

CERTIFICATE ISSUED. TELLS OF JUDGE HAYWARD'S ELECTION.

Governor Poynter Performs the Pleading Task, and Forwards It to Mr. Hayward, Together With a Congratulatory Letter—Document Nicely Engrossed.

Governor Poynter performed the pleading duty Monday last of giving his late opponent in the gubernatorial campaign a certificate of election as a United States senator. The certificate of Judge M. L. Hayward's election as senator was prepared and signed by Governor Poynter and attested by Secretary of State Porter.

The certificate was in this form: To the President of the Senate of the United States.—This is to certify that on the 9th day of March, 1899, Monroe L. Hayward was duly chosen by the legislature of the state of Nebraska a senator from said state to represent said state in the senate of the United States for a term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1899.

W. A. POYNTER, Governor. W. F. PORTER, Secretary of State, by O. C. WEESNER, Deputy.

WEATHER HELD RESPONSIBLE

Coroner's Jury Sitting on West Lincoln Wreck Lay Blame on King Storm.

At Lincoln the coroner's jury which held an inquest to ascertain the cause and responsibility for the death of the three trainmen who were killed in Saturday's wreck, after listening to the testimony of the witnesses, found "that the said Luke L. Boyce, John B. Doyle, and Elmer E. Graham came to their death by an accident on the B. & M. railroad at or near West Lincoln on the eleventh day of March, 1899, at or about 4:47 o'clock p. m. of said day; the cause of said accident being primarily the unusually severe storm of snow and wind prevailing, and directly caused by a collision of freight train No. 46 with a switch engine and cars, the freight train being in competent hands and carefully managed, using more than ordinary precautions.

VETOED THE BILL.

Governor Poynter Disapproves the Supreme Court Commission.

Tuesday Governor Poynter vetoed house bill No. 114, by Wilcox of Lincoln county, a bill to provide for the existence of the three supreme court commissioners, whose terms of office expire soon. The house made the consideration of the veto message a special order for Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The governor gave as his reason the fact that the same proposition as embodied in the bill had been submitted twice to a vote of the people and turned down each time.

In Behalf of Mills.

A delegation of old soldiers, headed by T. J. Majors, department commander of the G. A. R. called on Governor Poynter recently in the interests of Benjamin D. Mills of Harlan county, whose ninety-day parole from the penitentiary has about expired. Governor Poynter said shortly after he issued the parole that Mills would have to go back to prison at the expiration of the parole. The parole was issued on recommendation of Warden Leidigh, Department Commander Majors, Labor Commissioner S. J. Kent and others, who pressed it on the ground of the prisoner's family afflictions.

May Join the Trust.

Guy Barton of the Omaha Smelting Works has gone east to meet and confer with the promoters of the big combine of smelters and it is generally understood that before he returns the Omaha smelter will be a part of the combination. The hundreds of laborers and clerks employed in the smelter are not concealing their anxiety over the prospects for future employment at that point, and are anxious to ascertain whether its probable going into the combine will close the smelter in Omaha or lead to increased activity.

Wants Damages.

Isaac H. Zeigler has brought suit against the Western Mattress company of Lincoln for \$2,550 damages for an injury to his left eye. He alleges in his petition filed in the district court that his eye was permanently injured by molten metal and that he received the injury because he was commanded to work with imperfect tools furnished in the company's foundry at Seventh and L streets.

Will Replace Ordnance.

Adjutant-General Barry has received word from Washington that in accordance with an act of congress the ordnance department will replace ordnance transferred by the state of Nebraska to the government for use in the war with Spain, but will not replace quartermaster's stores, which include tentage and clothing. Ordnance comprises guns and corresponding equipments. General Barry is not certain that he can secure the Krag-Jorgenson gun, but he is confident that he will get a good gun, fresh from the government arsenal.

IT MAY UPSET THE ASSEMBLY.

The Majority of Cubans Sympathize With Gomez in the Controversy. NEW YORK, March 15.—A dispatch to the New York Tribune from Havana says: The teapot of Cuban politics has been fairly boiling over again. It is clear that the controlling element in the assembly could not have measured accurately the prestige and popularity of that somewhat nondescript body before plunging into the foehardy contest with General Gomez which Saturday's resolution of deposition has precipitated, for, with all the faults of temper and judgment which may be charged against him, Gomez remains the sole military hero of the recent rebellion.

Had Maceo or even Garcia lived there might have been a rival within the army to divide with Gomez the honors of the struggle against Spain and to challenge now the expediency of his political policy; but among the generals of the military assembly none has as yet so recommended himself to Cuban opinion as to attract a distinct or noted following. The influence of the Assembly as a whole is not to be set for a moment against that of the real chief of the army. Though the veteran warrior accepts the decree of retirement and renounces the generalship, he remains, in spite of his enemies, the political head of the revolutionary party, and in that role will continue to direct the fortunes both of the army and of the other elements of the Cuban population, whose present desire is for a speedy termination of military control and the cessation of the political guardianship now exercised by the United States.

