

CAPITAL CITY CHAT

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION GETS RIGHT INTO ACTION.

IS NOW ISSUING ORDERS

Governor Sheldon Took No Chances on Veto Messages and Signs All Measures Within Legal Time Limit.

Railway Commission.

The state railway commission has placed an interpretation upon that part of the railway commission bill requiring railroads to report tonnage of freight hauled. The commission has also issued a notice intended to inform the public of the fact that the two-cent fare bill passed by the legislature is in force and has been since the date the governor attached his signature approving the measure.

Attorney Ben White and Agent McGinnis of Lincoln, Neb., both representing the Northwestern road, called to ask the commission for an interpretation of that part of the railway commission law requiring railroads to report tonnage, under three classes of freight originating and terminating in Nebraska, tonnage originating in Nebraska whose destination is in some other state and tonnage originating in another state and terminating in Nebraska.

Order No. 1 of the commission requires railroads to keep notices posted at the ticket windows in stations informing people that the 2-cent rate is in force in this state and that such rate is applicable only between points in this state. The rate is not applicable from a point within Nebraska to a point without the state for a continuous ticket, and vice versa, but if a passenger desires to go beyond the borders of the state he can obtain the benefit of the two-cent fare within the state of Nebraska by buying a ticket to the nearest station within the borders of Nebraska. If a passenger desires to go from some station in the interior of the state to Chicago he may buy a ticket to Omaha or any other station within the state at a rate of two cents per mile and then buy a ticket at the rate charged in Iowa which will be three cents a mile until July when a two cent fare bill will be in force in that state also.

Vetoes Believed to Be Valid.

Governor Sheldon took no chances in regard to the date of his veto messages. It is an open question whether or not he has five days within the time bills are delivered to him or five days, Sundays excepted, from the date upon which the legislature agreed to adjourn, but did not. The records of the legislature show that it adjourned Thursday noon, April 4. In fact it did not adjourn until Saturday afternoon, April 6. While the records of the two houses show that the legislature adjourned April 4 at noon, the same records contain many paragraphs showing that the legislature presented bills to the governor up to Saturday, two days after it was supposed to have stopped the clock and adjourned. The governor took no chances and decided to dispose of all bills before him by midnight Wednesday, April 10. Whether the legislature really adjourned Thursday, April 4, or Saturday, April 6, it matters not. The governor disposed of the bills within five days in either case. If he had not done so it would not have affected bills that received his approval, but there was a possibility that his vetoes, if not given by Wednesday, April 10, might have been without force and that the bills he did veto would have become laws by reason of his failure to approve them within five days from the day of the adjournment of the legislature.

Court Commission Appointments.

E. C. Calkins of Kearney and E. E. Good of Wahoo, both republicans, were appointed members of the Nebraska supreme court commission to succeed I. L. Albert of Columbus and W. D. Oldham of Kearney, both democrats. The three judges of the court, Chief Justice S. H. Sedgwick, Judge J. B. Barnes and Judge C. B. Letton, were elected on the republican ticket. The appointment was made for a term of one year. Mr. Calkins was a regent of the state university, but he has resigned to accept the new position. The salary of court commissioner is \$2,500 a year with clerk hire. Mr. Good is a resident of Wahoo, which is also the home of Judge B. F. Good, a democrat, who is judge of the district court in the fifth judicial district. The court commission is now made up as follows:

Commission No. 1—A. B. Duffie, E. E. Good, A. C. Epperson.

Commission No. 2—N. B. Jackson, John H. Ames, E. C. Calkins.

Commissioner Oldham, who has not practiced law for about ten years at once entered upon active practice.

Governor to Appoint.

The resignation of Regent Calkins of Kearney to take a place on the supreme court commission will put it in the power of Governor Sheldon to appoint his successor to serve until the next general election. This appointment will almost amount to an election for the republicans will be very likely to select in their primary the man picked out by the governor for the office. The same thing is true of the selection of Mr. Clarke for a place on the railroad commission.

Has a Ruling.

The Lincoln Commercial club has a ruling from the Interstate commerce commission that will sooner or later end the practice of charging three cents a mile for the Nebraska end of a journey extending into another state. The charge for the state journey must be the same as the local fare to the state line plus the rest of the rate. It is a good deal of bother to buy to Omaha or Rulo or Plattsmouth and then get a ticket or pay on the train after crossing the state line. This will soon end the nuisance.

