald, Meiklejohn.
Gawne—Wetherald, Meiklejohn.
Hall—D. E. Thompson, Rosewater.
Harlan—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Harris—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Hathorn—Morian, Meiklejohn.
Hibbert—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Horton—Kinkaid, Meiklejohn.
Humphrey—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Johnson—D. E. Thompson, Crounse.
Jouvenat—Hinshaw, Meiklejohn.
Ladin—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Lane—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Lowe—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Martin—Thompson, Crounse.
McCargar—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
McCarthy—Hinshaw, Crounse.
McCoy—Martin, Rosewater.
Mead—D. E. Thompson, Rosewater.
Mendenhall—Hinshaw, Meiklejohn.
Miskell—D. E. Thompson, Wetherald.
Marshall—Hinshaw, Currie.
Mockett—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Mullen—Young, Rosewater.
Newell—D. E. Thompson, Rosewater.
Olson of Cuming—Martin, Meiklejohn.
Olson of Phelps—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
O'Neill—D. E. Thompson, Rosewater.
Owens—Martin, Currie.
Rohwer—Hinshaw, Crounse.
Sandall—Harlan, Meiklejohn.
Shellhorn—D. E. Thompson, Crounse.
Smittenger—Wetherald, Meiklejohn.
Steele—Hinshaw, Meiklejohn.
Steinmeyer—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Swanson—Hinshaw, Meiklejohn.
Scott—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Tefft—D. E. Thompson, Rosewater.
Trompen—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Tweed—Hinshaw, Meiklejohn.
Uhl—Hainer, Rosewater.
Van Boskirk—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Warner—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Wenal—D. E. Thompson, Currie.
Whitmore—Hainer, Rosewater.
Wilcox—Hinshaw, Rosewater.
Wilkinson—D. E. Thompson, Meiklejohn.
Young—Martin, Rosewater.
Mr. Speaker—D. E. Thompson, Rosewater.
Absent—Baldrige, Currie, Spencer, republicans; Calkins, Bell, Steinmeyer, Walker, Watson, Fellers, Zimmerer, Pascall, fusionists.

STEELE WRITES TO PAYNE

President Pro-Tem of the Senate Explains His Opposition to Thompson.

LINCOLN, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Senator Steele has written the following letter to Vice Chairman Payne of the national republican committee:

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 26, 1901.—Hon. H. C. Payne, Milwaukee, Wis.: My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your very kind letter relative to the senatorial situation in this state. I note your anxiety and solicitude over the deadlock here and the desire on your part to assist in relieving this situation, to the end that two republican United States senators shall be elected before the adjournment of the legislature.

I know that you and your committee are greatly interested in the future success of the republican party in Nebraska, as evidenced by the wise and energetic assistance you gave us in our recent campaign, and I realize that we owe much to your committee for our success.

I shall attempt to give you fully and frankly the situation that confronts us here at this time. A republican senatorial caucus convened on the evening of February 12 under a call which provided that "only republicans of unquestioned loyalty shall be eligible to nomination in this caucus." This caucus call had been in circulation more than two weeks before any of Mr. Thompson's supporters signed it. When the caucus finally assembled some of the members of the legislature persisted in voting for D. E. Thompson. Thereupon myself and several others took the position that under the call Mr. Thompson was not eligible as a candidate, because he was not "a republican of unquestioned loyalty," and that this clause in the call was known to have been put in for the express purpose of barring Mr. Thompson from the caucus. We notified the members of the caucus that we would not participate in its deliberations where such a man was admitted as a candidate.

Two years ago Mr. Thompson went into a republican caucus under a solemn pledge that he would abide by the result. He was defeated in the caucus, M. L. Hayward being selected. Mr. Thompson bolted the caucus and attempted to defeat its nominee and elect himself senator by the aid of fusion votes, a large number of them agreeing to vote for him if he would surrender certain republican principles and espouse certain fusion principles. This he agreed to, but the matter failed of consummation at the last moment because five members of the fusion party refused to go into such a disreputable deal.