There are abundant indications that the military assembly's short-sighted attack on General Gomez has simply put an end to that body's already attenuated credit and influence.

A NEW SAMOAN AGREEMENT.

The Three Treaty Powers Have Decided on a Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—After numerous conferences and the exchange of notes between Secretary Hay, the British ambassador and the German ambassador, a satisfactory understanding has been reached between the three powers interested in Samoa as to the conditions there. This seeks to open a new account in the affairs among officials which have recently occurred there.

To this end, Dr. Wilhelm Solf, who has been nominated by Germany as president of the municipal council at Apia to succeed Dr. Raffel, will be recognized by the British and United States authorities. His assumption of the municipal presidency, with the approval of the three powers, is expected to smooth out matters among the officials and go a long way toward adjusting the entire matter.

In reaching this conclusion, the officials of the three powers have decided not to attempt a settlement of the Samoan kingship for the present. That is left open for adjustment when each of the three powers has had opportunity to present full information. In the meantime the statu quo is to be maintained. The latest advice indicated that Mataafa was exercising de facto kingship, while Malietoa was on board the British ship Porpoise, and had the support of the British and American authorities. According to the understanding reached, there will be no move permanently to establish one or the other of these claimants on the throne. The best wishes of the Samoan people will be consulted, and with a more agreeable feeling among the officials of the three powers, the kingship will be settled by a full conference as soon as all the information on the subject is obtained.

TO INTERCEDE FOR CHINA.

United States May Be Asked to Use Her Good Offices.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A determined, though unofficial, effort is being made to secure the exercise by the United States of its good offices in behalf of China. What is desired is that this government shall, through its minister in Peking, inform the empress dowager of the dangerous position China occupies, and, having done this, make a public declaration that the commercial interests of the United States make it necessary that no further leases of Chinese coast territory be granted. It is extremely improbable, however, that this government will consent to take such action.

FOR CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Germany to Hold a Congress in Berlin to Discuss the Disease.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The German ambassador has informed the department of state that the German central committee for the erection of hospitals for persons with diseased lungs has resolved to convocate a congress for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis as an epidemic. The congress will convene at Berlin. It is to be under the patronage of the German empress, the chancellor of the empire to be honorary president. The session of the congress will probably be held in the building occupied by the Reichstag.

Balance in Spain's Favor.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—United States Consular Agent Mertens at Grao, has submitted to the state department some figures relative to the Spanish trade last year, showing the surprising fact that, notwithstanding her complete defeat in war and her distressed economic conditions, Spain was actually able to show a balance of trade in her favor for 1898. Mr. Mertens cites this fact as a demonstration of the natural wealth of the country. The total exports were \$132,401,038, and the imports were \$91,772,450.

THEATRICAL TOPICS.

SOME SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN STAGELAND.

Nat Goodwin Has Scored a Great Success with "Nathan Hale"—Mrs. Carter as Zaza Continues to Receive Favorable Recognition.

Another old English actor, who bore an excellent reputation in his day, has just died. He was George Melville, whose fame, although he played much in London, was associated chiefly with the famous company which made Bath and Bristol theatrical centers thirty or forty years ago. Many well-known players got much of their early training in this organization. Among them may be mentioned the Terry sisters, Arthur Stirling (who died a few days ago), George Rignold, Larry Bancroft, Miss Henrietta Hodson (now Mrs. Labouchere), Mrs. Kendal, the late John Rouse, Arthur Wood, Emily Thorne, Fanny and Carlotta Addison, Jane and Susan Rignold, the Robertsons, the Wiltons, Juliet Desborough, Charles Coghlan and Louisa Thorne.

Says Frederic Edward McKay in the New York Mail and Express: "A letter written on perfumed violet-tinted paper reaches me this morning and contains this query: 'In "A Dan-



MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

gerous Maid," at the Casino, Miss Madge Lessing, as the heroine, falls into a trance in the first act while she is wearing red stockings and slippers. After she has passed through a series of scenes, all of which are supposed to be in dreamland, she is again revealed upon the spot where we first saw her—as though she were just re-awakening. I was impressed with the fact that at the moment Miss Lessing comes to she is attired in black hosiery and boots. I merely write to ask how a heroine is supposed to accomplish this metamorphosis—even in a libretto written by Sidney Rosenfeld. Possibly the argument is that Miss Lessing does not wear 'fast' colors."