Blow at Economy.

The heads of the state institutions who "saved" state funds during their terms of office with the avowed purpose of spending the money for something which the legislature did not intend such funds should be used for are not satisfied with the ruling of the state auditor that claims incurred after April 1, 1907, will not be allowed to be drawn from appropriations made by the legislature of 1905. Claims incurred prior to April 1 need not be presented until August 1, but if they are presented after that date they will not be allowed by the state auditor. The fact that some state appropriations will actually revert to the state treasury has caused all kinds of grief. Attorney General Thompson, who supports the ruling of the auditor has \$6,000 left out of a \$10,000 appropriation made two years ago to conduct prosecutions under the state anti-trust laws.

Change Is Needed.

The experience of the legislature with the faulty enrolling of bills may result some time in the introduction of more businesslike methods. It always happens at the close of the session that the big appropriation bills with a host of other eleven hundred measures pour upon the enrolling rooms fairly swamping the committees. These bills, the most important of the entire session, must be hurried out with scarcely time to proof-read properly. Either the legislature should provide against the final rush by the employment of experts and plenty of them or there should be a change in the provision that permits the appropriation bills to lag till all other business is over. No session escapes without the promise that the appropriations will be disposed of in time and there has been several instances within the memory of man when a session did not have to wait for one to two days for the enrolling of the big bills. Legislatures and courts are the last to take up an innovation and it may be a long time before any change in the procedure will be made.

Coal Men Not Satisfied.

The coal men of the state do not view with any particular gratification the presence of an amendment in the measure requiring track scale weights on grain which was not adopted by the senate. This bill was the source of three hard contacts on the floor of the house on the motion of Cone of Saunders who sought to compel the railroads to furnish track weights on grain. The history of the bill indicates, however, that the measure was drafted originally by the coal men who desired to get a check on the open cars sent across the state. Provision for weights on grain was incorporated with the view of getting farmer support for the measure. The elevator men then turned in and sought to prove that there was no crying need for track weights on grain and the legislature cut it out. But now the provision for weighing grain exists in the bill and is likely to invalidate the measure.

Will Show Leniency.

The advocates of the child labor law admit that it might as well have been enacted without the emergency clause, as it will do children very little good to be forced into school for a few weeks at the end of the year. For this reason a little leniency will be shown in the enforcement of the law in Lincoln at least during the remainder of the school year. After that a conscientious effort will be made to prevent children being kept out of school to earn money. The fear is expressed in Omaha that "wholesale prosecutions" will follow the efforts of the officers to enforce the law. The officers in charge of the work in Lincoln look for nothing of the kind. So far they have found parents and employers reasonable, and the system of permits that is already in operation promises to work without serious friction of any kind.

Soldiers Slow to Draw Pay.

The governor of Nebraska has in his hands about \$18,000 that belongs to Nebraska soldiers of the Spanish-American war. The slowness with which the soldiers of the three Nebraska regiments call for the little that is due them and the large number that are either dead or cannot be found, is surprising. For instance the last member of the First Nebraska field staff and band has just been found and it develops that he has been in Nebraska all the time. Dr. Jensen has been located in Omaha and has just received the \$17.76 due him as an officer of the First Nebraska. The pay due the Nebraska soldiers is for the time spent in a mustering camp from May 4 to May 8 or 11, 1898. The claims were allowed by the department at Washington in September, 1905. Showing how difficult it is for the adjutant general of the state to locate members of the Nebraska regiments, a letter addressed to the captain of company A, First regiment, brought back an answer containing the address of three out of nineteen men whose address was unknown, the names of three reported dead, the addresses of eleven were not known and one was guessed at.

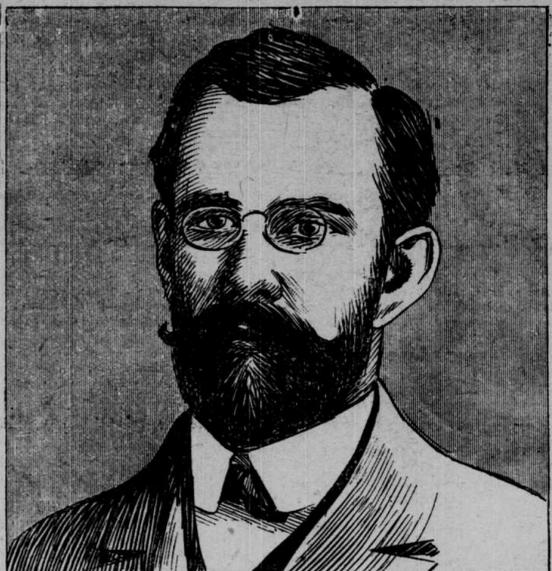
Culver Issues Order.

