## NOW FOR SOME WORK

The Last Day for Introducing Bills Has Come and Gone.

AN AVALANCHE OF MEASURES!

The Salaries Appropriation Bill-Number of Measures that Have Been Introduced-Miscellaneous Matters in the Upper and Lower Branches.

HOUSE.-In the house on the 27th five bills were passed, as follows: House roll 205, by Boyd, to authorize district school boards to prescribe grades and courses of study. Yeas 72, nays none. House roll 226, by Fowler, for the protections of owners of stallions, jacks and buils. Yeas 52, nays 34. House roll 176, by Lane, to permit the transfer of insane convicts to insane asylums. Yeas 86, nays 1. House roll 227, by Hawxby, to provide for the organization, government and maintenance of rural high schools. Yeas 77, nays 7. House roll 221, by Fowler, to enable pupils to attend school in an adjoining district if a half mile nearer their residence than their own school. Yeas 81, nays 1. Representative Fowler's bill to enable county treasurers to give tax deeds, which has met with strong opposition ever since its introduction, but which was nevertheless pushed along clear to its third reading, was put on its passage and defeated by the decisive vote of 30 yeas and 68 nays. After the huge grist of bills introduced yesterday had been put through a second reading the house at 4 o'clock adjourned. The senatorial vote resulted as follows: Thompson, 38; Currie, Meiklejohn, 22; Rosewater, 4; Hinshaw, 4: Martin, 2; Crounse 5; Harlan, 4; Young, 2; scattering, 2.

HOUSE.-Feb. 26th was the fortieth day of the session and the last day remaining for the introduction of bills brought forth a great grist of eleventh-hour measures, including all the appropriation bills, all the latter being in skeleton form and incomplete, with the exception of the salaries appropriation bill. Among the items in the claims appropriation bill are the following: S. R. Towne, \$1,254.16; Andrew Rosewater, \$1,000; Rosa V. Scott, \$525; James H. Craddock, \$1,319; Murphy & Swain, \$370; Crane-Churchill company, \$779.81; Crocker, Wheler & Co., \$337.83; W. B. Price, \$800, F. B. Hibbard, \$2,513.30; W. F. Wright, \$950; J. F. Keiper, \$625; J. T. Steele, \$812.45; F. L. Mary, \$295; J. W. Thompson, \$2,586.08; Nora E. Morrow, \$1,500; Laura B. Taylor, \$7,507.65; George F. Corcoran, \$917.30; Postal Telegraph company, \$275; L. W. Pomerane \$704.74; E. C. Rewick, \$213.31; D. A. Campbell, \$511; S. A. D. Shilling, \$567.60; C. S. Polk, \$1,760; E. A. Brown, \$1,787.50; Express Publishing company, \$1,787.50; Norfolk News, \$1,-677.50; Geddes & Buechler, \$1,677.50; Nebraska State Journal, \$1,077.50; Bee Publishing company, \$1,077.50. The total appropriation carried by the claims' bill is \$45,796.15. Among the large number of bills introduced occur the following: An act for a joint resolution to amend section 15 of arbill for the payment of the salaries of the officers of the state government and other institutions. Joint resolution and memorial invoking congress to call a national convention for proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States. An act making an appropriation of miscellaneous items of indebtedness owing by the state of Nebraska; containing an incomplete list of deficiency claims approved by the committee on deficiencies. The vote for United States senator resulted as follows: Allen, 57; Berge, 7; Crounse, S; Currie, 14; Dorrington, 1; Harlan, 2; Harrington, 5; Hainer, 4; Hitchcock, 21; Hinshaw, 11; Kinkaid, 2; Martin, 6; Meiklejohn, Ransom, 1; Rosewater, 15; Thompson, D. E., 37; Thompson, W H., 31; Wethereld, 4; Young, 1.

