

NEBRASKA NEWS

SUPREME COURT ORDERS NEW TRIAL FOR KENNISON.

ERRORS IN INSTRUCTIONS

Trial Judge Erred in Taking From Jury Question of Intent and Malice—Other News of Interest.

Although asserting that the evidence in the case was sufficient to justify a verdict of either murder in the first or the second degree, the supreme court reversed the judgment against Ernest S. Kennison, the murderer of Sam D. Cox of Minatare, Scotts Bluff county, on account of errors in instructions of the trial court, Judge Grimes. Kennison was sentenced by the trial judge to serve twenty-four years in the penitentiary. Mr. Cox was formerly a well known newspaper man of Lincoln. At the time of his death he was publishing a newspaper at Minatare. On account of articles published in his paper, or for other reasons, Kennison became offended and is alleged to have started out one day after he had been drinking to "do up" somebody.

The trial court instructed that malice is presumed from the use of deadly weapons. The supreme court held this error for the reason there were eye witnesses to all the facts, hence malice could not be presumed. The lower court gave an instruction on manslaughter which in substance shifted the burden of proof from the state to the defendant. The court held this was error, and that the burden never shifted from the state. The supreme court holds that an instruction which assumes the crime to be murder in the second degree is erroneous since it is for the jury to determine from all the evidence the intent with which the shooting was done.

LEFT HAND WAS CUT OFF.

Pacific Junction Switchman Met With Serious Accident.

At Pacific Junction, Ia., while Switchman Edward Rankin, employed at that place, was returning home from the station where he had been to meet No. 13, the passenger going west by the way of Council Bluffs and Omaha, he sustained an accident which cost his left hand. Mr. Rankin, who is a married man having a number of children, lived in the southwest portion of the town, and in passing away from the station it was necessary for him to cross the Kansas City-Omaha track, on which there was a train standing. In doing this he either had to climb over the cars or climb up and pass between them on the coupling and jump to the ground. It being dark, he had to exercise a good deal of care, and did not get through as quickly as otherwise, meanwhile the train moved, rocking the coupling on which he stood, which threw him off.

Mr. Rankin turned a complete somersault and alighted out from between the cars with the exception of his left hand, which extended across the rail to the middle of the forearm and the trucks passing over it severed it.

The injured man was taken to Plattsmouth, where the crushed hand was amputated.

KILLED BY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Unknown Man Walked on Track During a Storm.

An unknown man was struck and instantly killed by east-bound passenger train No. 36 on the main line of the Burlington three miles east of Kenesaw.

There was a blinding snow storm raging at the time and Engineer John Salisbury, who has been on the road thirty years and whose engine struck the first man during his career, did not see the man. The body was taken from the engine pilot and loaded in the baggage car and carried to Juniata where the inquest was held. The stranger wears a badge of the "United Mine Workers." He was about forty years of age.

MARRIED FOR SIXTY YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Harvey Celebrate Anniversary at Seward.

The sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day was celebrated at Seward by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Harvey. Mr. Harvey is aged eighty-two years and his companion of sixty years has passed her seventy-sixth birthday. Both are hale and hearty, bearing the weight of years exceedingly well. Their marriage occurred February 13, 1848, in Cedar county, Iowa, she being a blushing bride of sixteen summers and he a dashing young man of twenty-two.

STATE FAIR BOARD MEETS.

Selection Made of Officers for the Grounds.

A meeting of the board of managers of the Nebraska state fair board was held in Lincoln for the purpose of attending to some urgent routine matters for the month. Bills were allowed and several committees were appointed. One was on speed program for the fair. The members of the committee were C. H. Rudge, W. R. Mellor and George F. Dickman of Seward. The officers and superintendents for the fair were appointed by the board. Those of the members of the board who were present were: C. H. Rudge, president; H. L. Cook, O. P. Hendershot, Peter Younger, I. W. Haws, and W. R. Mellor, secretary.