Adjutant General J. H. Culver has issued an order assigning the independent militia company at Rushville to the place made vacant by the mustering out of company I, First regiment, at Wahoo. The headquarters of the second regiment band may be changed from Wisner to Lincoln. It has been found difficult to keep the band men together at Wisner and a change in location may soon be ordered.

Governor Receives Check.

Governor Sheldon has received a check from the general government for \$2,857.77 for support of state soldiers' homes in this state. The government appropriates \$100 annually for each member in a state home for soldiers, the money to be used for the support of such homes. As a matter of fact the money goes into the state fund, becomes a part of the general fund of the state and does not go direct to the support of soldiers' homes.

NEW HEAD OF GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.



Louis W. Hill, elected president of the Great Northern railroad, has been vice president of the road. He is the elder son of J. J. Hill, who has trained both his sons for railroad work.

COULDN'T REFUSE TO DRINK.

Preacher's Predicament of Nearly a Century Ago.

In speaking of the evil of intemperance Dr. Wayland Hoyt has related the following:

"In the autobiography of Dr. Goodell, prefixed to his life, he tells us that 70 or 80 years ago a very good minister used to pass his father's door and often stepped in to see the family. Once the minister chanced to meet there the family physician, and he asked his advice. He said: 'I am about visiting the sick and the afflicted and the inquiring, and everywhere I am asked to take something to drink. I cannot decline without giving mortal offense, but after awhile I find myself growing dizzy, and I am afraid that I shall say or do something to disgrace myself. Now, what do you advise me to do about this?'"

After great deliberation the physician advised him to, as soon as he felt himself growing dizzy, go home to his study while he was able to walk. There he was to sit until the dizziness had passed off, when he could resume his visiting.

That was nearly a century ago, and it never occurred to either of them to "cut it out." Fancy a

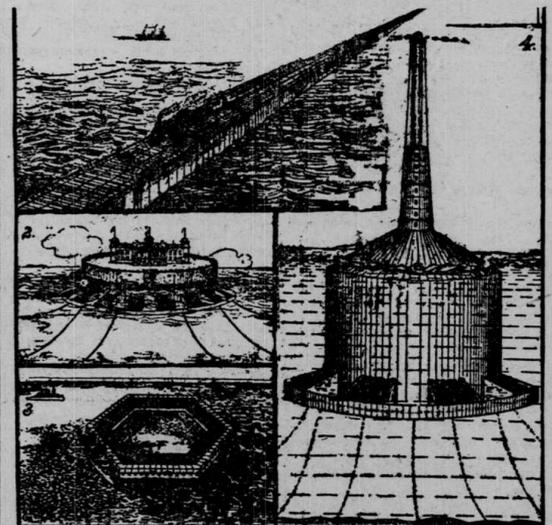
TYPES OF ALL NATIONS.

Cosmopolitan Gathering Seen in a New York Hotel.

New York's cosmopolitanism was well illustrated the other night in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue hotel. On one of the lounges sat two Japanese chattering animatedly. On another seat close by sat a man who looked like a native of the Blue Grass state. He was tall and lanky, wore a large-brimmed felt hat, and a liberal display of shirt front. On another lounge in the opposite end of the hall sat an Englishman conversing with a Scotch man. The English twang and the Scotch burr could be heard distinctly. On a seat further down the row a somewhat stout individual was resting himself. He made his nationality evident, as he was reading a German newspaper. Still further down the line sat two men talking and puffing away at cigarettes. One was an Anglo-Indian and the other a prosaic Canadian. Just within the hallowed precinct of the "Amen Corner" United States Senator Dubois, of Idaho, was seated, looking the picture of contentment, with his legs crossed and pulling at a black cigar.

As if to further emphasize this cosmopolitanism, a colored hackman en-

PROOF THAT THIS IS THE AGE OF STEEL.



