

LEGISLATURE of NEBRASKA

A Synopsis of Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth General Session.

SENATE—The senate, on the 28th was busy with passage of bills, among them being the following: S. F. 95, providing that judgments shall become dormant in five years. S. F. 36, providing that railroads shall keep open for the convenience of the public suitable waiting rooms at stations. S. F. 155, providing that it is unlawful to kill squirrels. S. F. 133, providing for appeals to the district court from the decision of a board of equalization. S. F. 55, providing that banks in towns of 400 shall have a capital stock of \$5,000. S. F. 139, providing that the number of pounds contained in a sack of flour or cereals shall be stamped on the outside of the sack. S. F. 181, allows road districts to vote a 25 mill levy for the improvement of roads. S. F. 76, Breesee's bill to divide the Fourteenth judicial district. H. R. 14, allows villages to buy land for parks. In the committee of the whole, with Epperson in the chair, the senate killed H. R. 29, the bill to pay for the bond of former Attorney General Prout. H. R. 118, the object of which is to do away with professional jurors, was recommended for passage. The bill to create a state board of pardons was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE—The house on the 28th, the fortieth day of the session, passed these bills: H. R. 174, by Andersen of Douglas—A joint memorial to determine the true status of the Nebraska territorial militia. H. R. 179, by Douglas of Rock—Providing for salary of school superintendents in certain counties. H. R. 122, by McClay of Lancaster—Providing for burial of inmates of state institutions in the state cemetery at Lincoln. H. R. 129, by Dodge of Douglas—Providing for the detachment of unplatted land from corporate limits to exempt it from local taxes. Emergency. H. R. 194, by Rowe of Hall—Providing for the payment by counties of the premium on the bonds of the county treasurer where such bonds are executed by a surety company authorized by the laws of Nebraska to execute such bonds, such premium not in any instance to exceed 1/2 of 1 per cent per annum of the penalty stated in the bond. H. R. 224, by Peabody of Nemaha—Providing for the organization and government of drainage districts. H. R. 191, by McClay of Lancaster—To print all biennial state officers' reports in one compilation. A large number of bills were introduced, it being the last day for such opportunity. Among them were the following: S. F. 248, by Thomas of Douglas—To create a county comptroller. S. F. 249, by Shreck of York—To compel railroads to pay shrinkage on freight shipments. S. F. 253, by Lavery of Saunders—To amend game laws. S. F. 251, by Sheldon of Cass—Regulating tax sales. S. F. 252, by Sheldon—To abolish the Newberg maximum freight rate act.

SENATE—Members of the senate on the 1st took advantage of their last chance to introduce bills except through a personal message of the governor and handed in twenty measures, several of which will affect the corporations of the state. The South Omaha Stock Yards will have two measures to contend with, the one by Sheldon of Cass to make it unlawful for the company to charge more than 25 per cent above the market price for hay and corn and the other by Gould to compel the company to unload stock within one hour after receiving it or to pay damages to the amount of \$5 for each car for every hour or fraction of an hour over the stipulated time in which it has to be unloaded. The senate passed these bills: H. R. 97, 98, 99 and 100, by Clark of Douglas—Curative acts referring to costs, juries and changes of venue in justice courts. H. R. 118, to provide for the drawing of grand juries in Gage county. H. R. 204, to allow mutual insurance companies to withdraw securities deposited with the state auditor and deposit cash instead. In the committee of the whole with Epperson in the chair this morning S. F. 122 and 157 were recommended for passage. The former authorizes the canvass of the vote on constitutional amendments by the legislature and the latter is a measure which seeks to make the drainage law conform to the decision of the supreme court, which recently declared that a portion of it was invalid. At the afternoon session, with Beghtol in the chair in committee of the whole, the bill by Cady of Howard, which interprets the constitution in its reference to property which is exempt from taxation was discussed at length, and finally passed over for further discussion.

