

PEACEFULLY ENDED.

An Active Life of Over Eighty Years.

DEATH OF P. T. BARNUM

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., April 9.—The great showman, P. T. Barnum, died at 6:22 o'clock Tuesday evening in the presence of his grief-stricken family.

During the period of Barnum's invalidism and confinement to the house, which began twenty-one weeks ago, there have been frequent fluctuations in his condition, from such of which he rallied, although in each instance with a slightly lowered vitality. The change for the worse, was so pronounced that it convinced the physicians that the patient had not many more hours to live. During his confinement he has been down stairs only twice, although sitting up much of the time and being cheerful and conversationally inclined in his waking moments. After the attack which came on him shortly after midnight, Barnum suffered a good deal of pain. He seemed to realize that he could not live much longer and spoke of his approaching end with calmness. During his illness the physicians have been careful about administering morphine or sedatives, through fear that they might produce ulterior ill-effects. Barnum spoke of this and said that when all hope was gone he wished to be given sedatives which would allay the pain and make death as peaceful as possible.

The first medicine was given at 10:10 Tuesday morning. It was understood by the patient and his family to mean that the end was near.

Mrs. Barnum remained at her husband's side throughout the night. In alternate spells of dozing and in conversation, which showed his brain to be as clear as ever. Barnum passed the hours until 4 o'clock, when he sank into lethargy, which was a condition of stupor rather than natural sleep. To rouse him from this unconsciousness was difficult.

Phineas Taylor Barnum was born in Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810, of good old New England stock. He lived the hard, rugged, healthful, aspiring life of a boy on the farm, and came out of a clean, self-respectful poverty to face the problems of life with a keen clear head and a sound body.

At the age of fifteen he went to work in his uncle's grocery store in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was soon entrusted with responsibility. The story of his life, from this time forward, is one long story of money making. His first business venture on his own account was in his native town of Bethel, to which he was induced to return by his grandfather, in whose carriage house he set up a small store. It was a success. His next adventure was as an editor in Danbury, where he issued the Herald of Freedom. He was so fortunate as to get a libel suit speedily on his hands and was sent to jail pending his trial. He was vindicated by the jury and issued forth from court by a great enthusiasm, being seized with brass band and treated to a ride in and open carriage drawn by six horses.

P. T. Barnum was twenty-five years old when it suddenly dawned upon his mind that he was cut out for the great American showman. He had a fondness for popular applause—he had it down to the last day of his life—and thought he possessed the instinct of divining what the public wanted and arousing a furor of interest in what he had to show.

His first venture in this line was Joice Heath, a negroess 161 years old and once a slave of George Washington. Becoming convinced that this curiosity ought to be made to pay, he bought the old slave for \$1,000. For about a year exhibited her in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and several other places, and so successful were his advertising methods that he made a great deal of money out of her. There was much doubt expressed as to whether Joice Heath was what she pretended to be. In his later years Mr. Barnum became somewhat skeptical himself, but the doubt did not worry him while she was making money for him. Joice Heath was the beginning of a long series of shows which made Barnum rich and famous. His second sensation was "Blind Tom," an Italian organ and magician. He paid well, too.

Barnum's circus was born in Warren, N. C., November 12, 1835. Barnum had been for sometime filling the place as "sheet seller" for a circus owned by one Turner, his pay being a percentage of the receipts. At that time and place his equipment expired and, having \$1,200 to his credit he bought a part of the show and started out for himself. At the end of the season he had \$2,200, with which he returned to New York. For the next five years he passed through various vicissitudes in the show business, sometimes making and sometimes losing, and more than once being reduced to the necessity of pawning his watch. It was not until near the close of 1841 that he began the career which finally brought him into national reputation and gave him his first taste of real wealth.

In 1846 he captured Jenny Lind to sing in America and paid her \$1,000 per night for 150 nights. He afterwards captured several other renowned fortune tellers, but displayed remarkable perseverance and energy in overcoming the difficulties which surrounded him. His career in later years had been known to everybody and fortune smiled on "the greatest show on earth." Last year he made a successful trip to England with his circus and returned to his home in Bridgeport last fall, where he remained until his death.

