THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

A Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.

HOUSE.

Consideration of H. R. 79—the Ramsey elevator bill—was taken up in committee of the whole on the 15th. The bill requires railroads to furnish equal facilities to all elevators, including sidetracks, cars, switch connections, terminal handling and interchange. The amendment offered by the railroad committee, to which the bill was referred, cut out the provisions for terminal handling and interchange, and required elevators to which it should be applicable to cost at least $2,000. Robbins of Gage offered a substitute to the amendment, which left the bill unchanged save for a proviso fixing the cost of the elevator at not less than $2,000. The Robbins substitute amendment was adopted by a rising vote of 51 to 2, and the bill was then recommended for passage as amended. The following bill were read for the third time and passed: Remedying minor defects in charters governing cities of from 5,000 to 25,000 population. Ayes, 87; nays, 0. To authorize corporations, associations and societies to transact upon the assessment plan, the business of accident or sickness, or accident and sickness insurance and to pay a funeral benefit not exceeding $200. To define the nature and scope of the Nebraska state library, the University of Nebraska library and the Nebraska state historical society library and to regulate the purchase of books by them. Makes state library exclusively one of law books and public documents; the state historical library exclusively one of United States and Nebraska history, and the University library one of general reference. Provides for the transfer of books from one to another of these libraries in conformity with this classification. Repealing proviso in law governing schools in metropolitan cities which forbids the school board to expend more than $200 except in accordance with the terms of a written contract. Appropriating $761 for the relief of General Victor Vifquain. Providing that appeals to the supreme court, including petitions for error, shall go up on appeal procedure, thereby securing uniformity in appeals. To prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases and providing for a state health inspector by the state board of health at a salary of $1,800. Carries an appropriation of $10,000.

As soon as the house convened on the 18th the revenue measure was considered. Mikesell of Dixon offered an amendment to the personal property schedule, so as to exempt live stock under six months old from taxation. This led to an amendment by Sears of Burt to strike out the whole schedule and leave the list of this property to the state board of equalization. Many members urged that the schedule be left intact, contending that it would be better than letting a few men make the schedule. The Sears amendment was adopted by a vote of 56 to 24. Jones of Otoe offered an amendment to change debits to non-interest bearing "open accounts," to be deducted from the aggregate. Nelson then amended Hogrefe's amendment to make it all bona fide debts. Hogrefe accepted this amendment and withdrew his. The Hogrefe amendment as changed by Nelson was then defeated. House of Hall at 11 o'clock moved that the committee arise and report the revenue bill for passage. At this time Burgess of Lancaster sprung the anticipated amendment to let the street railways, gas, water works and electric companies in under section 78, having their gross earnings taxed as franchise, as in the case of the telephone, telegraph, express and pipe line companies. The proposition was defeated, 66 to 22. The report of the committee of the whole that the revenue bill be recommended for passage as amended was, on motion of McAllister, adopted at 2:35 p. m. As the amendments must first be printed, the bill probably cannot come to a third reading this week. The house passed H. R. 271, the Riggs bill, reorganizing the South Omaha school board. H. R. 210, by McClay of Lancaster, a Lincoln city tax bill to allow Lincoln to buy the postoffice building for a city hall. H. R. 31, by Koetter of Douglas, to increase rate of interest on state warrants from 4 to 5 per cent and reducing rate of interest on county, city, township, precinct and school district funds from 6 to 4 per cent.