It has been proven beyond any controversy that at that time D. E. Thompson entered into the following contract:

"I, D. E. Thompson, pledge the fusion members of the Nebraska legislature my solemn word of honor that if by their votes I am elected to the United States senate I will do as follows:

"First—I will oppose the policy of imperialism and entangling alliances with any nation.

"Second—I will oppose any increase in the regular army.

"Third—I will oppose the retirement of greenbacks and issuing of currency by banks and will favor the increased use of silver money.

"Fourth—I will oppose government by injunction and favor an income tax.

"Fifth—If elected I will remain out of republican caucuses."

That he was engaged in a deal of this kind was a matter of public notoriety at that time and the facts were all published in the Nebraska State Journal and other papers throughout the state, charging Thompson with political perfidy in holding the caucus and in attempting to defeat the caucus nominee and elect himself senator by a deal with the fusionists. Neither he nor any of those engaged in this deal ever denied it until after the death of Senator Hayward, when Mr. Thompson again became a candidate. Mr. Thompson has admitted to me that he knew that such a contract was circulated among the fusion members, and that his name was signed to it. He has also admitted to me that he did attempt to defeat Hayward, the regular caucus nominee.

I was a member of that legislature and was caucus chairman. I know at that time what was going on and what was being attempted. We had early warning from a fusion member that there was treachery going on; so that so far as I am concerned it is perfectly idle and worse than folly for either Thompson or his followers to deny the deal or attempt to justify it.

We are confronted with the simple question: Shall republicans condone, forgive and even reward such a grave political offense as this and shall we allow the United States senate a man who attempted to execute a bill of sale of the republican party and its principles to our political enemies?

You say, "If the legislature should adjourn without an election it would be a calamity to the party in the state of Nebraska, and would have the effect of disrupting and demoralizing the party worse than the party has ever been demoralized there." I agree with you that it would be exceedingly unfortunate for the party if this legislature should adjourn without electing two republican senators, but I am confident that it will not do so. But the election of D. E. Thompson, in my humble opinion, would be the death knell to the party in this state and would be infinitely worse than no election at all.

Those of us who have taken this position have done so on principle, and it is a principle which we cannot surrender without surrendering our self-respect, and it is a position, so far as I am concerned, that I will not yield. I have no pet candidate for the senate. So far as I am concerned, and I speak for the sentiment of the other members who are making this fight, we are anxious to go into a republican caucus, and I venture the assertion that with D. E. Thompson out of this race two republican senators would be selected within forty-eight hours.

More than 100 republican newspapers in the state are today vigorously, openly and earnestly fighting D. E. Thompson, almost entirely on the proposition that he is not a republican and that his election would be the most disastrous thing that could happen for the future welfare of the republican party.

I have written you thus fully and frankly in regard to this matter because I know it is a matter of deep concern to yourself and your associates on the national committee, and if you can do anything to bring about the election of two republicans of unquestioned loyalty, you will confer an additional and lasting favor upon the republicans of this state. I remain, most sincerely yours, C. F. STEELE.

SENATE GOES FOR TELEPHONES

Weber's Bill to Reduce Rates Twenty-Five Per Cent the Subject of Debate.

LINCOLN, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—In the senate this afternoon the matter of telephone rates was given an inning, with the result that a bill introduced by Senator Weber, which provides for a 25 per cent reduction of all telephone rates, which had been reported by the committee for postponement, was discussed at some length and was finally placed on general file for further consideration. The point was made by several of the members that such a law would work a hardship on many local and mutual companies, which are not operated at a profit, and that such companies could not stand such a reduction. The bill provides:

No person, association or corporation owning or operating a telephone exchange or exchanges, or a telephone line or lines, in this state shall demand, charge or receive a higher or greater rate for the lease of a telephone or telephones, or the use of a telephone or telephones, or the lease of a telephone wire or wires, or the use of a telephone wire or telephone wires, or the conveying of a message or messages over a telephone wire or wires than 75 per cent of the rate fixed, published, charged, demanded or received for a like lease, use or service by such person, association or corporation on January 1, 1901.

No person, association or corporation owning or operating a telephone exchange or exchanges, or a telephone line or lines, shall give or promise to give any privilege, favor or right to any one of his or its patrons which it denies, refuses or withholds from any other of his or its patrons.