These things:—You must open and see on. There are many more. When do you close?—Always at 4 o'clock on the 10th. We shall be delighted to receive your orders for the same.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

The Keokuk cattle company, Dodge county shipped a train load of fat cattle to Chicago over the Union Pacific.

E. Downey of Inman says that there has been over \$200,000 worth of hay shipped out of Holt county during the last six months.

S. E. Spencer of Boomer received from the Nebraska fish commission several thousand small lake trout, which were placed in the Martindale lake.

The North Bend Star says that over 100 conversions are the result of the recent meetings held at that place under the superintendency of Rev. C. C. Wilson.

The Edgar Times says the Nebraska legislators will soon return to their plows and wrestle with that difficult problem of teaching steer calves to drink sour milk.

The Barnston horse company has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The capital stock is \$2,000. The incorporators are Julius Vogel, F. M. Barner, George W. Pace, Jacob Blaker, William Atherton. The object of the incorporation is the purchase and sale of horses.

At Plainview a cowboy from Wyoming cornered a wild Texas steer, and threw a lasso over his horns. Being quite near the steer wheeled and kicked the cowboy in the face with his front foot, knocking him down. The steer ran following up the street, the rope dangling from his horns.

The assessors of Knox county held a meeting in which they decided to assess real estate one-third of its fair value; horses, all ages, one-third value; sheep, \$1 per head; hogs, all ages, over fifty pounds, 50c per 100; household or office furniture and property one-third value.

Forty car loads of cattle were shipped from Wayne during the months of February and March.

At the Hays county agricultural society meeting the annual membership fees were reduced from \$1.50 to \$1, and the life membership fees from \$10 to \$25.

President E. A. Barnes has his eagle eyes on a splendid attraction for the Hall county fair for next fall. It is the racing dog, Doc, owned by a banker of Toronto, Canada. This dog has been trotting against horses all over the south and east, and has become quite famous.

A little boy of Peter Runquist's, at Wamesa, Knox county, choked to death in a mouthful of shelled corn while playing at the barn. It is supposed he was swallowing the grains of corn and some lodged in his wind pipe. Death came before any assistance could be had.

The Hibernian ball held at McCook was a great success socially and financially.

There were twenty-six arrests in Grand Island during March and fifteen people were committed to jail.

Mrs. Almira Booney died at Louisville Wednesday night of heart disease, aged seventy-seven years. She leaves five children.

William Grant of Valparaiso, who was arrested charged with burglarizing Rust's hardware store, was acquitted on trial at Wahoo and released from custody.

Two little children were caught in a mudhole in the streets of Columbus, but were arrested from their perilous position by a citizen and a plank. One of the boys lost his boots.

W. Pike, Willis Pike, E. Pike, J. Oliver and M. Petit were arrested at Bellvue on the charge of chicken stealing. The arrests were made after one of the city fathers had an interview with J. Oliver, who turned state's evidence. He stated that the chickens were sold in Omaha for \$14.20. The number of chickens taken was about five dozen.

A new filter has been put in at the Beatrice starch factory. It has a capacity of 175,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, and does its work satisfactorily. It is an eight ton filter and was put in by the American filter company of Chicago at a cost of \$2,000. It is making the Blue river water as clear as crystal, and is proving a great success.

Arbor day, by provision of the state law, is fixed on April 23, or when the 22nd occurs on Sunday, then on the Monday following, of each year. The state board of agriculture offers the following premiums for trees planted on that day of the present year: For the greatest number of trees planted on Arbor day, to include fruit, forest, evergreen and all other varieties, \$50, for greatest number hard wood, \$25; greatest number of cuttings, \$10.

An association has filed articles of incorporation with the state the purpose of which is to carry (Nebraska) passengers to the world's fair and pay all expenses for a week's stay in Chicago. The cost is \$25 and can be paid in weekly installments of \$5 cents.

A few of the enterprising citizens of South Sioux City have organized what is to be known as the Nebraska Marriage Enforcement association. The object of the society is to enforce the common-law endorsement furnished any certain name to persons entering the marriage contract.