The house began operations on the 19th by concurring in senate amendments to H. R. 46, by Frederich of Cass, requiring due advertisement of school board meetings before the board can vote bonds. These bills were passed: H. R. 440, by House of Hall, appropriating $4,164 from the penitentiary fund to aid in the construction of the addition to the state penitentiary. H. R. 104, by Junkin of Gosper, providing for a department in one of the state insane hospitals for the treatment of dipsomaniacs, inebriates, and those addicted to excessive use of liquors and drugs. H. R. 43, by Nelson of Douglas, providing a uniform bond in appeals to the district court. H. R. 21, by Nelson of Douglas, providing a uniform bond in appeals to the district court. H. R. 157, by Perry of Furnas, curative, relating to fees of county court officers. S. F. 147, by Sheldon of Cass, providing for opening, maintaining and vacating county roads; emergency clause. S. F. 117, for a joint resolution memorializing congress to approve the Dietrich land leasing bill. Senate amendments to the salaries appropriations bill were considered. S. F. 217 proposing the repeal of the old territorial law providing that the deputy treasurer shall receive no salary "from the territory." Loomis offered an amendment to the salaries bill fixing the deputy's salary at $1,800, the amount previous legislatures have been appropriating. The amendment was carried. Amendments by Cropsey of Jefferson were adopted raising the secretary of the state banking board from $1,500 to $2,000 a year and his chief clerk from $1,000 to $1,200. Wilson of Pawnee, chairman of the finance, ways and means committee, offered an amendment appropriating an annual salary of $840 for the secretary of the fish commission, not now provided for. The amendment carried. The amendment offered some days ago adding an assistant librarian of the supreme court at $900 a year and a deputy at $1,800, a deputy clerk at $1,800 and three assistant clerks at $900 each were adopted. Likewise the amendment to raise the salary of the steward of the Lincoln hospital for insane from $1,200 to $1,500 a year carried.

The house on the 20th, in committee of the whole resumed consideration of H. R. 374, the salaries appropriation bill. It adopted an amendment reducing the salary of the superintendent of the Girls' Industrial home of Geneva from $1,500 to $1,200. The committee on public lands and buildings recommended a matron for this institution at $600 a year. This committee argued the necessity of this functionary, but the finance, ways and means committee and others denied it and held that the superintendent needed no such assistant. It was claimed that the reduction of the superintendent's salary and the effort to appoint a matron was spitework against the superintendent. The amendment was lost. During the proceedings Nelson of Pierce remarked that this was the most expensive institution in the state, the cost of maintenance a year being $258 per capita. An amendment was adopted reducing the salaries of the two family managers from $800 to $600. The salary of the engineer at the industrial home at Milford was raised from $800 to $900 on an amendment by Gilbert of Douglas. The committee had recommended a cut to $600. The farm manager at the Grand Island Soldiers' Home was placed at $900 instead of $400. H. R. 79, the Ramsey elevator bill, was taken up as a special order on its third reading. The bill passed unanimously. The measure provides that railroads shall accord equal terminal and transfer facilities to all paties operating grain elevators, and that farmers' elevators shall cost at least $2,000. H. R. 344, the revenue bill, was read for the third time. Douglas of Rock moved that the bill be returned to the engrossing committee to be properly engrossed, it being discovered that the personal property tax schedule was not stricken from the bill as ordered by the committee of the whole. The bill was then re-read and placed on its final passage. It passed by a vote of 70 to 21. Three fusionists voted in the affirmative and two republicans in the negative. Fourteen members sent up explanations with their votes. A number voted differently than they had talked. The bill went to the senate and was given its first reading.

In the house on the 23d these bills were passed: H. R. 42, by Thompson of Merrick, allowing county boards to make repairs to bridges less than $300 in cost without advertising for bids in cases of emergency. H. R. 102, by Cropsey of Jefferson, appropriating $100,000 for an agricultural college at Lincoln. H. R. 207, by McClay of Lancaster, to improve sanitary conditions of city jails, providing for a physician and matron. After voting to make the three remaining appropriation bills a special order when the house was in committee of the whole, the house went into committee of the whole and took up H. R. 471, the deficiency bill. Items aggregating $128.15 were stricken out and $1,944.66 added. This made the final total $120,075.57. The bill was recommended for passage. The claims bill was then taken up. One of the prominent items was $4,002.00, to reimburse ex-State Treasurer J. E. Hill for defending suits brought against him upon the failure of the Capitol National bank, in which Hill had deposited state funds. The committee concluded that these suits were unwarranted. Another was $40,000 for as many wolf scalps as a deficiency claim. The original total amount of the bill was $66,000, approximately, and this apparently will undergo no material changes, as few claims are now to be determined on.

Senate.