The names of the superintendents as appointed are: Wm. Foster, Lincoln, general superintendent; C. J. Tracy, Loup City, chief of police; L. E. Emerson, Lincoln, master of transportation; Dr. H. Pritchard, Wisner, superintendent of gates; Jno. F. McArdle, Washington, superintendent of mercantile hall; W. F. Johnson, Harvard, superintendent of amphitheater; W. J. O'Brien, South Bend, superintendent of fish exhibit; J. A. Ollis, Jr., Ord, superintendent class A, horses; O. E. Mickey, Osceola, superintendent class B, cattle; Geo. A. Leonard, Pawnee, superintendent class C, swine; R. M. Wolcott, Palmer, superintendent class D, sheep; C. M. Lewelling, Beaver City, superintendent class E, poultry; Wm. James, Dorchester, superintendent class F, agricultural products; E. M. Little, Lincoln, superintendent class G, dairy; Mrs. I. Frishette, Lincoln, superintendent class H, domestic products; W. C. Caley, Creighton, superintendent class I, bees and honey; Mrs. C. A. Mansfield, Lincoln, superintendent class J, woman's department; Mrs. F. M. Hall, Lincoln, superintendent class K, fine arts; E. C. Bishop, Lincoln, superintendent class L, educational; Jos. Roberts, Fremont, superintendent of class M, machinery; Chas. Mann, Chadron, superintendent class Q, specialties and forage; Geo. T. Dickman, Seward, superintendent class S, speed.

DROWNS IN ELKHORN RIVER.

William Boeche of Norfolk Falls Through Hole in Ice.

On the eve of his departure from Norfolk and the eve of the second murder trial of his brother, Herman, William Boeche, a prominent farmer who had lived two miles southeast of Norfolk for years, fell through the ice of the Elkhorn river and was drowned. Boeche was missed by his family, but nothing definite concerning his whereabouts was known until his dead body was found on a sandbar a half mile below a hole in the ice through which he is supposed to have fallen.

Boeche had just recently bought a farm near Bloomfield and was to have sold his personal property at auction. He was bound for the camp of his cousin, Fred Boeche, when he drowned. His footprints in the snow led up to the fatal break in the ice.

BABE BORN WITH TEETH.

Child Comes into World With Two Well Developed Molars.

Dr. Boyd, a Central City practitioner, reports a remarkable incident in his practice, having attended at the birth of a child which was born with two well developed teeth. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Goode, German people residing about seven miles north of Central City, are the parents of the child, which is perfectly normal and healthy, with no peculiarities other than the two teeth.

The teeth are in the front on the lower jaw and are as firm and hard as those of a child which has grown a full set. Dr. Boyd says that such cases are extremely rare, there being very few instances on record where children have been born with a number of fully developed teeth.

BOY IS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Oliver Duckworth of Kearney, Neb., Shoots Himself.

Oliver Duckworth, an eighteen-year-old boy shot himself with a twelve-gauge gun while at work about four miles west of Kearney where, with one companion, he was loading hay.

The unfortunate young man was standing on the hay rack and was leaning on the gun barrel, with the stock resting upon the wagon, when it slipped. The hammer struck upon the wagon and the gun was discharged, young Duckworth falling to the ground with a groan.

The charge entered his side just below the arm, and while medical aid was summoned, it was useless, the young man succumbing to his injuries.

Count Leo Tolstoi has received from Thomas A. Edison a photograph of the latest and most improved pattern. With the instrument came a letter from the American inventor expressing his high regard for Count Tolstoi, recover.

PEOPLE TO BLAME

HAVE THOUGHTLESSLY AIDED IN CENTRALIZING INDUSTRIES.

EVILS NOW CLEARLY SEEN

Unequitable Distribution of the Earnings of the People Inevitably Followed—Growth of Small Towns and Communities Retarded.

During the last few months of 1907 the people had a striking example of the effects of too much centralization. While all over the United States there was prosperity, a few embarrassed concerns in Wall street, New York, brought about a financial stringency that became generally felt. For years the agricultural sections have been sending money by the millions to the great financial centers. Here it was used for the building up of great trusts and combinations, which were greatly overcapitalized. On this watered capitalization the people have been compelled to pay ponderous dividends.

One natural law is that of centralization, segregation, and in these matters Nature carries on its work well, but unnatural concentration, like other infractions of natural laws, bring quick punishment. The centralization of industries which has been going on since the trust era started has brought about an unequitable distribution of the earnings of the people. It has retarded the growth of towns and communities. It has brought in its wake many evils that affect workers in every field. Yet for these evils the masses of people are to blame. Every man, woman and child who labors and who sends the products of that labor to other places than the home community assists just so much in centralization of business and financial power. Every resident of a rural community who sends his dollars to the large city helps along the trust builders and the centralizers.