The Proposed Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The proposed treaty with Newfoundland, the suspension of negotiations regarding which was ordered from Great Britain because of the protest of Canadians has been made public. It provides that United States fishing vessels entering Newfoundland waters shall have the privilege of purchasing bait on the same terms as Newfoundland vessels; also trading without any charge other than the dues levied on Newfoundland vessels. Products of the fisheries of Newfoundland are to be admitted free into the United States, also the packages in which they may be carried. "Green" codfish are excepted from this. Duties are also provided upon flour, rice, salt, oil, meats, etc., imported into Newfoundland from the United States. Agricultural implements and machinery, raw cotton, broom corn, printing presses and types will be admitted free when imported from the United States. This convention was to take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation should be passed on both sides, to remain in force five years from the time it came into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties give notice to the other of a wish to terminate the same.

To Recover the Stewart Estate.
NEW YORK, April 10.—The testimony taken before the commissioners in Ireland in the suit of Sarah Brangh against William B. Smith, the otherwise and better known as the heiress of A. T. Stewart, to recover a large part of the Stewart estate, has arrived in this city. The evidence, which was very voluminous, will be used on the trial of this suit, which is on the calendar to begin May 11. If some of the testimony which the Irish commissioners are said to have taken be true the trial will be one of surprises and sensations. The main purport of the evidence gathered by the commission was to prove that Mr. Stewart had several close kinsmen living, who were his lawful heirs. This close kinship is said to have been conclusively established.

Attempt at the Czar's Life.

LONDON, April 10.—The Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg says: An attempt was made on the czar's life Monday, but the attempt was frustrated. It was a Russian holiday and the czar and czarina were to review the imperial guards opposite the palace of Grand Duke Nicholas. Invitations were sent to a limited number of persons. A man with a sallow complexion and of the southern type was among those admitted. He took a place five paces distant from the place where the czar was to stand. As he continued to wear an overcoat he was requested to remove it, but declined on the ground that he was afraid of draughts. He was arrested and taken to prison, when a revolver and a globe supposed to contain poison was found in his pockets. His name is Shamokin.

The American's God.

ROME, April 10.—The Messagero announces that upon the reassembling of the chamber of deputies, the premier will submit the correspondence exchanged between the United States and the Italian government on the subject of the New Orleans lynchings. Many well informed people here declare that the Fava recall incident was precipitated to afford the Italian ministry reasons for its failure to effect the promised reductions in the army, navy and other national expenditures.

Italy expressed the opinion that the Americans have but one God—their strong box one must strike them, demanding the largest possible indemnity.

Careless Supervision.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—About six months ago repairs were completed on the United States steamer Alert at Mare Island navy yard, and the vessel was put into commission. It was soon reported however, that the repairs were unsatisfactory and the vessel unsafe. There were no disagreeable rumors about careless work in repairs. The board of inquiry has found that Naval Constructor Feaster was careless in the supervision of repairs; that Master Shipwright Williamson was negligent in the performance of his duties as was also Master Ship-fitter Webster. Naval Constructor Feaster has been released from duty and Williamson and Webster discharged.

Loyal Dissenters.

LONDON, April 10.—At a dinner given by the Devon Congregational church at Tavistock, Devonshire, a sensation was caused by the presiding minister, Rev. Mr. Davis, who said he could not propose the toast to "The Queen," and he would therefore call upon Rev. Mr. Johnson to perform that task. Davis added that he (Johnson) might as well toast the prince of Wales and all gentlemen if he chose to do so. Johnson consequently proposed the toast to "The Queen," saying her majesty had no more loyal subjects than the dissenters. Thereupon the assemblage, with the exception of Rev. Mr. Davis and wife rose to their feet and sang the national anthem, "God Save the Queen."

On Mixing Cream with Milk.

Milkman—Johnny, did you put water in the milk this morning?
New Assistant—Yes, sir.
"Don't you know that is wicked, Johnny?"
"But you told me to mix water with the milk."
"Yes, but I told you to put the water in the milk, not the milk in the water, you see, we can tell the people we give you water in our milk.—Texas Democrat.

THE HILL CITY BANK.

After an Examination of the Books the Accounts Found Correct.

ANOTHER CASHIER GONE.