HOUSE-Business in the house on the 22nd was limited to the introduction of bills, committee reports and the consideration of house roll 260 in committee of the whole. The bill is by Fowler and extends from two to five years the time within which foreclosure on tax certificates may not be begun. It was debated at length, being championed by Fowler and Coppoc and opposed by Loomis, Mockett and others. It was finally recommended for indefinite postthe house on roll call by a vote of 45 ator Martin of Richardson county. to 39. Among bills introduced occur the following: A bill for an act to amend section 37 of chapter 19, entitled "Courts, Supreme and D'strict," of the compiled statutes of 1899, and To prohibit district and supreme court judges from receiving or bill for an art concerning trust companies, governing the manner of incorporation and regulating their manthe compiled statutes of Nebraska of iginal section. To make election day discretion of the court." a legal holiday as regards commercial day morning at 11 o'clock. Following was the vote for senator: Allen, 36; Berge, 8; Crounse, 7; Currie, 13; Hainer. 4: Harlan, 2: Hinshaw, 12; Hitchcock, 11; Kinkaid, 5; Martin, 5; Met-klejohn, 28; Rosewater, 14; Thomp-son, D. E., 35; Thompson, W. H., 35; Mendenhall, 1; Harrington, 1; H. O'Neil, 1.

HOUSE .- In the house on the 21st bills were introduced: To amend chapter vili of section 26, entitled "Banks." Provides that no officer, director or employe shall be permitted employed without giving security or

riodical, pamphiet, circular, or in any other manner within the state of Nebraska, caricature any person without first securing said person or persons' consent in writing. Fixes fine for each offense at from \$25 to \$100. To require the state of Nebraska to assist the several counties in the building and maintenance of bridges in certain cases. To consolidate, combine and unify the public service of the state of Nebraska for the promotion of agricultural industry by creating a council of agriculture and defining its duties, and repealing laws and parts of laws conflicting therewith. To amend section 59 of an act entited "An act incorporating metropolitan cities ( and defining, prescribing and regulating their duties, powers and govern-ment. To amend section 3 of chapter xxviii of the Statutes, relating to fees for clerk of the district court. To rerequire uniformity of charges for transportation of goods in carload lots, and for switching cars for individuals or corporations by railroad companies. To amend chapter xxvii of article i, entitled "Revenue," relating to assessment of property. H. R. 425, by Brown To amend section 5 of chapter I of the Statutes. Fixes liquor license at \$500 for all cities and villages of not over 5,000 population, reducing the limit from 10,000.

SENATE.-The senate on the 27th turned down the report of the committee on education recommending that the bill proposing to take the annual tax levy from the school board of Omaha and place it with the city council be indefinitely postponed, and in-stead ordered it to the general file. The bill relating to compulsory education recommended by the legislative committee of the state teachers' association was ordered to the general file. It is senate file 231, by McCargar. The clerk of the house announced passage of house rolls 150, 206 and 223 and asked the senate to concur in the same. Senate file 269, by Trompen, on request relating to purchase or lease of an appropriate school site by school boards, was indefinitely postponed. Senate file 711, by Ransom, providing for publication of proposed amendments to the constitution was also placed on general file. It was recommended for indefinite postponement, but Ransom and Miller made a fight that saved it temporarily, at least. Senator Edgar was the only one to speak for postponement. Oleson, O'Nelll and Young each favored sending it to the general file that discussion in committee of the whole might be permitted. Young said, though, that he intends voting against the measure at that time.

