

Nebraska Legislature

Busy Day in House. The house Wednesday recommended for passage two railroad bills...

Knowles got his bill, H. R. 220, providing a 2-cent fare mileage book for passage in the hands of any person...

Work for Fort Robinson. Adams, of Dawes county, is anxious for the Nebraska delegation in congress to get busy on that appropriation...

Primary Bill Will Be Sent to Senate. Fusionists and radicals Tuesday won out in the house on the primary measure...

Bills sent to pay for coal. The senate Wednesday afternoon in committee of the whole recommended for passage Senator Sackett's bill relating to the confiscation of coal in transit by railroads...

Against itinerant physicians. A bill by Wilcox, which will practically drive out of existence so-called itinerant physicians and traveling medicine shows, was recommended for passage by the senate Wednesday afternoon...

Pure Food Bill. After two hours of strenuous discussion the senate in committee of the whole Wednesday recommended for passage the Burns pure food bill...

Two-Zen Fare a Menace. It developed when the discussion of the primary bill began that the 2-cent passenger rate bill, which is now a law, will rise up to haunt the Republican majority when it comes to carrying out its pledges...

Without giving it a hearing before the committee of the whole the senate killed H. R. 173, which provided for the assessment of real estate mortgages as a part of the real estate and not as a personal property...

No Tax on Mortgages

Without giving it a hearing before the committee of the whole the senate killed H. R. 173, which provided for the assessment of real estate mortgages as a part of the real estate and not as a personal property...

Judges Want Free Ride. Root, of Cass, who is defending Gov. Sheldon's suit, was loaded for this argument. He cited court decisions holding that the payment of actual expenses was not a requisite...

Terminal Tax Fair. "The railroads of Nebraska should pay taxes for local purposes on their property located within cities and villages just the same as other property owners do..."

The above statement was made by Gov. Sheldon. Continuing, he said: "The distribution of the value of railroad terminals for taxation purposes has been in the past a myth..."

The bill forbidding brewers to be interested in or operate saloons was approved for passage by an overwhelming majority. The bill was introduced by Senator Gibson, of South Omaha, who declared that 36 of the 44 saloons in that city were dominated by brewers...

Drugsists succeeded in knocking out sections 8 and 9 of the pure food law, requiring a label designating ingredients. The bill now conforms to the federal law...

Gov. Sheldon Tuesday night signed employers' liability act, making railroads and corporations responsible for the safety of their employes. The bill had the emergency clause and is now in effect...

Quiet, Provident and Anxious to Get Away as Soon as Possible. Lack of water is the great drawback to mining in the Yukon, says Leslie's Weekly...

A man who works for a company or individual mine owner receives from \$4 to \$5 a day and his board. Many of them do their own cooking and live in cabins near the creeks...

If people in the States knew how let from home are appreciated by the cabin dwellers of the Yukon they would send some message every day. I have seen miners sit in front of their cabins and read and reread old, tattered letters...

Soldiers in Battle. "It is important to be cool and self-possessed at the beginning of a fight," writes one who has commanded men in battle. "As soon as the first shot is fired men become serious and go into action with a calmness which is most impressive..."

BIG STORE OF GRAIN.

Nation's Farms Hold the Largest Reserve in History. That the nation is practically immune from the horrors of famine is evidenced by the report issued from Washington on the reserves of the leading grains on the farms...

Out of an estimated total yield of 735,000,000 bushels of wheat there still remain back in "first hands" 296,644,000 bushels, or 28.1 per cent of the crop. The estimate was based on information received from thousands of correspondents up to March 1. On the corresponding date last year the farm reserves of the cereal were about 158,000,000 bushels, or 22.9 per cent of the yield...

The government estimates holdings of corn on March 1 at the enormous total of 1,295,000,000 bushels, or 44.3 per cent of the total crop, compared to reserves of 1,108,000,000 bushels on March 1, 1905, or 41 per cent of the 1905 output...

Notwithstanding the quite general impression that the last crop of oats was light as compared to the previous year, the government's estimated farm holdings on March 1 represented an immense total of 384,461,000 bushels, or 39 per cent of the crop...

