

# THE O'NEILL FRONTIER

D. H. CRONIN, Publisher.

O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

Fortunate is the farmer who has plenty of onions. He can get a dollar a bushel for them, with a prospect of higher prices before long. The onion crop in Europe was a failure last year, and a great many are being sent over the water at the present time. Twenty thousand bushels were sent in one consignment from Sunderland, Mass., a few days ago. It is estimated that there are now 90,000 bushels in the Connecticut valley which can be bought by people who will "get the price." They are sold by mostly owned by four men in the vicinity of Springfield. There is a very good profit in raising onions at a dollar a bushel—a good deal more than in producing tobacco at the present time. Indeed, it may be doubted whether there is any other crop which pays so handsomely as the odiferous vegetable which is now commanding such a high price in this part of the country.

The town of Warsaw may be called the onion "prince" here, though the milk consumers' Eden it certainly is not. There is probably nowhere such a "milk town" as this. Restaurants are little frequented. On the other hand the public frequents the little dairies in great numbers in order to chat with friends or to read the newspapers, to the accompaniment of a black or white coffee or a glass of cold or warm milk. To close a bargain or to talk business, the milk saloon is resorted to. These saloons are likewise to be played in these recognized places of public resort. But in spite of the enormous consumption of milk, the supply is of the most wretched; in fact it is indescribably bad.

At one of the recent lectures by Professor George Kirchwey, dean of Columbia Law college, New York, the students were uneasy. There was something wrong in the air. Books were dropped, chairs were pushed along the floor. There were various interruptions. The nerves of all were on edge. The members of the class kept their eyes on the clock and awaited the conclusion of the hour of the lecture. The clock beat Professor Kirchwey by perhaps a minute, but at the expiration of the schedule time the students started to their feet and prepared to leave. "Wait a minute," objected Professor Kirchwey, "don't go just yet. I have a few more pearls to cast."

It has been seriously asserted by many people that the weather is naturally lighter after a meal, and they have even gone the length of explaining this by the amount of gas that is developed from the food. Average observations, however, show that we lose three pounds of weight between eight and ten o'clock, but that we gain one pound twelve ounces by breakfast; that we again lose about fourteen ounces before lunch; that lunch puts on an average of one pound; that we again lose during the afternoon an average of ten ounces; but that at the expiration of a healthy persons adds two pounds two ounces to their weight.

According to statements made by experts at the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers, our coal measures are at last beginning to show signs of coming exhaustion. There would be, indeed, some scarcity were not deep mining much more largely resorted to. Forty years ago there were only twelve pits exceeding 500 feet in depth, now the number is nine times as great, while in twenty instances the depth exceeds 2,000 feet. This tapping of the lower beds makes good the loss consequent on the exhaustion and disuse of the shallow seams, and so, temporarily, keeps down the price of coal to its former level.

Graham county jail at Clifton, A. T., is the strongest jail in the world. It comprises four large apartments hewn from the solid rock and hillsides. The entrance is through a box-like vestibule built of heavy masonry, and equipped with three sets of steel gates. Some of the most desperate criminals on the southwest border have been confined in the Clifton jail, and so solid and heavy are the barriers that no one detained there has ever escaped.

For the first time since 1762 the annual meeting of the Society of Friends, the Quakers, will be held this year, outside of London. The "allurement" of London have, it appears, proved too much for the degenerate delegates of the present day. "Why," said a Quaker of high standing, "Friends, members of our Quaker families, have been known to drive up to the meeting house in motor cars!"

During 1904, exclusive of warships, 712 vessels of 1,206,125 tons gross (viz., 613 steamers of 1,171,375 tons and 99 sailing vessels of 34,750 tons) have been launched in the United Kingdom. The warships launched at both government and private yards amount of 37, of 127,175 tons displacement. The total output of the United Kingdom for the year has been 749 vessels of 1,322,337 tons.

The important part which rivets play in the construction of modern steel steamships is well illustrated by the fact that in the new "Lurline" of the Canadian Pacific, the largest ship ever constructed in Great Britain, no fewer than 1,800,000 rivets were used, the total weight represented being about 600 tons. The greater part of the riveting work was done by hydraulic power.