Any person, association or corporation owning or operating a telephone exchange or exchanges, or a telephone line or lines, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall pay to the state a sum not less than $100 nor more than $500 for the first violation; for the second violation not less than $500 nor more than $1,000; for the third violation not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and for every subsequent violation the sum of $5,000, to be recovered by the state in a civil action, and a recovery may be had in one action for as many violations of this act as the defendant was guilty of when the action was commenced.

It is hereby made the duty of the attorney general to institute in the supreme court and of each county attorney to institute in the county or district court of his county such action as may be proper and necessary to enforce the provision of and collect the penalties imposed by this act.

Whenever any action is brought against any person, association or individual for having charged, demanded or received, directly or indirectly, a higher or greater rate for the lease, use or service mentioned herein than that fixed by this act, the defense shall have the right to prove, if it can, upon proper allegations first made in its answer, the unreasonableness of such rate and such proof shall constitute a complete defense to the action.

Four Bills Passed.

Four bills were passed by the senate this afternoon, as follows:

S. F. 71, by Trompen—Providing for the disposition of hogs and other animals having died from cholera and other contagious diseases.

H. R. 2, by Lane—Providing for the appointment of county attorneys.

H. R. 8, by Loomis—An act relating to judgments.

S. F. 91, by Steele—An act to establish a military code for Nebraska.

The following bills were reported from their respective committees and placed on general file:

H. R. 29, by McCarthy—Relating to decedents.

H. R. 234, by McCarthy—Relating to appeals in equity cases.

H. R. 236, by McCarthy—Relating to judgments and final orders.

S. F. 27, by Ransom—Providing that constitutional amendments shall be printed in papers submitting the lowest bid. This bill was reported by the committee on printing for postponement, but after some discussion was placed on general file.

S. F. 284, by Liddell—Providing for the recommendation of the tax levy for school purposes by the mayor and council, instead of the school board. The bill is one which the committee reported back for postponement, but after a protest by members of the Douglas delegation it was decided to place the bill on general file.

S. F. 207, by Liddell—An act incorporating metropolitan cities and defining, describing and regulating their duties.

S. F. 165—Relating to reform schools.

S. F. 219, by Young—Providing for bonds for electric lighting purposes.

S. F. 202, by Meredith—To prevent the dangerous construction of chimneys, fireplaces, boilers, etc.

S. F. 232, by Johnson—Providing that all town officers shall hold their offices for a term of two years.

S. F. 175, by Liddell—Providing for the admission of crippled and diseased children into the Home for the Friendless.

S. F. 165, by Weber—Providing for reduction in telephone rates.

H. R. 218, by Hall—Providing for commission to determine state boundary.

H. R. 208, by McCarthy—Providing for commission to determine state boundary.

S. F. 208, by Pitney—Making it unlawful to kill grouse for a period of five years.

Indefinitely Postponed.

The following bills were reported for indefinite postponement:

S. F. 128, by Baldrige—Relating to decedents.

S. F. 94, by Baldrige—Relating to incorporation of metropolitan cities.

S. F. 184, by Liddell—Relating to incorporation of metropolitan cities.

S. F. 42, by Baldrige—Amending the law creating a state board of barbers examiners.

H. R. 214, by Cain—Providing for commission to determine state boundary.

S. F. 208, by Cummins—An act for the appointment of a state prosecutor.

S. F. 235, by Trompen—An act fixing the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, school districts, etc.

H. R. 274, by Young—Fixing fees for district court.

The senate at 5 o'clock took an adjournment until tomorrow.

HOUSE ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

Day Spent in Clearing the Way for the Flood of Bills Awaiting Action.

LINCOLN, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Both sessions of the house today were devoted to reading and consideration of bills. At 4 o'clock the house adjourned to permit the committee on railroads to listen to argument on Senator Weber's bill requiring a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent on all freight rates.

On recommendation of standing committees the following bills were placed on the general file: House rolls 268, by Brown, relating to irrigation; 283, by Buresh, to define the qualifications of a student at the Institute for Blind; 151, by Zimmerman, to appropriate $8,000 for tract of land for asylum at Norfolk; 273, by Hunt, to create board of park commissioners for cities of the first-class having over 40,000 inhabitants.

