

CAPITAL CITY CHAT

SENATE PASSES STRAIGHT TWO-CENT FARE BILL.

EVERY SENATOR PRESENT VOTED FOR BILL.

Bill Passed is Senate File No. 55, The Sackett Measure, and Has the Emergency Clause Attached Thereto.

Senate Passes 2-Cent Fare Bill.

The state senate, impatient because of the slowness of the house in passing a 2-cent fare bill, Tuesday took up a similar bill in committee of the whole as the special order for 10 a. m., discussed the measure till noon and after a recess placed the bill on third reading and passed it by a unanimous vote of all the senators present, two only being absent. The bill is a flat 2-cent rate bill. It merely changes the word "three" in the present statute to "two," and contains an emergency clause so that it will go into effect as soon as it receives the approval of the governor. The bill provoked a free discussion, in which nearly every senator joined.

The senate passed the bill, S. F. 55, by Sackett of Gage, and hurried it over to the house, where the announcement met with applause. That body later considered a similar house bill in committee of the whole, and as the senate bill had not been read for the first and second times in the house it could not be substituted for the house bill on the same subject. Therefore the house, in committee of the whole, recommended that the house bill be ordered engrossed for a third reading, shorn of all its amendments except one intended to make a minimum fare of 5 cents, regardless of distance for interurban lines. It is believed that the house will pass the senate bill, which also contains the emergency clause, although many members of both houses prefer not to have the bill go into effect upon approval of the governor.

In the senate the discussion was strongly anti-railroad and in favor of a flat 2-cent fare bill, despite the frequent citations of expressions of Governor Sheldon during his campaign that he thought it better to place the raising or lowering of passenger rates in the hands of the new railway commission.

King of Polk argued that it would be unconstitutional to amend the present statute relating to passenger rates, one that had existed since 1887 and attach to it a clause giving the railway commission power to suspend this rate. He said the title of the original act was not broad enough to cover such an amendment. Epperson of Clay said that an original act including the two subjects, with a new title, could be enacted, but he favored the bill under consideration. This argument did much to bring about unanimous action in favor of the flat 2-cent fare bill. At the last moment McKesson of Lancaster withdrew his motion to postpone action until Thursday at 2 p. m., and he and his colleague, Burns, both voted for the report of the committee of the whole to order the bill to a third reading. The senators who asked for delay warned their fellow senators that a 2-cent fare might not be upheld in the courts. The great majority were willing to take chances and were eager to pass such a bill, alleging that unless they took summary action no relief would be granted to the people who are asking for lower freight and passenger rates. Every senator present voted for the bill when it was read a third time, Randall of Madison and Latta of Burt being absent.

Sale of Game Prevented.

The house concurred in unimportant amendments to H. R. No. 98 and the bill is ready to be sent to the governor. The bill is one of the most important game laws that has ever been enacted. It provides that it shall be illegal to sell wild game at any time of the year. The bill was asked for by Chief Game Warden Carter in the hope that it would stop the operations of pot hunters who shoot and sell for market. As long as people will buy game and place it on tables of hotels, restaurants, dining cars and cafes for sale, it is believed men can be found who will find in this an inducement to violate the game laws.

After Loan Sharks.

An act aimed at the business of chattel mortgage sharks and pawnbrokers who loan money against the future wages of working men, exacting a heavy interest rate therefor, has been prepared by Representative Kilen of Gage county for introduction in the legislature. The bill is intended to make void all contracts pledging wages as a security for a debt, except where the amount so pledged has been due for more than twenty days.

New Telescope for Uni.

The university is now constructing in its own shops a telescope of twelve inches aperture and eighteen feet focal length. This would be regarded by professional telescope makers as a rather ambitious undertaking, since the machinery for operating a large telescope, while massive, must yet be "built like a watch." Professor Richards is confident, however, that the work of building the mechanical parts, even including such delicate work as graduating the circles and building the driving clock, can be successfully done in the university shops.