HOUSE—The house on the 1st spent almost the entire day in committee of the whole on the salaries appropriation bill. It cut out of the bill the appropriation of \$5,000 to maintain the state architect's office, increased the salary of the pathologist at the Lincoln asylum from \$1,200 to \$1,500, raised the salary of the superintendent of the feeble-minded institute at Beatrice from \$2,000 to \$2,500, and increased the salaries of the two bookkeepers in the land commissioner's office from \$1,200 to \$1,500 each. Many bills were introduced, including the following: To repeal section 3 of the valued policy insurance law allowing attorney's fees to plaintiffs when they have recovered against an insurance company thereunder. To amend the law relating to the proceedings of commissioner with respect to drainage improvements. To provide for the appointment of county attorneys in counties of less than 2,500 population. To provide for the appointment and the payment of assistants for clerks of the district court in counties having over 30,000 and less than 60,000 inhabitants. To provide an appropriation of \$3,000 for a library for the officers and crew and marines of the battleship Nebraska. Relating to the procedure for collec-

tion of taxes on personal property under seizure by officers. A joint resolution to amend article 10 of the constitution of the state of Nebraska by adding thereto section 6, relating to municipal charters; gives cities of 5,000 or more the right to make their own charters. To regulate and fix the price of electric arc lights for the lighting of streets and alleys in metropolitan cities in Nebraska; limits cost of 2,000 candle power arc lights to \$50 a year. To provide means of warning public school teachers and owners of live stock in this state against approaching severe storms through co-operation of the state department of public instruction with the United States weather bureau; appropriates \$500. To abolish slot machines in Nebraska and to provide a penalty of imprisonment not less than one or more than three years. To require public officers to report all interest received upon public funds, and requiring detailed reports of fees.

SENATE—In the senate on the 2nd the following bills were passed: H. R. 20, by Douglas of Rock—A bill to permit fraternal orders to incorporate. H. R. 56, by Burns—A bill codifying certain sections of the insurance statutes relating to filing securities with the auditor. H. R. 17, by Casebeer—A bill to authorize the use of the State university cash fund for the general uses of the university. H. R. 45, by Knox—A bill authorizing the Peru Normal to buy library books with matriculation fees. H. R. 27, which exempts cemeteries owned by private parties from taxation, was recommended for passage. H. R. 90—The bill provides that inheritance tax, now paid into the state treasury shall be paid to the counties in which money is collected and used in the improvement of the public highways. Recommended for passage. The senate indefinitely postponed Tucker's bill for a joint resolution calling for a constitutional convention. The vote was 2 to 9. S. F. 108—Providing for the selection of grand and petit jurors, was ordered presented for third reading. H. R. 61—To provide an appropriation for the burial of indigent soldiers was recommended for passage. The senate concurred in the action of the house in killing the emergency clause on S. F. 8, the county engineer bill, and also on the house amendments to S. F. 6, the juvenile court bill.

HOUSE—These bills were passed in the house on the 2d: Authorizing the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings to sell a section of school land to Daniel L. Johnson now occupied by him. The juvenile court bill. Appropriating \$25,000 for rebuilding the old wing of the Norfolk insane asylum. Appropriating \$32,000 for a fireproof library building at the Peru Normal school and a heating apparatus, sewer and steam tunnel connections. Giving the right of eminent domain to electric and interurban railway companies. To protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies and to prohibit the giving or receiving of rebates on the transportation of property. To prohibit shooting of English, China or Mongolian pheasants, English and Belgian partridges, English black cocks or any other imported bird. To permit owners of contracts for lease of educational lands to perfect their titles under the law in force prior to 1879. To give warehouses a lien on goods left with them. Authorizing appeals from county levies to the district court and emergency clause. To permit drainage by tiled or open ditch into national water courses. Changing the offering or giving of a bribe in jury cases from a misdemeanor to a felony. A recalled anti-policy and lottery bill, said to be directed against suit clubs and emergency clause.