The fight in the senate on the 19th was the landlord lien bill introduced by Umstead of Nance by request. After much discussion the bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading, with the amendments offered by the committee. The section over which the fight occurred and which was ordered engrosed is as follows: Section 1. A landlord shall have a first lien for his rent upon one-half the crop grown upon the demised premises from the planting of said crops until one year after the term of the lease expires, or until the rent is paid, by filing in the office of the county clerk, as chattel mortgages are filed, a notice that such lien is claimed and stating the amount thereof and when due. Said lien may be enforced by foreclosure in the same manner as chattel mortgages are foreclosed, at any time after said rent or any part thereof is due. Standing committees reported for general file S. F. 212 and S. F. 63. The former is an act providing for the filing of reports of insurance companies with the state auditor before they are allowed to do business in the state. S. F. 63 is an act granting additional power to fraternal beneficiary societies. The bill was introduced at the request of the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodge. The committee of the whole, with Harrison of Hall in the chair, ordered the following engrossed for a third reading: S. F. 170, naming number of employes to be employed by the senate and house. S. F. 43, the local land lien bill. S. F. 63, providing for the purchase of cemeteries by towns. S. F. 67, providing for the verification of pleadings. S. F. 123, relating to divorce. S. F. 145, an act providing for the digging of ditches to drain land. S. F. 14, the compulsory school attendance act. Several bills from the house were read a first time, and H. R. 236 was put on its third reading. This is the Gilbert primary election bill, which provides that at all primaries the election board shall have authority to compel the voter to swear whether he has generally supported the ticket of the party holding the primary at the preceding election. The bill passed.

The following bills were passed in the senate on the 18th: S. F. 201, providing for placing constitutional amendments at the head of the ticket. H. R. 152, providing that the Lincoln school board shall consist of five members. The senate went into committee of the whole with Day of Nuckolls in the chair, with H. R. 236, the Gilbert primary election bill, a special order. The committee recommended it for passage. Standing committees reported as follows: S. F. 52, mechanics' lien law; indefinitely postponed. S. F. 288, providing for the qualification of teachers; indefinitely postponed. S. F. 202, providing that before school levy is voted boards must make an itemized estimate of expenses; general file. S. F. 203, providing that when a conviction is secured against a licensed seller of liquor one-fourth of the money shall be paid to the complaining witnesses; indefinitely postponed. S. F. 215, providing for registration books and a form of registration, was passed. The senate went into committee of the whole and made the following disposition of bills: H. R. 152, providing that the school board of Lincoln shall be composed of five members; recommended for third reading and later passed. H. R. 132, providing the Nebraska experimental station fund be turned into the university fund; recommended for third reading and later passed. H. H. 202, providing for purchase of books for library of State Normal school out of fees of matriculation; recommended for third reading and passed. S. F. 134, pro-

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vid[illegible] sellers of liquors [illegible] ce[illegible] fine a $5,000 bond; order[illegible] gr[illegible]

[illegible] on insane hospitals reported on [illegible] recommended that $150,000 be [illegible] for the rebuilding of the No[illegible] Asylum for the Insane. The com[illegible]ee said that $100,000 worth of property had been sent to other asylums and $34,000 in salvage had been saved out of the wreck of the fire. The following bills were read a third time and passed: S. F. 60, allowing cemetery associations to receive money and act as trustee for decoration and improvements of cemeteries. S. F. [illegible], providing when pupils of one school district may attend school in another. S. F. 57, compelling railroads to provide suitable waiting rooms and to stop trains for the accommodation of passengers. S. F. 67, providing for the perfection of pleadings. S. F. 17, changing name of deaf and mute institute at Omaha and blind asylum at Nebraska City. S. F. 222, providing for the winding up of the affairs of installment companies and placing them under the control of the state banking board. S. F. 117, a joint resolution memorializing congress to oppose the Dietrich land-leasing bill; favoring the allowance of 640 acres of land to each settler. Senate went into committee of the whole and reported as follows on these bills: S. F. 243, limiting county commissioners to $3 per day; ordered engrossed. This bill affects counties having 60,000 inhabitants and less. S. F. 240, regarding cultivated lands on highways; ordered engrossed. S. F. 145, providing for the formation of drainage districts, for the reclamation of swamp lands and to prescribe course of procedure to be followed to accomplish such subject; was passed. S. F. 240, providing that cultivated lands shall include forest trees, fruit trees and hedge rows planted on such land all land surrounded by a plowed strip not less than one rod in width at least once a year; was passed. S. F. 124, for the relief of D. L. Johnson; ordered engrossed. H. R. 323, relief of R. L. Loomis; engrossed; S. F. 108, finding of fact on appeal to supreme court; ordered engrossed; S. F. 169, providing for the formation of new school districts; ordered engrossed. S. F. 295, extending the open season for fish fifteen days; ordered engrossed. S. F. 74, providing for bonds to be furnished by officials; ordered engrossed.