No. 1. Floating steel bridge intended for crossing lakes and arms of the sea. No. 2. A steel island site. No. 3. Floating steel coal station. Vessels lie on the leeward side in smooth water when coaling. No. 4. Floating steel lighthouse.

preacher of to-day pursuing such leisurely methods!

Kindly Words and Deeds.

How few estimate the power of kindly words and deeds; and yet what mortal being has not felt their benefit and sweetness? How many a weary lot has been cheered and brightened by their gentle sunshine! What music there is in a kind expression of sympathy—what radiance in a gentle smile! And how little do these Heaven-entailed duties of life cost to the giver, and how do they confer on the receiver?

A Gross Lie.

Gaddie—I saw you at the tailor's yesterday, looking at trousers.
Dudley—Oh! gracious, don't you go spreading a lie like that!
Gaddie—But I did see you.
Dudley—You did not. You may have seen me looking at "trousersings."
"Trousers" are ready-made.—Philadelphia Press.

Lost Not a Moment.

Molly—When you spoke to father did you tell him you had \$500 in the bank?
George—Yes.
Molly—And what did he say?
George—He bawled it!

No Chance at All.

"That Martel is really a terrible bore. He talked last night for hours and only stopped to cough."
"Well, I suppose you could get a word in edgeways then?"
"Rather not, for while he was coughing he made signs with his hands that he was going on afterward."

French Eat Little Meat.

Only seven per cent. of the food of a French peasant consists of meat, while an English navy's food is 28 per cent. meat.

CHANGE IN THE HOME.

Good Thing to Get Away from Monotony of Sameness.

There are hundreds of women who clean house and every article, even down to an insignificant little pin cushion, is put right back in its old accustomed place. There is nothing so monotonous as a house forever presenting the same appearance. It is pleasant to make a cheerful change in every room. There is a woman who makes it a rule to always change some of her pictures. She has a number of beautiful frames, so she selects new prints for them. The best masters are copied and it is possible to secure beautiful pictures for only a little money. Then the old prints may be put away for future use. It has a great deal to do with making home look a little more cheerful. Women have learned that a few good articles in a room are more artistic than a great amount of gaudy furniture, and this new regime of household affairs is responsible for less work, too. In this age, when there is every convenience imaginable, it really seems strange that any well-regulated household would need the assistance of servants only on special occasions. But it seems the more women have to work with, the less able are many to do even a little work without having the assistance of a hired girl. To properly manage a home every woman must use her brains to save her strength, and many do, but there are a great many who merely exist in houses and do not live in homes.

LINEN FOR THE KITCHEN.

Good Housekeeper Pays Much Attention to This.

The kitchen department should receive the same careful attention that is lavished on the more showy table linen.

The homely things of the kitchen may not be quite as apparent to your guests as the napkins and dories, but there is a great peace and self-respect for the housekeeper in the knowledge of neat piles of towels and dusters.

A dozen crash towels of two grades, coarse for kitchen utensils and finer for china; a dozen glass towels for silver, glass and porcelain; a half-dozen heavy crash floor cloths; a half-dozen dish cloths; a dozen dusters of cheese cloth, or, as some greatly prefer, silk-aleen; a half-dozen roller towels; two or three cotton flannel bags to pin over the broom in dusting polished floors, and three chamois skins for polishing silver or brass—all these hemmed by machine if need be, by hand if possible, and marked with red cross stitch in a uniform manner—all these are essential to neat work in the kitchen.

She Made Pretty Portieres.

It is not always easy to secure material for portieres that are at once pretty and inexpensive. One woman who has been searching the town over for a fabric combining the two qualities was almost in despair when a friend, a decorator, suggested that she get mocha canvas for her sleeping-room doors and velveteen in a soft reseda shade for her library doorway. As the walls were green the colors harmonized charmingly, and all told did not cost more than \$12 for the two pairs.

Homemade Candy.

Everton Taffy.—Take one pound of brown sugar of good quality, two ounces of butter and one-half a glassful of water. Let the sugar and water come to boil till it forms a ball in cold water, then put in the butter, boiling all till it cracks when threaded. Add six drops of lemon essence, stirring briskly. Pour into buttered pans. Separate the taffy while still warm with a knife.