SENATE.-Today, February 26, was the fortieth day of the session, the last day on which bills can be introduced, except upon a recommendation by the governor. As a result, a greater portion of the day in the senate was devoted to the reading of new bills, a large number being introduced during the afternoon, there being twentytwo bills sent up during the day. Aside from this the senate found time to listen to the reports of several committees, and bills on second reading. as well as to pass seven bills and kill one. The total number of bills introduced during the present session has fallen somewhat short, the record being 309, as compared with 355 two years ago, 383 four years ago and 411 six years ago. Two years ago the ticle 3 of the constitution of the state last day for the introduction of bills ticle 3 of the constitution of the state last day for the introduction of bills. The appropriations made for the vaof Nebraska; providing that cities of called forth more than 100, and a rious departments and institutions are 100,000 population or more may frame night session had to be called in order as follows: Governor's office, \$16,480; charter for their own government. A to have them read, while today the adjutant general's office, \$17,980; labor consideration of new bills was disposed of by 5 o'clock and no night session is necessary. The first bill of the session was introduced by Senator Newell and the last one by Senator Van Boskirk. The following bills came up for third reading and were passed: Senate file 42, by Ransom, an act to protect feeble-minded females. Senate file 64, by Crounse, amending the law relating to "Ptitions in Error." Senate file 115, by Arends, providing for a prohibitive license for peddlers, its object being the protection of retail merchants. Senate file 180, by Miller, relating to the collection of road tax. House roll 38, by Fuller, an act to provide for the mowing or otherwise destroying of weeds in the public roads. House roll 89, by Warner, an act providing for the examination by county superintendents of applicants for admission to the State Normal schools. House roll 204, by Swanson, an act to transfer the sinking fund to the general fund, and to provide for the credit of this and direct hereafter.

SENATE-A bill was introduced in the senate on the 22nd to prevent county, township, municipal school board officers from contracting with or being interested in any contracts with the corporation of which ponement, and the report adopted by they are officers. Its author is Sen-The measure, which has an emergency clause attached, is as follows: Section 1. No county, township, mu nicipal or school board officers shall contract with nor be interested dito repeal said section as now exist rectly or indirectly in any contract with the corporation of which he or they are guch officer or officers, nor using free railroad transportation. A shall they permit any supplies or material for the use of, nor be interested directly or indirectly in the furnishing of any such supplies or materia'. ner of doing business. A bill for an Section 2. Any such officer violating act to amend section 8, chapter 41 of any of the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding 1899, entitled "Days to Be Observed \$500 or imprisoned in the county jail as Holidays," and to repeal said or not exceeding three months, in the mendation of the committee to which paper. At noon the house went into they had been referred two bills were joint convention and on emerging then disposed of, as follows: Senate therefrom adjourned until pext Tues file 224, by Young, to pass. It is to amend section 1020 of the civil code and to define when a tenant shall be deemed holding over beyond the time of his lease. House roll 189, by Rohwer, to pass. This is to permit two or more county superintendents, with approval and co-operation of the state superintendent, to organize and conduct joint institutes,

SENATE.-The senate on the 21st indulged in the whotesale slaughter of insurance measures by adopting the report of its issurance committee recommending three bills for indefinite to borrow money from banks where postponement. Representative Swanson's bill to permit the state treasurer endorser who is not a stockholder. To to transfer the sinking fund to the punish any person or persons who general fund was ordered engrossed shall in any newspaper, magazine, pe- for a third reading. It is house roll

204 cad the aiready passed the house. Senator Steele's bill, senate file 91, drawn and recommended by officers of the national guard, establishing a military code for the state and to pro-vide for organization, government and compensation of the organized militia, was recommended for passage. H. C. Lindsay, private secretary of Governor Dietrich, read a message to the state announcing that the governor had attached his signature to house roll 49 and senate file 49. A number of bills were read for first time, among them being a bill to provide for the leasing of certain lands belonging to the state of Nebraska, known as "penitentiary lands," and not otherwise provided for by statute, for the disposal of funds arising therefrom and to repeal conflicting acts.

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

With the last day for the introduction of bills passed, the record shows that in the senate there were a total of 309 bills introduced, or an average of about nine and a half for each of the thirty-three members. The records, however, show that some of the members were much more active in this work than were others. Senator Martin is responsible for thirty-three bills. Senator Ransom comes next with twenty-four, with Young of Stanton close on his heels with twenty-three. Senator Balbridge, although having been absent since early in the session on account of sickness, comes fourth, there being seventeen measures bear-

ing his name. M. F. Harrington of O'Neill today made an argument before the house committee on railroads, having under consideration senate file 166, Senator Weber's pill, cutting freight rates on certain commodities from 10 to 15 per cent. Cattle, hogs, horses, lumber, coal and hay are the principal commodities affected. This reduction is on the rates which were in force December, 1889. Mr. Harrington discussed the decision of the supreme court on the maximum freight law and contended that the decision was the only one that could be rendered upon the facts that were presented to th court, but argued that that decision did not prevent the legislative power from passing a bill reducing rates.