The following bills were passed by the senate on the 22d: H. R. 323, by Hathorn, appropriating $2,000 for the relief of Russell F. Loomis. S. F. 124, by Harrison, authorizing the board of educational lands and funds to issue a certificate of purchase to Daniel F. Johnson of Omaha for school land held by him. S. F. 170, by Sheldon, imiting the number of officers and employes of the senate and house to forty-five and fifty-five respectively. S. F. 295, by Way, fixing the open season for trout not less than eight inches long, June 1 to October 31, and for all other fish, April 1 to November 15. A resolution by Senator Sheldon, expressing a wish for the speedy recovery of Senator Dean of Phelps county, was adopted by a rising vote. The senate then went into committee of the whole on the sifting committee file. S. F. 206 to 210, inclusive, by Senator Hall of Douglas, to abolish appraisement of property under process of foreclosure, and extending for three months the time allowed for redemption, were opposed by Senator Hasty as calculated to work an injustice to the poor man. Senator Pemberton also opposed the bills, declaring that the right of appraisement is a valuable right, and has worked no hardship to either mortgagee or mortgagor. On motion of Senator Hasty the bills were recommended for indefinite postponement. Senator Warner moved the appointment of a committee of three to confer with a like committee from the house to agree on a time for final adjournment. The motion prevailed, and the president named as such committee Senators Pemberton, Alden and Hall of Burt.

PROTEST ON GILBERT BILL.

Former Deputy County Attorney Lysle Abbott was in Lincoln and incidentally called upon Governor Mickey to protest against H. R. 236, the Gilbert primary election bill, which has passed both houses and is now in the hands of the governor. Mr. Abbott said the bill was a dangerous instrument and should never become a law. "It strikes at the secrecy of the ballot," he said, "and will prevent that independent part of a party which holds the party in line to nominate good men, from participating in the primary. The next step will be to compel a voter to swear who he has voted for at the last election. Any law that tends to do away with the secrecy of the ballot is a bad law." President Pro Tem Harrison of the senate has signed the bill.

SHUT OUT TAXPAYERS.

The standing committee on revenue in the senate met in secret session and refused to allow Tax Commissioner Fleming and others to appear before it and make certain arguments. Senator Brown, chairman of the committee, said no decisive action was taken on the bill. Mr. Fleming desired to suggest the wisdom of fixing November 1 as the time for placing the revenue bill in effect instead of September 1, as is provided, if it passes. He makes his assessment September 15, and if the bill should take effect on the first he would be unable to ascertain what the state board assessment would be, the result working a serious hardship. Mr. Fleming was advised by Senator Hall to come to Lincoln and appear before the committee, but he found the committee's doors closed to him and was informed that neither he nor any other person, save a senator, could hereafter appear before the committee.

THE REVENUE BILL.

LINCOLN.—The revenue bill which passed the house Friday and was read for the first time in the senate Friday night, passed the second reading in the upper branch of the legislature Saturday morning. At this session the Ramsey elevator bill, compelling railroads to grant full terminal and transfer facilities to farmers' elevators, and imposing upon the farmers the requirement of constructing their elevators at a cost not less than $2,000, was also read for the second time.