The mounting of this telescope will be rather more than usually complicated for an instrument of its size, for it was felt that since it was to be built and not bought, there was no use in foregoing any necessary that might add to the convenience and usefulness of the instrument. For instance, the motion of the tube may be controlled either from the eye-end or from the floor; small accessory telescopes at both the eye-end and down at the side of the pier enable the observer to read the setting circles and so to direct the telescope to any part of the sky from either position.

Cut Off State Board of Health.

The house committee on finance ways and means Friday decided not to appropriate any money for the expense of the state board of health, the members believing that the \$10,000 appropriated two years ago for the support of the board was illegally appropriated. This belief is founded on the section of the statute which says the secretaries of the board may charge fees for the examination of applicants for license to practice medicine, \$10 for each applicant holding a diploma from a Nebraska college of medicine and \$25 for other applicants. The statute says: "All such fees shall be equally divided among the four secretaries of the board as full compensation for their services and expenses."

Historical Building.

The finance ways and means committee of the house introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 for a new state historical society building to be erected upon haymarket square in the city of Lincoln provided the right to the use of this property is ceded back to the historical society by the city. The bill carries out the cherished plans of the society that have before been presented to legislature, when, however, a larger appropriation than is now asked was requested. The house committee has canvassed the situation carefully and will report the bill favorably since it bears its name.

Maximum Rate Bill.

Senator C. G. Sibley, of Lincoln county, stirred up the senate by introducing a bill establishing maximum rates for wheat, corn, and other grain products. His bill provides for a reduction of about 15 per cent over the present rates and on some of the products it is a reduction of 15 or 20 per cent over the rates in the 1893 maximum rate law. He will introduce two other bills one for a maximum rate on lumber and coal and a third on hay, potatoes and apples. Why such a bill is introduced in the face of the fact that the state railway commission is to be put to work is not quite clear, but Senator Sibley says that the commission will have more than it can do and he proposes to help it get a good start.

State House Repairs.

To make the state capitol presentable, safe and accessible will require an outlay of almost \$80,000, according to the results of the investigation made by a special committee of the house of representatives. A report was filed by the committee, consisting of Messrs. Marsh, White and Besse, giving an itemized estimate of the cost for work that is deemed necessary, amounting in the aggregate to \$79,200. It was placed on file to be considered at a later time.

The special committee sent with its statement a letter from John McDonald, an architect, in which he corroborated the report made by G. A. Berlinghof in January relative to the shaky south wall of the capitol's east wing and its dangerous character in the present condition. McDonald said in his letter that it will be necessary to vacate the offices while repairing the capitol, brace up the floors and roof, remove about seventy feet of the wall and rebuild it from the ground up. He agreed with Berlinghof in estimating the cost of this work at \$20,000.

The largest other item in the list of proposed expenditures is \$16,500 for cement walks to take the place of the "canals" which now lead to the state house from all directions. Eight thousand is to be used for putting gold leaf on the dome, if the report is followed.

Washington's Birthday.

Tribute to the memory of Washington, the father of his country, and to that of Lincoln, its savior, were the principal features of the Washington's birthday observance by the two branches of the Nebraska legislature in joint session February 22. An address of remarkable oratorical force was given by Senator C. H. Aldrich of Butler county on the topic of Washington's life, his works and the beneficent influence they had had upon the nation.

To Reduce Express Charges.

Senator Aldrich of Butler introduced a bill to reduce the charges of express companies 25 per cent below the rates in force January 1, 1907. He has introduced a bill applying to railroad freight charges calling for a reduction of 20 per cent. The bills are both drawn after the same general style, making it unlawful to charge more than 75 per cent of the charges in force by express companies January 1, 1907, or more than 80 per cent of the freight charges in force at that time. The penalty in the express rate bill is a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000 for each offense. In the case of railroads the penalty is a fine of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$50,000. In the case of railroad rates the railway commission is given power to hold hearings and to either raise or lower rates, but no such provision is incorporated in the express rate bill.

