

TREATY IS RATIFIED.

The Senate Approves the Treaty of Peace With Three Votes to Spare.

THE VOTE WAS 57 TO 27.

At the Last Moment Two Doubtful Senators, McLaurin and McEnery, Supported the Treaty—Both Kansas Senators Supported the Administration and the Missourians Opposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The peace treaty was ratified in the Senate this afternoon by a vote of 57 to 27. It had three votes to spare.

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Jones, (Nev.), Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McLaurin, McMillin, Mantle, Mason, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Quay, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Sullivan, Teller, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wolcott—57.

Nays—Hacon, Hale, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorman, Hale, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones (Arkansas), Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Pasco, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Vest—27.

Absent and paired—Cannon and Wilson for, with Mr. White against, and Proctor and Wetmore for, with Mr. Turpie against.

Just as the Senate went into executive session it was learned that Jones of Nevada was sure against it and Heitfeld of Idaho also said he could not vote for it. This was somewhat discouraging to the friends of the treaty, and their hopes then turned to the probable action of Senators McEnery and McLaurin. It was learned soon afterward that these two senators had agreed to support the treaty. This insured its passage.

Before the executive session Senator Allen of Nebraska made a speech denying published statements that he would attack Senator Gorman for using the peace treaty as a means to defeat Mr. Bryan. He said he did not keep Mr. Bryan's conscience and paid a warm tribute to that leader. Allen was opposed to expansion, but our duty now was to ratify the treaty. There was weeping in Nebraska to-day and he condemned the Filipinos as bloodthirsty savages who had precipitated an attack on us.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Those who have been led to believe that General Maximo Gomez was persuaded by the President's commissioner, Robert P. Porter, to look more kindly upon the continued American occupation of Cuba may disabuse their minds. The grim old chieftain still clings fondly to Cuba libre. He has abated no jot of his antagonism to foreign intervention of any sort, even though he accepts \$3,000,000 for his warriors.

In letters published with his authority, Gomez gives praise to his soldiers for their heroism and fortitude. Continuing, he says: "It is wonderful that they are left alive after such horrible struggle and pains. We warn you that we may not yet have finished the strange destiny that presents this last trial and humiliation. We are strangers in our own country, still wet with our blood."

"Forced guidance is hateful to us. It appears that the Americans are rebuking themselves for their spontaneous intervention in our war of independence. Their delay in that intervention is still a shame upon them. The Americans, instead of aiding, are obstructing the establishment of a free and independent republic."

"This is our house. We are to live in it. We should furnish it to our liking. I say to you there cannot be peace in Cuba while there lasts that transitory government, imposed by force and hateful in the eyes of our people."

"I had hoped to bid farewell to Spain's heroic soldiers, inviting them to return and join us as brothers in upbuilding Cuba, but the Americans embittered the joy of conquerors by the guidance they impose upon us. Embittering us, they have also added grief to the conquered."

"In order to put an end to this abnormal and unjust situation every one of us must render his aid, tendering anew all his energies to his country. I, first of all, offer myself without restriction for the accomplishment of the great undertaking of the revolution—the erection of a republic in Cuba."

This letter, the genuineness of which is unquestioned, has filled the Cubans with enthusiasm and added, if anything could, to the old general's popularity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Robert E. Porter, who returned last night from Cuba, had a conference with the President this morning. He reported that affairs generally upon the island were in a satisfactory condition. General Gomez was satisfied with the proposition to pay his troops \$3,000,000 and would aid in its distribution. The element against this proposition was of little importance, Mr. Porter said.

Porter anticipated no trouble whatever in carrying out the plan proposed. Chewing gum continues in favor with females as a lockjaw preventive.

AGONCILLO IS IN CANADA.

No Time Lost by the Filipino Delegate in Getting Out of Reach.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—Agoncillo, the Filipino representative, arrived in Montreal to-day. Accompanied by his secretary, he drove to the Windsor hotel.

"I heard about Saturday's affair after leaving New York," Agoncillo said, "and it surprised me greatly. I had no idea that affairs at Manila had reached such a critical stage; in fact, I considered that they were perhaps getting a trifle better. But I had no news from the Philippines."