Forty-three bills were introduced in the house on the 26th, bringing the total number of bills submitted in the

one branch up to 478. The salaries appropriation bill, house roll 436, by Lane, carries a total appropriation of \$879,800, as against \$875,880 in the salary passed two years ago. On the whole salaries have been slightly raised, but no provision has been made for salaries of the three secretaries of the state board of transportation, which made an item of \$13,600 two years ago.

Secretary McKesson of the senate has sprung an agreeable surprise in the shape of a printed senate calendar giving in an eight-page folder the exact status of every bill that has been before the senate. The list is corrected up to February 26 and will probably be revised from week to week and reissued. From it one can learn at a glance what has become of each senate bill, whether passed, on general file, indefinitely postponed or still in the hands of its appropriate committee. A list of house bills that have reached the senate is also appended with similar information as to their existence and whereabouts.

commissioner's office, \$6,680; secretary of state's office, 15,680; auditor's of fice, \$29,360; treasurer's office, \$15,780; state superintendent's office, \$8,680; at torney general's office, \$12,080; land commissioner's office, \$26,880; state library, \$1,800; department of banking \$6,680; board of irrigation, \$10,480; fish commissioner, \$2,400; supreme court, \$33,500; district court, \$224,000; home for friendless, \$6,500; state nor mal at Peru, \$45,000; hospital at Hastings, \$10,400; hospital at Lincoln, \$10,-400; hospital at Norfolk, \$8,000; state university, \$270,000; Kearney industrial school, \$17,200; Geneva industrial school, \$10,980; deaf and dumb institute at Omaha, \$30,000; Beatrice institute, \$12,400; institute for blind, \$16, 000; Milford industrial home, \$7,720; soldiers' home at Grand Island, \$1,460; soldiers' home at Milford, \$3,980,

The senate committee on public lands and buildings, composed of Senators Allen, Young, Trompen, Arends Berlet, Owens, Steele, Lyman Krumbach, went to Omaha for the purpose of looking into the needs of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, located in that city.

The house held but a half day session on the 22nd. Most of the time was devoted to a discussion of merits of Representative Fowler's bill relating to the redemption of land sold for taxes. In committee of the whole the measure was recommended for indefinite postponement, and this recommendation was afterward carried out by the house. It was urge! that the bill conflicted with the terms of another measure favorably pass d upon by the committee of the whole and awaiting final consideration.

Senator Crounse introduced a bill which provides for the sale, either at auction or private sale, of the property belonging to the state and known as the governor's mansion, the bill providing that the money shall be

turned into the state treasury, Senator Miller's bill, providing for stipulated sums to be paid county commissioners provides that county commissioners and county supervisors shall each be allowed for the time they shall be actually and necessarily employed in the duties of their office. the sum of \$3 per day, and 5 cents per mile for each mile necessarily trav eled; provided, however, that in counties not having more than 5,000 in habitants their per diem shall not exceed \$100 per year,

Majority Against Tipping. Are waiters benefited by fees in view of the fact that they make employers give them lower wages? Of thirty-nine associations of hosts and waiters in Germany to whom this

question was put only fourteen an-

swered yes, while twenty-five said no.

A school teacher says he whips his pupils to make them smart.

It is a woman, and not her wrongs, that needs to be re-dressed.

# A PRETTY Jo Jo

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By Louise Bedford.

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new lover, who waited only for the faintest sign of encouragement from her to declare himself, brought undoubted consolation for the effort it had cost her to renounce the old love; but Janetta drooped and pined for

some tidings of the man who had taken

her heart by storm and held it fast-

CHAPTER XIII.