The State Journal Case.

For the third time the case of the state against the State Journal company has been submitted to the supreme court. It was submitted on an application of Attorney General W. T. Thompson for leave to amend the petition of the state asking for \$85,000 damages for the alleged sale of supreme court reports. The suit was instituted by P. N. Prout, who has since left the state. Twice the court has given decisions in favor of the defendant company and the attorney general now asks leave to again amend the petition of the state.

To Reduce Rate 20 Per Cent.

Senator Aldrich of Butler has introduced S. F. 325, a bill to make the maximum rate on freight in Nebraska 80 per cent of the amount fixed in the classification and schedules of railroads in force January 1, 1907, until after the railway commission shall have provided a greater rate. The bill repeals the old maximum rate of 1903 which the railroads prevented the old board of transportation from enforcing by an injunction suit in the federal court.

HAD TO LICK SOMEBODY.

Teacher's Announcement Not Comforting to Trustees.

By the laws of Maryland corporal punishment in the public schools of that state is forbidden. This prohibition was much condemned by certain of the teachers with old-fashioned ideas, especially by a teacher in one of the schools on the eastern shore some years ago. He was a strapping big fellow, and it was lucky for his pupils, who were rather a rough lot, that they were protected by the aforementioned law.

The teacher did the best he could, under the circumstances, but, moral suasion proving of little avail, he finally laid his case before the board of trustees.

"Gentlemen," said he, after a recital of his trials, "those boys must be licked."

"You can't do that," replied the chairman.

"Then you must assist me in controlling them."

"That, sir," observed the chairman, "is what you are employed to do."

"In that case," continued the teacher, "you must allow me to lick them."

"Corporal punishment is against the law," insisted the chairman.

"Then, gentlemen," concluded the

RIGHT IN THEORY ONLY.

Good Argument, but It Failed to Secure the Cigars.

In a Sixteenth street cigar store a young man put a nickel in a slot machine. It was one of those poker machines. He pressed the lever and in the "hand" that showed he had two queens. He looked on the card of explanation and saw one line that read: "Kings or better, two cigars." That was the lowest winning "hand."

"Well, I win two cigars," he said to the proprietor.

The latter looked at the machine. "Indeed you don't," he said. "You have only two queens."

"Well," said the young man, "look here. Doesn't this say 'Kings or better, two cigars?'"

"It does, but you have two queens."

"I was always taught," said the young man, "that the women were better than the men. So queens aren't better than kings, eh?"

The proprietor laughed, but he didn't hand over the cigars.—Denver Post.

Some Desimplified Spelling. The colonel was simply infoloneil. He said he would be glad to trail on the rights of the whights.

"No man," said the rajdhot colonel in his dioloneil diatribes, "whose blood

MAN WHO WILL DIG PANAMA CANAL



JOHN B. McDONALD.
John B. McDonald of New York city is president of the construction company organized by W. J. Oliver to build the Panama canal.