SENATE—In the committee of the whole on the 3rd Cady of Howard succeeded in having recommended for passage S. F. 196, proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of a railroad commission of three members to be paid a salary of \$3,000 a year each. The committee recommended these bills for passage, including Cady's constitutional amendment providing for a railroad commission: S. F. 180—Making State Historical society custodian of records lying dormant for twenty years. S. F. 165—The veterinary surgeon bill. These bills were read a third time and passed: H. R. 27—Authorizing cemetery associations to buy land and exempting the same from taxation. H. R. 90—Providing the inheritance tax shall be paid into the counties where the tax was collected, instead of being turned into the state treasury as at present. The money is to be used for the improvement of roads. H. R. 61—Appropriating money for the burial of indigent soldiers. The senate voted to reconsider its action on H. R. 175, which it had previously indefinitely postponed. This bill provides that twenty people can organize a county agricultural association, hold a fair and secure an appropriation of 3 cents for each inhabitant. It applies to counties of over 40,000 and will be a great thing for the present Douglas County Agricultural Fair association and any other association which exhibits a few pumpkins or such like and calls the occasion a fair. H. R. 137, to allow townships in counties under township organization to vote a levy of 10 mills for road purposes was recommended for passage. S. F. 137, an amendment to the anti-trust law allowing individuals to bring suit in their own names, when aggrieved, instead of the attorney general or county attorney bringing the suit, was recommended for passage. S. F. 87, providing for payment of costs in misdemeanor cases, was recommended for passage.

HOUSE—The following bills were passed on the 3rd: H. R. 240, by the Lancaster delegation and Lee and Foster of Douglas, to prohibit the "oriental and muscular danger" known as hoochee-koochee; vote 62 to 30. H. R. 194, by Lee of Douglas, to prevent the sale or donation of opium, cocaine or morphine except on a physician's prescription. Emergency clause. H. R. 177, by Burgess of Lancaster, to provide for the funding of the outstanding school district bonds, rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent. H. R. 221, by Muxen of Douglas, to regulate baby farms and provide a license. Emergency. S. F. 66, by Jones of Otoe exempting boundary streams from game and fish laws and permits seining in the Missouri river. Emergency clause. S. F. 62, by Meserve of Dixon, regulating the admission to practice of attorneys-at-law. H. R. 156, by McMullen of Gage, providing for the organization, government and compensation of the state militia; increases adjutant general's salary to \$1,800 a year; quartermaster general's to \$1,000; gives each armory \$250 instead of \$100 a year rental, allows the men 25 cents for each drill, requiring them to drill at least twice a month and brings the law into conformance with the Dick law. Emergency clause. S. F. 9, by Thomas of Douglas, exempting from embezzlement an attorney or collector who may retain the amount of his fee or commission on a collection. S. F. 46, by Shreck of York, requiring railroads to give one round trip pass to a shipper of one car of horses or cattle, two cars of hogs or mixed stock. At 1:30, when the house convened after noon recess, it went into committee of the whole, with Jackson of Antelope in the chair. S. F. 1, by Thomas of Douglas, came up. It is the bill providing for two shifts of twelve hours each for the firemen. Clarke of Douglas offered an amendment to have the bill take effect only when ratified at the polls by a majority of the voters of Omaha after it had been submitted by a petition of 20 per cent of the voters. The amendment was adopted by 40 to 41. After considerable discussion, McClay of Lancaster moved to recommend the bill for passage as amended. Barnes said it might as well be killed, since the citizens of Omaha had no voice in these matters, as the governor appointed the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, which controlled the affairs of the firemen. Clarke disputed this. McClay's motion prevailed, and the house adjourned until Monday.

BEGINS NEW TERM

IMPOSING INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

GREAT CROWDS WITNESS AFFAIR

The Whole City a Garden of Blossoms.—Fully Two Hundred Thousand Visitors View the Parade and Other Exercises.

WASHINGTON—The most brilliant and imposing inauguration which the citizens of Washington have ever prepared has passed into the history of the republic. Theodore Roosevelt did not ride to the capitol, hitch his horse to a shade tree, enter the building and take the oath of office booted and spurred. The traditional Jeffersonian simplicity was replaced by a pageant which has not been surpassed in the annals of the nation.

For a week the District of Columbia has been the host of the union. Term after presidential term its citizens without regard to party have united with enthusiasm in preparing an inauguration that shall fittingly show forth the national respect for the executive office. For the unparalleled demonstration of Saturday the sole credit is due to these citizens, the officials of the War and Navy departments and the officers of the army and navy.

It was the first national inauguration since the civil war that the south sent up its warriors and its state officials. Men who fought each other for years under different flags; men who fought together in the war with Spain under one flag; executive officers of the states who upheld the stars and bars, and those who stood for the flag of the union marched together in review before their common president, a soldier of the republic.