Butter Scotch.—Boil together one pound of brown sugar and four ounces of butter. As soon as it cracks when threaded add a good pinch of cooking soda; let it boil two minutes longer, then run into buttered pans. Before it is quite cool mark lightly in squares the required size, give a brisk tap and it will separate. Set in a cold place.

Hominy Crumpets.

These must be "set" over night. Beat well together one pint of milk, one-fourth of a cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, four cupfuls of flour and one cupful of well-boiled hominy. Add one compressed yeast cake dissolved in four tablespoonfuls of water and a tea-spoonful of salt and set in a warm place. Half an hour before breakfast is served add one-fourth of a tea-spoonful of soda, dissolved in a little hot water, beat thoroughly for five minutes, partly fill muffin rings, and stand in a warm place for half an hour. Bake quickly and serve piping hot.

Cleansing Agencies.

Soft cheese cloth wrapped loosely about a long handled broom, passed over the wallpaper once or twice a month, absorbs the dust. Thick crusts of stale bread rubbed downward will remove soil.

To Shrink Cloth.

A simple way of shrinking heavy cloth is to hang it on the clothesline with the fold on the line and sprinkle it with the garden hose. This method is not good for light or loosely woven cloth, as the weight of the water will make it sag and lose its shape, but it is a safe and rapid treatment for Scotch tweeds, suitings, or heavy broadcloths.

ASSISTANT TO JEROME.

FRANK GARVAN IS MAN WHO PREPARES CASES.

Weeks and Months of Work Are Often Necessary to Prepare for Trial That Lasts but a Few Days.

New York.—There was a trial in the criminal courts building a short time ago in which it took two days to present the evidence to the jury. It was a trial of some importance to the community and for that reason there was some comment on the speed with which it was disposed of. Nothing was said about the time that had been taken in preparing the case from the standpoint of the prosecution. As a matter of fact, two members of the district attorney's staff had been engaged for two months in examining witnesses and getting the evidence in shape.

When the public hears of a trial that lasts two weeks, or perhaps six weeks, little attention is paid to the days and weeks there are put in whipping the case into shape.

There is a young man in the district attorney's office to-day who has had practically sole charge of preparing five of the most important criminal cases in recent years. He is Francis P. Garvan, an assistant district attorney. It is no exaggeration to say that he has had a wider knowledge of the inside history of the Nan Patterson murder trial, the second Roland B. Mollieux trial, Albert T. Patrick's fight for life, the Dodge-Morse marriage and divorce tangle and the Thaw case than any other man here.

It has been his job to get these cases ready for presentation to the jury, and while that was being done he has had charge of the homicide bureau in the district attorney's office in addition to prosecuting makers of fraudulent claims against fire insurance companies and taking the routine court work which every member of Mr. Jerome's staff has to do in his turn.

Mr. Garvan is a young man, a few years past the 30 mark. He looks younger, almost boyish. An observer of the Thaw trial pictured him as "the man behind the gun." He was promptly District Attorney Jerome in some important technical piece of evidence in the case. More than once Mr. Jerome has spoken of the careful and painstaking manner in which this young man, who was an athlete at Yale and got his early legal training in the office of Col. James, got in shape all the evidence concerning the killing of Stanford White by Harry K. Thaw. "I never knew of a case better prepared," was one remark made by Mr. Jerome.

In every criminal case, especially the ones that are taken up by the newspapers, an enormous amount of

anonymous information is sent to the district attorney's office. If the case is properly prepared all this information unless it is absurd on its face, must be investigated. It has often been the case that information furnished anonymously has been very valuable.

Scores of witnesses who think they have something to tell are examined only to show that they know nothing of value, but are seeking notoriety and feel that by being a witness of some kind they will be able to get into the court every day and hear the trial. Then there are cranks who look sane enough, but have only theories which they expound as facts. In every so-called "big" case these persons have to be disposed of before any real work



FRANCIS P. GARVAN. (Assistant District Attorney of New York City.)

is done, and all through the preparation of the case they have to be eliminated.

It requires enthusiasm, tenacity, cleverness, a knowledge of the law and human nature and common sense to prepare a difficult case. It is all done in the office, where the limelight is shut off. One of the essential things is to keep from the public, and therefore the lawyers for the defendant, what is going on—unless it helps the prosecution's side of it.