Table with columns: Year, Bushels, Per cent. Rows for WHEAT, CORN, OATS for years 1907-1904 and United States.

The following table shows the percentage of the last crops of wheat, corn and oats on hand March 1 in the sixteen principal grain producing States:

Table with columns: State, Wheat, Corn, Oats. Rows for New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, California, United States.

In reply to a delegation from the foreign trade convention Speaker Cannon said he was for a minimum tariff that would suffice for protection and a maximum tariff for the big stick for those nations which treat us badly...

Theodore P. Shonts denies that his resignation from the chairmanship of the Isthmian canal commission was due to a friction with President Roosevelt. He asserts, moreover, that the best of relations have always existed between himself and all his canal associates...

Major Johnson of Cleveland, speaking of the victory for the 3-cent fare policy, placed himself on record as saying that it was only a step toward free street cars for all, this being his real ambition. He told of operating a free system at Johnstown, Pa., after the flood, when no one had any money. He found that people did not ride unless they needed to, and that there was no wonderful rush to get something for nothing...

William J. Oliver of Knoxville, Tenn., the lowest bidder for the Panama canal contract, refused Thursday to accept the certified check for \$200,000 which he had placed in possession of the canal commission as a guarantee and the formal notice of rejection of his bid. These had been sent by special messenger from the canal commission to Mr. Oliver at his hotel in Washington...

BLAST ON WARSHIP.

HUNDREDS KILLED BY MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

French ironclad Jena blown to pieces at Toulon—Compressed air torpedo the cause—Most Deadly Naval Disaster Since the Maine.

A powder magazine on board the French battleship Jena blew up Tuesday, while the vessel was in the Marseilles dock at Toulon, owing to the explosion of a compressed-air torpedo. It was reported that the casualties numbered from 200 to 300. There were about 650 officers and men on board the Jena at the time of the disaster, but many of them jumped into the water. The authorities declare that the victims number over 200.

According to cablegrams, the explosion took place during a gun drill which brought the bulk of the crew into the vicinity of the magazine. While the crew was lifting a torpedo from the magazine some defect in the compressed air apparatus caused a premature discharge. The shock of a bursting torpedo caused the almost instantaneous explosion of the entire magazine.

The members of the torpedo crew were blown into shreds. Scarcely enough of their bodies remained to make identification possible. The deck was swept by shreds of steel and sections of the debris of the wrecked compartment. Scores who escaped death in the initial blast met death in the hall of missiles.

Thirty seconds after the explosion the deck of the battleship was a mass of shattered and bleeding corpses. Here and there injured men moved feebly, but most of the victims were killed outright. Calls for help were made by the few officers left uninjured, and the surgeons began the task of giving relief to those to whom a chance for life remained.

The most of the men who perished were asleep in their bunks and hammocks between decks when the explosion came which lifted the great ship almost clear of the water and tore a huge hole in its bottom. Many of the men were killed as they slept. Others were drowned as they sought to escape to the deck by the rushing tide of water. Within a few moments the vessel had sunk to the bottom of the harbor, where its wreck lies to-day.

The Jena a Modern Ship. The Jena was built at Brest and launched in 1898, being completed in 1901, so that she was one of the newest of the French war vessels. She had a displacement of 11,811 tons and an indicated horse power of 16,500. Her length was 400 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, beam 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet and draft 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Like all new French battleships, the Jena had three propellers. Steam was supplied to her three vertical triple-expansion engines by twenty Belleville boiler fitted with economizers. The furnaces were so arranged that petroleum could be used with the coal. The normal coal supply was 820 tons, giving an endurance of 5,500 miles at ten knots, and 1,000 at full speed. The cost of the battleship was \$5,500,000.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

Greatest Previous Naval Disaster Due to Explosion. The greatest previous naval disaster due to an explosion was the destruction of the American battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, which precipitated the Spanish-American war. Two hundred American sailors lost their lives in this explosion, which, according to the testimony of experts who carefully examined the sunken hull, was caused by the firing of a mine under the warship as it lay peacefully at anchor in a supposed friendly harbor.