At a dinner given by an English nobleman an old gentleman rose to propose a toast, and, though his opening sentence was enthusiastically applauded, it was eventually not quite what he had intended it should be. "I feel," said he, "that for a very plain country squire like myself to address this learned company is indeed to cast pearls before swine."

The merchants of the United States, despite the preference shown to this country in the form of lower duties, are more than able to hold their own with British merchants in the Canadian trade. They furnish Canada with about 60 per cent. of all the foreign goods she buys, while we only sell her about 25 per cent.

The thickness of armor on modern warships is truly astonishing. The side armor of a first class battleship usually varies from sixteen and one-half inches thick at the top of the belt to nine and one-half inches at the bottom. The gun turrets are often protected by armor from fifteen inches to seventeen inches thick.

# NEBRASKA FARMERS

## VISITED BY SPECIAL

Seed Corn Train of the Omaha Road Through Northern Part of the State.

## MANY HEAR LECTURES

Country Covered by the Lecturers Regarded as the Most Fertile on the Western Hemisphere—Successful Trip of Train.

Omaha, March 1.—The run of the seed corn special over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road through northeastern Nebraska increased in attendance and enthusiasm at all points scheduled for lectures over the very successful meetings of the previous day. The country covered by this lecture course represents one of the best corn producing districts of country in the entire corn belt of the United States. The lands are rich beyond comparison; the heavy, black loam that characterizes the soil throughout northeastern Nebraska is of itself the best guarantee of a highly producing agricultural district. The gently undulating surface adds beauty and grandeur to its otherwise naturally attractive features and worth as a rich and profitable country for live stock and general agricultural industries.

One of the striking and very impressive features noticeable throughout this trip was the superior character of farm improvements and the excellence in quality of the stock. Not this alone, but the intelligence of its citizenship, which serves to explain the rapid progress and permanency that is being made in bringing this section of the state so prominently before the world as a crop producing district far above the average.

This section of Nebraska is known far and wide as the land that has never suffered from a crop failure, even in the dark days following the terrible drought of 1894, when the evidences of blight spread over such a large area of the Missouri valley that the entire Nebraska had to turn to spare for the less fortunate districts.

All along the route traversed by the seed corn train evidences of immense crops were present, as were noted by the great field of corn stalks, tens of thousands of acres of which were standing as they were left by the huskers when the crops were gathered last fall. Corn cobs at the shipping points, bulging with their weight of grain, and the great ricks of cobs where the shellers had been at work all gave evidence of the uncontrovertible story of great yields of this cereal.

On the main line of the Omaha road from Emerson down through Thurston, Burt and Washington counties the crowds in attendance increased, showing great interest in the subject of corn improvement; so absorbed and intent on learning all there is to be known, many farmers insisted on going with the train to the next lecture point in order to get additional information that could not be given by each of the speakers owing to the brief time allotted to the lectures in telling their story. It is to be made two cars of corn grow where one grew before.

Some exceptionally large crops were in attendance, especially at Pender, Lyons, Oakland, Craig, Bloomfield and Tekamah, where in each instance the attendance of farmers exceeded 300. At Oakland there were 384 present and at Tekamah 436.

## FIRE IN CHURCH.

Panic Was Narrowly Averted by Cool-headed Priest.

Norfolk, Neb., Feb. 28.—Fire broke out in the Sacred Heart church during service and 300 people comprising the congregation were driven into a frenzy, which but for the presence of mind of Rev. Father Thomas Walsh, must have resulted seriously.

While Father Walsh was in the midst of his sermon a puff of smoke came through the door, and the congregation instantly followed by huge flames in the center of the church.

The congregation arose as one person and made for the doors. Not a cry was heard, but the throng of people, a majority being women and children, was terribly frightened. Several women fainted and children fell under foot.

Father Walsh held up his hands imploringly. "Be calm," he commanded. "Go out, but go out slowly. There's no danger if order is preserved."

His advice was heeded and none was seriously hurt.

The fire started from the furnace in the basement and burst forth without a moment's warning. The interior fixtures and a portion of the church were badly damaged, but the local fire department by prompt work saved the building.