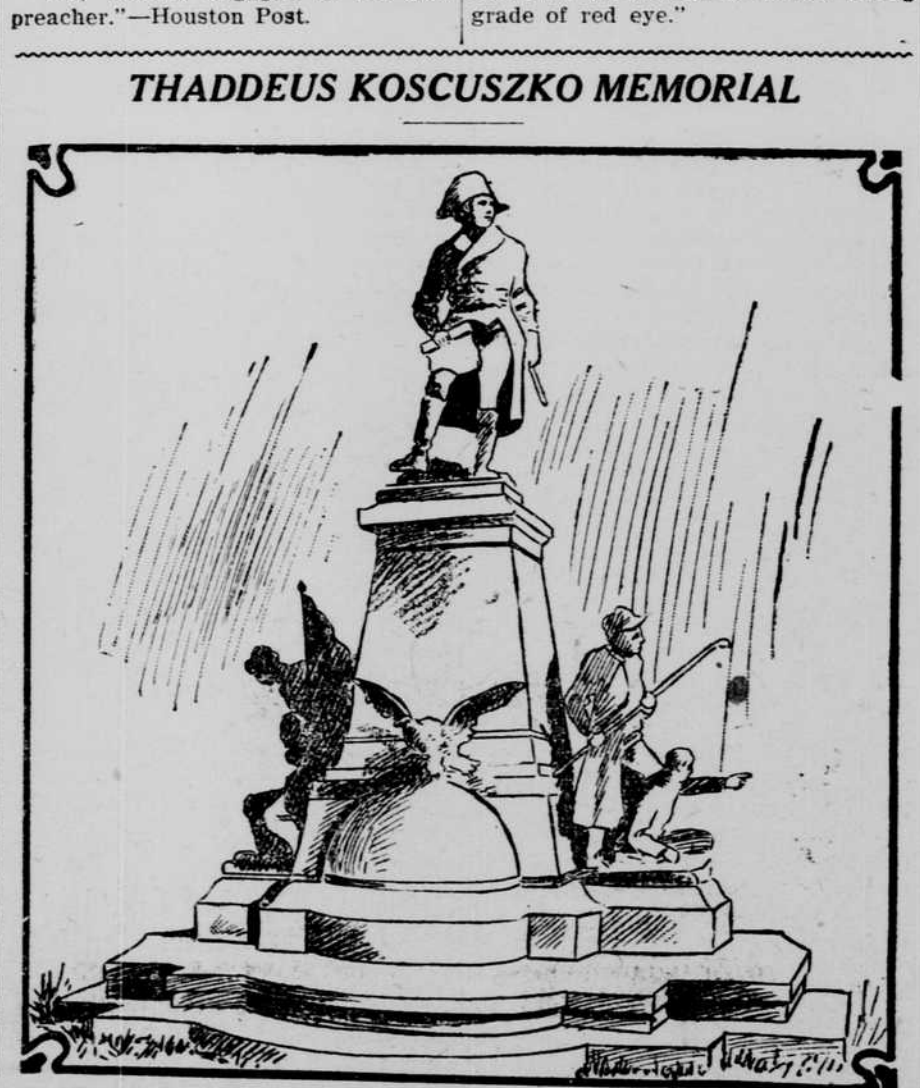
teacher, with considerable emphasis, "someone must be licked; and I want to say right here that the next time I have trouble with my boys I'm going to lick a trustee. As I have trouble about once a day, each one of you may expect, on the average, one licking per week. I reckon there's no law against that."

Horrors of the Staircase.

A Dublin landlord said: "It often happens that when peasant girls come into our service, directly from the wretched hovels in which they have been reared, in a wild part of the country, they are surprised and perplexed by all they see. The commonest things to us are new and astonishing to their simple gaze. As the dwellings of the Irish poor are never more than one story high, what excites their perplexity, and often their fears more than anything else is, of course, a staircase. I have actually seen these girls creeping up and down stairs on all fours in the utmost terror. One remained in the attic all day before she could summon courage to encounter the apparent horrors of coming down, and she at last came low backward, as if descending a ladder. They get accustomed to an elevator before they do to the stairs."

Finished.
"Why has she stopped slum work?"
"She has accomplished her object."
"Relieved all the distress?"
"No; being engaged to the new preacher."—Houston Post.

THADDEUS KOSCUSZKO MEMORIAL



This is the design selected for the monument at the national capital.

MAJORITY OF MEN ARE VAIN.

A Hairdresser Asserts That Many of Them Wear Wigs.

"Nearly every woman wears some other woman's hair," said the hairdresser, "but you might be surprised if you knew the number of men who wear wigs. Many a man's fine head of hair, the envy of his friends, came from the hair store, and is regularly curled and pressed there! Whisper it gently, but most men are even more vain of their appearance than

are the frivolous women of the moment. They simply will not stand for a bald head, under 70, and have learned a lesson from their sisters. Often the same hairdresser makes the wig for papa and the 'switch' for mamma, and, if mamma can get the money for her new hair any the more easily out of papa for the fact that he is a devotee of the habit himself, who can blame her for encouraging him in the guileless fad?"