The Maine was blown up Feb. 15, 1898, and so strong was the evidence that the destruction of the ship and 200 of its men and the injury of many others was due to an almost unparalleled act of wanton treachery on the part of Spanish authorities of the island that it roused a fierce wave of anger throughout the United States. This resulted in an overwhelming demand for a declaration of war against Spain.

The Orange (N. J.) dog that ate a \$250 large diamond no-doubt now has a pane inside. Mrs. Harry K. Thaw seems to have devoted a large portion of her life to the photographs. That \$1,000,000 loan to the Jamestown exposition makes Virginia think her credit is pretty good.

The earth is still giving expression in various parts of the country to that shocked feeling. The idea of abolishing the weather bureau is absurd. What would we have to find fault with?

Women are to wear cheaper hats this spring, but like as not they will want twice as many of 'em. Next we will have the Amalgamated Order of the Used-to-Be Heads of the Panama Canal Commission. Delaware wants to whip wife beater and tax bachelors. The woman's millennium is beginning to dawn.

The Indiana Legislature is considering a bill to tax bachelors over 40 years of age at the rate of \$10 annually. But even at that rate it would still pay to be a bachelor. To avoid earthquakes, cyclones and wrecks put a few of these troublesome predictors in a lonely cell for life.

The "unwritten law" occupies lots of space in the courts, even if it hasn't been able to break into the law books. Looks as if the Ice Trust would have to trot out a brand new line of excuses for raising the price next summer. The Ohio woman who sued for a divorce in verse no doubt thought that all her husband was worth—a song. Upon general supposition, not necessarily based upon exact statistics, there are more fresh people in this country than fresh eggs.

LAST PICTURE TAKEN OF DR. DOWIE.



DOWIE'S LIFE YEAR BY YEAR.

When John Alexander Dowie passed away death ended the most spectacular and remarkable career that modern times have known. Gigantic successes and tragic failures punctuated his life. Here are some of the remarkable works and reversals that marked Dowie's career:

He built a creed; he was excommunicated. He built a city; he was exiled from it. He amassed a fortune of millions; he was reduced to virtual poverty. He elevated Voliva to great power; Voliva deposed him. He drew about him thousands who worshipped him; he died deserted by all save a handful of the faithful. Briefly and chronologically summarized, here is the strange chronicle of Dowie's life:

1837—Dowie born at Edinburgh, Scotland. 1840—Was taken to Australia. 1885—Serves a prison term in Tasmania. 1885—Was released and goes to San Francisco with \$100. 1890—Arrives in Chicago, penniless. 1892-3—Sells up quarters at Stony Island avenue and Sixty-second street in a ramshackle shanty, and begins preaching. 1893-5—Continues preaching and gathers followers steadily. 1899—Is arrested and denounced by Justice Martin as a swindler; is mobbed, stoned and egged in Chicago and Hammond when he begins his tactics of public abuse and vilification. 1900—Makes first announcement that Zion City would be founded; invites his followers to make him trustee of their possessions; goes to New York and sells for London in regal style; purchases 6,000 acres of land near Waikeman to found Zion City; demands \$1,000,000 as New Year gift from followers; opens London campaign and secures many converts; goes to France and Switzerland, where success and Jews greet him in turn. 1901—Returns to Chicago; is prosecuted several times, without success, for deaths under his "faith cure" treatment; founds Zion City with 4,000 followers; announces himself as "Elijah, the Restorer," and claims immortality. 1902—Seeks island near Mexico for colonization; seeks 10,000 Texas acres also; launches new political party called "Theocrats of Zion"; calls physician to heal his dying daughter; demands \$25,000,000 to capitalize Zion; Berchmans refuse him further credit; courts deprive him of \$50,000 invested in Zion by a New Zealander.