The smoke was so dense that the firemen could not enter, but were forced to fight the flames through the windows.

Hundreds quickly gathered at the scene where many being anxious for their children or other relatives, but fortunately there were no casualties.

## LARGE BRIDGE GONE.

Ice Gorges Play Havoc on the Platte River in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 28.—Ice began moving in the Platte river and with the water high the result, it is feared, will be serious. At Fremont a gorge fifteen feet high piled against the big wagon bridge connecting Dodge and Saunders counties, and 300 feet was carried away. Back water has cut off the suburb of Englewood from Fremont and the place is an island. The Northwestern railroad bridge west of Fremont is still intact, but in danger.

At Schuyler four spans of the Burlington railroad bridge over the Platte was torn out and the Burlington bridge at Cozad is in a very bad condition. Trouble is feared on the Platte as far east as Ashland, where the ice began to break up last evening. High water and ice gorges are causing trouble on other Nebraska streams.

At Crete the wagon bridge across the Blue river was carried away completely and another gorge is forming lower down the stream. The Manhattan branch of the Union Pacific is still tied up because of the loss of its bridge over Bear creek, near Beatrice, and the Burlington and Rock Island have a force of 100 men with dynamite to protect their bridges across the same stream.

Alarming reports reached the Burlington headquarters late last night about the condition of the Platte river at Ashland. An ice gorge formed just above the bridge, covering twelve or thirteen spans. The ice is very heavy and the river was reported high and threatening to overflow back of the gorge. Later in the night the ice began piling up and at 11 o'clock it had extended the length of a dozen spans. The water was rising rapidly.

## Killed by a Train.

Nebraska City, Neb., Feb. 28.—M. A. McCartney of this city was struck by a train at Syracuse and instantly killed. He tried to cross the track ahead of the fast moving train. His father and mother both fell ill and it is feared his death will kill them.

# NEBRASKA SALONS

Proceedings of the Week in Brief in Both Houses of the Legislature.

## TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 21.—The senate this morning killed the bill requiring dealers to sell gasoline in red cans. It passed the bill fixing the speed of automobiles in the country at twenty miles per hour and ten miles in cities. Autoists must step their cars when signalled by the driver of frightened horses, and give the right of way on all roads to teams.

The house passed a bill authorizing the state university to condemn adjacent property for enlarging the campus.

A bill was introduced in the senate by Breeze of Sheridan, forbidding the sale of patent medicines containing over 10 per cent. of alcohol in towns which prohibit licensed saloons.

The senate passed the house bill subjecting dentists to state regulation and requiring certificates to practice, the same as doctors of medicines.

## WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 22.—The cohorts of prohibition were routed in the Nebraska senate today. The county option bill, backed by the Anti-Saloon league, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 19 to 10.

The bill was to provide that before cities or towns could license saloons the question must be submitted to the voters in a general county election.

A resolution was introduced in the house by Representative Hunker, democrat, praising the Kansas legislature and Roosevelt for their fight on Standard Oil, and expressing the opposition of the Nebraska legislature to the acceptance of Rockefeller's \$66,000 gift toward the erection of a religious temple at the state university. The resolution is to be taken up tomorrow, but its adoption is reasonably certain.

## THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 23.—The house of representatives this morning adopted the Hunter resolution introduced yesterday praising the Kansas legislature and Roosevelt for their fight on Standard Oil, and expressing the opposition of the Nebraska legislature to the acceptance of Rockefeller's \$66,000 gift toward the erection of a religious temple at Nebraska university was rejected by a vote of 22 to 12.

The anti-trading stamp bill was recommended for passage in the house, which also indefinitely postponed a bill prohibiting bucket shops.

## FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 24.—Angered over their failure to secure any promise of assistance in getting through legislation desired by the farmers of the state, the members of the house who are interested in farming, stock raising and allied interests have begun to organize on lines once made effective by Tom Majors. They have elected a committee in the house interested in some form of agriculture and it is believed more than fifty of them can be induced to join the combination.