HILL CITY, S. D., April 10.—The affairs of the Bank of Hill City, recently closed, are shrouded in mystery. After the first examination of the books made by President Garlock, that gentleman announced that the safe had been found empty, all securities and money being gone. After an examination of the books he announced that the accounts of the missing cashier, Lincoln had been found correct, that the bank was solvent and that no funds were missing. Why these contradictory statements, does not appear, and the fact that the doors of the institution remain closed would seem to indicate that something is radically wrong despite President Garlock's assurance to the contrary. Depositors are unwilling to accept the lavish promises of the directors and a number of the interested parties have issued writs of attachment on the property of the president in Justice.

It is currently reported but not authoritatively that offers of assistance, made by other banking institutions, have been refused by the insolvent bank. In the meantime the paper of the bank continues to come in and the interest in the city remains unabated. President Garlock has filed a number of mortgages on his property at Custer. The same property attached in favor of several creditors. Cashier Lincoln, the departed, was a general favorite among all classes of society. He was of a happy, genial nature, with no cares to all appearances, and his chief aim in life was to entertain others. His temperament never changed. He made friends at once of every one he met. Even now in the face of all evidence against him a large number declare perfect confidence in his innocence. Lincoln was an old resident of "The Hill," and at once, by the sale of his property, became possessed of considerable money. This, however, was quickly spent, and he returned to his vocation, that of a telegraph operator. He easily secured a position with the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad company, and during the several years that he remained in the company's employment he was stationed at numerous points along the line of railway. He left the railroad company to accept a position in the Custer hardware establishment of T. W. Garlock, the bank president. Lincoln carried the best of recommendations from the railroad company.

When the Bank of Hill City was opened Lincoln was offered the position of Cashier. His genial manners at once made many friends for him here. The large patronage of the bank is chiefly due to Charley Lincoln. Lincoln was addicted to excessive use of liquors at times, but had no other bad habits. He never gambled, and his life in all respects was pure. He was happily married to a foster sister, with whom he had been raised, and their home was as nearly as heaven as man is often allowed to approach. The mystery that surrounds his departure is impenetrable. His wife is of the opinion that he left in a fit of despondency on account of a growing taste for liquor which he had repeatedly approached himself for in her presence of late. A few days before his departure he presented her with a life insurance policy drawn in her favor and paid up for a year. On this occasion he indulged in very gloomy thoughts of the future. He had been drinking heavily of late and though none of his friends noticed any change in his bearing, his wife says he had been moody at home. Mrs. Lincoln's opinion seems to be the only reasonable manner to explain her husband's strange action. Lincoln rode horseback to Hermosa, a station on the Elkhorn about thirty miles from here, and took an eastern bound train Sunday. No trace of him has been obtained since.

Fraudulent use of the Mails.

ROCKVILLE, CONN., April 10.—Mrs. Lillian Hall, alias Clementine St. George Ray, was arrested at Fillington, charged with the fraudulent use of the mails. For the past four months large quantities of mail matter have arrived here from all parts of the United States addressed to Clementine St. George Ray, in reply to a letter appearing in the Homewife and other journals, making a pitiful appeal for charity. The mail matter was taken out by Mrs. Hall who is a lecturer of the Ellington Grange and a prominent society woman.

A Fierce Fight.

MUSKIE, April 10.—A number of unemployed Saxons and Bavarians attacked a gang of Polish workmen engaged in laying a cable at Hof, Bavaria. A fierce fight followed, during the progress of which twenty-five men, some on one side and some on the other, were more or less seriously wounded. Troops were eventually sent to the scene of the disturbance and managed to quell the disorder.

The Hair Should Not Be Wet.

Promiscuous washing and frequent wetting of the hair is very detrimental, especially sea bathing, unless the salt water should be carefully washed out of the hair with fresh, soft water and the hair carefully dried. Keeping the hair damp has an especially injurious effect, not only rendering it brittle and rough, but causing a disagreeable odor which is annoying to every one, and which can be easily prevented.

He Was Insane.