Some folks never feel cheerful unless they are dispensing bad news.

IN THE SICK ROOM

UP-TO-DATE METHODS OF CARING FOR PATIENTS.

Modern Science Teaches Many Ways of Alleviating Suffering and Promoting the Recovery of Stricken Loved Ones.

When there is a prospect of a long illness two small cots that cost so little may be placed together, making it easy to move the patient from one to the other when changing the bedding, and permitting each one to be thoroughly aired each day. Otherwise the ideal sick bed is a single one of iron, the length and width of those used in hospitals. With this should be a fine woven wire spring and a thin hair mattress. Of the water beds, those filled by means of a pitcher and funnel are said to be the best. The temperature of the water should be kept about 70 degrees and must be changed every two weeks. The bed must never touch the walls. The rest for the head is the feather pillow, changed or beaten when it becomes uncomfortably hot. Small pillows of varying sizes should be used to tuck under back of knees when change of position is necessary. Paper torn in fine bits is nice for these. Here is the way a trained nurse in a hospital makes up the beds: She begins by tucking the lower sheet, preferably of cotton (for linen chills excepting in mid-summer), snugly and smoothly over the mattress. This should be protected in case of severe illness with a rubber blanket or paper pad. The sheet is pinned in place, taking care to have a perfectly smooth surface under the patient. The corners of the sheet are folded square, as the grocer folds the edges of the paper he wraps around a parcel. Next a draw sheet is laid on smoothly and pinned in place. In spreading the upper sheet it is brought up well to the head of the bed, so it will turn back nicely over the other clothes, but left a little loose for the feet. Next comes the blanket, the folded edge at the foot, and a light-weight counterpane, which, with the sheet, should be folded carefully in at the corners and tucked under smooth and tight at the sides.

To Change the Bed.—In changing the bed, roll the patient to one side, putting one hand against the shoulder and the other against the hips. Roll up the lower sheet in lengthwise folds against the patient. Put on fresh sheet, and draw sheet and pin in place. Roll the patient over, protecting with the upper sheet, and pull the lower sheet smooth. Pin, put clean upper sheet on over the soiled one, then tuck the clean one in and remove the soiled one.

Slipping to Foot of Bed.—If a patient is troubled by slipping down in bed, the foot may be slightly raised by putting bricks or blocks under it, or a small bolster may be tucked under the thighs, then tied around the head of the bed with tapes.

To Tint Lace. When one desires to color lace for a gown, procure a tube of oil paint the color desired and squeeze it into a cup of gasoline and stir until dissolved. Then pour into a larger vessel.

Dip a small piece of the lace into it, and if too deep, add more gasoline until the shade desired is obtained. When it is the right color, put all the lace into it, take out, shake gently and dry in the open air.

When thoroughly dry, expose it to extreme heat for a few minutes, taking care, of course, that it is not near a fire or blaze, where it might ignite. This exposure to the heat will remove the odor of gasoline.

Lace which has been used and will not wash well can be given this treatment, if first dry-cleaned by being sprinkled generously with fuller's earth, then rolled up and put away for a few days. Upon taking out, shake well and then proceed with the tinting as above.

Dutch Apple Cake.

This is another favorite dish in the cooking class. It is sometimes made with soda and cream of tartar, and again with yeast. For the former sift together two cups flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful soda and a teaspoonful cream of tartar. Add two tablespoonfuls butter or good dripping and rub in with the tips of the fingers. Beat one egg light and add to it a scant cup milk. Then stir into the dry mixture. The dough should be quite soft. Turn into a shallow baking tin. Peel, core and slice three or four tart apples and arrange symmetrically on top of the pan, letting the slices overlap. Put the sharp edge of the slices down and press slightly into the dough. Sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls sugar and nutmeg or cinnamon. Bake in a hot oven. As soon as done brush the top lightly with hot water.

