

## RESPITE IS GIVEN

### GOVERNOR SAVAGE ISSUES STAY OF OVER A YEAR.

## PRISONER IS INDIFFERENT

### LEARNS OF REPRIEVE WITHOUT EVINCING INTEREST.

## DODGE COUNTY IS AROUSED

### Governor Hopes for Law Against Capital Punishment—tives Reasons for His Act.

Governor Savage granted a conditional reprieve to William Rhea, who was under sentence to be hung April 25 at the penitentiary. The reprieve is of long duration as under it Rhea may live till July 10, 1903. This date was taken as a time when any law passed by the next legislature would be in effect. The governor's hope is that a law may be placed on the statutes providing against capital punishment. In event the chief executive is not returned for a second term, the duty of finally passing on the case will devolve upon his successor.

The papers in the case were made out yesterday afternoon. Among them was a document, which Rhea signed, consenting to the action of the governor. Another was the order to Warden Davis of the penitentiary and lastly and explanation by Governor Savage giving his reasons for the reprieve. The governor went in person to the penitentiary to secure Rhea's consent to the reprieve.

The action of the governor was not at all unexpected. People who had talked with him as far back as Monday gathered from his remarks that clemency would be exercised. It was then published that the chief executive would probably grant a stay of sentence. By placing the date of expiration of the reprieve so far along the governor has obviated the necessity of passing upon the question during his present term of office.

### THE FINAL OUTCOME.

It was suggested by some that a law doing away with capital punishment might not save Rhea's life without executive interference even if it passed. Some contend that the conditions that exist now would apply to his case next year notwithstanding law. Others said that the ex-post facto theory does not apply in criminal matters as in civil and that with the law against capital punishment existing no man would be hung no matter when convicted. The governor had the advice of the attorney general in the case and is satisfied that the passage of a new law would be effective in Rhea's case.

When the news of the reprieve was made known to Rhea he was not moved. He accepted the stay of sentence with indifference. The news was received about the city very shortly after the reprieve had been granted. The majority of the petitions in Rhea's favor had been signed here and a number of people were pleased while others were not. The action of the governor had been expected hence there was little said. The unusual form of the reprieve was generally commented upon. It will bring the question of the passage of an anti-capital punishment law squarely before the legislature next winter.

### DISAPPROVED IN DODGE.

### County Where Crime Was Committed Displeases Governor's Action.

Fremont, Neb., April 24.—The news that Governor Savage had granted William Rhea, the Dodge county murderer, a reprieve until July 10, 1903, was made public here this afternoon through the medium of a local evening newspaper. It immediately became the topic for discussion among all classes of citizens. Groups of men gathered on the sidewalks and passed their opinions on the governor's action. It is safe to say tonight that not one person in twenty-five among Fremont's population even mildly approves the governor's course. Though action favorable to Rhea was looked for, this fact had not diminished the intensity of popular indignation here over what is regarded as a travesty on justice for the sake of saving a criminal's life. The same is true all over the county and the feeling is stronger in Snyder, the town where the murder took place. Much of the sentiment expressed in this city amounts to conservative condemnation, but there are some who content themselves with nothing less than pouring out execrations upon the governor's head.

### Good News From Bedside.

The Hague, April 24.—The following bulletin was issued this morning from Castle Loo:

"Queen Wilhelmina had a quiet night. The fall in the morning temperature continues and the feeling of illness has lessened. The patient is taking sufficient nourishment."

The afternoon bulletin issued from Castle Loo announced that her majesty's condition during the day continued satisfactory.

## HANDY WITH KNIFE.

### SENATOR MONEY OF MISSISSIPPI CUTS IT WITH EFFECT.

Washington, April 25.—Senator H. D. Money of Mississippi, had an altercation with a conductor on a street car this morning which resulted in the senator receiving two severe blows from the conductor and the conductor being cut quite severely in the right hand with a knife.

As Senator Money relates the circumstances, he was proceeding from his home to the Baltimore & Ohio depot to take the 9 o'clock train on that road for Baltimore, where he goes frequently for medical treatment of his eyes. He had taken a car on the Fourteenth street branch of the Capital Traction company line and had chanced to board a car which stops at the Peace monument, a dozen blocks short of his destination. He had failed to notice this circumstance until the car began to turn around the monument.

### DID NOT WAIT FOR TRANSFER.

The car bound for the depot was immediately behind the car on which he was seated. The senator says that he had only three or four minutes' time in which to make his train, but that after he discovered he was on the wrong car he called to the conductor and asked him for a transfer ticket to the car bound for the depot. He does not recall what the conductor replied, but failing to receive the ticket and recognizing that he had no time to lose, he jumped from the car he was on and boarded the other. He had no sooner taken his seat, he says, than the conductor of that car approached him and asked for his ticket. He then told the conductor that he had not had time to secure a transfer and reminded him that he, the conductor, had been a witness to the circumstance of his change from one car to the other. The conductor replied that the senator would either have to produce a ticket or pay his fare, whereupon the senator told him that having paid one fare and being entitled to a transfer, which he had asked for but had not received, he would not pay another.