House rolls 294, by Cain, relating to public schools, and 259, by Jouverat, relating to assessment for taxation purposes, were indefinitely postponed.

Under order of third reading the following bills were passed:

H. R. 266, by Bond—To authorize school authorities to determine in what branches a student shall be taught.

H. R. 206, by Fowler—For protection of owners of satchels and packs.

H. R. 176, by Lane—To provide for care and treatment of penitentiary convicts who may become insane during confinement.

H. R. 27, by Hawxby—To provide for organization, maintenance and government of rural high schools.

H. R. 221, by Hawxby—Naming conditions upon which a student may attend a school outside the district of their own residence.

By a vote of 68 to 20 the house defeated Fowler's bill providing for the collection of delinquent taxes. This measure sought to convey to county treasurers the right to issue deeds to property sold for taxes.

MEN WHO PROMOTE MEASURES

Record Made by the Several Senators in the Way of Introducing Bills.

LINCOLN, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—With the last day for the introduction of bills passed, the record shows that in the senate there were a total of 306 bills introduced, or an average of about nine and a half for each of the thirty-three members. The records, however, show that some of the members were much more active in this work than were others. Senator Martin is responsible for thirty-three bills. Senator Ransom comes next with twenty-four, with Young of Stanton close on his heels with twenty-three. Senator Baldrige, although having been absent since early in the session on account of sickness, comes fourth, there being seventeen measures bearing his name. Two members, Senators Krumbach and Woolstenholm, did not introduce a bill during the session, while Arends of Otoe and Barlet of Nemaha are credited with two each and Campbell of Holt and Cummins of Seward three each. Bills introduced by the other members were as follows: Allen, 4; Crounse, 5; Currie, 11; Edgar, 8; Harlan, 10; Johnson, 6; Liddell, 5; Lyman, 11; McCargar, 10; Meredith, 7; Miller, 16; Newell, 11; Olsson, 13; O'Neill, 12; Owens, 12; Paschal, 5; Pitney, 4; Reuting, 5; Steele, 7; Trompen, 8; Van Boskirk, 13; Weber, 6; Zeigler, 7.

Of the senate bills forty-three have passed the senate and seventy-six have been postponed, the remainder being yet in the hands of the committees. Out of some forty house rolls which have been received by the senate, four have been passed and five indefinitely postponed, the others not having yet come up for final disposition.

HARRINGTON TALKS ON RATES

Makes an Argument in Favor of the Reduction of Nebraska Freight Schedules.

LINCOLN, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—M. F. Harrington of O'Neill today made an argument before the house committee on railroads, having under consideration senate file 166, Senator Weber's bill, cutting freight rates on certain commodities from 10 to 25 per cent. Cattle, hogs, horses, lumber, coal and hay are the principal commodities affected. This reduction is on the rates which were in force December, 1898. Mr. Harrington discussed the decision of the supreme court on the maximum freight law and contended that the decision was the only one that could be rendered upon the facts that were presented to the court, but argued that that decision did not prevent the legislative power from passing a bill reducing rates. He then went into the question in detail and showed by original shipping bills that the charge from the carload to the 100-pound rate raised the rate from 11 to 15 per cent. He also showed that the rate on hay and other commodities was raised. He then quoted from Poor's Railroad Manual to show the receipts, expenditures and profits of the various railroads. His deductions from the figures therein found were that out of every $100 paid in freight to the Elkhorn railroad $33 is clear profit, and $35 on the Burlington and $42 on the Union Pacific. He also quoted from a compiled statement from the auditor's office, which showed that the total receipts of the railroads in Nebraska for 1899 was over $27,000,000. He figured the profits at an average of 32 per cent of this, which made $8,800,000, which would make a profit of $9 for every man, woman and child in the state each year. He contended that the Weber bill made a reasonable reduction, and after such a reduction argued that the railroads would be making several times the profit that other people are making in proportion to the amount invested.

Arguments against the bill were made by representatives of the Burlington, Union Pacific, Elkhorn and Rock Island railroads.

