NOTED GATHERING

The Last Dinner Before a Final Decision.

BREAKING BREAD OF PEACE

The Alaskan Boundry Commission Partakes of Hospitality-A Mingling of Notably Prominent Men.

The dinner given by the Pilgrims soclety to the Alaskan boundary commission at Claridge hotel, London, proved the most notable assemblar of Englishmen, Americans and Can: dians ever brought together in Lon don. In addition to the members o the commission, the British cabine: ministers, the American ambassador and the most prominent a presenta tives of English public life were pres-

Field Marshal Lord Roberts presided On his right sat Ambassador Choat and on his left Lord Chief Justice Al vertsone. Lord Lansdowne, Sir Louis Jette, Sir Stanley Clarke, the king's equerry, and Secretary Elihu Root sat at the same table, while the other guests were distributed at small tables around the room.

Lord Roberts proposed the health of King Edward and President Roosevelt in a united toast which met with a cordial reception. He then proposed "The Alaskan boundary commission," to which Lord Alverstone replied, saying that the meeting of the commisstoners would stand as a monument of the feeling evidenced in America and Great Britain to settle their differences by a common sense method. Ex-United States Senator Turner, and the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Canadian interior minister, answered for their respective countries, the latter saying that no greater crime could be conceived against human nature than trouble between Great Britain and the United States.

Proposing the health of the Anglo-Saxon race, Foreign Secretary Lord Lansdowne claimed that it had done more than any other nationality to promote the arts and literature and just and equal government. He said: "I may prophesy that our contribution towards the happiness and the good government of the world will not be less in the future than it has been in the past. The two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race will be found working shoulder to shoulder, giving an example to the world of the best mode of settling differences. Human natures are fallible, and we must have our little differences from time to time, but an appeal to force is unthinkable."

His lordship referred to the fact that eight countries were joining in the Venezuelan arbitration and the pleasure he derived from signing the Anglo-French arbitration treaty, but the Alaskan tribunal, he declared, was by far the most important example of that principle. Jacob M. Dickinson, the American consul, in responding, referred to the Afro-American and other elements composing the American population.

Mr. Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioner, answering in the name of Canada, asked if Lord Lansdowne had not lost sight of the fact that several thousands of the best Anglo-Saxons lived in Canada. Passionately, Mr. Aylesworth declared that none more loyal to King Edward than the Canadian, yet there was none who from a business and sentimental point of view more appreciated their association with America.

Secretary Root closed the dinner with a notable speech, proposing the health of Lord Roberts as the commander-in-chief of the British army.

Mr. Root referred to the endeavor to promote army reform on both sides of the Atlantic. The American people, he said, had inherited from Great Britain the ingrained distrust of a standing army. The people of America had inherited the spirit of civil control of the military arm. On both sides of the Atlantic during the past year the ever-recurring problem of reconciling civil and military expert opinion and authority had been the cause of difficulty and inefficiency.

Mr. Root said by the creation of e general staff he hoped that the United States had solved the problem, and he trusted that Great Britain would be similiarly fortunate.

After remarking that Canada had learned how colonies should be properly treated by the lesson of the American revolution, Mr. Root said he was proud to put the American army side by side with the British army, the characteristic of the latter being that it did not fight for tyranny, oppression or conquest, but for progress, liberty and construction, not destruction, which always followed in the wake of the British arms.

Lord Roberts briefly thanked Secretary Root and the proceedings then

Quote the Immortal Shakspeare Dr. Oliver Fisher of Sloan, Ia., has just married his fifth wife, Margaret V. Wilcox, who until about a month ago traveled for a drug company of New York. Her headquarters were Columbus, Neb. Dr. Fisher's other wives in order were: Ida Fisher, "no relation," married at Smithland, Ia.; Mary Chech," married at Iowa City, Ia.; Mary Branch Williams, married at Lucky Valley, Ia.; Laura Richmond, married at Sloux City, Ia.