1903—Announces he will lead armies to capture New York and Milwaukee; calls on Zionites to give him all their currency; publicly whips Gladstone, his son, for watching ball game; renounces his father; goes to New York with two special trains and 3,000 followers; is jeered and hooted at Madison Square Garden; finally baptizes nineteen converts at cost of \$300,000 for the trip; returns and demands \$2,000,000 from followers; creditors attach his summer home in Michigan for debts, and he shows assets of \$14,000,000 above liabilities; plans tour around the world. 1904—Starts for Australia; cables back that he meets great success there; is mobbed at Sydney and flees for his life after attacking King Edward in an address; turns up in Paris with forty servants; goes to London and can't get into a hotel; returns to New York and meets a "frost"; comes back to Chicago. 1905—Plans to issue \$7,000,000 seven per cent Zion bonds for combined Zion securities; says he has option on 700,000 acres in Mexico for colony; pays creditors \$400,000 cash when bankruptcy plea is made and receiver is dismissed; is stricken with paralysis on way to Mexico; goes to New York. 1906—Wilbur Glenn Voliva appointed by Dowie as executive head of Zion; Voliva arrives from Australia; Dowie calls him welcome from Jamaica; Gladstone returns from Jamaica; rumors come of strife in Dowie's family; Dowie denounced and practically deposed at meeting in Shiloh Tabernacle by Voliva and deacons; Dowie calls to Mexico, where he is met by message of excommunication and exile; Voliva, through power of attorney, sells Zion City to Deacon Granger for \$1; Gladstone and Mrs. Jane Dowie demand and renounce Dowie; scandals come out; Dowie's polygamous teachings are revealed; secret passage is found in Shiloh House; Dowie starts for Chicago; is greeted at St. Louis by faithful followers; Zion City prepares to exclude him; Dowie arrives and is driven to Auditorium Annex; announces that he is "man of peace" and will wait; physician announces he has faulty degeneration of the heart; negotiations for settlement begun and broken off; Dowie dies.

DOCTRINES OF DOWIE'S CHURCH.

Here are the doctrines on which the church of John Alexander Dowie was founded. They were announced Jan. 22, 1896, when the Christian Catholic Church in Zion was established in Chicago, and in October, 1890, when Dowie was in London. 1. That we recognize the infallibility, inspiration and sufficiency of the holy scriptures as the rule of faith and practice. 2. That no persons can be members of the church who have not repented of their sins and have not trusted in Christ for salvation. 3. That such persons must also be able to make a good profession and declare that they know in their own hearts that they have truly repented and are truly trusting Christ, and have the witness in a measure of the holy spirit. 4. That all other questions of every kind shall be held to be matters of opinion and not matters that are essential to church unity. Besides these rules, there was one fundamental rule which was: Absolute obedience of the people to the officers of the church, in business as well as religious matters; absolute obedience of the officers to Dowie.

Records of Vanished Nation. Dr. von Leoq of the Berlin ethnological museum, who has been conducting extensive researches in northeastern Turkey, has now returned with a large quantity of manuscripts and articles testifying to the existence of a highly cultured and artistic people that once inhabited those regions. It appears to have been a nation composed of Tartars, Christians from Syria, Manicheans from Persia and Buddhists from India and China. The discovery of Manichaean writings will throw much light upon the early speech of the Persians.

DEATH TAKES DOWIE.

"PROPHET" PASSES AWAY AFTER LONG ILLNESS.

Dies at Shiloh House in Midst of Scenes of Greatest Victories and Defeat—Followers Are Awed by Leader's Demise.

John Alexander Dowie, founder of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church of Zion, self-titled Elijah III, and prophet of "Divine" sections, died Saturday morning in Shiloh House, Zion City, Ill. The death was lingering, the faithful prayed until the very end that he might be spared. He led them continually in their supplications until at last his feeble voice ceased and he breathed his last. About his bed stood several of the faithful and one or two men who have fought him with great vigor in his last months of life. These men repented at the death bed; they asked him for forgiveness.

Even to the last breath the aged "prophet" showed his indomitable will, his spirit of love for the struggle. His last word plainly indicated this feeling. He said: "I have fought a good fight. I—" His lips ceased moving. His eyes closed. Neither his wife nor son Gladstone were at his bedside. He did not ask for either of them. He had had a violent quarrel with his son. There was no forgiveness. He died with no sign of forgiveness for the wife and son. Dr. Dowie came to his end in a house from which he ruled the strongest city the world has ever known—Zion City. He died there a poor, broken, old man, shorn of his power and influence, where once he stood the leader on everything.