NEEDS A SCHOOL FOR DEAF

Senate Committee Makes a Report on What It Considers Necessary Repairs.

LINCOLN, Feb. 27.—(Special.)—The report of the senate committee on public lands and buildings, which spent Monday in looking into the needs of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb located at Omaha, has submitted the following report:

We, your committee on public lands and buildings, have visited the institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Omaha and beg leave to submit the following report:

We find twenty-three acres of land on which the institution is situated is rather inadequate to the demand of the number of students therein contained. We believe it would be to the interest of the state if forty acres more could be purchased lying contiguous to the tract already owned by the state, on which could be raised potatoes and other vegetables for the institution, besides furnishing employment and practical lessons for the student in farming, as nine-tenths of all the students come from the farm, after attending their will probably return to the farm. There should at least be five or six cows bought to furnish milk for the institution, as this would be a matter of economy as well as a very desirable food for so many young students. We find the land nicely decorated with trees, which are all well trimmed and well kept.

Building.

We find the new building in very good repair and well kept, but the old one is in a very bad condition. The walls and ceiling in the amusement hall will have to be replastered and repainted, as the plastering is off in a great many places. We believe it would be advantageous to the state to use corrugated or panel ceiling, as the wind and the pacing of the students cannot loosen the ceiling, as it constantly does if plastered. We find in a great many rooms in the main building there should be new floors and the woodwork painted. The closets are in a bad condition and require immediate attention to avoid the generation of disease. We suggest that the apparatus in present use be taken out and that metallic or other kinds of a modern type be furnished as a sanitary precaution. The roofs on all the buildings have been badly neglected. The decks being made of tin should be repaired at the very earliest opportunity, as the same are now rusting through in many places. In the superintendent's room the plastering is off in several places and the woodwork needs repainting. Also the parlor and bedroom off the superintendent's room.

Tools.

We have carefully examined the supply of tools and believe that the same are entirely inadequate to the demands of the institution. There seems to be but very little type in the printing office and the large press is entirely disabled and at present there is but one very small job press in the whole institution. We believe that a large job press should be furnished and a liberal supply of type, as well as a great many articles for the shoe shop, art department, sewing department, etc. We have estimated that these would cost the state about $1,000. We also find the telephone system entirely out of repair and would suggest the same should be replaced by a new system, probable cost $200. We believe for the successful management of the institution there should be furnished one span of horses, one set of harnesses and one wagon, which would cost about $700.

Water Supply.

We find a standpipe, which is about fifty feet high by eight feet in diameter, whose capacity is insufficient for the institution and would be ineffective in the event of a fire. Therefore, we recommend that a main be laid from the reservoir to the corner of the building, with proper attachments for the city fire department in the event of an outbreak of fire, the probable cost of which would be, including the change and the water closets about $2,000. We also find the sidewalks leading to the different buildings in a bad condition, and that the city has required a sidewalk along the entire frontage, which will cost the state an additional sum of $500.

Cold Storage.

We believe that a large refrigerator should be furnished this institution, as nothing of the kind now exists. The bedding is short and many of the beds broken. Therefore, we suggest that fifty new beds be furnished. Also there should be an appropriation for dishes and an additional library.

E. N. ALLEN, Chairman.

DARRELL SOON TO BE ON TRIAL

Third Man Charged with Murder of Herman Zahn to Have Hearing.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—The trial of William Darrell, the third of the men charged with the murder of Herman Zahn, is set for March 5, and a panel of twenty-four jurors ordered summoned. After Gardner was brought back to his cell early this morning he had nothing to say about the verdict of the jury. He seemed relieved to think that the suspense was over and did not want to speak of it. The verdict is regarded by attorneys as a substantial victory for the defense.

"We are satisfied with it," said Mr. Maynard, one of his attorneys, this morning "and shall take no steps for a review of the case by the supreme court." Last night as Attorney Button for the defense shook hands with Gardner, he made a strong effort to remain calm and said, "You did the best you could do." He did not expect an acquittal. Rhea has been more quiet since Gardner's trial commenced. He has stopped singing and dancing and sits much of the time in his cell with his eyes fixed on the floor or grating, evidently fully realizing the fate that awaits him. The conviction of his two associates makes Darrell feel pretty anxious.