Opposition to the revenue bill subsded when the fight in the house was ended. That measure will glide swiftly through the senate, passing that body about Thursday, so that before the end of another week it is more than likely to have become a law. No formidable obstruction will be placed in its way in the senate. Governor Mickey will affix his official signature to the bill without hesitancy. He has commtited himself in favor of this measure. Of it he said:

"I am glad to see this bill passed. I believe it will afford us relief that we so much need. We ought, and I believe will, derive through it a total assessment of $500,000,000. This state is in a bad condition with this debt of over $2,000,000 hanging over it and we cannot hope for the greatest substantial progress unless we efface that debt."

I think I prefer a knave to a fool; he is apt to be more interesting.

When it comes to helping the poor, actions speak louder than words.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

Springfield suffered a fire loss of $40,000.

A case of smallpox has appeared at Spalding.

In a shooting scrape at North Platte three men were wounded.

Location of the library site in Hastings has stirred up quite a fight.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Miller of Richardson county last week celebrated their golden wedding.

Thomas Jennison, the brakeman injured in the B. & M. wreck south of Nebraska City, died at the Nebraska City hospital.

The Great Western Cereal mills closed its plant in Nebraska City pending the settlement of the wage scale demand.

Columbus is soon to have a brick and tile manufactory guaranteed to cost not less than $10,000 and to turn out at least two million brick the first year.

The nurserymen of York report that the spring deliveries of nursery stock this year will be the largest they have ever had. York has three nurseries.

Paul Schindler, a German bachelor about 35 years of age, and living on a farm alone near Hoag, Gage county, was found dead in his home. Belief is that he suicided.

The park commissioners of Nebraska City are going to organize the school children for the purpose of keping the parks and streets supplied with flower beds during the summer.

As a southbound freight on the Union Pacific was pulling out of Blue Springs the engine struck a man who was walking on the track, killing him instantly. The man was not identified.

H. E. Warrell, principal of schools at Ogalalla, has resigned his position to engage in other business. Prof. Clinton M. Barr of Cozad has been employed as principal to complete the school year.

The depot at Riverton was robbed while Frank Birdnell and Russell Rutherford, the agent and assistant, were at dinner. The thief secured $7.87. He entered through the window and rifled the till. John Wilson was arrested and confessed to the theft.

An eighteen hundred dollars pipe organ was installed in the Methodist church at Yayne the gift of Mrs. J. H. Pingry of Wayne. The presentation was made by the donor's son-in-law, E. T. Renneck, in her behalf, and the response by J. D. King in behalf of the church.

Omaha passenger No. 12 ran into the rear end of an extra freight about three miles west of Minden severely injuring Traveling Engineer C. A. Dixon. The way car and one freight car were consumed by fire. The freight train had broken in two. A dense fog prevailed.

By the will of John Collins, a Dakota county, Nebraska farmer, three of his sons are disinherited and the third his favorite, John C. Collins, of Hubbard, Nebraska, receives the entire estate of $20,000. John C. is thus rewarded because he remained with his father in his old age.

Lake Ericson, in Greeley county, which has afforded the pleasure seekers for miles around such a fascinating hunting and fishing resort, is now wiped off the map. A break in the dam relieved it entirely of its water and the cost to repair it will probably be more than the owners will care to expend.

Arrangements have been completed whereby the teachers of Cass and Sarpy counties will unite and hold their regular annual institute in Plattsmouth beginning August 17. A strong corps of instructors has been selected and the indications now are that the meting will be a most successful one.

The four men charged with shoplifting in connection with James Carr and George Niles and who escaped from arrest by skipping to town were caught at Gothenburg by Chief Malcolm, assisted by the Gothenburg police. They were brought back and had a hearing, and were sentenced to jail for three months.

Settlers are coming and going in in northeastern Nebraska at an unusual rate this spring. The cheap lands toward the middle of the state are being bought more readily. But there are many owners of good land in the northeastern corner that want to go to other states. Within a fortnight eighty-one cars of emigrants pased through Sioux City in a single day, and many of these came from Nebraska.