"And you expect to receive it here?" he was asked.

"I do. The Washington authorities would not allow me to receive any cable messages. There is a censor at Manila and the use of codes is forbidden. I was completely in the dark, save for the advices I received by mail and what I learned from the newspapers. And the Philippines are a long way off, you know, so that the mails are almost useless. Therefore we have come to Montreal, where we will be enabled to receive the news we desire by cable. When I receive it I expect to return to Washington and continue my efforts to fulfill my mission to the United States."

"As to the affair of Saturday and Sunday, I do not regard it as ending the usefulness of my mission. From the bulletins received by the officials in Washington and from press dispatches I gather that the fighting began suddenly and unexpectedly."

"I think that the Filipinos were goaded to come into it by some act of the Americans. For months they have been doing their best to drive the Filipinos into revolt. General Otis has sent men to search private residences and the property of our people has been turned inside out in the search instituted by his orders. Acts like this have kept the spirit of the Filipinos at fever heat and made such affairs as that of Sunday and yesterday possible."

"A Washington dispatch states that you left that city because you knew that there would be fighting at Manila on Saturday evening."

Agoncillo smiled. "Oh," he answered, "as I told you, I only learned of it after I had left New York last evening from a gentleman who got on between here and New York. If my cable service was so good that I could learn in advance when there were to be any developments, I should be in Washington. I came to Montreal in order to receive the news which was not allowed to reach me in Washington. When I receive it—I do not know how soon or how long I may have to wait—it is my present intention to return to New York."

A Later Report From Otis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The second bulletin received from General Otis contained the list of casualties in the Manila fight. General Otis seems to have abandoned the style of report he adopted in the first bulletin and, instead of giving a list of casualties by brigades, he appears to have summarized all of the killed in the second bulletin, in addition to the eight mentioned as killed in the first bulletin, along with the wounded. The second bulletin contains a list of thirty-two dead, making, in addition to the previous bulletin a total of forty killed in the battle of Saturday night and Sunday. There are no Kansans reported dead or wounded so far.

The second list is as follows: "MANILA, Feb. 7.—Adjutant General, Washington—Additional casualties; killed in action:

"Fourteenth infantry—Corporals Guy B. Soden, E. and Henry F. Thompson, M.; Privates Jesse Hale, F.; Maurice Soman, A.; Louis V. Dietz, D.; James Harvey Knight; Charles W. Douglas; Frank H. Issinghausner; Charles A. Seitz and Alphonso Bonner, M. and Peter N. Stormont, I.

"Sixth artillery—Private W. A. Goodman, D.

"First Idaho—Major Ed McConville, Corporal Frank R. Calveret, B.; Private James Frazer, C.

"First California—Privates J. J. Devar, K.; Tom Bryan, H. and Joseph Maher, M.

"First Washington—Corporal George W. McGowan, A.; Privates Ralph W. Simonds, A.; George B. Reichart, Frank Smith, Mattias, H.; Cery, E.; Sherman Harding, Edward H. Perry, I.; Walter N. Hanson, L. and Arno H. Moickel, H.

"Wounded in action: "Fourteenth infantry—Sergeant Samuel E. Boakler, I.; Corporal James Neary, M.; Musician Joseph W. Osberger, M.; Private Dixon, A.; Everett, A.; Michael Kennedy, Augustin Henry, F.; Benjamin A. Harbours, Hugh P. McCellan, Herman Steinhagen, O. J. Wright, I.; William Sloan, K.; Arthur L. Osburn, Richard Hughes and Albert E. Barth, M.

"Died of Wounds: Lieutenant James W. Mitchell, Fourteenth infantry, at 2:05 p. m., February 6; Private George W. Hall, G., First Idaho. Colonel William C. Smith, First Tennessee, died of apoplexy at the head of his command on firing line, February 5, at Otis."

Colonel J. A. Sexton Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Colonel James A. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., died at 3:15 o'clock Sunday morning at Garfield hospital.