Dr. Fisher lived at Chadron and Crawford two years about 1888-90. With wife No. 3 he practiced in Omaha one year. The last wedding occurred at Council Bluffs.

At a meeting of the commission appointed by the river improvement con ress to secure the aid of the congress of the United States in preventing future overflows of Kansas and Missour rivers, it was decided to apply to the secretary of war for the appointment of a board of engineers to examine in to the existing conditions at Kansas City, Mo., and to prepare a plan to prevent floods in the future. The appeal to the secretary of war is to be placed in the hands of the United States senators and congressmen from Kansas and Missouri.

ON HENOLOGY.

One of the Most Profitable Investments In the United States.

Prof. J. E. Orr, of Beaver, Pa., secretary of the American Poultry assocition, has given out some interesting statistics upon the profit earning capabilities of the American hen. An average hen should produce 240 eggs a year. Her food for the year will cost 80 cents. The eggs will sell for 2 cents each, bringing \$4.80.

It costs from 47 to 63 cents a year to feed a farm hen, where they are allowed to run at large. Many farmers who raise poultry pay nothing whatever for food, but give chickens the waste from their granary and table. A very important part of the laying hen's dict is water. Two-thirds of the egg is water, the other one-third consisting of solid foods. Here many small poul-try raisers make a mistake by not providing a suitable supply of clear water.

Professor Orr has prepared what he alls the yearly bill of fare for hens. The amounts named are for forty-five hens and are supposed to keep them for

and the second s
one year:
300 pounds of corn\$1.87
600 pounds of oats 6.00
400 pounds of wheat 4.00
300 pounds of kaffir corn or sor-
ghum 1.87
400 pounds of bran 3.00
400 pounds of clover 3.00
300 pounds of beef scrau, meat-
meal, dried blood 8.00
400 pounds grit and fine gravel., 2,00
300 pounds oyster shell 2.25
200 pounds of cut bone 4.00

MEN WHO HANDLE MONEY

J. T. Trenery of Pawnee City was elected president of the association and E. F. Folda of Schuyler was made vice president. By a change in the constitution the executive council will in the future consist of fifteen memree from Omaha coln and one each from each of the eight groups of bankers with one member at large. The terms of five will expire each year. The ones to be relieved this year will be determined by lot. The executive council will appoint minor officers of the association, including secretary and treas-

The association responded to an appeal asking for a contribution to the J. Sterling Morton memorial fund by the passage of a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the meeting that each banker of the state give not less than \$1 to this cause. The sum of \$13 .-700 has been raised, the sum necessary being \$15,000.

THE KANSAS IDEA.

Nebraska's Insurance Department Will Go Hunting for "Wildents."

Deputy Auditor Pierce of the insurance department intends to begin a crusade on the unauthorized fire insurance companies doing business in Nebraska. This will be done in conjunction with the insurance departments of several states which have agreed to run all unauthorized companies out of the business. To that end Mr. Pierce is very desirous that circulars received by agents and others from unauthorized companies be sent to him, that he may warn those acting as agents for the companies of the penalty for so doing, and also warn the public that such companies are wholly irresponsible and that it is impossible under the Nebraska laws for policy holders to recover from them.

This interstate agreement was the result of the meeting of the insurance commissioners at Baltimore some time ago, when the "wild cat" companies, the consideration of a fraternal bill to be presented to the legislatures of the various states, and the bringing up of the forms of reports of the companies to a uniformity, were the principal questions discussed. Mr. Pierce had received a list of the companies of Wisconsin that are doing business without authority from the state and he is investigating now to see if any of them are doing business here. The companies use the mails to carry on the business and thus are less liable to detection. Their scheme usually is to organize in a state in which they do business, and then push out to other states

by use of the mails. commissioners' The convention passed a resolution asking congress to shut off the use of the mails to these companies, but until this is done the commissioners will endeavor to shut them off by publicity.