GENTLEMAN WANTS NEW TRIAL

Motion of Fifty-Three Paragraphs Filed, Each Citing Alleged Error.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Attorneys for the defense in the Gentleman murder case have filed a motion in the district court for a new trial. The motion is a very exhaustive document and contains fifty-three paragraphs, each citing error. One of the strongest counts is said to be alleged misconduct on the part of a certain juryman. The motion has been set for hearing next Saturday.

In the case of the State against John Burrell, charging criminal assault upon an 11-year-old girl, the jury returned a verdict of guilty after being out about three hours. Burrell has lived here twenty-five years and this is the second time he has been in this kind of trouble.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of the State against Christian Butz. The defendant was charged with embezzling and converting to his own use funds belonging to the Union Central Life Insurance company, for which he was acting as a sort of subagent. The amount of his shortcomings was $158.

TWO YEARS FOR VINCENT

One of the Members of Lincoln Sharp Gang is Sentenced for Grand Larceny.

LINCOLN, Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Harry Vincent, one of the members of the Sharp gang, pleaded guilty in district court to the charge of grand larceny and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The offense was robbery of a freight car on the Rock Island railroad near Albright. The stolen goods were found in this city and the theft was traced to Vincent and other members of the gang.

Fremont Wants City Library.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—At the meeting of the City council last night L. M. Keene presented the petition of citizens of the city for the establishment of a city library, the levy of a tax of 1 mill for its support and maintenance and tendering to the city the money subscribed, which is now $2,700, and any books which may be donated. A resolution was unanimously adopted accepting the gift and directing the ordinance committee to prepare and present at the next meeting an ordinance establishing a city library and the necessary rules and regulations governing the same.

Suit to Recover Title.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The case of Thomas K. Best against Walter S. McLucas has been on trial today in the district court and Judge Stubbs of Hebron resumed the session this evening. This is the most stubbornly contested case tried here during the present term. Suit is brought to recover title to property.

Merchant's Face and Hands Burned.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Frank S. Warner, a hardware merchant, was seriously burned about the face and hands tonight, while pumping air into a gasoline lamp, which exploded. Fire in the store followed, but was soon extinguished, with little damage to stock.

Fair Association to Sell Out.

AUBURN, Neb., Feb. 27.—The Nemaha County Fair association will sell the fair grounds and go out of business, the stockholders feeling that they can no longer afford to have money invested in what is yielding no returns.

JUDGE MAXWELL'S WILL FILED

Is Is Placed for Probate in Office of County Judge.

DISTRICT COURT PAYS HIM HONOR

Adopts Resolution Bestowing High Tribute to His Career—Several Acquaintance Speak of His Qualities as a Jurist.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—The will of Judge Samuel Maxwell has been filed for probate in the office of the county judge. It is dated June 27, 1879, and is witnessed by Judges Amasa Cobb and M. B. Reese. It provides first for the payment of his debts from the personal property, with authority to sell the real estate for that purpose if needed. A bequest is made of $1,000 to each of his children, payable as soon as they are of age, from the personal property, or from the proceeds of the sale of real estate in Merrick county. His wife is given a life estate in his Plattsmouth property and his entire personal estate, also a homestead interest in his residence property in Fremont, provided it is not necessary to sell the same. Henry Eikerberry of Cass county and Henry G. Wolcott of Fremont are named as executors.

In a codicil dated May 4, 1899, he recites the sale of his Merrick county property and the purchase of land in Adams county and directs that land other than that in Dodge county be first sold for the payment of debts and legacies and if the land cannot be sold at a fair valuation then the children are to take their legacies in land either in whole or part. After the death of his wife he directs that all his property be sold and the proceeds divided equally between his children. This codicil is witnessed by H. G. Wolcott and Jennie M. Wolcott. In a second codicil, dated February 12, 1900, he substitutes his son, Henry E. Maxwell, as executor, and directs that the legacies given his sons, Henry and Jacob, and his daughter, Margaret, be charged against them as advancements.