Orders to Be Sent to Otis to Do Business With the Filipino Chief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Instructions will be sent to Major General Otis, directing him to follow up his victory over the insurgents and to crush the power of Aguinaldo in the Philippines. "This was the decision reached at the cabinet meeting held in the White house last night. It was further decided, now that Aguinaldo has thrown down the gauntlet, that he shall be taken and the islands of the archipelago occupied as rapidly as to the extent that General Otis' forces will permit."

NEBRASKA SENATE

PROCEEDINGS OF UPPER LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A Succinct Summary of the Doings of a Week—A Mass of Bills, Resolutions, Etc., Acted Upon.

Wednesday, February 7.

In the senate yesterday, Senate file 33, by Talbot, a bill to cure defects in the present law relating to admission of attorneys to the bar was read third time and passed.

The judiciary committee recommended senate file 40, by Miller be indefinitely postponed. The bill provided for letting the job of defending indigent persons to the attorney putting in the lowest bid. Van Dusen said reputable attorneys would not bid for business and the result of bidding would be that disreputable lawyers would get this business and might put the county to greater expense in the end. Debate ensued and a motion to recommit the bill was defeated. The report of the committee recommending indefinite postponement was adopted.

On motion of Noyes of Douglas the vote whereby senate file No. 41, the free high school bill, was recommended for passage was reconsidered and the bill was recommitted to the committee of the whole.

Under the order of bills on first reading a large number of house bills were read, the university tax bill being among them.

A courteous request was made of the house to furnish senators with copies of all printed house rolls. Adjourned.

Thursday, February 7.

A fresh batch of reports from standing committees was received by the senate yesterday morning. The committee on miscellaneous subjects reported on senate file No. 46, by Alexander, a bill to amend the game law of 1897. The committee recommended that section four of the bill be stricken out and that the bill be passed as amended. The report was adopted and the bill went to the general file.

The section which the committee wishes eliminated makes it unlawful for a railroad company or express company to carry within the state or transport out of the state any of the game described in the act. The Game-law passed two years ago made it unlawful for railroad or express company to carry certain game within the state or carry it out of the state, but the penalty clause applied only to the offense of carrying game out of the state. The penalty was a fine of \$25 for each animal or bird carried out of the state. Attorney General Smyth gave it as his opinion that the penalty in the old law related only to the offense of carrying game out of the state.

The committee on finance ways and means recommended the passage of Talbot's bill reducing the interest on state warrants from 5 to 4 per cent. The bill was placed on general file.

Schall of Sarpy offered a resolution declaring that United States senators should be elected by popular vote. A motion to suspend the rules and consider the resolution was defeated 19 to 13. An effort by Canaday of Kearney to make the resolution a special order for 10:30 today was abandoned when the point of order was raised that the resolution had to lay over one day and therefore was not yet the property of the senate.

Friday, February 7.

The senate has fixed upon Monday at 3 o'clock for the discussion of Schall's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that United States senators be elected by direct vote of the people.

W. H. Pool, engrossing clerk, has had the duties of enrolling clerk added to his functions and was by the senate allowed \$1 additional pay per diem, making it \$4 a per diem.

A motion by Talbot that 500 extra copies of senate file 74, be printed, the proposed new insurance law, was defeated. Senator Talbot explained that the bill had enlisted a good deal of interest, and he thought it would be for the public interest to have extra copies of the bill on hand for distribution.

The free high school bill was considered the second time by the committee of the whole. The bill was further corrected and perfected by Reynolds of Dawes, who changed the language of section 4 of the bill to read as follows:

"The expenses contemplated by this act shall be paid from the general fund in each county and the county board of any county may annually include in their estimate a sufficient tax to meet the purposes of this act, not to exceed 1 mill on the dollar of assessed valuation of said county for the preceding year, to be levied and collected in the manner provided by law for levy and collection of other taxes."

With one or two minor changes in the language the bill was recommended for passage.

Saturday, February 7.

The senate decided yesterday morning to do a little work for the senate two years hence. It instructed the secretary of the senate to stamp with a stencil all property of the senate and incorporate in the senate Journal an inventory of such property so that the next senate may be enabled to begin business without going to the trouble of taking a new inventory.