Harry Merivale. She saw his arrival in England recorded in the daily paper. Later on she noticed that his valuable services in the late campaign were to be rewarded by a high appointment in the war office.

"Janetta," said Clarice, one day in June, "are you going to wear black clothes for the rest of your days? It's more than a year since your brother

"I'll go into colors again, if you like," answered Janetta, obedient to Clarice's faintest wish. "Come up with me to London tomorrow and you shall choose my dresses for me."

"I'm afraid you must go alone, Janetta, because because Sir Robert has telegraphed to say that he will be here and I must be at home to receive him."

Janetta looked up quickly, and Clarice's eyes fell before the questioning glance. "Is it that you have given him leave to come, Clarice?"

"Well, yes," Clarice admitted, half reluctantly. "He loves me as I believe never woman was loved before-a million times more than I'm worth loving -and I'm going to marry him. And I've got it into my head that I wish you to mark the occasion by dropping your black frock. So go to London and come back in the prettiest dress you can buy."

"Oh, my dear, my dear!" cried Janetta, between laughter and tears, "how happy you have made me-how happy you will make the man who marries you! I'm so glad, so glad, that I feel as if I could sob my heart out for very joy.'

That day Clarice wrote a short note to Harry Merivale asking him to come down on the following afternon and spend the night at Sea Grange.

"Surely it is time we met again," she wrote. She said nothing of her invitation to Janetta; but asked her to be sure and return to Northcliff by a certain train she named in the afternoon. "And you are to come back in that

new frock, Janetta. Sir Robert will be here, remember."

So it came to pass that, on that June afternoon, Janetta stood on the platform of London station, prepared to return to Northeliff. She was dressed in a pale gray costume, with soft frills about her throat, and a large gray hat with drooping feathers, and stood by the door of her carriage, unconscious of the many glances of admiration that were cast at her as the passengers hur-

She was thinking of her first journey to Northcliff, only sixteen months ago, and feeling that a lifetime seemed to have passed since then.

"Good evening, Miss Howard. Shall we travel together?" said a voice behind her. And, turning, she found herself face to face with the man of her dreams.

It was impossible to keep the tumultuous joy that his presence brought with it out of her greeting.

A fabulously large tip to the guard insured their privacy; and Harry could not repress a little triumphant laugh as the train steamed out of the sta-

Then for the first time Janetta trusted herself to look steadily at him. He was bronzed with exposure to sun and weather; he was thinner,too; perhaps not so strictly handsome as when he had gone away, but the face had gained much in nobility.

"You knew I should come, Janetta You were certain that, when it seemed right and fitting. I should come?"

"I was not quite sure," Janetta faltered. "Then you ought to have been, my

darling, my darling!" said Harry, drawing nearer. "I can't be mistaken, Janetta. Love like mine have its echo in your heart."

"Yes," said Janetta, simply, And the next instant Harry's arms closed round her. "Oh, what will Clarice say?" cried

Janetta, when the train drew up at Northcliff an hour or so later. "She is here to speak for herself,"

aid Harry, jumping on the platform, 'and Drake is with her." (The End.)

#### WHITE FEATHER

There is no need to mention the name of his regiment here. That is a secret that belongs to the army alone. Suffice it to say that his comrades are proud of his name.

He should never have entered the army at all, much less a hard riding cavalry regiment, which had a reputation to sustain by a yearly tribute of broken necks and collar bones.

His proper vocation was that of a linen draper's assistant, and he had filled that occupation very satisfactorily till one evil day he had fallen in love with a girl, a silly, shallow girl, at whom no practical man or boy would have taken a second look.

He adored her, and she adored sol-

direct his steps toward the Horse To Clarice, the consciousness of a guards or Wellington barracks, that she might gaze in admiration at the fine, strapping soldiers who were to be seen there, and every time she pinched his arm and exclaimed: "Oh, Jack, look at that lovely soldier!" his heart gave him a pang at the thought that he was only a draper's assistant, with nothing in common with the military but the handling of red cloth! He was a dreamer by nature, and falling in love did not lessen his weakness in this direction. Dreaming is pardonable in a poet, but an unpardonable crime in a linen draper's assistant, and as he stood at his counter his mind was far away from his work. Instead of listening to the "Forward!" of the shopwalker he could only hear the short-flung word of command and the blare of the bugles that sounded through his dreams; wherefore it was not long before he came into conflict with his practical chief. A few sharp words passed. He threw up in three seconds a position it had taken six years of hard, unremitting labor to attain. Then he enlisted.