In "Nathan Hale" Nat C Goodwin has received more praise from the



NAT GOODWIN. (In "Nathan Hale.") critics than in any other play since he attempted to perform serious parts. As the young patriot schoolmaster he does some delightful comedy work, and the originality of Clyde Fitch, the author, is displayed in an affecting scene depicting the parting of Nathan Hale and his betrothed, in which not a word is spoken. Maxine Elliott, who is Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, plays the schoolgirl sweetheart of the hero's

With one accord the critics have approved and applauded Mrs. Leslie Carter's performance of "Zaza." Seldom has an audience been so demonstrative in its enthusiasm as was the first-night gathering at the Garrick theater when this play was produced. Both David Belasco, who made the English adaptation of the play, and the star were recalled again and again, and finally each was induced to respond to the urgent demands for a speech. Mrs. Carter, her eyes full of tears, only smiled happily, and said: "I thank you. I can't make a speech. I thank you—that is all."

One of the Broadway theaters has made a radical departure by placing in the box office an attractive young woman to sell tickets. Thus one more occupation hitherto regarded as exclusively masculine has been invaded by the end-of-the-century "new woman." The first woman ticket seller, whose photograph you see on this page, is May Lyons, and she handles the pasteboards and makes the change with perfect satisfaction to her employers and to their patrons. She is thoroughly businesslike and up to date. The success of this experiment will be interesting to watch, especially for its effect upon other theater managers. Perhaps the time will come when the box office at all the metropolitan playhouses will have as their presiding geniuses smartly dressed,

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

A Remarkable Mummy—Present Appearance of a Monarch Who Ruled in Egypt Twenty-Five Centuries Before the Birth of the Liberator of Man.

Rudyard Kipling. We've read a heap of writin' in our time— And some of it was good and most was bad. Some pickin's from the livin' chaps is prime; But Ruddy's is the finest of 'em all. We never gets no sleepin' draught from him— He ain't no limp'n' staggard with his pen— He can juggle English so 'at its own mother wouldn't know it. And our feelin's inside out and in again, So here's to you, Rudyard Kipling, and we thank you for the past. Though you ain't no Billy Shakespeare, yet you're gainin' on him fast. We've had hard times and fightin' ever since you went away— And you comes back with prosperity—do bring your trunk and stay. The jungle and the ocean are his homes; He's a brother to the tiger and the bear, He can jingle every lingo where he roams; He can read your heart and tell you what you are, He has boxed the writers' compass— troopers, Kings, Engines, heathens all is specialties of his— He can graphically paint any giddy thing that aint, And he wipes the earth with everything that is. Then here's to you, Rudyard Kipling, as you enters of our land; We takes our hat off to you and we gives you the glad hand. Our spare room's sweet and waitin', and you ain't no stranger guest, For of all the livin' literary crew we loves you best. —Francis James MacBeath.

A Remarkable Mummy. Two most extraordinary Egyptian mummies were exhibited by E. Dufaur at the rooms of the Marylebone Antiquarian society, in the Marylebone road, says Public Opinion. One of them—they both having been discovered in lower Egypt in the course of the recent campaign—was remarkable for its size and extraordinary weight. On its head was a crown composed of copper, with a gold covering shaped in pieces resembling plates and buttons, having decorations of leaves and fruits. On the case containing the body were painted figures resembling those of the zodiac. A nearly undecipherable Greek inscription was also on it. Between the folds of the dress was found a piece of papyrus, with an inscription which gave the name of the dead monarch as Pentemnon. The mummy in its wrappers weighed 160 pounds. Its length was six feet one inch, the head was abnormally large and the shoulders very broad. Next the dress was found an outer cloth covered with paintings and hieroglyphics, which denoted that the original was one of the royal house of Egypt some 2,500 years B. C. Next came more wrappings and then a close garment of samite, fastened around the neck by a sailor's knot. Beneath this again were some finer bandages like napkins. Next came four Egyptian tunics, of a kind of linen, with sleeves, and woven without any joints. These were fixed to the body at the neck and the ankles by some stuff of a bituminous nature. Next came bandages, placed lengthways, from the head to the feet, with crossbands; four large pieces of linen came next, rolled round and round the body.