Six cars loaded with coal attached to a Union Pacific freight en route from Manhattan, Kan. to Beatrice, jumped the track at Taylor's siding, a few miles south of Blue Springs and were badly damaged. The track was torn up for fifty yards.

The Platte Valley Telephone company was organized at a meeting held at the Anderson school house southeast of Buda. This company will start with about twenty-five subscribers and will cover a territory of about ten miles.

The Burlington surveyors, working on the northern section of the link from Ashland, Neb., to Sioux City, arrived in Homer. That the surveyors are working for the Burlington is indicated by the fact that they were paid with Burlington checks.

Consolidation or merging of all the independent telephone lines of York county into the York County Independent Telephone company makes this company one of the largest and strongets competitors of the Nebraska Telephone company.

EARLY CONGRESS

PRESIDENT DETERMINED ON A SPECIAL SESSION.

CUBAN TREATY LEGISLATION

President Believes the Treaty Should Be Put Into Effect Before Marketing of the Sugar Crop—Session Probably Be Called in October.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt is fully determined to call congress together in extra session on or before October 1. All sorts of pressure has been brought to bear upon him in the hope of inducing him to abandon this project. But the president has decided that it is essential that legislation must be enacted to put the Cuban treaty into effect before the marketing of the sugar crop of the island for this year. The president has told those who have called upon him to protest that, in his opinion, the necessary work can be accomplished within two or three weeks and that nothing need prevent an adjournment in ample time to allow senators and members to take part in the fall campaigns in their respective states.

There is no doubt that if the president's plan should be carried into effect with the leaders in both houses in harmony with him the desired joint resolution could be disposed of within a week. But congress is not in the habit of acquiescing in the wishes of the president in matters of this kind. Within an hour after the formal election of Mr. Cannon as speaker the bill box will contain several hundred bills, the authors of which will push their favorite measures with their utmost vigor. The so-called Aldrich financial bill is one which will cause prompt discussion. It was not because they opposed the principles laid down in the bill that the democratic members of the house refused to allow it to be discussed during the last few days of the last session, but they argued with a great deal of force that so radical a departure from existing law should not be forced through the house under whip and spur during the last hours of a dying congress, especially as the bill had not been printed more than twenty-four hours when the attempt was made to pass it.

The fact that under the Panama canal treaty something like $150,000,000 in 2 per cent bonds will be put upon the market within the next few years, may have an important bearing upon the fate of the Aldrich bill. Heretofore United States bonds, even when bearing the lowest rate of interest, have always commanded a premium. This is due in part to the fact that such bonds are the basis of national bank circulation, and are also required as a guaranty that United States funds deposited in banks will be repaid when needed. The Aldrich bill, as it is well known, provides for the substitution of state, municipal and other bonds for such purposes, and it is believed that should that bill become a law and the outstanding indebtedness of the United States be increased, as it must be, as soon as active work begins on the canal, the result will be the depreciation in value of government bonds. But that the Aldrich bill, or some similar measure, will be put through congress at the next session is a foregone conclusion, and that an attempt will be made to have it enacted into law just as soon as congress resassembles, whether it be in August or December, is equally certain.

Think It Is a Mere Feint.

LONDON—The morning papers hardly discuss President Castro's resignation, probably because they regard it as a mere feint. This is the view expressed by one or two papers which comment on it. The Daily Chronicle gives as its opinion that the apparent unwillingness of the powers to submit the question of preferential treatment to The Hague arbitration tribunal induced President Castro to endeavor to show the world trat Venezuela is behind him.

Will Remove Havana Wrecks.

HAVANA.—The secretary of the treasury has received a proposition to remove the wreck of the battleship Maine. It came from an American, whose name the secretary declines to disclose. The proposition does not call for payment either way. Pending its acceptance it has been decided to include the Maine in advertisements for bids for the removal of various wrecks.

Forty Welts for Laziness.

NASHVILLE, Ind.—Twelve white caps took Henry Mathis from his cabin Thursday night, tied him to a fence post and beat him unmercifully. After the whipping he was warned to keep quiet or the mob would return and whip him again. Half an hour later his wife found him, cut the ropes and took him home. The white caps told their victim that they whipped him because he was too lazy to work. Mathis has forty-eight ugly welts on his back.