Standing committee reports and bills on first and second reading occupied nearly the entire day, with the exception of a half hour spent at ease while waiting for the time to arrive to participate in a joint convention.

Perhaps the most exciting event of the day was a little discussion as to whether a man should be allowed to keep more than one dog. As a result of this discussion the senate decided that a man ought to be allowed to keep as many dogs as he is able to care for, but that in cities and villages the authorities shall have a right to pass ordinances imposing a tax of not less than \$1 and not more than \$10 for each dog. The only change in the present law is a reduction of the minimum tax from \$3 to \$1. A bill to create a board of examiners of embalmers without expense to the state, was recommended for passage in the committee of the whole.

House roll No. 171, the bill providing for a one-mill levy for the benefit

of the state university, was placed on general file by the committee on universities and normal schools, with a recommendation that it be passed.

Printed copies of the university bill were not before the senators. Several members indulged in what one termed a "roar" against the failure of the house to comply with a senate resolution calling for printed copies of all bills introduced in the house.

The senate refused to adjourn over Saturday.

Monday, February 6.

The senate listened to reports of special committees Saturday morning.

Senate file No. 86, by Senator Fowler, relating to guardians and wards, was read for the third time and passed. It is a curative act, validating section 26 of chapter 34 of the compiled statutes.

Senate file No. 81, by senator Owens, amending sections 1 and 2, article 2, of chapter 14, compiled statutes, was passed. It provides that cities of the second class shall be those having more than 5,000 and less than 10,000 inhabitants, instead of more than 5,000 and less than 25,000, as at present.

Senate file No. 82, by Senator Fowler, amending section 1039 of the civil code was passed. It provides that when the appraised value of property taken under writ of replevin exceeds \$200 the case shall be transferred from justice court to district court, and in case the property is appraised at less than \$200, but found by the jury to exceed \$200, the case must then be transferred to district court for new trial.

Senate file No. 58, by Senator Talbot, a curative act, providing for the registration of county bonds by the state auditor, was adopted.

After the joint session the senate adjourned to Monday at 11 a. m.

Tuesday, February 7.

Chaplain Cressman, in the senate, prayed that the blood shed at Manila might be heard at Washington in the interest of humanity and freedom. Senator Spohn moved that the flag be half-masted in respect for Nebraska's dead. It was so ordered.

Committee reports were then listened to.

Canaday of Kearney asked about the resolution requesting the secretaries of the board of transportation to ascertain whether railroad rates could be reduced on coal, lumber, grain and live stock, under the supreme court decision in the maximum rate case.

President pro tem Talbot said the resolution had been sent to the secretaries and no doubt they would reply to the same in a few days.

In the absence of the introducer, Senator Schall, the resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that United States senators be elected by direct vote of the people, which was a special order for 3 o'clock, was made a special order for 3 o'clock to-day.

Two bills were passed. They were senate file 90, by Noyes, to limit amount to be raised by taxation in sparsely settled school districts; and 94, by Prout, a curative measure, Senate file 60 for an embalming board failed to pass.

A sharp debate followed a motion by Currie of Custer to take the name of Chester A. Baker, messenger to the secretary of state, from the pay roll of the senate. Mr. Currie explained that the messenger was not needed. The motion was agreed to.

Adjourned.

Electing a Senator.

Following is the result of the ballots so far taken in the legislature on United States senator. The first column represents the separate ballot, the others the joint ballots:

Table with 10 columns: Name, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th. Rows include Allen, Hayden, Webster, Thompson, Felt, Lamberton, Farnham, Hines, Adams, Weston, Hamner, VanDusen, Morrish, Lathrop, Davidson.

Want Senators Elected by Direct Vote

In the Nebraska house last Friday a resolution by Elwood instructing the Nebraska congressmen to do all in their power to get congress to submit an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people was passed. It was as follows:

Whereas, the opinion as expressed by this house that United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby request our senators and representatives in congress to procure as soon as possible the submission of an amendment to the constitution of the United States to the several states for ratification providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

NEBRASKA HOUSE

PROCEEDINGS OF LOWER LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A Condensed Resume of the Work Accomplished During the Past Week—Action on Bills Etc.