Tribute to His Memory.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions in memory of Judge Maxwell submitted their report to the district court this morning in the form of a memorial which reviews at some length his career as a jurist and those elements of his character which are so strongly exemplified in his judicial opinions, his uprightness and integrity of character, his rugged ideas of justice, untrammeled by legal technicalities so well known to attorneys, by the phrase in many of his opinions, "It appearing that substantial justice has been done, the judgment will be affirmed." His career as a congressman, his consistent religious life and the strong domestic side of his nature were also spoken of.

Brief tributes to his memory were given by Hon. E. F. Gray, for thirty years an intimate friend of his, Matthew Miller of David City, Frank Dolezal, G. G. Martin and C. C. McNish. Mr. McNish spoke of his acquaintance with him during twenty-six years and of the esteem with which he was held by all who knew him, and related an anecdote of his service as a district judge which showed the kindly nature of the man. Judge Grimison paid an eloquent tribute to his purity and integrity of character, which were such that during a public career of nearly half a century no breath of scandal touched his name or deeds, and to his persevering industry. In the mind of Judge Maxwell courts were established for the protection and defense of the poor, not for the aggrandizement of the rich, and that same high standard governed his actions as an attorney long before he sat upon the bench.

The resolutions presented by the committee were ordered spread at large upon the records of the court and a certified copy forwarded to the family of the dead jurist.

Prisoner a Beatrice Boy.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Investigation here today of the arrest of J. H. Hull at Chicago on the charge of forgery, who formerly resided in this city, shows that his capture is partly due to Chief Moore and O. T. Fulton of this city. From information obtained through Mr. Fulton here it is learned that the Pinkertons had a woodcut of Hull, but did not know his name. Finally it was found that he had formerly kept company with a young lady here. The cut was sent here and was readily identified as Bert Hull, who is a graduate of the Beatrice High school. His parents were well-to-do. They moved to Connecticut about eight years ago. Young Hull's whereabouts have been unknown since his departure from here until the report of his arrest in the morning papers.

Creditors Force Sale of Stock.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—The stock of agricultural implements of W. W. Allen of this place was sold yesterday by a United States marshal to satisfy claims of creditors. W. H. Wadsworth of Indianola bought the goods for $6,025. Richert & Stephenson, dealers in the same line at this place, bought the real estate for $1,925.

Farmers' Institute.

ST. EDWARD, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—A farmers' institute is to be here March 5 and 6. The speakers include Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the State university.

WHISKY IN SOLID NUGGETS

Alaska Harvests Its Most Famous Crop of Ice—Seventy Degrees Below Zero.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Frank X. Gowans, former stenographer to Assistant Superintendent Hay of the Union Pacific and now private secretary to the Dominion gold commissioner at Dawson, Yukon Territory, B. C., in a private letter sent to the coast by special messenger and received in this city tonight, writing under date of January 16, says:

"All records for cold in the Klondike since the winter of 1896 were broken this morning, when the government thermometer registered exactly 70 degrees below zero. Yesterday the maximum was 64 below and the minimum was 87 below. I would not dare tell any of my friends that the weather was as cold as this unless I had verification by a newspaper, so I enclose a clipping from the Dawson Daily News."

The News, in the article referred to, says: "The registration at Dawson in 1896 was 67.8 below. Dense fog still overhangs Dawson. Sergeant-Major Tucker's thermometer, kept at the barracks, was yesterday morning 64.5 below. That kept by Governor Ogilvie was 64.2 below. The thermometers kept at other places in the city ranged from 60 to 72 below. Quite a number of the thermometers in which much reliance had been placed during the winter registered in the seventies. However, the registrations of the government thermometers are adhered to by the general public as being the most reliable. They register 64 below.

"The registrations on the creeks back of Dawson are on the average warmer than in Dawson. The telephone central attendant at Grand Forks says the reports show the temperature on the higher road places and elsewhere much warmer than at the low places. Gold Run holds the record for the coldest of the creeks with 64.3, the same as Dawson; Dominion has 60; Sulphur, 56; Grand Forks, 58, and the Dome, 54.