He gained his title on his first display in the riding school, where, after a short ride on the neck of the riding master's pet buck jumper, he turned deathly pale and cried aloud that he might be allowed to dismount.

The horse at once gratified his Jesire by throwing him on to the tan, where he lay trembling in every limb, much to the diversion of a couple of rough riders who were standing by. They were quick to inform their respective squadrons, and his former occupation being known, he was promptly christened White Feather,

In those dark days it was the joy of the more hardy recruits to take him aside solemnly and request the service of three pence three farthings worth of white feathers. Any morsel of down or fluff that might float into the barracks was promptly captured and presented to him with due ceremonies by Trumpeter Pipes, the low comedian of the regiment.

The older men forebore to join in with these somewhat tiring repetitions of a stale joke. They remembered their own experiences in the riding school and recognized that White Feather was a quiet and inoffensive fellow, devoid of the impudence and bad manners peculiar to recruits and respectful and helpful to his seniors.

The sergeant instructor, too, after a time took a fancy to his timid recruit, and took extra trouble to teach him how to keep his heels out, his hands down and his head up.

"I've made smart cavalrymen out o' bigger duffers than you," he used to remark encouragingly as he flicked White Feather's horse into a canter, "and I'll make a rider o' you, or I'll break your neck!" White Feather's neck remained unbroken, so it is to be presumed that the sergeant instructor

fulfilled his word. Presently he began to lose the hangdog look of suppressed terror with which he had been accustomed to enter the riding school and to acquire the easy swagger of a cavalryman. His chest, contracted by long hours at the counter, developed under healthy training. Fresh air and much exercise helped White Feather's development, which had been sadly retarted by the heavy, gas-laden atmosphere in which he had lived. His nerves acquired tone, and he learned to take a tumble now and then as a matter of course and to fire his carbine without shutting his eyes and blanching at the explosion of the cartridge.

"Blow me, if he isn't going to shape into a man at last!" quoth the sergeant instructor.

Then a great blow fell upon him. He received one morning a letter from the girl to tell him that she had given him up in favor of a shopwalker who had expectations of being set up in business by his father. She admitted that she had adored soldiers and that she had caused him to enter the army for her sake. But she had omitted to state that the soldiers she adored were soldiers who possessed the queen's commission and who wore stars instead of a worsted stripe.

If poor White Feather was a physiis no chance of a display of feeling in him, slipping the cheap little engagement ring with which he had sealed his troth into his pocket without a sign beyond the twitching of his white lips. Then he lit his pipe with the letter, not out of contempt, but because there is little privacy accorded in the correspondence that comes to the barrack room, and a private soldier is not protokens of the past.

White Feather was without the worldly knowledge that should have told own language. This has now been him long since that he had fixed his affections upon a vulgar, selfish and brainless flirt, and he still believed in

For her sake he had learned to overcome his physical cowardice. He had dreamed of a possible commission in the dim future and had rejoiced in the recently acquired promotion as a step toward her.

For her sake, too, he received the news cheerfully when the word passed through the barracks that the regiment was ordered to South Africa to diers. In their walks abroad she would | meet the Boers. He knew that he was

by nature a coward, but for the memory of her he swore an oath to himself to do his duty without sparing himself in the coming fight.

"Look 'ere, old chap, we ain't going to call you White Feather no more! said Trumpeter Pipes as they lay together behind the shelter of a large bowlder, against the face of which the Boer bullets were pattering like a heavy rain.

In full sight of the whole army their squadron had crossed the Boer front amid a hall of bullets which had brought twenty men to earth.