A Little Like One In Nebraska. Attorney General Crow instituted suit at Nevada, Mo., asking judgment though badly injured, he was able to for \$11,500 against R. B. Speed, excoal oil inspector of St. Louis, which amount plaintiff asserts was collected during Speed's term and withheld by him in violation of the act passed by the legislature in 1899, defining the despondent over domestic troubles. compensation of oil inspectors.

ALMOST A BILLION

The State of Kansas Tips a Top Notch in Wealth.

MILLIONS IN STATE BANKS

To Be Accurate, the Deposits in State and Private Institutions Amounts to N.sety Million Dollars.

Since the state bank department was established in 1891 the number of state and private banks in Kansas has increased from 414 to more than 500. In 1896 the number diminished to 378. The first statement from the banks showed a deposit of more than 15 milllin dollars. The deposits in the state and private banks are more than 45 million dollars today, and about the same amount of money is on deposit in the national banks of the state.

The following table shows the deposits in the state and private banks since the bank department was organized, and the number of such banks in the state, on the dates of the calls for reports by the bank department:

ghum; 1.87	No. of	Total
400 pounds of bran 3.00	Date of call— banks.	deposits.
400 pounds of clover 3.00	Oct. 13, 1891414	\$15,773,438.82
300 pounds of beef scrau, meat-	Jan. 2, 1892439	17,377,977.90
meal, dried blood 8.00	March 29, 1892408	18,121,839,48
400 pounds grit and fine gravel 2.00	June 4, 1892444	18,445,944,50
300 pounds oyster shell 2.25	sept. 2, 1892447	20,143,884.02
200 pounds of cut bone 4.00	Jan. 3, 1893445	21,139,913.13
The total is 3,600 pounds, at a total	April 5, 1893447	21,977,914.17
cost of \$36, an average of eighty	June 20, 1893434	19,219,525.68
pounds of feed per hen, at a cost of	Oct. 3, 1893420	15,299,999.65
80 cents.	Jan. 10, 1894414	15,427,493.75
The first year is the most profitable	May 4, 1894410	16,764,322'45
age for hens. Two pens of Leghorns	July 18, 1894410	16,755,869.59
averaged 175 eggs per fowl during the	Nov. 2, 1894412	16,871,103.51
first year, the second year the same	Jan. 10, 1895405	17,112,465.11
fowls averaged 1321/2, and during the	April 15, 1895407	16,874,275.32
third 116%. The per cent of profit was	July 11, 1895408	16,587,434.59
188 the first year, 118 the second and	Dec. 24, 1895404	16,190,789.18
971/4 the third.	Feb. 28, 1896396	15,526,831.85
The result of the experiment is	June 1, 1896395	15,023,788.39
against the popular belief that hens	Sept. 1, 1896392	15,220,107.69
should be fed grain in gravel and made	Dec. 19, 1896378	14,553,633.61
to scratch for it. One pen with all grain	March 9, 1897381	15,975,501.76
fed in a box averaged 1471/2 eggs per	June 21, 1897377	17,484,057.28
fowl per year for three years. Another	Oct. 5, 1897383	22,004,873.53
pen having grain fed in straw averaged	Dec. 24, 1897372	22,150,266.08
132 eggs. It was found that hens with-	April 5, 1898365	22,318,164 98
out exercise consumed as much food as those with it.	July 14, 1898364 Oct. 5, 1898366	22,394,956.31 22,992,900.37
as those with it.	Dec. 81, 1898373	22,893,869,24
MEN WHO HANDLE MONEY	March 18, 1899364	23,041,693,68
men mino manuel mone,	June 20, 1899368	24.001,745.05
State Bankers Association of Nebraska	Sept. 7, 1899283	25,956,270.86
Ferninst the Bankrupt Law.	Dec. 2, 1899386	26,000,210.30
The state bankers' association closed	Feb. 13, 1900387	27,125,274.60
a most successful session in Lincoln	June 4, 1900384	28,837,263.74
with a banquet at the Lincoln hotel.	Sept. 1, 1900388	04,026,335.44
The two days' convention was well	Dec. 13, 1900392	31,644,396,54
attended and much information was	Feb. 9, 1901395	33,872.76
gleaned.	May 31, 1901410	651,945.60
One of the chief actions of the ses-	Sept. 30, 1901422	43,000,004.31
sion was the passage of a resolution	Dec. 10, 1901428	40,564,787.48
asking the congressmen and senators	March 28, 1902401	39,830,420.49
of Nebraska to favor a bill repealing	June 16, 1992453	38,232,068.08
the present bankruptcy law. It was	Sept. 2, 1902462	40,059,200.97
agreed that the bin has served its pur-	Nov. 25, 1902477	40,135,176.58
pose and that it is against the welfare	March 14, 1903488	44,658,968,64
of the business interests of the state	June 9, 1903496	44.835,238.43
for it to continue longer in force.	Sept. 9, 1903502	47,690,056.14
I T Transey of Dawnes City was	The second secon	