The commercial enterprises are the life elements of the rural towns. When these enterprises are destroyed, the town deteriorates. With the disappearance of the town goes the home markets, the good schools and the churches and the other public conveniences that the town affords. With the going down of the town, real estate values are depreciated, and depression comes to all the community. How would the farmers fare if the towns were wiped out and only the large cities allowed to exist? What kind of markets would the farmers have for all their produce? How does the average farmer find dealing with city concerns at the present time? When a shipment of eggs is made to the city commission man, does the farmer get as good returns as he does from the home dealers? How about other produce? It is the home markets that afford the growers of produce protection. When the calm thinker who is engaged in agriculture considers all these little matters, he will find that in home patronage lies the keystone of his success. How would the agricultural districts be as living places were there no home towns? But this is what the situation would be if all the people of a community sent to some foreign place for all the goods required.

Home is a word dear to all good citizens. That man lacks patriotism whose inclination it is to oppose the progress of the place where he resides. By making better the home town, we are improving the community of which we are a part. We cannot improve without benefiting ourselves. We cannot give patronage to concerns in the large cities without giving just so much help to the trust builders and the business centralizers. All these things are worthy of the most serious consideration of every citizen.

Need of Lessons in Economy.

A number of state agricultural departments have inaugurated a series of farmers' institutes. At these meetings, the science of agriculture in its various phases is ably discussed by able authorities. It appears that it would be advantageous to take up other matters relative to farm life, as well as merely the science of farming. Lessons in simple economy could be given to farmers and their wives, particularly along the lines of country development, of the essentials in building up the country and protection of local industries. This field alone offers a wide latitude for energetic work. The farmer should understand principles upon which commerce is based, as well as being versed in the growing of produce, which is the basis of commerce.

Remember that trusts and combinations are never built up in the small towns. They find their origin and flourish in the large cities.

That town which has not sufficient industries to employ its people is sure to go backward.

BUILDING UP THE CHARACTER.

A Few Words to the Youth Who Would Make the Most of Life.

It is well that the majority of us value being well thought of. Few young men, anxious to make the most of life, care to have what is commonly known as a "bad reputation." Do you, young man, ever stop to think that there are immutable laws that control the universe and all therein? Do you ever consider that light is only the evidence of a luminous body? That the brilliancy of the diamond is merely the rays reflected from the perfectly crystallized carbon? Reputation is only the reflection from character as it is variously projected upon the screen of public opinion; but reputation is not character, any more than the light is the luminous body, but is merely the effluence, the result of character.

The imitation diamond for a time may rival in splendor and brilliancy the reflections of light of the genuine gem, but this brilliancy is soon dulled. The same with reputation, which sometimes attaches to character which will not stand the test of time, or the scrutiny of the exacting eye of justice. Week after week we read in the pages of the press of the downfall and disgrace of men high in public estimation, and who, until their duplicitly was exposed, were men of most excellent reputation—reputation reflected falsely from an unclean character.

Character is the mold of moral consciousness. It is the outgrowth of the heart carefully nurtured by truth and love and directed by intelligence solely influenced by that which is moral in man. It is by reputation that we are to be judged by those with whom we are thrown in either business or social intercourse. Our own acts are the standard by which we will be either praised or condemned. Our own acts are the indications of the spirit within. Though we may be most excellent in character, sometimes we may be falsely estimated; may acquire through some misunderstood circumstance a reputation undesirable. But character ever counts. It is sure to bring to the front its worth. The diamond may be robbed of its brilliancy for a time by grime and dirt, but it is nevertheless a diamond. Your true worth may be obscured for a time, but it is sure to become known.

Character is the greatest thing the young man has to guard. It is the only sure foundation upon which hopes can be rightly based. He who is true to himself cannot be untrue to others. Would you have character and reputation, you must work, constantly, unceasingly, as conscience becomes deadened and degenerate when not exercised, and conscience directs the building of character. There are qualities in man that mark his greatness and his superiority—the moral and the mental, and it is by the exercise of these that greatness and success are gained.

Adulterated Foodstuffs.

The chemist in charge of the laboratory of the department of agriculture at Chicago has been paying careful attention to the purity of foods. Recently he made a statement that one great spice company annually ground up 600 tons of cocoon shells and flavored the same with essential oils and then sold the powdered stuff for pure spices. He related about another concern which sold \$100,000 worth of spices annually, only five per cent. of which were pure. The common articles used for adulteration of spices are sawdust, brick dust, burnt grains, cocoon shells and other kinds of shells and barks. It is the aim of the United States government to put an end to this adulteration of foods. Since the government has become active in tracing down such frauds a number of unscrupulous grocery houses have been compelled to go out of business.

Knock the Knocker.