Farmers constitute a minority in the senate, but an effective combination in the house could bring the senators to time by holding up senate bills as long as the members of the upper house prove recalcitrant. Two measures desired by the farmers are the binding twine factory and a rate-reduction bill. The senate does not like Speaker Rouse's dictation. He has notified the senate that the house proposes to adjourn at the end of sixty days, whether the senate is ready or not. The house is two days ahead of the senate, and adjournment will Monday, if the senate might call a special session instead, adjourned today after recommending the Omaha water bill for passage.

Governor Mickey signed the bill providing for six supreme court commissioners, but no appointments will be made until after the appropriation becomes available.

## STATE CONTEST.

Cotner University Orator a Winner with Lawlessness.

Grand Island, Neb., Feb. 21.—Hugh Lomas of Cotner university representing Cotner university in the state oratorical contest held here won first honors and will represent the Nebraska colleges at the interstate contest, to be held in Indiana, at which the colleges of eleven Mississippi valley states will be represented. Mr. Lomas had for his subject "The Battle With Lawlessness," in the development of which, from a general statement of lawlessness past and present, he went on to show that still there were honest men and brave defenders of the right, whenever the critical time of their need came. The judges gave him five first points out of a total of seven.

Joseph Tuma, representing Nebraska Wesleyan college, third; Elias F. Stan, Grand Island, fourth; Lincoln, fifth; Chase E. Baskerville of Bellevue college, fifth; Fred L. Hall of Doane, sixth, and John Cavanaugh of Creighton, seventh.

The judges were: On thought and composition, Mrs. W. G. Whitmore of Valley, Neb.; Mr. Marjory of Lincoln; H. F. Rose of Lincoln; on delivery, Rev. M. M. Long, Professor A. V. Thomas of Kearney and Mr. Brown of Chicago.

## READY FOR EDITORS.

Large Attendance Expected at State Press Association.

Kearney, Neb., Feb. 21.—A meeting of the Nebraska State Press Association was held to compare final notes on arrangements for the meeting of the Nebraska State Press association in this city next Tuesday and Wednesday. The association is sparing neither money nor effort to make the meeting one of the most enjoyable ever held in the state. The business sessions will be held in the assembly room of the Midway hotel.

## FOR MURDER OF HIS SON.

Plea of Self Defense Set Up in Behalf of John B. Boese in District Court.

Nebraska City, Neb., Feb. 18.—In the district court the trial of John B. Boese, charged with the murder of his son John B. Boese, Jr., was begun. Boese is charged with murdering his son during a family quarrel at their home in this city last fall. The defense will try to prove that the father shot in self defense.

Killed by a Passenger Train.

Linwood, Neb., Feb. 21.—Frank Bartunek, aged 40, was killed by one section of the Hastings passenger, two miles west of here. He leaves a wife and five children at Rockville, Neb.

A Premonition.

Washington Star: "Have you ever done anything that will make future generations proud of you?"

"I don't know," answered John D. Stax. "I suppose my grandchildren will wish they could enjoy my wealth without being reminded of how I made it."

# OBJECT TO PROPOSED

## RETENTION OF MONEY

Large Party of Sioux Indians Enroute to Washington With Complaint.

## WANT THE FIRST PAYMENT

Money Is Due on the Sale of the Gregory County Lands in the Rosebud Reservation—Also Participate in Inaugural Parade.

Valentine, Neb., Feb. 28.—Rev. Aaron B. Clark missionary of the Episcopal church for the Rosebud reservation, arrived here last evening, accompanied by Chiefs Hollow Horn Bear, Peter Tall Mandan, Paul Stranger Her, James High Pipe and Interpreter Tom Flood, en route to Washington to interview the secretary of the interior relative to the payment of the first installment of the money due from the sale of the Gregory county lands. There are close to 5,000 Indians of all ages, and the money due from the forthcoming payment will amount to close to \$25 per head, aggregating \$125,000.

However, the department is disposed to withhold that due to those under 18 years old, as a trust fund, to be paid each on arrival at that age. The minors number about 1,400, which would mean the retention of about \$35,000 of this money. The Indians are protesting against this contemplated action, and hence this delegation. Should the department adhere to its determination the disbursement at this time will be close to \$90,000, instead of \$125,000. However, about \$45,000 is due for interest on sales of lands under former treaties. Since the two payments will likely be made during March, and in silver, several four-horse wagon loads of this specie will be seen making its way from Valentine to the Rosebud agency. Hollow Horn Bear will represent the "brute Sioux in the inaugural parade.