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

The Supreme Court Hands Down Decision on Special Acts.

of the most important de rendered by the supreme court of Kansas in a good while, in the opinion of the court itself, is that of William Rambo against Joe Larabee and others for a writ of mandamus. The effect of the decision will be to make void a large number of special acts of the legislature which are drawn in a general form, but are special in their application.

For instance, when special legislation is wanted for Kansas City, Kan., the bills are drawn to apply to "citles of the first class having a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants." This is general in its form, but it applies to only one city, and as its workings are not uniform throughout the state the court declares that it is void.

There are a large number of cases of this character on the statute books, and there are portions of the new city charter act for cities of the first class which are framed in the same way to apply to Kaneas City only. Just how far-reaching the decision will be cannot be told at present, as in some instances the court will have to decide whether a law operates uniformly throughout the state.

It is certain, however, that the decision will knock out considerable of this class of legislation and it will restrict the legislature in the future. For this reason the members of the supreme court attach great importance to the decision.

The Children Must Go to School. Five thousand chauren of school age are not attending the city schools of Topeka, Kas., according to the truant officers. The truancy law requires all children between the ages of eight and fifteen years to be sent to schools. A list of the missing children was placed in the hands of the officer and the parents of the children who play "hookey" will be fined a small sum, according to the law's provisions.

Will Have to Have a Guide. All future equipment turned over to

the railroads by the Pullman company will be so improved in character that the traveling public will find itself in strange surroundings. The improvements decided upon are of such a character that the entire service of the Pullman company on the principal railroads of the country will have undergone a complete transformation,

A Hard Way to End Life. After an unsuccessful attempt to kil himself, W. A. Attwood, aged 50 years, a blacksmith from Everest, Kan., committed suicide in Kansas City, Mo., ir a sensation manner. First he leaped from the Fifth street viaduct to the railway yards, fifty feet below. Alwalk away unassisted and before anyone could reach the spot, Atwood kneeling beside a passing train, placed his head upon the track under the wheels. He was decapitated. He was

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

New and Very Important Solar Discoveries Made

The United States naval observatory has made observations of the extraordinary group of solar spots now visible on the sun, the largest group discovered in the last decade. The observations are under the direction of George H. Peters, who has made the following statement:

"The enormous group was observed with a photo-heliograph. The individual spots comprising the group have become less numerous, some of the smaller spots having consolidated with others. The group consists of about nine spots in all and shows indications of condensing into two principal spots or groups somewhat separated. The total length of the disturbed region was 172,000 miles, with a width of about 59,000 miles, the aggregate length of the principal spots being 123,000 miles. The group was easily seen by the naked eye at the naval observatory by several of the astronomers and ought to be a conspicuous object for several days yet. A brilliant aurora was observed, a bright glow in the heavens pear the northern horizon while intense streams shot up toward the zenith. These conspicuous aurorae often accompany the appearance of large sunspots. The magnetic conditions of the earth are affected, producing considerable disturbance of the magnetic needle."

JUST OR UNJUST?

The Assassin of Editor Gonzales Goes Scot Free.