Mr. Garvan possesses all these qualities. He has a great capacity for work—work that means many sleepless nights. To his friends he is known as Pete, Mike or Pat Garvan as fancy dictates. Through it all he remains young—so young that a district attorney from a western city, a veteran of many cases, remarked when Mr. Garvan was pointed out to him at one of the trials:

"So that is Garvan, who has been mentioned in our home papers so often. He is a mere boy."

HISTORIC HUNDRED OAKS.

Handsome Country Home in Tennessee—see the Retreat of Paulist Fathers.

Memphis.—The many prominent families of Tennessee who were entertained at Hundred Oaks, the historic country home of Former Gov.



Home of the Paulist Fathers.

Albert S. Marks, near Winchester, Tenn., during the life of that statesman would hardly recognize the beautiful old place should they visit it again. The stately oak trees have never been touched by the ax and the outward appearance is about the same as it was when Gov. Marks entertained dignitaries there so lavishly, but the interior has seen a revolution.

Hundred Oaks is now the retreat of the Paulist Fathers of the Roman Catholic church and the interior of the place has been changed to meet the tastes of that sect. For many years Hundred Oaks was, and perhaps is yet, the handsomest home in Tennessee, and its history is about as interesting as the place is beautiful. The castle, it might be called, sits in the center of an elevated plat of ground of about 30 acres, heavily wooded. Oak predominates, hence the name.

Some years before the war, the Hunt family, one of the wealthiest in middle Tennessee, bought the place and erected the first brick residence built in that section. It was then a two-story but pretty house. The civil war brought conditions that broke up

the family fortune and the place was purchased by Gov. Albert S. Marks soon after the war. He moved there and occupied it as his home, rebuilding it at the same time. The place was completed as it now appears in about 1872. It was handsomely finished in hardwood and the old English hall contained one of the finest libraries in Tennessee. Gov. Marks loved company and frequently had many guests there for weeks at a time. Some 17 years ago the place passed to Gov. Marks' son, Arthur, who married Miss Mary Hunt, uniting the lineage of the first owner with the new. A few years later Arthur Marks sold the place to the Paulist Fathers, having been converted to that faith, and it has been made the principal retreat for the order in America.

KNIGHTED BY ITALY'S KING.

Signal Honor for Prof. Lanza, a Mechanical Engineering Expert.

Boston.—Prof. Gaetano Lanza, head of the mechanical engineering department of the Massachusetts institute of technology, has been knighted by King Emmanuel III. of Italy.

The knighthood is of the order of Maurizio and Lazarus, one of the most important and ancient in Italy. Its membership is small, being made up wholly of men of signal ability who are of Italian descent.

Prof. Lanza is known to the world over as an eminent authority on testing of materials, and he is a corresponding member of numerous societies on that subject. He is a native of Boston, being born in 1848. His father was an Italian from Palermo, while his mother was from Vermont. From the time of his appointment to an instructorship in applied mechanics in 1871 at the institute of technology, his rise has been steady in his chosen profession. Since 1883 he has been in full charge of the mechanical engineering course, one of the most important in the curriculum.

A MISGUIDED NOVELIST.

"I have written a story," said the ambitious young novelist, "that I think you will wish to publish. May I bring the manuscript around for your examination?"

"Is the hero a married man who falls in love with a young girl or elopes with another man's wife?" asked the publisher.

"No. It isn't a sex problem story. I have tried to make it—"

"I suppose it deals with high finance. Is Rockefeller, thinly disguised, the central figure?"

"No. I'm not a financial expert. I have kept away from that sort of thing. It seems to me that the financial problem has been pretty well worked out, anyhow. I have tried—"

"Oh, I see. It's a political novel. You show up the methods of the men who keep themselves in office against the wishes of the people. Is the leading character a senator or a governor?"

"I have kept away from politics, too. My story is—"

"Ah, it takes up the question of religion. I see. Well, I might be tempted to publish a story of that kind, if—"

"Then it must be a historical novel. Really, I am afraid that sort of thing has been overdone. The last three historical novels that I have published have fallen rather flat."

"No, my story is just just a romance. A love story, intended to entertain and to amuse. There is no attempt to deal with any great problem, but I have endeavored to give it a literary flavor, to—"

"My dear sir, it is evident that you don't understand why we have such a thing as fiction. I could not possibly undertake to publish such a story as yours. You might as well expect people to buy poetry as to think they would have a novel that possessed a literary flavor."—Chicago Record-Herald.