

### WILL OF DR. DOWIE.

**Devise Bulk of Estate to Extend Christian Catholic Church.**

The last will of the late John Alexander Dowie has been filed for probate in the County Court of Lake County, at Waukegan, Ill. It devises the bulk of the estate of the dead leader of Zion City to extend the Christian Catholic Church, of which he died the exiled and excommunicated head. To the widow, Mrs. Jane Dowie, only the strict allowance demanded by the law is bequeathed, and to his son, A. J. Gladstone Dowie, from both of whom Dowie died estranged, the sum of \$10 is devised. An attendant, Barnett Burleigh, is given \$1,000, "as his fee and reward for the loyal service that God used him in, in the saving of my life in Jamaica."

All of the remainder of the property, the existence and value of which is clouded by extensive litigation, is devised to John A. Lewis, a friend and adviser of the dead prophet, who was in Mexico at the time Dowie died. In brief the provisions of Dowie's will are:

- Orders payment of just debts.
- Gives widow, Mrs. Jane Dowie, only her dower and statutory rights in estate.
- Gives son, Gladstone Dowie, \$10.
- Gives Barnett Burleigh \$1,000 for saving Dowie's life in Jamaica.
- Gives balance of estate to John A. Lewis as trustee.
- Appoints Lewis spiritual successor as head of church.
- Directs continuance of church work by Lewis, using estate for purpose.
- If court finds Dowie had no legal title to property, directs selection of commission of five to determine disposition of whatever of estate may be left.
- Names Lewis, Fielding H. Whitely and James F. Peters executors of will.

### RELEASE JAMES GILLESPIE.

**Supreme Court Says Trial of Alleged Slayer Was Invalid.**

By a decision of the Indiana Supreme Court James Gillespie of Rising Sun, serving a life sentence in the State prison for the murder of his sister, is set free. The decision is based on the ground that an error was committed in not granting a new trial. It holds that further prosecution be abandoned.

Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, a woman of middle age, was killed Dec. 3, 1903, by a lead shot from a shotgun fired through the window of a room at her home. Her brother, James Gillespie, together with Belle Howard and Mr. and Mrs. Myron Barbour, were indicted and placed on trial charged with the crime. The jury disagreed, and later Gillespie, who elected to be tried separately, was placed on trial and convicted in 1905. He was sentenced to prison for life. The other three defendants were later acquitted.

In the first trial, after the jury had been sworn, it was found that one of the jurors was a second cousin of the deceased husband of Belle Howard, one of the defendants.



Reports from Jamaica show that Gov. Swettenham's resignation has been received with general satisfaction. The Governor's unpopularity is of long standing and has been brought to a climax by recent events.

Secretary Taft has announced that Col. Goethals succeeds Mr. Stevens as chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission and engineer in charge of the canal work. Col. Goethals will receive a salary of \$15,000 annually.

The President has appointed George J. Woodruff of the forest service to be assistant Attorney General for the Interior, to succeed Frank L. Campbell, who has been transferred to the position of special attorney in the Department of Justice.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has declared unconstitutional the restricting act of 1906. This will remove seven Democratic members of the Legislature and render more doubtful the election of Gov. J. C. W. Beckham to the United States Senate.

United States Senator Cullom of Illinois, after emerging from an interview with President Roosevelt, said he had told the President that if he had his way he would try to put E. H. Harriman in the penitentiary on account of the Alton deal alone.

George W. Perkins, formerly the first vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, has sent to that company his personal check for \$54,019, in reimbursement to the company of the contribution made from its funds in 1904 to the expenses of the Republican campaign.

In a newspaper interview, while he was en route from the South, John D. Rockefeller declared emphatically that federal control of all the railroads would be a good thing for them, as well as for the general public. He said that the railroads and other big corporations were greatly overcapitalized, and his only explanation of that policy by men with whom he had been associated was the temptation to make money faster.

Former Secretary Shaw, speaking at the banquet of the South Carolina Society of New York, said it was the duty of all citizens to go on record as promising the safety of railroad investments from the reckless demagogue, as well as from the reckless demagogue.

As a punishment for those railroads which retaliate on lawmaking by reducing service or pay, Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, in an address at the banquet of the Cincinnati Receivers' and Shippers' Association, advocated limited railroad ownership, national, State and municipal, to supplement national and State control.

"I had a letter a few days ago," said Congressman Hale of Tennessee, "from a constituent who asked me to send him the rules and regulations of Congress." "Did you do it?" "Yes; I sent him a photograph of Joe Cannon."