Fully 200,000 visitors gazed with wonder and unbounded enthusiasm at the district's handiwork for honoring the president.

The whole city was a garden blossoming with flags. For a week ever advancing waves of color have been sweeping through all its streets. Not only was the line of march artistically decorated to a degree never before attained, but no street in the city was without its national colors. Acting under a suggestion from the inauguration committee, the board of education had requested its 50,000 school children to see that each one of their homes displayed the flag. It was a request responded to by an army of children. This apotheosis of the colors was one of the most striking elements of a gigantic scheme for expressing the national respect for a president.

The committee on street decorations, street illumination and parks and reviewing stands worked together with artistic taste and transformed two miles and a half of the city's noted avenue into a fitting highway for the nation in its countless representative bodies to march as an escort to its president.

The ball in the evening was a grand affair. In deference to the Sabbath, all ceremonies stopped at midnight, but it was well toward morning before the lights were turned down on the most brilliant spectacle that Washington had seen in its long line of notable occasions. Till long after midnight the gathered thousands walked, wondering and enthusiastically, on Pennsylvania avenue, through long reaches of fairland. With the small hours the lights faded and the citizens rested from their months' of labor.

Every Day Celebrated as Sunday. Few people know that other days of the week than the first are being observed as Sunday by some nation or other. The Greeks observe Monday; the Persians, Tuesday; the Assyrians, Wednesday; the Egyptians, Thursday; the Turks, Friday; the Jews, Saturday; and the Christians, Sunday. Thus a perpetual Sabbath is being celebrated on earth.—Success Magazine.

Celery Culture in Florida. A few years back the low, wet lands of the state that now produce thousands of dollars annually for the planters of celery, were deemed utterly worthless and could have been bought for a song—no sane man would have paid \$5 an acre for it, while at the present time the improved land, peculiarly adapted to celery culture, will bring from \$300 to \$1,000 an acre, the unimproved \$25 to \$125 an acre.—Florida Times-Union.

Seriousness of Bridge Whist. The coo stood open as I passed and therein I beheld silent groups of women sitting around tables, their hands before their faces, their eyes riveted upon a sheaf of cards which they seemed about to devour. "What is this?" I asked. "Why this appalling silence and intense demeanor?" "Oh, that is a bridge whist club." "Is it a serious matter of life or death with all the players?" "Exchange."

Working for Success. Every man who tries to jump immediately into the flowery time of success will find himself truly in the air, and will sooner or later suffer collapse. He must begin at the bottom and grow naturally, putting out stem and leaf, and branch as conditions warrant. Thus only can the plant be hardy and in time put forth real blossoms of success, fed and nourished by the sap of soundness and healthy vitality.

Longest Straight Railway. The longest straight piece of railway line in the world is from Nyngan to Mourke, in New South Wales. This railway runs 136 miles on a level in a perfectly straight line.

Black Tupil in Luzon. A black hilly, or tulip, with a flower eight inches in diameter, has been found on the island of Luzon, in the Philippines.

Covetous Engineers. The civil engineer often wishes with a sigh that he were really monarch of all that he surveys.—Somerville Journal.

Japanese Marry Young. It is stated that not one bride was over twenty-two years old in the 346,590 marriages in Japan last year.

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IN THE REVIEWING STAND.

Official and Personal Associates Join President in Sightseeing.

WASHINGTON—The president, with Chairman Cortelyou of the republican national committee, the members of the cabinet and the congressional inaugural committee, with General Chaffee and staff and General Wilson with the same escort that accompanied them to the capitol, returned to the White House at 2 o'clock on Saturday and through the northeast gate joined the ladies and children of the family and the invited guests at luncheon, which was served immediately. Promptly at 2:45 o'clock the presidential party left the White House, and, walking across the lawn, took their assigned places in the reviewing stand, where 1,000 or more specially favored ones had preceded them. Occupying the most desirable seats were the members of the diplomatic corps in court dress, resplendent with gold lace and jeweled orders. Seated near the president in his box near the center of the stand were Mrs. Roosevelt, the vice president and Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Mr. Theodor Roosevelt, Jr., Master Kermit Roosevelt, the secretary to the inaugural committee; Hon. and Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Colonel Charles S. Broomfield, military aide of the president; Commander C. McR. Winslow, naval aide to the president.