Former Lieut. Governor James H. Tillman, on trial at Lexington, S. C., for the killing of Editor Gonzales, of the Columbia State, left the courtroom a free man, the jury having brought in a verdict of not guilty. A shout went up from Tillman's friends when the verdict was read.

Tillmn's release was immediately ordered and after shaking hands with the judge and jury he left the courtroom. accompanied by his counsel and friends. The jury was out about twen-

ty hours. Tillman passed a miserable night, awaiting the long expected verdict. The strain of waiting for the verdict told on him and when called into court his eyes were bloodshot and his face haggard. From the court house Tillman, supported by his faithful negro servant, walked back to the jail and got his effects, and then went to a hotel, where he found his wife and mother. The meeting was most affec-tionate. When his two pistols were handed to him after the announcement of the verdict Tillman refused to take them.

N. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia State, was killed on the streets of the state capital by Tillman, January

RULING OF ATTY, GENERAL

There Will be No Call for Constitutional Convention.

call for a constitutional convention au- made up by mind then there is a t foint resolution and vetoed by the governor, would be included on the official ballot. In an opinion filed last year by Attorney General Prout the signature of the governor or his veto to a proposed constitutional amendment is considered void. Therefore if the secretary of state holds the opinion final, the call will be included on the ballot. But it will not be included this time. Not till the next legislative election will the question be voted upon. Even then the constitutional convention is not a "sure thing" because after it is voted upon the legislature will canvass the vote, then if it has carried, will come the call for the convention. course the convention's work will have to be ratified by the voters before the constitution will be changed.

Should Be a Law of Limit.

This is a great fall for duck shooting in Kansas. The flight never has been so great since the early days of the state. Sportsmen are slaughtering them by the thousands. The cause, no doubt, is the large water surface left by the unusual floods this year. There are ponds in the valleys and on the prairies in places where water never has been known to stand before. These ponds are shallow and therefore make good feeding ground for ducks, andthey settle upon them by the thousands. At Raymond, in Barton county, one day recently, three Strong City men killed 500, and in the Cheyenne bottom, in the same county, three Topeka politicians killed a thousand. Some men kill wantonly, leaving many dead ducks on the water.

Honor to a Great General

At the unveiling of the General Sherman statue at Washington one of the largest flags ever bought by the government was draped about it. The stripes of the huge banner covered the heroic figure of the warrior and his steed. A number of novel features attended the unveiling. Two hundred armless or legless veterans, dressed in the blue they wore in the 60's had seats of honor on either side of the monument typifying the right and left flanks of Sherman's great army. The four great army societies, the Tennessee Cumberland, Ohio and Potomac, each prepared a magnificent floral tribute. Hundreds of veterans participated in the exercises.

Lost His Job Because of Neglect. President Roosevelt, upon the recommendation of the attorney general, has removed Marshal Fred A. Field of the district of Vermont, for dereliction of duty of permitting the escape at Providence, R. I., of three Chinamen entrust. ed to him for deportation.

Rather An Olly Promoter. H. H. Adkins, a prominent oil pro ducer and promoter, of Lima, Ohio, has been indicted on a charge of having embezzled \$10,000 from stockholders of

the Union Oil and Gas company.

AMERICA WINS IT

The Contest for Alsakan Lands Finally Settled.

MEANS A WONDERFUL GAIN

A Territory Rich in Mineral Deposits No Longer in Doubt as to Rightful Ownership.

The Alaskan boundary commission in session in Lindon, England, has arrived at an agreement whereby all the American contentions are sustained, with the exception of those in relation to the Portland canal, which Canada wins. All that now remains to be done is for the commissioners to affix their signatures to the instrument and complete the map which will accomplish it.

On the map will be marked the boundary lines definitely fixing the division of American and British territory on such a basis that no American citizen will lose a foot of land he already believed he held, while the United States will retain all the water ways to the rich Alaskan territory, with the exception of the Portland canal, which gives Canada the one outlet she so much needed.