United States Senator William J. Stone, in the course of a speech in Kansas City, said that if we are to have serious trouble with any nation it will be with Japan. "Japan," he remarked, "wants the Philippines. I am not sure if it would not be best for all concerned if she would get them, but one thing is certain, and that is she will never get them without our consent."

# Labor World

**A movement is on foot in California to form a State council of carpenters.**

At the close of 1906 the building trades in Germany had 26,653 union members. The Shirts and Ties Union of New York City is preparing to make demands for higher wages and recognition of the union.

Johannesburg (South Africa) unemployed are making their presence known by daily processions through the streets of that city.

The New England convention of the steam, hot water and power pipe fitters' and helpers' unions has been called for April 17, at Hartford, Conn.

Boston (Mass.) Cigarmakers' Union has added a local sum to \$3-a-week-out-of-work benefit paid by the international to all unemployed members.

An agitation has been begun to secure for the blast furnace workers an eight-hour day instead of the twelve-hour limit, so which they have for years been accustomed.

The New South Wales Hairdressers and Wigmakers' Union is urging the necessity for government inspection and supervision of hairdressing saloons in the interests of public health.

According to the opinion of prominent labor leaders, the most satisfactory employment of convict labor would be on the building of public highways and the reclamation of State lands.

Some of the Washington (D. C.) labor leaders are much interested in forming women's trades unions and in establishing auxiliaries to their locals, which are to be composed of members of the fair sex.

Labor unions of Cleveland, Ohio, have a new scheme to build their labor temple. To add to the amount already raised it is proposed to have individual unions subscribe for a certain number of shares of stock each month.

The average union scale of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees is 23 1/2 cents an hour, the average scale of a fraction less than ten hours, and the average number of days worked a year 300.

New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Council has sent a circular letter to the various textile unions in New England urging them to join in asking the manufacturers to shut down their mills the last week in August for a week's vacation.

A strike has been declared at the Portland (Ore.) lumber mills owing to the refusal of the employers to grant a raise in wages and to shorten the hours. The men demand \$2.50 for a nine-hour day. They have been receiving \$1.75 for ten hours.

According to the American Federation of Labor, 947 labor unions, with a membership of 102,510, reported 2.3 per cent of such members without employment in January. In December the rate of unemployment was 1.1 per cent, and in January, 1906, the percentage was 2.25.

None but American citizens will be permitted to work as section hands on railroads if a new labor union, embracing all section hands employed on railroads West and Southwest, succeeds in getting its demands granted by the general managers' committee in Chicago.

The sailors on the great lakes are dissatisfied with their hours and wages. Information from a reliable source states that they are going to demand better conditions when their committee is called into conference with the Lake Carriers' Association to make a contract for the coming season.

The Ohio Federation of Labor has gone on record against the products of convict labor being placed in competition with free labor. Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois have laws requiring the convict labor label to be placed on goods made by convicts. There is a proposed federal law which would require all convict-made goods to bear the label also.

**Emanations of Metals.**

Prof. Grunh of Berlin has published details of his latest experiments demonstrating his theory that metals have characteristic smells, notwithstanding that many authorities have held that such bodies are absolutely odorless, inasmuch as they do not lose anything of their own weight. In the first experiment Herr Grunh shows that a piece of copper, tin or other metal at all times gives off an odor, but which most persons cannot detect, but when the same pieces are heated above a lamp they give off readily distinguishable smells. After the heating is continued for an hour or so the smell increases until equal to that in a cold state. It is, therefore, inferred that the vaporized matter is not identical with the metal itself.

**To Promote Labor Peace.**

Under the act of Congress establishing the fund for the promotion of industrial peace, which was provided by President Roosevelt out of the proceeds of the Nobel peace prize, the President has appointed four trustees, namely: John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, as representative of labor; Marvin H. Pitt, president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, as representative of capital; Seth Low of New York and Thomas G. Bush of Birmingham, Ala., as representatives of the general public. These are in addition to the chief justice of the United States, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the Secretary of Agriculture.

**This and That.**

Italy imports every year nearly 5,000,000 tons of coal, almost exclusively from the United Kingdom.

Chinese farmers are beginning to demand modern tools, especially such as are useful for intensive farming.

Of the 467 savings banks in Japan, only one is foreign. Of the 1,700 ordinary banks, only four are foreign.