## MURDERED AN HEIRESS

Chicago "Plain Clothes" Man, a Prominent and Efficient Member of Police Force, Commits Tragedy.

Chicago, March 1.—Miss Mary Catherine Mulvey, an heiress, was murdered by a young woman, a policeman whose love she had refused. The crime was committed in the most fashionable part of Michigan boulevard, at a time when the avenue was filled with pedestrians and carriages. Herman, after killing the young woman, made his escape, and committed suicide in a lodging house at 2165 Archer avenue by shooting himself through the brain.

The young woman was returning from the St. James parochial school, where she frequently acted as substitute teacher, when she met Herman, who had evidently been waiting for her. What passed between them is unknown, but suddenly Herman seized the girl, drew her close to him and fired three times. One bullet passed through her brain, one tore off a finger of her right hand, and the third missed her.

The crime was witnessed by a score of people. A large number of officers were at once detailed to search for Herman, but nothing was found or heard of him until it was learned that he had killed himself in a room in a lodging house on Archer avenue.

Herman became infatuated with the girl through hearing her play at the St. James parochial school. He acted as organist, and had for a long time annoyed her with his attentions, constantly urging her to marry him.

Herman had been a member of the Chicago police force for several years, and was a "plain clothes man." For about one year he has been on a furlough.

## THE CORPSE OBJECTED

"Let Me Down Easy, Boys," It Begged, but a Ventriloquist Was Found to Be Responsible.

Denton, Md., March 1.—Sam Johnson, a negro ventriloquist of Queenstown, is likely to find that talk of certain kinds is not cheap. Sam used his talent to break up a funeral; some negroes were frightened, the interment delayed, and Sam is in jail facing a fine.

Resplendent in a stovepipe hat and Prince Albert coat, Sam joined the mourners on the way to the cemetery. The imposing raiment led to the belief, among the other negroes that Johnson was a visiting parson, and great respect was shown him.

As the pallbearers were about to lower the coffin into the grave a voice, apparently coming from the coffin, said: "Let me down easy, boys."

The pallbearers prepared to decamp. "Lower me gently, you charcoal chumps," the voice continued. "If I've got to be buried I want to lie comfortably."

That "finished" the pallbearers and ejected else but Sam. Sam staid because he couldn't run for laughing.

The joke was too good to keep; Sam told it and the sheriff got him.

## CAN FOR STANDARD.

Kansas Attorney General Thinks He Sees a Way to Drive Monopoly Entirely from State.

Topeka, Kan., March 1.—Attorney General Coleman will commence quo warranto proceedings in the supreme court to oust the Standard Oil company from Kansas. He has been in conference with Governor Hoch for several days. The quo warranto writ will be asked for on the ground that the Standard Oil company is a trust operating in Kansas in violation of the state anti-trust laws. The recent action of the United States court in the Smiley case, upholding the Kansas anti-trust law, gives the officials confidence enough to make the move against the Standard.

## FOUND WRONG BODY

Casket Dug Up in France Proved Not to Contain the Remains of John Paul Jones.

Paris, March 1.—The preliminary examination which Ambassador Foster is making for the body of John Paul Jones, the naval hero of the revolutionary war, recently disclosed a lead coffin. The name plate on the coffin was much corroded, but the inscription has finally been deciphered, showing that it was the coffin of an Englishman buried May 5, 1780, two years before the death of Jones.

Consequently the coffin will not be opened. The search continues. The finding of this lead coffin has the advantage of establishing that those buried in the Protestant cemetery about the time of Jones death lie in the vicinity of the present excavations.

# GEO. S. BOUTWELL DEAD

Grand Old Man of Massachusetts a Victim of Pneumonia—Left Party Late in Life.

Groton, Mass., March 1.—George Sewall Boutwell, former governor of Massachusetts and former secretary of the treasury, died at his home here today, aged 87 years. He was stricken with pneumonia last Friday night. For more than sixty years Geo. S. Boutwell has been in public life. At 24 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature and at 33 he was chosen governor of the state. Although elected to these offices as a democrat, Boutwell became active in the organization of the republican party. He was the personal friend of President Lincoln.