Widow Finds New Field Play.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—The arrival in this city of Eugene Field, jr., and Frederick Comstock Field, sons of the poet, has caused the announcement that a comic opera from the pen of Eugene Field will be given in New York next fall. The production of the "Buccaneers; or, the Begum of Piura," in three acts, has been arranged for and the music is being written by a well known composer of light operas.

THE CUBA TREATY.

Imperfections Tend to Measure's Injury.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Acting Secretary of State Loomis and Mr. Queenan, the Cuban minister, after discussing the prospects of the ratification of the Cuban treaty within the time limit on Friday, decided to cable President Palma requesting him to call the Cuban congress into extraordinary session immediately for this purpose, as that body otherwise would not meet until April 7, seven days after the expiration of the legal time limit for the exchange of ratifications.

From such imperfect readings of the treaty as can be had at this stage the state department officials have some doubt as to their ability to do anything whatever with the convention. The amendments made by the senate, particularly that added to the ratifying article, though probably not so intended, may result in the complete loss of the treaty. There are conflicting clauses which it may not be possible to reconcile. Article 11 provided originally that "the present convention shall be ratified by the authorities of the respective countries and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, D. C., as soon as may be before January 31, 1903, and the convention shall go into effect on the tenth day after the exchange of ratifications and shall continue in force for the term of five years from the date of going into effect, and from year to year thereafter until the expiration of one year from the day, when either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same."

Usually it is provided that a treaty shall go into effect as soon as the ratifications are exchanged, and with the slight change in this respect the original ratifying clause of the Cuban treaty was in the usual form and would not have led to complications. The date of January 31 was changed by both governments before the United States senate acted to March 31, and that is how the article stood when the senate added this sentence:

"This treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the congress."

This led to complications which are now vexing the departments here, where two different dates are fixed in the same article for the taking effect of the treaty. The weight of opinion inclines to the belief that following the common law principle the last stipulation should govern, which would defer the operation of the treaty until after the congress acted. But a more serious difficulty is pointed out, as follows:

It is hardly regarded as feasible, and is certainly in violation of precedent, to exchange ratifications of a document which is not a treaty, as this Cuban convention will not be, in the opinion of some of the state department people, until "the congress" has set its approval upon it. If this view is correct, then the exchange of ratifications will have to be deferred until next winter at the earliest, and this delay, it is thought, would cause the failure of the treaty in its present form, because of the inability of the negotiators to meet the requirement of article 11, which demands that the exchange take place before March 31.

La Soufriere in Eruption.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent.—The eruption of La Soufriere, which began Sunday, continues and increased in activity during the night until it became most violent at 7 o'clock Monday morning. At 8:30 its violence was unabated and the spectacle was aweinspiring. The crater is belching forth dense black clouds, which rise heavenward, accompanied by loud roaring and flashes which rend the spreading pall of smoke which now envelops the entire island in darkness. Electrical discharges occurred at intervals during the night, while stupendous volcanic clouds produced exceedingly beautiful effects.

Politics Cuts a Figure.

WASHINGTON—In connection with the appointment of Mr. Person as postmaster at Wilson, N. C., the postoffice department has issued the following statement: "After a careful investigation the department came to the conclusion that Senator Pritchard was right in the statement that Mr. Vick had not supported the republican ticket, and consequently had forfeited his claim to party recognition."

Fourteen Natives Killed.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad—Fourteen natives were killed and forty were wounded during Tuesday's rioting. Quiet has been restored.

Senate Confirms Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of the members of the court of private land claims, who were renominated yesterday, and also the following nominations: Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, Hamilton Fish, New York; quartermaster general, with rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years, Colonel Charles F. Humphrey.

Sent to Seek a Rare Beast.

NEW YORK.—To seek in Alaskan wilds the blue, or glacier bear, an animal so rare that, so far as is known, only one has been killed, and none captured, two English sportsmen, Captain Charles Eustace Radcliffe, a retired officer of the Life Guards, and Richard Fitzgerald Glynn of the First Royal dragoons, who have been commissioned to get a specimen of this animal, have arrived here.