The sixth envelope was formed of transversal bands of a yellow color, from the bitumen in which they had been soaked. After this fifteen similar wrappings. Next, an envelope saturated in black bitumen, and, finally, next to the skin, a thin shirt of the finest linen. The toes were wrapped up separately, the arms and hands were laid straight down alongside the body. The mummy was a male, and looked about 45 years old. The length was five feet nine inches. The breast and part of the abdomen were gilded over. The body was filled with a black balsam. No manuscript was found. The legs had been covered in black balsam. The unrolling of the body took three hours, and no less than 2,300 square feet of linen were taken off it. The hands were long and perfect; the fingers well made, with "albert" nails; the ears entire, and the nose, which had been cut open when the body was embalmed, in order to extract the brain, a little deformed. The face looked almost alive, and the hair was perfectly preserved, very fine and—what is unusual in Egyptians of the pure breed—a little curled. On the left side, below the ribs, was an opening by which the balsam had been introduced into the body. Under the cloth which covered the face below each eye, and on the ball of the cheek, a gold plate was found, with the representation of an eye and its lids. Over the mouth, and fastened by a gold wire run through and behind the teeth, was another plate, with a picture or representation of a tongue placed perpendicularly to the closing of the lips, which were fast shut and secured by the wires.

Indian Hospital for Animals. Orientals are proverbially obstinate and it takes a long time and much patience to make them believe in ideas which emanate from the west. For example, horses are rarely seen running loose in a field in India, "because horses," says a native, "always have been tied up and they must always be tied up." This obstinate clinging to tradition is the cause of much of the oriental indifference to suffering, says the Scientific American. The Bal Sakarab Dinshaw Petit hospital for animals seems one of the most remarkable examples of the manner in which, by slow degrees, western civilization

has influenced the orient. The hospital is situated near the government house at Parel, Bombay. It was founded in 1883 by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., a Parsee mill owner, and was formally opened in 1884 by Lord Dufferin. The hospital occupies an area of 40,000 square yards of ground and there are about forty buildings, large and small, on the premises. The entrance gateway and the large fountain in the center are excellent examples of Indian architecture. The native cotton and grain merchants and mill owners of Bombay have organized a system of voluntary taxation upon the import and export of grain and seeds and on the sale of cotton to the local spinning and weaving mills, by which the sum of \$16,000 a year is collected for the maintenance of the institution. There is also a large endowment, the interest of which is devoted to the current expenses of the hospital. There are five cattle wards, two horse wards, one dog ward, a consultation ward, a large shop, a dispensary, post-mortem and dissecting room, a chemical laboratory, a pathobacteriological laboratory, and a veterinary college is connected with the hospital. The college is maintained at the expense of the government. At the hospital there is accommodation for 200 head of cattle, sixty horses and twenty dogs. The hospital is unique of its kind in the world and animals belonging to poor owners of the public carts and conveyances plying for hire are treated free of charge. A nominal fee is levied for feeding the patients. The splendid manner in which the whole hospital is arranged and run is an object lesson to the countries of the west.

Account Book Poetry. Chamber's Journal tells of an old lady shopkeeper in a small country town in England who for the last twenty years has kept her accounts in verse. There is, of course, something to be said in favor of keeping accounts in the orthodox fashion, but on the other hand, there is reason to believe that a lady so persistently poetical would have forced her way into print and into the ranks of the minor poets if she had not had what we may call a business outlet for her muse. Below are some extracts from her books: If Mrs. Jones has half a pound of tea on "tick," it is entered thus: For half a pound of Souchong tea Mrs. Jones doth owe to me . . . 1s 4d If Mr. Smith buys a pound of sugar, two pounds of rice and a Dutch cheese the entry will be under Smith's name: A pound of moist sugar, And two of best rice, With four pounds of Dutch cheese, Which I hope will be nice. . . . 1s 11 1/2d. And so on through the book. In some cases the verses express doubt as to the customer's intention or ability to pay for the goods ordered. Thus: Lizzie Barber for her father Had some flour today; Some apples, too, and toilet soap, But I don't believe he'll pay. . . . 2s. 3d. [This booking work will drive me mad When I think of folks like they.] The lines in brackets are suggestive, if not grammatical, and their sentiment is likely to be appreciated by shopkeepers the world over.

Has Her Money Laundered. "The demand for new bills for shopping is on the increase among women," said a local bank teller to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man, "and is getting to be a nuisance. A great many women won't handle any currency that is not absolutely fresh and crisp, and in the north all banks that make a specialty of catering to women's custom keep a supply constantly on hand for that particular purpose. Sometimes the bills are hard to get, especially those of certain denominations, and gold is unpopular on account of the danger of confusing the \$2.50 coin with a bright penny. "It is not generally known, but bills can be washed and ironed as easily as a pocket handkerchief. A wealthy woman of my acquaintance has all her money laundered before she uses it. She turns the notes over to her maid, who washes them thoroughly in hot water with ordinary soap suds and spreads them out on a table to dry. Then she dampens them slightly and presses them with a medium hot smoothing iron. If the bill is not frayed this process will make it as bright and crisp as when it first left the treasury. It is astonishing how dirty money gets. If one could see the water in which a dozen commonly circulated bills were washed it would give one a permanent aversion to the trade of teller."