Wednesday, February 7.

The house listened to reports and recommendations of standing committees yesterday morning. A number of bills were placed on general file and recommended for passage.

McGinley of Otoe offered a resolution authorizing the state board to forthwith make application to the supreme court for a modification of the decree heretofore rendered by it in the maximum rate case, should they deem it necessary.

Burns thought the resolution was an attempt to breathe life into a corpse. Dettweiler of Douglas agreed with Burns that it was the duty of the board to go ahead. Fisher of Dawes was satisfied with the conduct of the board. It had secured reasonable live stock rates for his people. Others spoke for and against the resolution.

The motion to refer to the committee on railroads lost.

The vote to refer to a special committee of three for investigation was lost by a vote of 43 to 47.

The vote on the resolution lost by a vote of 45 to 49.

In explaining votes on the resolution Loomis said: "I believe the board of transportation is a sincere and a useless expenditure of money, therefore I vote no."

Mr. Prince said: "I think this resolution is simply an expression of the will and opinion of this house and as I believe a reduction of freight rates on grain and live stock, if it can justly be done at this time, is desirable and that there should be no unjust discrimination in freight rates against any section of the state against another, I vote aye."

Mr. Sturgess said: "Believing in a practical test of the question whether prosperity is sweeping over the country, I vote aye."

Mr. Thompson of Merrick said: "Believing this is a covert effort to give some lawyer a fat job, at the expense of the state, I vote no."

Mr. Pollard offered a resolution calling for a committee of five to ascertain why the board had not done its duty. Prince of Hall submitted a substitute that the board be requested to furnish to the house its opinion as to whether or not it was advisable to petition the supreme court of the United States for a modification of its decree. Thompson of Clay offered an amendment to the substitute, calling for a comparison between the work of the present board and that of previous boards.

The amendment was lost and the substitute carried.

The house then went into committee of the whole, and upon arising its report was adopted and the house adjourned.

Thursday, February 7.

In the house yesterday forenoon a petition was presented asking for a law prohibiting the killing of quail or any birds except English sparrows, etc., for five years.

A new rule was adopted that committee reports, unless for indefinite postponement are to go on file without debate.

The special committee appointed to investigate the postoffice of the house reported as follows:

"That the letter was written by one member to his own wife but was through error and good intention directed to the wife of another, by some person connected with the postoffice of the house and not by the writer, nor the husband of the recipient; that the lady who received it knew it was not written by her husband nor to her, but was intended by some other man than her husband and for the wife of the writer."

"That this should be a warning to all the persons who are supposed to be connected with the directing of this letter to the wrong person not to do it again, and is also intended to compliment the sound good sense of the lady who received the letter not intended for her."

The report caused a hearty laugh, especially the "warning" portion. Mr. Easterling thought it a Scotch verdict of "not proven." Report adopted and committee discharged.

House roll No. 114, by Wilcox, to extend the time when supreme court commissioners may be appointed to serve, received only sixty-four votes, and a call of the house was ordered. After a hard struggle the necessary sixty-eight votes to pass the bill with the emergency clause, were secured.

Judge Skipton having again defied the house in failing to produce the Fillmore county ballots, was adjudged in contempt and ordered to be brought again before the bar of the house.

Fisher of Dawes moved that it be the sense of the house that Nebraska representatives in congress be asked not to vote for aid for exposition. Made special order for today.

The opinion that "the supreme court would declare it unconstitutional. Others contended the bill was a proper one. After a very spirited debate as to its merits and its defects, the bill was finally recommended for passage in the following shape, by removing from the original bill the word "penalty": "If a fire insurance company delays the payment of a just and lawful claim due under a contract of insurance beyond the time allowed by law for the settlement thereof, and thereby cause suit to be brought to recover the amount due, the insurer shall be required to pay 25 per cent per annum upon the amount due under said contract from the time the claim became due."

The house accepted the report of the committee of the whole without debate and then adjourned.