Never a Death in the Family.

A remarkable family reunion was that of the Thurstons recently held in the town of Rumford, Me., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Trueworthy Thurston, aged respectively 84 and 79 years. The family consists of the parents, six sons and two daughters, with seventeen grand children and four great grand-children. Thus far not a single death has broken the circle. At one time the members were widely scattered, but all now reside in or within easy distance of Rumford, in what has come to be called "the Thurston district." The youngest, a plump boy weighing over ten pounds, was born there on the day of the reunion.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio; WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Took Him at His Word.

King Edward has been restricted by his physicians to five cigars a day. He has been an inveterate smoker almost since his boyhood. Some thirty years ago he was dining with the late Lord Derby, who regarded the use of tobacco as a vulgar and unpleasant habit. After dinner the prince suggested a cigar, whereupon his lordship dryly expressed regret that his house did not contain a smoking room, adding that he could only suggest the stables as a suitable place for burning tobacco. Much to his surprise, the prince adjourned to the region indicated and enjoyed his postprandial cigar.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color Silk, Wool and Cotton at one boiling.

Unostentatious Japanese Court.

There is no barbaric splendor about the court of Japan nor does the emperor insist on fantastic forms of homage. He is just a plain individual. His guests he receives standing, and he enters freely into conversation with all. There is scarcely a subject that does not interest him or one in which he is not well informed. A delightful host, it is his custom to surround himself with clever men—men who are shining lights of their professions. Engineers, artists, musicians, writers, soldiers, scientists—every class of persons who have won distinction—are welcome at the royal table, for it is one of the characteristics of the mikado that in the distribution of his favors he is thoroughly impartial.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

How Herbert Spencer Dictates.

When Herbert Spencer began the composition of "First Principles," in 1860, he adopted the practice of dictating to an amanuensis. He was spending the summer by the shore of a Scottish loch. His habit was to dictate for a quarter of an hour, then row for an equal period, with the object of stimulating the circulation of the blood as to carry him through another fifteen minutes' dictation, and so on through the forenoon. Neither then nor afterward has he worked in the afternoon. Ten years later, at times when his health fell to a low ebb, he would go to a racquet court in the north of London, play with the man in charge and dictate in the intervals of the game.

To the housewife who has not yet become acquainted with the new things of everyday use in the market and who is reasonably satisfied with the old, we would suggest that a trial of Defiance Cold Water Starch be made at once. Not alone because it is guaranteed by the manufacturers to be superior to any other brand, but because each 10c package contains 16 ozs., while all the other kinds contain but 12 ozs. It is safe to say that the lady who once uses Defiance Starch will use no other. Quality and quantity must win.

The Champion Milch Cow.

Utica, N. Y., has recently won distinction through a Holstein-Friesian cow, Sadie by name which, or perhaps such a cow as Sadie ought to be referred to as "who"—is a resident of that place. Sadie has broken the world's thirty-day record for milk giving and butter producing. In the thirty days during which Sadie was put to the test she produced a fraction over 2,754 pounds of milk, from which was extracted 123 pounds, 8½ ounces of butter. In other words, the milk that Sadie gave during the thirty days' contest would have been sufficient to drown her had it been tanked and she thrown in, while her month's supply of butter, if packed in the ordinary bricks, would have served to make around her a wall so high that she could hardly have jumped over it.

A man never forgives a woman for being more clever than he things himself.

I think I prefer a knave to a fool; he is apt to be more interesting.

A rigid lower jaw is often more effective than a stiff upper lip.

The best some people can do is to express second-hand opinions.

Judge a woman by her questions and a man by his answers.

Very few people can be delightfully improper successfully.

The laughter of some women seems punctured with tears.

The man who is his own best friend has few others.

Flattery is seldom suspected by the eager recipient.

A light heart sometimes means a light head.

Sarcasm has many admirers, but no friends.

Platonic love is the dried beef of sentiment

The widow's curse was the original oil trust.