### SENATOR FORCEFULLY EJECTED.

Thereupon the conductor told him that if he would not pay his fare he would put him off the car, and immediately proceeded to carry his threat into execution. This the senator resisted by grasping an upright post and engaged in a struggle with the conductor, who was not making much headway, when a passenger who had been sitting next to Senator Money volunteered to assist the conductor. By their combined strength they contrived to break the senator's hold upon the post and to force him from the car. The senator says that when they first undertook to eject him the car was in full motion and he feels that if they had succeeded at that time he would inevitably have been badly hurt. The conductor and his assistant did not, however, succeed in their design until the car stopped, at the next crossing to let off other passengers. He says that both the conductor and the passenger were very gruff and abusive in their language and that after he had reached the street the conductor hit him a severe blow over the head with his clinched fist.

### KNIFE A SMALL AFFAIR.

The blow, the senator says, was very painful, and in order to protect himself, he took a small pocketknife from his pocket and opened it. This weapon the conductor grasped and in doing so cut his hand so that it bled very freely. After this proceeding other persons stepped between the two, but notwithstanding their presence, the conductor, who is a very tall man, struck him another blow over the shoulder of a man standing between them. This blow was struck with the conductor's bloody hand and it hit the senator squarely on the jaw. He was as a consequence of this blow covered with blood from the conductor's wound, and this circumstance was responsible for a rumor that the senator himself had been severely injured.

The senator adds that there were three or four policemen present, but that none of them took any steps to prevent the altercation. He says also that both the conductor and the passenger who assisted in his ejection refused to give their names. The senator was not badly hurt, but his trip to Baltimore was prevented. He, however, proceeded with his customary duties about the capitol during the day as if nothing unusual had occurred.

### Looks Better in Belgium.

Brussels, April 25.—King Leopold has responded to the petition of the chamber of commerce, asking for his intervention in the present crisis, in a conciliatory but non-committal manner, intimating that the government is carefully considering the situation and can be depended upon to loyally maintain the constitution and fulfill its duty by adopting the policy which it deems most useful for the well being and tranquility of the country.

## BEGIN SMITH TRIAL

### COURT-MARTIAL OF THE GENERAL OPENS AT MANILA

## NO DENIAL OF THE CHARGES

### FRANK ADMISSION OF ORDERS TO KILL AND BURN

## A HOWLING WILDERNESS

### Claims Justification in Seeking to Make Samar a Howling Wilderness—Chinese Engage in Battle

Manila, April 25.—The trial by court-martial of Gen. Jacob H. Smith on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline began today.

Gen. Lloyd Wheaton presided. Col. Charles A. Woodruff, counsel for the defense, said he desired to simplify the proceedings. He was willing to admit General Smith gave instructions to Major Waller to kill and burn and make Samar a howling wilderness, that he wanted everybody killed capable of bearing arms and that he did specify all over ten years of age, as the Samar boys of that age were equally as dangerous as their elders.

Capt. David Porter, marine corps, and Lieut. John H. A. Day, marine corps, were the only witnesses examined. Their testimony developed nothing new.

Maj. Littleton W. T. Waller, marine corps, will be the only other witness for the prosecution. He was unable to be present today on account of sickness, but it is expected will be in utterance tomorrow. The defense will call several officers of the Ninth Infantry.

Major Waller and Lieut. Day of the marine corps, who were tried by court-martial here on the charge of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial, have been acquitted.

### HAVE A BLOODY BATTLE.

### Chinese Rebels and Imperial Troops Clash Near Nan Ning.

Hong Kong, April 26.—Advices received today from Wu Chou, under date of April 21, announce that a bloody battle was then proceeding between a force of imperial troops on their way to Nan Ning and a large force of rebels.

The imperial army attacked the rebels' encampment in the Wu Chang hills, brought up two Maxims and two 12-pounders, and finally scattered the rebels and captured their leader, Hung Yung Seng, who was wounded.

Subsequently the rebels captured two villages on the outskirts of Nan Ning and established their headquarters in those villages.

### PASSENGERS CAUGHT IN CRASH.

### Fifty Injured in Railroad Accident at London.

London, April 26.—Fifty persons were injured this morning in an accident on the Great Eastern railway, near the Hackney Downs station. As a train from Walthamstow, called the "Three Penny train," was crossing a bridge, an axle of the car nearest the locomotive broke and the coach jumped the rails, crashed into the side of the bridge and lodged across both tracks.

The train was filled with persons on their way to work. The two coaches following the stranded car crashed into it, causing the wreck and dealing a awful havoc among the passengers caught therein. The second car was also wrecked and a number of its inmates were badly hurt. The injured were taken to the Dalston hospital.