Saturday, February 4.

The house passed resolution in the morning and agreed to bills in the afternoon yesterday with an energy of which the members were quite proud. Quite a little business was gotten out of the way thereby and very general good feeling resulted.

A bill providing for a survey of a north and south railroad was killed, against the strong protestations of Representative Loomis. Mr. Loomis in the afternoon fought exceedingly hard to get the members to consent to a bill permitting the electors of a school district to select a teacher where the board was so divided that one member would not sign the papers to give the appointee of the other two members the place. This measure was thought to contain too many possibilities which would have a bad influence upon the public school system.

In committee of the whole in the afternoon, the house killed a bill providing for the destruction of sunflowers and cockle burrs and recommended a bill for passage providing for a state board of examiners in embalming.

The house refused to adjourn over today till Monday and will meet this morning as usual at 10 o'clock and will ballot on United States senator at noon.

Monday, February 6.

In the house last Saturday, little business was transacted aside from reports of standing committees and work in committee of the whole.

In committee of the whole House roll No. 115, by Sturgess to provide for the protection and registration of union labels, was considered, and recommended to pass, with amendments in title to more perfectly cover the subject matter.

House roll No. 11, providing for the repeal of the statute allowing the clerks of district courts to hold for two years unclaimed fees and costs. This bill was the subject of considerable criticism.

Prince of Hall favored summarily disposing of this and all other "wheeler bills," which, he said, would, if favored, give somebody an excuse to get out another edition of the statutes.

Taylor of Custer thought the bill ought to pass because people might be deceived into believing they had the right to demand the money if the section which had been declared invalid was kept on the statute books.

Flynn of Douglas said that it might be true in Custer county that if unclaimed fees were left with the clerk for two years the money would be there, but in Douglas county unclaimed fees left with the clerk for two years were not to be found when demanded.

"The bill was recommended to be indefinitely postponed."

Two other bills were considered, after which the house received the senate for joint ballot. After the joint session, the house adjourned to Monday at 11 a. m.

Tuesday, February 7.

The proceedings in the house yesterday were started with a prayer from the senate chaplain who prayed for comfort from above to come to the home bereaved by reason of the losses at Manila.

Wheeler of Furnas secured the adoption of a motion instructing the sergeant-at-arms to place the flag over the house at half mast.

Committee recommendations were listened to, after which an effort was made to stop pages from distributing advertising matter to the members, but it was not agreed to.

Easterling of Buffalo offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

"Resolved That we tender Nebraska's brave volunteer boys our congratulations for their brilliant achievements at Manila February 5, and to the parents and relatives of the fallen our heartfelt sympathy. The memory of the prowess of American arms will ever be kept green."

House roll No. 118, by Sturgess, requiring the auditor to annually ascertain the amount of sinking funds and interest accruing on all bonds registered in his office, and house roll No. 157, a companion bill requiring county officers paying such registered bonds, to report the same to the auditor, passed without opposition. House roll 153, repealing the grasshopper law passed with only one vote in opposition. House roll 351, to establish emergency fund to control and suppress epidemics, such as the recent cases of smallpox at Nebraska City and Omaha, passed with the emergency clause.

By unanimous consent Jansen of Jefferson was allowed to introduce a resolution congratulating the president of the United States on the actual termination of the war. It was passed. When the news of the ratification of the treaty by the United States senate was announced a little before, it was received with cheers and applause.

House roll No. 43, by Grandstaff, amending the adultery law to have it affect men who do not live continuously with married women, but who commit an offense but once, was passed.

House roll No. 55, by Prince, reducing the interest on state warrants from 5 to 4 per cent per annum, and providing that no bonds hereafter issued by any city, county, township, precinct or school district, shall bear interest at a rate exceeding 6 per cent was unanimously passed.

In a Good Cause.

Amazed Mother—"What does this mean, miss? The idea of allowing a young man to hug and kiss you that way?" Sweet Girl—"Oh, it's all right, ma. Mr. Nicefello gives me a penny a hug, and it's all to be applied towards raising the mortgage on our church."