The largest article in the new section of the Oxford dictionary is on the verb "pass." It takes up sixteen columns.

President Roosevelt has presented to the National Museum an outfit of the gunboats of the South American platin.

Several mining companies have started work in Honduras, Central America. The principal deposits are gold and silver.

A course of cooking lessons for men only has been begun in Copenhagen under the auspices of an influential committee.

It appears that eggs are sent from Australia to Ireland and thence to England, where they are sold as fresh "Irish eggs."

## Nebraska Legislature

**Pledges Are Kept.**

Save one, every pledge in the Republican state platform has been kept one by the Nebraska legislature. That one is the pure food bill, which has been recommended for passage in the house as amended by the committee of the whole, and it has already passed the senate. It is likely a big fight will come when the bill gets back to the senate, for the senators are opposed to the amendments tacked on by the house. Unless the house recedes the senate may kill the bill. The governor got the primary election bill Saturday evening. He had already signed the anti-pass bill and the house has concurred in the senate amendments to the anti-lobby bill. In fact, Saturday evening when the legislature adjourned it had everything well in hand, and were it not for the appropriation bills which the senate is now working on there would be little to do of state interest, though measures of local importance to many communities are still pending.

**Interurban Bill Causes Debate.**

The real fight Saturday in the house was over the interurban bill, introduced by Thomas, S. P., providing that street railway companies may own stock in interurban companies and that the latter may own the stock of street railway companies. While a majority of the Douglas and Lancaster delegations were for the bill, the members from out in the state were decidedly opposed to it because they argued it would give to the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway company a monopoly on the interurban business, and further, it did not require physical connection between the competing lines which may want to get into the same town or city. As a result no action was taken on the measure, but when it again comes up in the committee of the whole, amendments covering these points and requiring the company to get permission of the state railway commission to issue bonds will be offered by Cone of Saunders.

**Anti-Lobby Bill Passes Senate.**

The senate substitute for the Jensen anti-lobby bill was passed by the senate after the emergency clause had been stricken out. The bill requires all paid lobbyists to register with the secretary of state and places rather stringent restrictions on the method by which they may work. The bill, H. R. 18, was recalled by the senate at the request of Gov. Sheldon after it had been indefinitely postponed, and was amended by the judiciary committee by the substitution of practically a new bill. When the first vote was taken on the measure there was a majority. The absence of senators from their seats. They were brought in under a call of the house, the senate waiting several minutes for the sergeant at arms to find Senator Thomas, who was the last one to show up.

**Cutting Away Appropriations.**

The senate committee on finance, ways and means in reports to the senate Saturday slashed house appropriations amounting to \$120,000.

**Veto for One Omaha Bill.**

Gov. Sheldon vetoed H. R. 209, of Clarke of Douglas, because he believes it will validate acts of the Omaha city council giving away parts of streets in Omaha to railroads. The bill is ostensibly to permit the narrowing of streets and alleys, but it also validates actions of the city council taken heretofore without authority of law, it is claimed, by which it vacated public streets in Omaha.

**Routine Proceedings of Senate.**

The senate passed the following bills Monday:

By Knowles—Requiring railroads to issue 1,000-mile mileage books for \$20, the books to be transferable.

By Whitney—Appropriating \$3,000 for buildings and repairs at the South Bend fish hatchery.

By Green—Appropriating \$7,000 for the investigation of animal diseases.

By Alderson—Appropriating \$91,000 for buildings at the Norfolk insane hospital.

By Hamer—Appropriating \$15,000 for a building at the Kearney industrial school for boys.

In committee of the whole the senate Monday considered the following bills:

By Jenison—Appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose of providing for normal training in high schools having four-year courses to pass.

By Kiefer—Appropriating \$27,000 for running expenses of the Orthopedic hospital. To pass.

By Doran, Henry, Hill, Metzger and Wilson—To provide funds for carrying the seven-month school in all counties of the state. Amount appropriated reduced from \$50,000 to \$25,000. To pass.

By Armstrong—Appropriating \$25,000 for a heating plant at the Peru normal school. To pass.

By Brown—Appropriating \$2,500 for an addition to the home for the friendless building. To pass.

By Walsh—Appropriating \$20,000 for a catch barn on the state fair grounds. Indefinitely postponed.

**Major May Sue the State.**

Redmond of Nemaha got through a resolution Monday morning in the house to clear the title to eight acres of land belonging to T. J. Majors, by allowing the colonel to sue the state.