The long-standing dispute was only settled after a week of keen trying, secret deliberation between the arbitrators. Lord Alverstone, though openly inclinde to believe in the justice of the American argument that the United States was entitled to the heads of inlets held out that Canada had established her case dealing with the Portland canal.

Senator Lodge, Secretary Root and Secretary Turner agreed to cede those points and to start the American boundary line from the head of the Portland canal, thus giving the Canadfans that channel and some small islands on which there are only a few disused stone houses. This accom-plished, the majority of the tribunal agreed to fix, with this exception, the entire boundary as outlined in the American case.

The main issue of the Canadian contention involved the outlet from the Klondike gold fields at the head of the Lynn canal, including the ports of Skagway and Dyea, through which the Klondike gold business transacted. These ports remain American territory. The decision is taken to concede the American claim. The Americans laid special stress upon their contention that this strip should be measured from the heads of bays, while the Canadians argued that the measurement should be from the main water of the ocean.

Hanna Wants Peace on Earth.

Senator Hanna, who presided over the civic federation in Chicago, appealed to thinking men to devote their best efforts to bring peace to industrial conditions. He expressed the opinion that the federation would solve all vexed questions in the future. He said:

"The very existence of our continued prosperity depends upon the success of this movement. The labor question is far more important than that of the Considerable worry and talk has been ago as mine operator I participated in der had been somewhat restored Dr. indulged in lately as to whether the a labor strike in the Ohio region. I thorized by the last legislature in a ter way to settle differences between capital and labor than by strikes. appeal to all-intelligent men of the country to aid us in this work for the good of humanity. The denunciation of labor leaders from political platforms is unfair. They are human and make mistakes. Our unrivaled prosperity has brought about undue agita-

W. L. King, labor commissioner from Canada, told the federation that compulsory arbitration had been provided for in British-America, although not often used. Other speakers were J. T. Wilson, president of the international brotherhood of maintenance of way, and Marcus Marks, president of the national association of clothing manufacturers.

Will Jostle With Tammany.

William J. Bryan is expected to take part on the stump in a Tammany whirlwind campaign windup, according to plans just divulged. In pursuance of Leader Murphy's determination to make the New York City election a national issue strong appeals have been secretly made to big democratic leaders all over the country for help during the last ten days of the canvass, when meetings will be simultaneously held in every available hall through-out greater New York. It is understood most of the leaders appealed to, including Bryan, have agreed to help McClellan's election. Among the prominent democrats besides national committeemen, expected to help, are Tom Taggart of Indianapolis, Daniel Campau of Detroit, ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio, A. P. Goodman, Clark Howell, Senator Stone, David Bennett Hill and Senator James K. Jones,

Seems Both Have Been At It.

Percy E. Garretson, a graduate of the Lake Mohegan military school, like his wife, Fidelia E. Garretson, socially prominent, of New York, is suing her for an absolute divorce, naming three corespondents. Garretson in turn is suing her husband for an absolute divorce, naming an equal number of corespondents.

Big, Round Sum Taxed for Bicycles The French government collected 7,-000,000 francs (\$1,400,000) in taxes on bicycles last year, according to a report just published.

In Error As to Steel Contract. Harland & Wolff, the well known shipbuilding firm, Belfast, Germany have issued a denial to the statement made by the London Daily Telegraph that they had signed a contract to take all the iron and steel they require from the United States Steel corporation.

Will Bring a Warship Here.

A cablegram from Minister Hardy at Madrid, announces that Spain will send a warship to New Orleans in connection with the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

TRUSTED EMPLOYEE FALLS

A Decoy Letter Serves to Catch One of Uncle Sam's Thieves,

J. Leslie Diefendorf, one of the old employes of the Lincoln postoffice, was arrested upon the charge of having rifled the mails. He was captured by means of a decoy letter containing marked money, and when caught the morey was found on her person.

Inspector Sinclair of the postal service has been in Lincoln several days working to ascertain the secret of the frequent disappearance of money from the mails, and the arrest of Diefendorf was the result. Diefendorf has always been considered above suspicion, and the local authorities were disposed to suspect anyone alse around the establishment but him.