The end of the parade passed the reviewing stand at 6:13 p. m. The president then returned to the White House with his party.

SENATE EXTRA SESSION. Many Nominations Will Have to Be Considered. WASHINGTON—The extra session of the senate, which adjourned Saturday, will meet at noon Monday. At that time the expectation is that the president will send in a number of nominations, the most important being members of his cabinet. It is believed that with the exception of Postmaster General Wynne, these will be present incumbents. For the postmaster generalship the president will nominate George B. Cortelyou, the head of the republican national committee. Mr. Wynne will be nominated for the office of consul general to London, now filled by Hon. H. Clay Evans. Another matter which will engage the attention of the senate during the extra session will be the consideration of the Santo Domingo treaty.

GRAIN RATE WAR SETTLED. Railroads to Restore Normal Tariffs April 1. CHICAGO—The western grain rate war was settled by an agreement to restore normal tariffs April 1. In addition to returning to the old rates, the lines agreed that if at any time any one became dissatisfied with conditions or rates they would not take action without notification. The rates in cents per one hundred pounds agreed on are: Omaha to St. Louis 8, to Chicago 11c, to Gulf 13, to Baltimore 22 1/2c. Kansas City to St. Louis 8, to Chicago 11c, to Gulf 17c, to Baltimore 22 1/2c.

MANIFESTO IS DISAPPOINTING. But It is Still Believed the Emperor Will Yield. ST. PETERSBURG—Emperor Nicholas' manifesto reiterating Russia's aspirations in the far east and appealing to the loyalty of the people to turn away from sedition and support the government in order that the projected reforms may be carried out, has proved profoundly disappointing to the liberals.

A Quiet Day at Home. WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt passed the first Sunday after his inauguration quietly at the white house, except for a horseback ride through the suburbs during the afternoon. He was alone and took his mount at the outskirts of the city. Surrounded by the members of his family and his house guests, he spent the day in recuperation from the fatigue incident to the heavy mental and physical strain which he underwent during the inaugural ceremonies. He did not attend religious services.

Secret Service Man Dodges Japs. NEW CHWANG—M. Bonhoven, the Russian censor, arrived at Tien Tsin. Last week he was in hiding at Hsin-ningtung, where he succeeded in escaping attempts made to capture him. M. Bonhoven is considered one of the cleverest of the Russian secret service officials and the Japanese are anxiously searching for him at Hsin-ningtung. When he left the place he was accompanied by several Russian officers, who, it is believed, avoided the vigilant Japanese raiders and regained the Russian lines.

Control of Big Trees. SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Final steps in the recession to the federal government of the Yosemite valley and the Mariposa big trees, so far as California is concerned, was taken by Governor Pardee when he signed the bill providing for the regrant. Specially prepared pens were made from quills taken from the eagle mounted in the assembly chamber. At conclusion of the ceremony only one of the pens was retained by the governor and the other was presented to Senator Belshaw, author of the recession bill.

Many After Dakota Land. SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Doubtless because of the fine springlike weather, the influx of new settlers to the farm lands of South Dakota has commenced unusually early this year. In addition to coming in small numbers, the new settlers are arriving by the trainload. A train of twenty-five cars of these new settlers and their effects passed through Sioux Falls, on the Milwaukee road, having come from Wisconsin. Twenty-four of the cars were loaded with farm machinery, etc.

Is Suing the Subscribers. ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition company filed suit in justice courts against 122 subscribers to its stock, claiming that part or all of the amounts subscribed remain unpaid. The amounts demanded in the litigation aggregate more than \$7,500. An official of the exposition company stated that since the first suit against a delinquent subscriber was filed, in May, 1904, the company had collected \$150,000 of these subscriptions to stock. "We have not," he said, "lost a case."

ARE NEAR MUKDEN

JAPS ADVANCE NEAR THE RUSSIAN STRONGHOLD.

GREAT CONFUSION IN THE CITY

Many Wounded Arrive and Booming of Guns Becomes More Distinct.—Stubborn Fighting in Progress All Day Long.