When the state bought sixty acres of land for the state normal school at Peru it was in two tracts. By a mistake the eight-acre tract was not properly described and instead of getting what the state bought the deed reads eight acres belonging to Col. Majors. However, the state has been using what it bought for thirty years and the resolution is only for the purpose of allowing Col. Majors to get his title cleared up.

**Pure Food Bill Passed.**

Both the senate and the house Wednesday afternoon adopted the report of the conference committee on the amendments to the pure food bill without serious opposition, the expected fight over the measure not materializing.

**Christian Science Bill Killed.**

The senate Wednesday afternoon killed H. R. 288, known as the Christian Science bill and backed by the state board of health. The bill required all practitioners of Christian Science to report contagious diseases the same as physicians, and attacked the

same penalties to them as physicians if they failed to report such diseases. The majority in favor of indefinitely postponing the bill was large. Opposition against it on the grounds it would give Christian Science practitioners legal standing, which they do not have now.

**Many Bills Are Slaughtered.**

Behind locked doors the senate last Wednesday afternoon voted to indefinitely postpone all bills not carrying appropriations except those which have already been advanced to third reading. The action affects a number of bills of more or less importance and against which some powerful lobby work has been done during the last few days. At 5:30 o'clock the senate went into executive session to consider the re-appointment of Woodson Reemer and after the appointment had been confirmed and the executive session closed it took up the question of the indefinite postponement of the bills not yet acted upon.

By the action taken by the house and senate in indefinitely postponing all bills not on third reading, many important bills were slaughtered, among them being the Harrison bill to reduce Pullman rates 20 per cent; the Quackenbush reciprocal demurrage bill; the maximum freight rate bill on oil; the stock yards and live stock commission bills. Many members are not satisfied and an effort will be made in both house and senate to secure a reconsideration of some of the important measures.

**A Police Court Sheriff Takes.**

"A man's occupation," said a magistrate, "marks him so unmistakably that I can tell at a glance what he does for a living."

"There is, for instance, the violinist. You can tell a violinist from the fact that he carries his hand to one side."

"The groom and the cavalryman have bow legs. And, when they stand still they hold their legs wide apart, as though there was a horse between them."

"The painter may be detected by the mark of the palette hole in his thumb."

"The pianist's enormous hands identify him. From constant practice they become abnormal. Weber, you know, could stretch two octaves."

"Men who work amid the vapors of mercury, copper or arsenic have a green mucous membrane, and greenish hair and skin."

"The players of flutes and clarinets have thick, distended cheeks and tough and leathery lips."

"The scrubbers of floors have swollen knees, and often, afflicted with the disease called housemaid's knee, they limp."—New York Herald.

**Leading Up to It.**

"Beg pardon, sir," said the man in the suit of faded black, "but are you carrying all the life insurance you want?"

"Yes, sir," answered the man at the desk. "I am."

"Could I interest you in a maroccco bound edition of the works of William Makepeace Thackeray?"

"You could not."

"Don't you need a germ proof filter at your house?"

"I do not."

"Would you invest in a good second-hand typewriter if you could get it cheap?"

"I have no use for a typewriter."

"Just so. Would an offer to supply you with first class imported Havana cigars at \$10 a hundred appeal to you?"

"Not a cent's worth."

"How would a proposition to sell you a Century dictionary, slightly shelf worn, for only \$10, strike you?"

"It wouldn't come within forty miles of hitting me."

"That being the case," said the caller, "would you be willing to buy a 10-cent box of shoe polish, just to get rid of me?"

"Great Scott, yes!"

"Thanks. Good day."—Chicago Tribune.

**Significant Table Lines.**

A woman who has the reputation of being a most successful hostess and dinner giver makes a hobby of her table linen. She has sets of linen with flowers, designs and emblems to suit the several holidays and seasons, and even the flowers of several of the foreign countries. There are holy wreaths for Christmas, bells and ribbon streamers for New Year's, lilies for Easter and baskets of flowers for May. Roses, sweetpeas and ferns are for summer affairs, when the same blossoms are used in decorations. Autumn leaves and chrysanthemums are combined with the real leaves and flowers. The fluer de lis linen does honor to the French guest, and for an Irish patriot the shamrock pattern is brought forth, while the rose or thistle blooms for the English or Scotch guest. These little attentions are always pleasing, and when one is buying linen one might as well pay attention to design as well as to quality. Though not every one can afford to have linen woven to order, as this woman did in several cases.