No enterprising, growing community, nor any other kind of a place, has any use for the malcontent, usually known as a "knocker." Many of the worst specimens of knockers are not the ones who by their words injure the home town, but are the ones who without good reason send away all the money they have to spend to some distant place, thus robbing the home town of the support that it should rightly have. It is the business that keeps the town alive. Anything that decreases the volume of business injures the place. One may claim that their money is earned by hard work, and that the right to spend it wherever they wish is theirs. But there is such a thing as principle, and by principles are men gauged by their fellow men. The "knocker" is one who values principle as nothing worth preserving or protecting. Sometimes it is ignorance, the lack of knowledge, which impels people to do things contrary to their own interests and the interests of their neighbors; but it matters little how these things are brought about, the evil effect is just the same.

Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand

Sunday School Lesson for March 1, 1908
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—John 6:1-21. Memory verses, 11, 12. Parallel accounts, Matt. 14: 13-21; Mark 6:31-44; Luke 9:10-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"He shall feed His flock like a shepherd."—Isaiah 40:11.

TIME.—A year after the last lesson on the healing at Bethesda. Early in the third year of Jesus' ministry, soon after the martyrdom of John the Baptist. The Passover this year, A. D. 29, began April 16. At the time of this lesson the people from Galilee and beyond were on their way to Jerusalem.

PLACE.—An uncultivated grazing region on the outskirts of Bethsaida (Luke 9:10), called the Plain of Buthatha. It lay on the northeast shore of the Sea of Galilee, at the foot of the mountains.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 5. "Jesus then lifted up his eyes, and saw a great company come unto him." "And he had compassion on them because they were as sheep not having a shepherd." (Mark 6:34). Their bodily hunger and disease were but types of the deeper hunger and the deadlier disease of sin.

He showed his compassion in two ways. (1) "He welcomed them and spake to them of the kingdom of God." (2) "Them that had need of healing he healed." (Luke 9:11).

The whole world is a weary and hungry multitude, and Jesus has compassion on them (Isa. 43:1-3; 55:1, 2; Mal. 3:17; Eph. 2:4, 5; John 3:16; Psalm 103, etc.).

The fields are white.

In every land there are many persons unreached by the Gospel so far as bringing their hearts and lives to Christ.

In many lands there are millions who never even heard of the Gospel, and yet who need the blessings which Christianity has brought us.

What are these among so many? And still we ask the same question, as we stand in the presence of the evil to be overcome, the work to be done, the multitudes to be converted to Christ, the power of the enemy. If, indeed, "these" were all, if there were no Holy Spirit, no omnipotent Christ working in and through them, then our efforts would be but "to dam the Nile with bulrushes," or irrigate Sahara with a garden hose.

What a little boy can do. A nameless, poor boy, but his record is immortal. "Thank God there is a lad everywhere! No scene or incident is complete to me without a boy in the foreground. It is the glory and charm of life that he is always in evidence. The real helpfulness of the average boy is one of the subtleties of the universe."

He distributed to the disciples, as a matter of convenience, and as an object lesson both to them and to the people. The divine gifts were conveyed through human instrumentality, as in the case of spiritual food.

The organization was (1) that of the people in companies; (2) the apostles as distributors of the bread, and workers together with God.

There are organized societies in each denomination for the extension of the Gospel to those in need at home and abroad. Every church and each individual in them should sustain these organizations to their utmost ability. The Sunday school should also give to the great denominational societies regularly, and usually in the months in which the collections are taken up in the church. Note also other organized methods of extending the Gospel, as the Young People's Missionary Movement (156 Fifth avenue, New York); the Christian Endeavor movement; both of which are marvelous interdenominational organizations of great power and usefulness.

It is said that the Women's Boards of Missions are the most effectually organized societies in the world for the spread of the Gospel, excepting only the Jesuits.

Laymen's Missionary Movement.—A movement has been started within a year to organize the laymen of each church in each denomination for awakening interest in missions, providing a means of obtaining from each layman an increasing amount given to missions, and thus "secure groups of laymen to promote campaigns of intelligent and generous interest in foreign missions, with special reference to the men of the church, the expense of these movements to be borne whenever possible by such groups of men, so that the funds of the boards shall not be drawn upon."

The Young People's Missionary Movement, organized by the home and foreign missionary boards of the Protestant churches of the United States and Canada, less than five years ago, represents the best development of co-operative educational work on the part of these boards. Last year, there were more than 60,000 young people systematically studying home and foreign missions. It is proposed now to extend the work which has been so successful among the young people's societies of the churches to the Sunday schools.