MUKDEN—A ceaseless artillery fire is heard ten miles southward. The roaring of the guns is becoming more distinct every hour. The Russian losses during the last five days have been heavy. The wounded are streaming through Mukden northward, the hospital train service being infinitely better than at the time of the battle of the Shakhe river.

Great confusion prevails in this city, every means of transport out of Mukden being used.

Night attacks are again the feature of the Japanese tactics. During last night almost a corps of infantry was hurled against General Beiderling's right flank and for hours the men fought in darkness, the Japanese using hand grenades with terrible effect. The butchery on both sides was frightful.

General Rennenkamp's troops acquitted themselves brilliantly, contesting the passes southeast for three days. They fought continuously, the Japanese pressing them on all sides with heavy odds in favor of the Japanese. On Thursday night the corps lost about 1,800 men, of which number fourteen were officers.

Over 1,000 wounded men have already arrived here.

The brunt of the fighting fell on General Danileoff's division and General Lubauin's division, which held the heights of Tomons mountain. They were attacked last night and the position twice changed hands, but morning found it still in possession of the Russians.

Thus far General Rennenkampff has successfully barred the way of General Kuroki's column.

SARKHETUN, Manchuria—Stubborn fighting has been in progress all day long.

Four Japanese divisions are about eleven miles west of Mukden.

The Japanese today made two infantry attacks on Poutloff hill, but were repulsed. They have resumed the bombardment of the hill.

The Japanese attacked the Russian extreme left wing at two points as well as Gauto pass, where during the morning the fortifications previously abandoned were recaptured by the Russians.

Signs First Big Bill. WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt signed the army appropriation bill, the second of the big supply measures to reach him in complete form. It is expected that most of the remainder of the appropriation measures will reach the president, however, by tomorrow night.

THAT QUARANTINE MEASURE. Said to Be a Menace to Live Stock Interests.

WASHINGTON—W. G. Comstock of Ellsworth, Neb., in a telegram to Senator Millard says that the president's message to congress on the quarantine bill is a menace to the live stock interests of the country. In connection with this matter, which is exciting the liveliest kind of interest among live stock men of Nebraska, Senator Millard has received a letter from S. P. Delatour of Llewellyn, complaining against the quarantine regulation with respect to cattle exposed to mangle. He makes the broad statement that not 2 per cent of the cattle on the ranges had been known to have mangle; that out of 4,000 head of cattle he handled in recent years he had lost but four head from mangle. Mr. Comstock, in addition to his statement that the bill would be a menace to the live stock interests in general, said that he was in favor of federal control of quarantine rather than state control. Mr. Delatour says that what is most needed is an inspection for feeders at the point of destination and not at the point of embarkation.

KINDLY TO UNITED STATES. Members of Italian Senate Praise This Country.

ROME—The whole sitting of the senate Friday was taken up with the discussion of an interpellation of Senator Prince Odaleschi on the subject of the relations between Italy and the United States. The senator spoke lightly about immigrations in America, which he described as thoroughly "imperialistic." This "imperialism," he said, "does not mean conquest, but emergence from political isolation, which is only possible by emerging from economic isolation."

"Let Italy," he added, "profit by this situation."

Officer's Wife Suicides. OMAHA—Mrs. Louis B. Chandler whose husband is a lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry located at Fort Niobrara, Neb., committed suicide at the Paxton hotel by shooting herself through the breast. She had asked a chambermaid to prepare a bath for her, which the maid was doing when she heard a shout fired. She found Mrs. Chandler lying on the floor of her room with a pistol in her hand and a bullet in her breast. She died an hour later at Clarkson hospital.

Nebraska Members Work Hard. WASHINGTON—Every member of the house from Nebraska was on the floor Friday night awaiting an opportunity to rush bills through under suspension of the rules. The senate put a paragraph in the deficiency appropriation bill to continue the salary of Miss Cora B. Thomas, the treasury department clerk who was so frightfully mangled in an elevator at the treasury department building. An appropriation for her relief was stricken out of the bill in the house on a point of order.