DALLAS, TEX., April 11.—The trial of W. C. Cash of McKinney, Tex., for the killing of Edward I. Young is now on and excites great interest. Fifteen letters written by Mrs. Cash were introduced as evidence. They established the fact that Mrs. Cash and Young were on terms of criminal intimacy, and are very damaging to the deceased. The defense will endeavor to prove by experts that Cash was insane when he did the killing. Mrs. Cash, the divorced wife of the prisoner, is a witness for the defense. Cash's wife was put on the stand today, and her testimony was sensational in the extreme. Many of the letters that Ed Young wrote to her while she lived in Kentucky and before she and Cash were divorced were produced and read in court, all of which bear evidence of having been conceived in the devilish desire to tear Cash's wife from him and three children and ruin his home. Regarding Cash's moves before he killed Young at Dallas early in February of this year, they indicate that he was insane from brooding over the wrongs inflicted upon him.

An Attempt at Lynching.

KANSAS CITY, April 11.—12 a. m.—A crowd of 500 negroes attacked the county jail a few minutes ago with the intention of lynching William McCoy, who brutally murdered his mistress, Nellie Magruder last Sunday night.

An attempt to lynch McCoy was made last Monday at the time of his preliminary hearing, but the prison was so well guarded that the attempt was abandoned. The sheriff concluded that the excitement among the negroes had subsided and the precautions had been relaxed. The attack tonight was totally unexpected. About one o'clock a crowd of negroes gathered in the vicinity of the jail and quickly made a rush and broke in the outer door. The portion of the building partitioned for the jail is separated from the other part by a stout iron door. Only one guard was on duty, but he threatened to shoot the first man who approached the door, and the lynching committee, after a lengthy parley, once more adjourned. A large guard has been placed on duty to preclude the possibility of a further attack.

Have Been Doing Missionary Work.

MOUNT PLEASANT, PA., April 11.—Interest centered in the coroner's inquest. So far nothing important has been elicited. The strikers seem to have renewed hopes. The lock-out men have been doing missionary work and there are less men at work today than yesterday.

James McBride, of the miners' executive board, says information has been made against Captain Loar and some of his deputies charging them with murder. The warrants were served today. Superintendent Ramsey of the Morewood works commenced serving evict on notices this morning. The soldiers will not take any hand in the evictions unless the strikers resort to violence.

The strike leaders have agreed to stand aside and allow the men to act independently. With this end in view a convention of strikers was called the object being the appointment of a board of arbitration, which will ask for a conference with the operatives of the employees and not as an organization.

They are Dissatisfied.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A meeting of the Illinois Freight Association was held to take action on the notice of withdrawal filed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and northwestern roads. They are dissatisfied because the Chicago & Alton insists on preserving Chicago differentials against the Milwaukee on Texas traffic. When it was found that they were determined on this course the Atchison and Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City also gave notice of withdrawal, and it is understood the Rock Island is contemplating the same step. Chairman Faithorn says the lines in the Southwestern association may refuse to allow the Alton the proportionate claims on Texas business if it insists on making a lower rate from Chicago than other roads make from Milwaukee. When told of this, General Manager Chappell said: "All right, let them come on."

Will Clear the Entire Country.

ARKANSAS, CITY, April 11.—Secretary Noble has ordered all the intruders off the Sac and Fox, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Iowa, and Pottawatomie Indian reservations, and has instructed the soldiers to clear the entire country.

President Fitzgerald in the Chair.

CINCINNATI, O., April 11.—Eighteen members out of the thirty-five composing the executive committee of the Irish national league of America are in session, with President Fitzgerald of Lincoln, Neb., in the chair. The meeting which is a secret one, is held to consider the present situation in Ireland and to determine what shall be the attitude of the American branch toward the two factions in Ireland.

Hot Water Cure for Neuralgia.

A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water and quickly wrung and applied over the toothache or neuralgia will generally afford prompt relief. This treatment is quite wonderful like magic. There is something that so promptly cuts short a convulsion of lungs, sore throat or rheumatism a hot water, when applied promptly and thoroughly.—Examiner.

NEBRASKA

- The following resolutions were adopted by the governing body of the Nebraska State Board of Education, at its session at Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 10th day of April, 1900.
- S. F. No. 12—To amend chapter 85, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide that the board shall have the power to create a fund for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 17—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 23—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 25—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 30—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 43—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 106—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 110—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 116—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 117—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 118—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
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- S. F. No. 141—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 142—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
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- S. F. No. 147—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 148—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 149—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.
- S. F. No. 150—To amend article I, chapter 64, entitled, "The State Board of Education," to provide for the location and construction of school buildings as may be provided for in the constitution.