Service in Congress. Boutwell was an outspoken abolitionist. He served in the national house of representatives from 1862 to 1868, inclusive, and was a member of the committee which reported the fourteenth amendment and conducted the debate in the house. He was secretary of the treasury in Grant's first cabinet.

In 1878 Boutwell was elected to the United States senate where he served for six years.

He was among the most earnest opponents of the Spanish war; in fact, so strong was his conviction that after the war was declared he left the republican party, and with the formation of the anti-imperialist league became its president, which office he held at the time of his death. Boutwell was the author of books on politics and finance.

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# JUDGE SWAYNE

## IS NOT GUILTY

Senate by Practically a Party Vote Vindicates the Florida Jurist.

## ACQUITS ON ALL COUNTS

With Two-Thirds Necessary to Convict, a Strong Majority of Votes Was Regularly Cast in Favor of His Acquittal.

Judge Swayne was today acquitted by the senate of all the charges brought against him, by practically a party vote. The democrats voted to find him guilty, the republicans to acquit. The analysis of the vote shows a remarkable adherence to party lines, suggesting strongly that the case was not decided on its merits, but on prejudice. The vote on the first count of the indictment was guilty, 33; not guilty, 49, and was cast as follows:

Democrats voting guilty, 39  
Republicans voting guilty, 4  
Democrats voting not guilty, 2  
Republicans voting not guilty, 47

Washington, March 1.—Voting on the impeachment case of Judge Swayne began at 10:10 today on the first article, which charged Swayne with certifying a false claim for expenses. The vote was: Guilty, 30; not guilty, 49. The detailed vote follows:

Guilty—Bacon, Bailey, Bard, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark of Montana, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, Foster of Louisiana, Gorman, Kittredge, Latimer, McCreary, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Marquette, Money, Morgan, Nelson, Newlands, Overman, Patterson, Pettus, Simmons, Stone, Teller, Teller, 33.

Not Guilty—Alger, Allen, Allison, Ankeny, Ball, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Clapp, Clark of Wyoming, Crane, Cullom, Depew, Dick, Dietrich, Dillingham, Doolittle, Dryden, Dubois, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster of Washington, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Gibson, Hale, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Hopkins, Kean, Kearns, Lodge, Long, McComas, Millard, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Smoot, Spooner, Stewart, Warren, 49.

The vote on the second and third articles, being similar charges, resulted in each case, 32 guilty, 50 not guilty.

Clark of Montana voted not guilty on the second and third articles. The fourth and fifth articles, relating to Swayne's use of a private car of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad company. The vote was: guilty, 13; not guilty, 69. The senators who voted guilty were: Bailey, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Cockrell, Culberson, Daniel, McLaurin, Martin, Money, Morgan, Newlands and Pettus.

The sixth article charged Swayne with non-residence in the district. The vote was: Guilty, 31; not guilty, 51. The seventh article was similar to the sixth. The vote was: Guilty, 19; not guilty, 63.

Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11 related to the contempt cases of Davis and Belden. The vote was: Guilty, 31; not guilty, 51.

The twelfth and last article related to the contempt case of Oneal. The vote was: guilty, 35; not guilty, 47. This acquitted Swayne of all the charges.

Decree of Acquittal. At the conclusion of the voting the presiding officer, Platt, directed the secretary to enter an acquittal upon the records, and the court adjourned without day.

Judge Swayne was not in the senate during the roll calls, but was in the president's room, just back of the chamber. The result of each ballot was sent to him and his attorneys.

The senate agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill without debate. The bill carried a provision relating to retired army officers, affecting the pay of General Miles. The naval bill was then considered.

The house today agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill. This passes the bill. The sundry civil bill was then taken up.

## LAW IS UPHELD.

Federal Supreme Court Sustains the Texas Anti-Trust Law—Bars Them from State.

Washington, March 1.—The supreme court of the United States today decided the case of the National Cotton Oil company vs. the State of Texas, involving