A marked \$5 bill was enclosed in a letter an dstarted through the office. Just as it was calculated that the missive was due to have passed through his hands the officers were upon him and when he was searched the marked bill was found in his possession. He was at once lodged in the city

jail and after preliminary trial was bound over to the grand jury.

Diefendorf's home is at 1021 South Twenty-ninth street, Lincoln, where he owns his own home and his family comprising his wife and five children, live. He has recently been buying more property. He is about forty years of age, has been employed about the postoffice for nine years, and is one of the oldest clerks, being widely known in the city.

The local postal authorities say that losses of money in transit through the mails have been occuring of late with annoying frequency. It was impossible to learn, however the aggregate amount of such losses.

DOWIE'S NEW YORKTRIUMPH

The Self-Esteemed Healer and Leader Lands in Full force.

Five thousand persons were turned away from Madison Square Garden, New York, after all the seats in the building had been filled with a great crowd curious to see John Alexander Dowle, on his first appearance before a New York audience. Fully 14,000 persons were in the garden at half past 2 o'clock when the services began with the processional, in which the Zion white robed choir, to the number of about 600, and the capped and gowned ordained officers of the Chistian Catholie church in Zion took part.

The procession ascended to the platform where the choir took position behind the pulpit and the officers occupled places at the sides. When those on the platform had taken their places, Dr. Dowle ascended the platform accompanied by several overseers. The service of prayer opened with

the invocation by Dr. Dowie followed

by the singing of a hymn, during which the crowd continued to pour into the garden. This was followed by the recital of the creed and commandments and the reading of scripture, during which hundreds of persons started to leave the hall, causing much confusion. The exodus continued in spite of repeated orders to close the doors, until nearly a third of the audience had departed, many of the vacant seats being filled with selection of a president. Thirty years the waiting crowd outside. After or-Dowie said: "If this is New York and this is a typical New York congregation I am in the face of a new experience. I think that some people who came in must have thought this was a Buffalo Bill show. I wonder if the congregations of the churches here enter and leave as they please. I reckon we have learned something and will be prepared hereafter. There will be no more going out the front door. If any have remained outside let them in. It seems a shame they should not have the seats the Buffalo Bill persons have left."

DIES IN A CHURCH.

A Young Lady Attending the University, Lincoln, Dies in Church.

During the confessional hour at the close of the mission services at the St. Theresa pro-cathedral, Lincoln, Pansy Ballard of Wilbur, aged 18 years, a student of the state university, drank a quantity of carbolic acid, walked quietly into the confessional and upon her knees before Father Boarman told what she had done and then collapsed. The dying girl was assisted into the sacristy adjoining the confessional, where she breathed heavily for a moment and then died without regaining consciousness. Though the poison had badly burned her lips and mouth and tongue not a groan escaped her and she gave no evidence that she suffered pain.

The reason for her act, assigned by her friends, was due to her melancholy disposition, the direct result of having teen hypnotized four years ago by a traveling hypnotist during a performance at Wilbur. Since that time her friends said she had changed from a happy, cheerful girl to one of a moody and unhappy disposition. They told also that it was her desire to attend the convent here and that it was her father's wish that she become a student of the university. When she first came to Lincoln at the beginning of the school year she did attend the convent for a short time and then at her father's request entered the uniersity. Her father formerly operated a bank at Wilbur and the family is highly esteemed. The body was sent to her home for burial.

The Pope Appoints Secretary. The pope of Rome has appointed Monsignor Merry del Val papal secretary of state.

One of the concluding acts of the union veteran legion at Dayton, O., was the adopting of a resolution bitterly profesting against and denouncing the ilan of placing a statue of General Robert E. Lee. The resolutions assert that such an act would be an insult to the union soldiers now living and the memory of soldiers dead.

In the near future the telegraphic block signal system will be installed on the entire system of the Illinois Central. It is estimated that the cost of the improvement will reach \$1,-000,000.