Nut and Cheese Pasties.

Nut and cheese pasties are in the same list with cheese balls. Sift one quart of pastry flour with one teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of baking powder, add one cupful of pecan-nut meats chopped and the yolks of two eggs; mix with just enough ice water to make into a dough which can be rolled out on a floured board about an eighth of an inch thick. Spread with a cupful of rich American cheese grated and folded over four times; roll out again and cut into hollow hearts and darts; brush with egg yolk and bake a delicate brown in a hot oven.

Almond Crips.

Stir to a cream two-thirds of a cupful of butter and one heaping cupful of sugar. Beat into this the yolks of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and one scant teaspoonful of almond extract. Add two cupfuls of twice-sifted flour and the well-whipped whites of two eggs. Beat very thoroughly and work in sufficient more flour to make a dough which can be kneaded. Roll out small portions at a time very thin, cut into fancy shapes, brush over with white of egg, sprinkle with blanched shredded almonds, and dredge with granulated sugar. Bake in a moderate oven, watching closely.

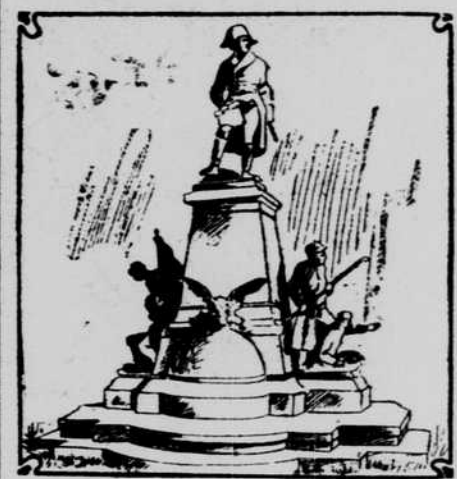
TO HONOR POLISH HERO

STATUE OF KOSCUSZKO TO BE ERECTED IN WASHINGTON.

Memorial to Patriot Presented to America by Fellow-Countrymen—Popiel's Model Accepted by Committee.

Washington.—Two years ago the Polish National Alliance of the United States conceived the idea of presenting to the American people a monument to Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, to be erected at Washington in Lafayette square, where the monuments of Lafayette and Rochambeau are standing and where a monument to Baron von Steuben will be raised in the near future. The plan was to have the memory of all the most prominent officers who fought for the independence of the United States thus honored by monuments in the capital of the nation.

The government having appropriated \$5,000 for a monument to Gen.



Statue to Be Erected to Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

Pulaski, who fought for the liberty of this country and who fell in the battle of Savannah in 1779, the Polish National alliance felt it to be the duty of Polish-Americans to reciprocate by presenting a monument of the other Polish patriot who lent his sword to the cause of liberty of America. The gift having been accepted by

LIFE STORY ON AN EPITAPH.

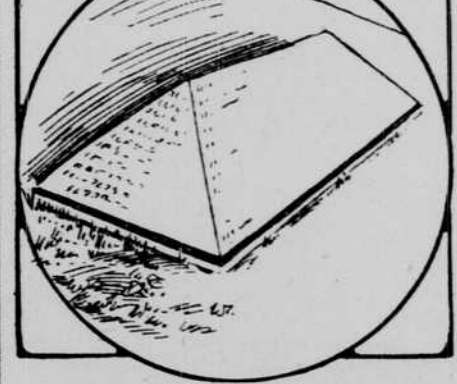
Odd Monument Over Grave of Veteran of Indian Fight.

The longest epitaph in Arlington National cemetery at Washington is that carved on the strangely shaped monument of Captain John Williams, of the marine corps, who died of wounds received in an Indian fight in Florida in 1812. The inscription follows:

"Here lies the remains of John Williams, Esq., late a captain in the Corps of U. S. Marines. Was born in Stafford county, Virginia, the 24th of August, 1765, and died on the 29th of September, 1812, at Camp New Hope, in East Florida. The body of deceased was removed to this spot, over which his brother officers in the marine corps have caused this pile to be erected in testimony of his worth and in their mournful admiration of his gallant end.