Whisky Trust Cuts Price. TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—The Terre Haute Distilling company announced a cut of 2 cents in whisky and made the lowest quotation in years, \$1.21 to wholesale trade. The Majestic, another trust plant, has been ready for operation for several months.

To Prohibit Polygamy. WASHINGTON—Senator Dubois introduced in the senate a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy and polygamous cohabitation.

CHINESE COOK SUSPECTED

Secretary of Mrs. Stanford Talks of Probability of Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Call publishes a dispatch from Honolulu which says that Miss Bertha Berner, who was Mrs. Stanford's secretary, has named Ah Wing, a Chinese cook who has been employed at Mrs. Stanford's home for over twenty years, as the person whom she suspects of placing the strychnine in the bicarbonate of soda.

Ah Wing, with the other servants in the employ of Mrs. Stanford, is now confined in the Stanford mansion on California street, by private detectives under orders. It is said, from the personal attorney of Mrs. Stanford, they are not allowed to leave the house and a watchman is on guard at the gate day and night with orders to prohibit all persons from approaching the dwelling.

Besides Ah Wing there are two other Chinese servants and the housekeeper at present in the house.

Since the announcement was received that strychnine had been found in the bottle of bicarbonate of soda, Mrs. Stanford's California street home and her place in Palo Alto. At both they have found a one-pound can of imported bicarbonate of soda. The can at the Palo Alto home had not been opened, but from the one discovered in the California street mansion there had been taken a small portion, presumably the amount needed to fill the small bottle that Mrs. Stanford carried with her to Honolulu.

Both of these cans have been analyzed by a local chemist, who has pronounced their contents absolutely free from any kind of poison.

OMAHA GETS HEADQUARTERS

Postmaster General Wynne Signs Order for Rural Delivery Division.

WASHINGTON—Among the last official acts of Postmaster General Wynne, which will endear him to the people of Omaha and Nebraska, was his official signature to the order re-establishing a headquarters of the rural free delivery service at Omaha.

When it became known a movement was on foot to re-establish the western division of rural free delivery at Omaha a mighty protest went up from St. Paul and a still huger was commenced by Des Moines to have the headquarters located at the Iowa capital. Postmaster General Wynne, however, realizing the fact that Omaha had been treated shabbily by the removal of the office after offices had been especially fitted for the superintendent and his working force, decided that it was but justice to re-establish the western division at Omaha, as the postoffice appropriation bill provided for six divisions. As now constituted, under the new order of Postmaster General Wynne the western division includes all the western states with the exception of Minnesota and North and South Dakota, which are retained in the jurisdiction of St. Paul.

JUDGE SWAYNE NOT GUILTY. Senate Decides Every Point in Favor of Impeached Florida Jurist.

WASHINGTON—The senate, sitting as a court of impeachment for the trial of Charles Swayne, district judge for the northern district of Florida, on Monday acquitted him on all of the twelve articles of impeachment brought by the house of representatives. On none of the articles was there even a majority for conviction, although it required two-thirds to convict.

The closest vote was on the last article, the contempt case of W. C. O'Neal, when thirty-five senators voted guilty and forty-seven not guilty, while on two articles only thirteen senators voted for conviction. The voting for the most part was on party lines, though there was not a strict alignment on any article. At the conclusion of the voting the presiding officer directed the secretary to enter an acquittal upon the records and the court then adjourned without delay.

NO STATEHOOD AGREEMENT

Conferees Talk All Day, but Accomplish Nothing.

WASHINGTON—Numerous conferences on the statehood bill again failed to bring about an agreement by which legislation for either one or two states may be made at the present session. The conferees adjourned until today at 11 a. m. without any proposition having been advanced during the day that even approaches promise of ultimately compromising the difficulties.

For several days the senate conferees have been proceeding on the idea that it might be possible to get an agreement for this acceptance of the house bill for two states with the amendment by Senator Foraker, which makes it possible for either Arizona or New Mexico to reject the constitution. Now this plan has been practically abandoned, owing to opposition in both houses.

Will May Reveal Motive.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.—President Jordan of Stanford university still has hope that Mrs. Stanford met her death by accident and not by wilful poisoning. He asserted on Friday that he had absolutely no theory as to who could have a motive for killing Mrs. Stanford and that he did not