"The most peculiar relaxation in connection with the day is in the guardroom thermometer at the barracks. It was taken out of a heated room of 80 above and exposed to the outside temperature. It went down and did not stop at 64, but continued to 72.

"A bottle of whisky, and one of alcohol, said to be proof against cold down to 70 below, was frozen solid in front of Reid & Co.'s drug store this morning."

Leaves for Inauguration.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 27.—(Special.)—Governor DeForest Richards and family left today for Washington to attend the inaugural exercises. Governor Richards was the first governor in the union to accept the invitation of the committee to chief executives of the states and territories to attend the Washington function.

Since 1885, when sharp competition, as a result of new-fangled insurance methods, set in, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has increased its total amount of insurance from $151,000,000 to $161,500,000 in round numbers. Assets grew from $54,300,000 to $64,900,000, and the surplus from $4,500,000 to $7,100,000. This is a record made while holding to conservative methods of insurance, and without taking a lot of business at less than the cost of doing it. Col. Greene, President of the company, particularly prides himself on the fact that payment to policy holders and the existing surplus aggregate 128 per cent of all the contributions of policy holders since the organization of the company, fifty-five years ago, a record that is equaled by no other American company and is ample proof of conservative management.

Montana Republicans Still Voting.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 27.—The republicans today again voted for Senator Carter for the short term. The vote was as follows: Carter, 21; Frank, 29; Maginnis, 18; Cooper, 8; Conrad, 2; Clements, 1; Toole, 1.

NOW COMES WINTER AGAIN

Probably Snow and Colder Thursday; Friday Fair and Continued Cold, with Winds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

For Nebraska—Probably snow and colder Thursday; Friday fair and continued cold; northwest to north winds.

For Iowa—Snow or rain Thursday, with warmer in east portion; Friday fair and colder; east to northeast winds.

For North Dakota—Fair Thursday and Friday; colder Thursday; northwesterly winds.

For South Dakota—Snow flurries Thursday; Friday fair and continued cold; northeast to north winds.

For Kansas—Probable rain Thursday, followed by fair and colder in the afternoon; Friday fair and colder; northwesterly winds.

For Colorado—Rain or snow and colder Thursday; Friday fair and colder; northerly winds.

For Wyoming—Probably rain and colder Thursday; Friday fair with lower temperature; northwesterly winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Feb. 27.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Maximum temperature	44	24	40	49
Minimum temperature	17	15	-5	28
Mean temperature	30	20	18	38
Precipitation	.00	.01	.00	.00

Record of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1900:

Normal temperature	28
Excess for the day	2
Total excess since March 1	1282
Normal precipitation	.03 inch
Deficiency for the day	.03 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	21.19 inches
Deficiency since March 1	.47 inch
Deficiency for cor. period, 1900	4.74 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1899	4.42 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Temperature at 7 P. M.	Maximum temperature.	Precipitation.
Omaha, cloudy	40	44	.00
North Platte, clear	48	54	.00
Cheyenne, raining	36	50	T
Salt Lake City, cloudy	48	58	.06
Rapid City, partly cloudy	46	54	.00
Huron, cloudy	32	38	.00
Williston, clear	24	36	.00
Chicago, clear	18	20	.00
St. Louis, clear	40	44	.00
St. Paul, clear	20	22	.00
Davenport, clear	20	24	.00
Kansas City, cloudy	46	50	.00
Helena, partly cloudy	46	48	.06
Havre, cloudy	40	46	.00
Bismarck, cloudy	20	30	.00
Galveston, clear	60	66	.00

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecast Official.

To Mothers of Large Families

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

We make a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer, and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, we extend an invitation to accept free advice. Oh, women! do not let

MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE.

your lives be sacrificed when a word of advice at the first approach of weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy. Address a letter to Mrs. Pinkham's Laboratory, Lynn Mass., and you will not be disappointed.

"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was not able to do my housework. I suffered terribly at time of menstruation. Several doctors told me they could do nothing for me. Thanks to the Pinkham advice and medicine I am now well, and can do the work for eight in the family.

"I would recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with large families."—MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE, Ludington, Mich.

"I AM ALL WORN-OUT!"

**How Many Hundreds of Persons Repeat the Above Every Day—Your