**An Architectural Eruption.**

A worthy but rather illiterate man who had come suddenly into the possession of a large fortune was consulting with his architect relative to the building of a costly mansion. The general plan had been decided upon, but certain details had not been considered.

"You will want a portico, of course," said the architect.

"Oh, yes."

"Any particular design?"

"Well, something Oriental."

"That would be a good place for you to have carvatsid."

"Why," said the other, somewhat puzzled, "I—er—had that when I was a boy. It broke out all over me, but I got well of it. What has that got to do with a portico?"

**Too Sick to See the Doctor.**

The country doctor had driven nine long miles in the middle of the night over rough, dark roads to answer an emergency call. When he entered the house a voice called from above, "Is that you, doctor?"

"Well, this man is too sick to see you to-night. You'll have to come again."

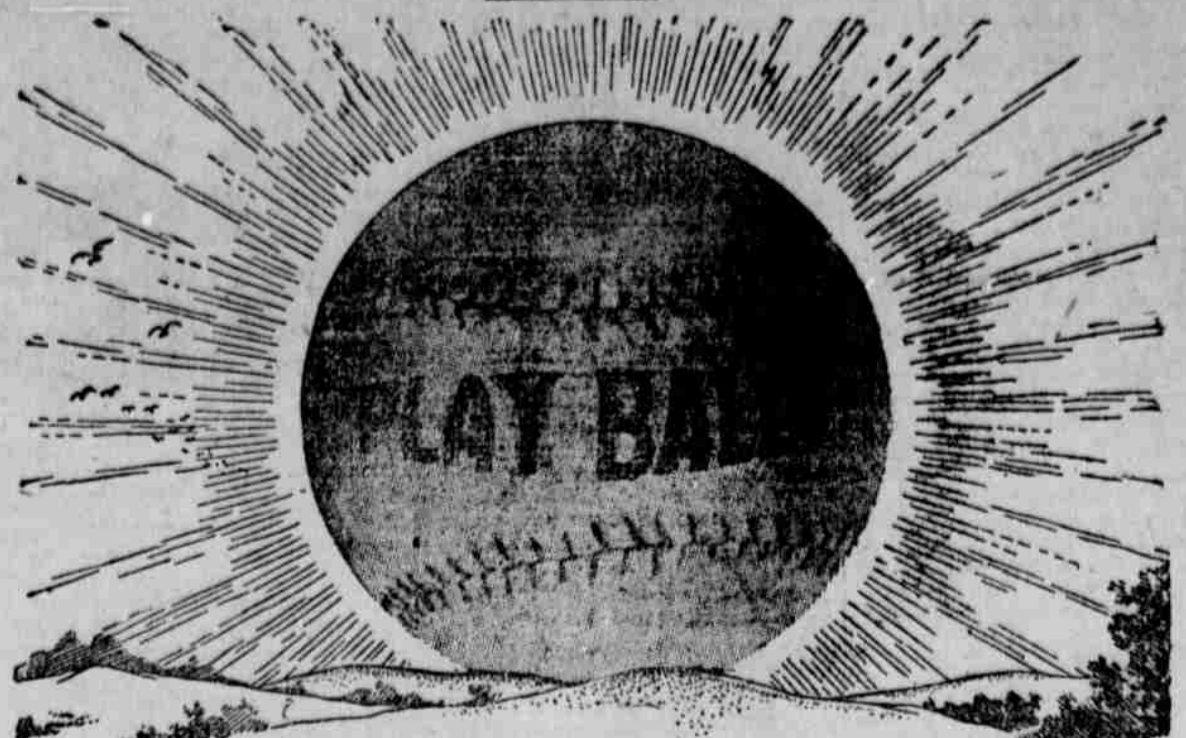
—Woman's Home Companion.

**They Go Forward It.**

"There are some men," said the chronic kicker, "whom good fortune seems to follow always."

"I think you're wrong," replied the happy hustler; "you will find good fortune meet them; it doesn't follow them."—Philadelphia Press.

### THE SUN RISES AGAIN!



### ISLE OF PINES CUBA'S.

**Supreme Court Decides It Is Not American Territory.**

The Isle of Pines is not American territory. The United States Supreme Court so formally declared in a decision announced by Chief Justice Fuller.