"On the 11th of September, 1812, Captain Williams, on his march with a command of 20 men to Davis creek block house, in east Florida, was attacked towards evening by upwards of 50 Indians and negroes, who lay concealed in the woods. He instantly gave battle, gallantly supported by his men, who, inspired by his animated example, fought as long as they had a cartridge left. At length, bleeding under eight galling wounds and unable to stand, he was carried off the battleground, whilst his heroic little band, pressed by superior numbers, was forced to retreat.

"Eminently characterized by cool intrepidity, Captain Williams evinced



Monument with Long Epitaph.

during his short but severe contest those military prerequisites which qualify the officer for command, and if his sphere of action was too limited to attract the admiration of the world, it was sufficiently expanded to crown him with the approbation of his country and to afford his brethren in arms an example as highly useful as his act has sealed with honor the life of a patriot soldier."

Captain Williams' monument is an elongated pyramid with two long and

HUNT FOR BURIED TREASURE.

Special License Granted for the Purpose in India.

Trichinopoly, India, is greatly excited over a special license which has been granted by the governor of Madras to a gentleman at Coonoor to search for buried treasure. The treasure has been the object of many successful searches in the past; one enterprising deputy collector of Trichinopoly, going so far as to divert the river and tunnel through the bed into the solid rock. He spent 29,000 rupees in his experiments. The operations were abandoned for want of funds; but it is stated that the explorers came across inscriptions bearing out the history of the burial of the treasure. The treasure—including a golden palanquin—is said to be stored in a cave in a rock, which is blocked up in some mysterious manner, just below the spot where the inscriptions were found. The local chiefs say that they and their ancestors held the land on the understanding that they should guard the rock; and they produced a

sheet of copper on which the grant is inscribed. The treasure is supposed to have been buried about 500 years ago. A temple was erected near; and the treasure was removed from the temple and the royal palace to the cave when fire and brimstone were poured down upon the city. The queen, who had taken refuge in the rock, escaped destruction; and the king, finding that she had taken the treasure away from the temple, tried to drown her in the river. She was saved by some natives, and afterwards gave birth to a son who, in later years, became king. The queen afterwards caused the inscriptions to be made on the rock where the treasure lay concealed.

Prospects for Longevity. A quarter of each generation die before attaining the age of 17, but a man at 32 years of age may expect to live for another 32.

And There Are Few of Them. The only people who really enjoy getting up early in the morning are those who don't have to.

two short sides. The inscription, which is in script lettering, covers all four sides of the stone. The stone, though it appears large in the picture, is barely a foot high. It may be of sandstone, but to one unskilled in such matters, it appears to be of molded cement.

THIS BOY BABY A "BUSTER."

Twenty-One-Months-Old Son of German Cavalryman Weighs 93 Pounds.

London.—To be born a record holder is a thing unique in itself, and constitutes, so to speak, a double-barreled record. The infant who made a start

in the human race handicapped in this fashion was born one year and nine months ago, and is the son of August Dippe, a cavalry sergeant-major, stationed at Malstatt, near Saarbrücken, in Germany. The particular distinction claimed for the child is that for his age he is the fattest, longest, broadest and strongest baby in the wide, wide world. His weight is 93 pounds, he is three feet three in height, and he measures just over 37 inches around the chest. Both parents are quite normal, and, in fact, the mother is rather delicate than otherwise. The infant Hercules creates a sensation when he appears in the street. He is healthy and jolly, and has only one trouble. His record may soon be taken from him by his own little brother, who, although only five months old, already weighs 52 pounds and is growing rapidly.



Baby Dippe, 21 Months Old, Weighs 93 Pounds.

The result of the first six months' working of the Simplon tunnel has been tabulated and show that an average of 8,000 passengers were carried a day.

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