White Feather's horse had been shot under him, and, at the risk of his life, he had carried the wounded trumpeter into the shelter of the bowlders. He was unhurt, but trembled in every limb from fear and great exertion.

From between two bowlders he peeped out and saw, amid the bodies of men and horses that littered the plain, a wounded man crawling on his hands and knees amid a spatter of bullets that were kicking puffs of dust from the dry earth all around him, It was his captain.

White Feather watched him for a moment; then he saw him stoop and lie down on his side despairingly. He could crawl no more.

"I will, for her sake!" he murmured between his clenched teeth, and, rising from the shelter of the rock, he faced the hall of death that pattered to the earth around him.

As he walked into the open a faint cheer reached his ears from the British troops half a mile behind him. The Royal artillery backed him with a shricking flight of shrapnel, which whistled for a moment overhead, then burst over the Boer lines a quarter of a mile away in a shower of bullets that for a moment quelled the storm around him.

He reached the wounded man, lifted him on his back and returned step by step to where Trumpeter Pipes lay hid-

The trumpeter gave him a faint "Bravo!" as he staggered and fell with his burden into the kindly shelter of

the rock. That was White Feather's reward. On a distant hill the British commander shut his field glasses with a

"Tell the general to keep down the fire on the right there and get those men in from behind those bowlders," he said to his aid, "and bring me that man's name. If he is alive, tell him that I saw it all, and that I'm going to recommend him for the cross, Never saw a finer show of finer discipline in my life!" added the commander to

himself as his aid galloped off. White Feather's eyes glistened as he received the messages and heard the cheer that swept along the lines as he was carried in.

"Perhaps I shall get that commission after all," he said to himself; "then she will think more of me."

Perhaps it was just as well that he died five minutes later-this faithful worshiper of a goddess of clay.

### STORMS ON BAIKAL

Tempestuous Times on One of Great Inland Seas.

The part of the Siberian railroad that will skirt the southern shores of Lake Baikal bas not yet been built. It involves difficult engineering, and the railroad authorities decided, for a few years, to use ice-breaking steamers, tie barges to them, load them with passengers and freight cars and thus ferry trains across the lake. But now they have come to the conclusion to build the line around the foot of the lake as soon as they can, for they are having no end of trouble with stormy and foggy Baikal. The lake is sixty-five miles wide and it is no joke for the passengers to be penned in their cars on the barges for twenty to forty hours at a time, as has happened now and then within the last year. On these occasions a storm on the lake or a heavy fog has made it impossible to reach port on the farther side. Anyone knowing the conditions of travel on this lake might expect such accidents. There is no good port and one cannot be made without spending a fortune. A while ago sailing vessels were the only means of transport, and they sometimes took over a fortnight in crossing the lake, beating up and down and waiting for a chance to get to the landing while storms were raging for days and days. Millions of Russians seem to have an erroneous idea of Baikal. It is the largest fresh water lake cal coward, he was a moral hero. There in Asia, but the Russians do not hesitate to call it the largest in the world. a barrack room, so, like the Spartan In fact, the lake is thus ranked in boy of old, he hugged his trouble to some of the geographies used in Russian schools. The compilers of these text books would seem never to have heard of our great lakes and those of central Africa .- New York Sun,

> Clinging to Polish Language. The Poles who inhabit the province

of Posen, a part of the former kingdom of Poland, wish to maintain the vided with a desk wherein to keep his | public use of their language, but the faded flowers and other sentimental authorities do not approve of their desire. Hitherto those Poles ignorant of The blow was a very heavy one, for the German tongue addressed letters and parcels to their friends in their strictly forbidden. The chief postmaster for the district of Posen has given orders to all postoffices and postal agencies in his district that no mail shall in future be accepted, forwarded or delivered which bears as its address an inscription in the Polish language. By way of explanation he adds that the postal service is not merely a public servant, but has also national and educational functions to perform. -- Wolfgang Voltz, in Chicago Record.

> The interest bill of the city of New York amounts to more than \$13,600,000.