This decision by the highest court of the United States apparently disposes of the question of the ownership of the Isle of Pines once and for all. The treaty between this country and Cuba has not been ratified. Owing to the decision of the Supreme Court it hardly needs to be ratified now, because both of the other branches of the government, executive and legislative, are necessarily bound by the action of the court, and could take no action to separate the Isle of Pines from the parent republic of Cuba except as an act of war.

So far as the United States is concerned, it has judicially yielded possession of the island to Cuba, and it could not regain possession except by force.

This dispute over the ownership of the Isle of Pines dates back to the treaty of peace which was negotiated at Paris after the war with Spain. This treaty provided in Article 1, that "Spain relinquishes claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba."

In the second article of the treaty is provided that "Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam in the Marianas or Ladrones."

The Philippines were disposed of in a separate paragraph.

There is scarcely any doubt of the fact that at the beginning, at least, the Isle of Pines was either forgotten or was treated as an integral part of the island of Cuba, to the government of which it was always attached under Spanish rule.

**NIGHT RIDERS DESTROY CROP.**

**Kuklux Methods Revived in Night**

Against Tobacco Trust.

Instead of a tobacco war, real war with shooting and bloodshed is likely to grow out of the strained situation in western Kentucky over the tobacco fight. So-called independent or unorganized growers are tired of having their tobacco barns dynamited or burned and their beds of seedlings destroyed by night riders.

They are open to their throats to begin reprisals. Damage to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars has been done in the last few months by methods savoring of the kuklux.

All this is because certain tobacco growers refuse to band themselves with organizations which are fighting the tobacco trust by holding their tobacco at an upset price. There is deep resentment against the trust. To deal openly with it in violation of the organized growers' program invites midnight outrages. The authorities are becoming alarmed at the prospect of a more serious situation as the result of prolonged lawlessness.

The State government has been repeatedly called upon to afford protection, but has only caused the arrest of three alleged incendiaries. The State fire marshal has made repeated visits to the district without being able to check the outrages, which are committed almost publicly by mounted bands of men.

This is the planting season, and night riders are out nearly every night burning warehouses and tobacco factories, sowing grass seed in the tobacco nursery beds, or sowing them with salt, or raking them over, ruining the very foundation of some little farmer's hopes of a crop this year.

**Progress of Peace Congress.**

Russian ambassador at Washington has transmitted to Secretary of State Root the message from the Czar's government containing the reservation made by the various powers invited to participate in the Hague conference. All of the governments have accepted the invitation, but in so accepting have stipulated as to what subjects they may propose for discussion.

### GOVERNOR SAVES AGGIE MYERS' NECK.



AGGIE MYERS.



FRANK HOTTMAN.

The sentence of death imposed upon Mrs. Aggie Myers of Kansas City and Frank Hottman of Higginsville, Mo., who were convicted of having murdered the woman's husband, Clarence Myers, in 1904, were commuted by Governor Folk to imprisonment for life.

In a message to the Secretary of State relative to the action in commuting the sentences Governor Folk states that he believes that public morals will be better conserved by commuting

the sentence of Mrs. Myers to life imprisonment than by hanging her. In the Hottman case, he said, similar facts to those in the Myers case exist, and for that reason he also commuted Hottman's sentence to life imprisonment.

The woman had been divorced before she married Myers. After her marriage to Myers she fell in love with Hottman, and they conspired to murder Myers so they could get married. She admitted him to the house after midnight and directed him to the bedroom where Myers lay asleep. Myers arose in bed when Hottman struck him with a club. The men clinched, and the woman came to Hottman's aid. Mrs. Myers beat her husband with a bed slat and stabbed him with a pair of scissors. As he cried to her, "Help me, Aggie, help me!" she slashed him nine times across the face, throat and chest with a razor.

**THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE.**

**Factories Working Overtime and Wall Street Slump Has No Effect.**

In spite of the slump in Wall Street the automobile industry, which one might expect to show the effect, was more flourishing than at present. The greatest trouble of the makers is not obtaining orders but getting raw material. It is estimated that this year there will be made something like 22,000 cars of the four-cylinder type, with a demand for the full product. Even more than this of the smaller cars will be made—cars costing about \$1,500. One plant in Detroit is shipping an average of 42 machines per day.

Michigan is the banner automobile producing State. In 1900 not a single factory was reported in that State, whereas last year the figures showed that it led in the number of cars produced, the amount of money paid for them, the number of people employed and the amount of money involved in the automobile trade and its adjuncts.

**Big Telephone Earnings.**