The death of the First Apostle, while not unexpected, caused a sensation, and plunged the people of Zion City into chaos and lamentation. Old friends and devotees of the Prophet Elijah stopped in the streets and wrung their hands when they heard the news. Women wept and in many instances rent their garments, as was the custom in biblical days. In the houses eager groups assembled, and prayers were offered with trembling lips and religious ceremonies as a tribute to the departed leader. Dowie lived up to his teachings to the last, and was never attended by a physician. It is believed that he died of dropsy and blood disease, with complications. Scarcely had the news of the "prophet's" death reached the people before they learned that Wilbur Glenn Voliva, the young leader who deposed Dowie and took his position of ruler of Zion City, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home.

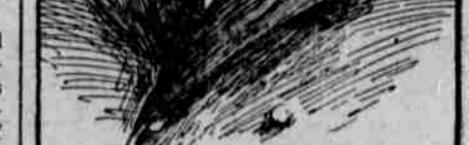
Dowie turned his advent in this world as "the second coming of Christ." For years his followers believed it. Thousands of members of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church accepted every word he said. When he announced himself as "Elijah the Third" and "The Prophet," they all believed him and practically worshipped him. He came to Chicago and established a little mission on 65th street, near Stony Island avenue, in Woodlawn. It

was a small beginning, but many people suffering from supposedly incurable diseases went to him and walked away apparently cured. The feeble were made able to walk, the sick were made well and the unbelievers made into Christians. Soon his fame spread. His little church was converted into a mighty tabernacle. Money flowed into his coffers. Many flocked to his standard and were equally as radical as himself. Dowie began appearing before the people in strange robes of his new creed. Soon his following numbered into the thousands. He named his aggregation the "Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion." He was the "first apostle"—the founder. This was his beginning, which finally led him to a big tabernacle at 14th street and Michigan avenue and finally to Zion City, which he controlled until the beginning of his downfall. From the all-powerful he was thrown down to the depths. He lost every vestige of control and died a lonely man in the city of his own creation.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

By invitation Secretary Metcalf and the entire general board of the navy called at the White House to talk with the President about questions concerning the national defense. Gov. Campbell of Texas signed at Austin the anti-theatrical trust law bill, which relieves Texas theatrical managers from suppression by the so-called "theatrical trust."

Nelson Morris & Co., the Cudahy, Omaha and National Packing companies were sued by the State of Kentucky at Frankfort, Ky., for a sum aggregating \$35,000, claimed to be due as back taxes. The case of Benjamin R. Greene and John R. Gaynor, charged with conspiracy against the government, was brought before the United States Court of Appeals at New Orleans the other day, but was postponed for a month.



WILBUR GLENN VOLIVA.

was a small beginning, but many people suffering from supposedly incurable diseases went to him and walked away apparently cured. The feeble were made able to walk, the sick were made well and the unbelievers made into Christians. Soon his fame spread. His little church was converted into a mighty tabernacle. Money flowed into his coffers. Many flocked to his standard and were equally as radical as himself. Dowie began appearing before the people in strange robes of his new creed. Soon his following numbered into the thousands. He named his aggregation the "Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion." He was the "first apostle"—the founder. This was his beginning, which finally led him to a big tabernacle at 14th street and Michigan avenue and finally to Zion City, which he controlled until the beginning of his downfall. From the all-powerful he was thrown down to the depths. He lost every vestige of control and died a lonely man in the city of his own creation.

By invitation Secretary Metcalf and the entire general board of the navy called at the White House to talk with the President about questions concerning the national defense. Gov. Campbell of Texas signed at Austin the anti-theatrical trust law bill, which relieves Texas theatrical managers from suppression by the so-called "theatrical trust."

Nelson Morris & Co., the Cudahy, Omaha and National Packing companies were sued by the State of Kentucky at Frankfort, Ky., for a sum aggregating \$35,000, claimed to be due as back taxes. The case of Benjamin R. Greene and John R. Gaynor, charged with conspiracy against the government, was brought before the United States Court of Appeals at New Orleans the other day, but was postponed for a month.