### NO CHANGE IN CONDITION.

### Queen Wilhelmina's Illness Taking Regular Course.

The Hague, April 26.—The morning bulletin posted at Castle Loo today announced that Queen Wilhelmina slept at intervals during the night.

Her fever temperature continues to indicate that her majesty's illness, which has now entered its third week, is taking its regular course.

The afternoon bulletin from Castle Loo was non-committal. It merely said that her majesty's condition called for no special remarks.

### Senator Money Arrested.

Washington, April 26.—Senator Money of Mississippi was placed in custody on information filed by Arthur B. Shauer, a street car conductor who charged the senator with assaulting him during the disturbance on Shauer's car yesterday. Senator Money, Conductor Shauer and Foreman Hooper of the fire department, who assisted the conductor yesterday, appeared in the police court and their trial was set for next Thursday morning.

## NEBRASKA NOTES

### The Western Nebraska Educational association will be in session at Ogallala this week.

### Fire at Plattsmouth destroyed the former residence of S. P. Holloway now living at Lead, S. D. The loss is about \$3,000 with \$1,000 insurance.

### A mule belonging to a farmer near Brownville disappeared, and was found alive in a hole, where the animal had lived without food or water for three weeks.

### A large acreage of sugar beets will be put in about Trenton during the coming season, and if the venture prove successful, a factory will be installed at Culbertson next fall.

### Sophia Riescheck, a young woman living a few miles from McCook on a farm, was taken to the asylum at Lincoln by Sheriff Crabtree, making the fifth person taken from that county within a little over a month.

### The male population of Nebraska exceeds the female, and a sympathetic effort is being made in many localities to induce matrimonial inclined women to immigrate from the eastern states.

### The grain firm of Kyd & Co., of Beatrice sold their nine elevators, located at various points on the Burlington road in southern Nebraska, to the Central Grainaries company of Lincoln. The price paid was \$40,000 in cash.

### The Plattsmouth Independent Telephone company is at work at Weeping Water constructing an exchange. Over 100 telephones are subscribed and it anticipates securing 300 in the vicinity.

### Fred Bohrie, a deserter from company F of the Twenty-eighth infantry gave himself up to Sheriff Cummings at Tecumseh. He will be sent to the authorities at Fort Crook. His company is stationed at Fort Wright, Washington.

### H. H. Darnier and W. C. Heaton of Blue Springs have been awarded the contract to construct thirty-six miles of telephone lines for the Gage County Independent Telephone company. The work is to be completed by June 1.

### Thomas Schlegel and wife, both aged people, were severely injured at Plattsmouth by their team becoming frightened and running away. Mrs. Schlegel had her collar bone fractured, and her husband was so badly injured internally that it is feared he may die.

### The Farmers' Elevator company of Blue Springs, composed of 125 substantial farmers of Gage county, with a strong paid up capital, has purchased an elevator on the Union Pacific line at Blue Springs from the Nebraska Elevator company at Lincoln, in view of shipping their own grain to the markets.

### State Superintendent Fowler and County Superintendent O'Connell have issued letters of information to those interested in the joint summer normal to be held for six weeks, beginning June 2 at Culbertson. It is expected that four hundred teachers from the following counties will attend the normal: Hitchcock, Chase, Hayes and Red Willow. Some of the best educators of the state will be the instructors and a number of eminent men and women are to deliver lectures. E. Benjamin Andrews, Dean Fordyce, T. W. Verse, E. N. Allen, A. C. Shallenberger and W. E. Andrews are among the speakers.

### How Cheap Baking Powder is Made.

The Health Department of New York has seized a quantity of so-called cheap baking powder, which it found in that city. Attention was attracted to it by the low price at which it was being sold in the department stores. Samples were taken and the chemist of the Health Department reported the stuff to be composed chiefly of alum and pulverized rock.

The powder was declared to be dangerous to health, and several thousand pounds were carted to the offal dock and destroyed.

It is unsafe to experiment with these so-called "cheap" articles of food. They are sure to be made from alum, rock, or other injurious matter. In baking powders, the high class, cream of tartar brands are the most economical, because they go farther in use and are healthful beyond question.

### A number of Russian emigrants have recently located at Friend.

### The pupils of the Nebraska City high school went on a strike because they were not given the usual Arbor Day vacation. About one hundred of the students left the school and marched to the public library, where resolutions were passed and the crowd then marched through the streets, giving their school and class yell. As soon as the ruling was shown to Superintendent Fling he ordered all the schools of the city dismissed.

## FAMILY ALL DEAD

### DISCOVERY OF WHOLESALE POISONING AT CHICAGO

## FATHER PROBABLE SLAYER

### SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DEAD FOR EIGHT DAYS

## ARE GNAWED BY THE RATS

### Colored Man in Utter Poverty, Believed to Have Carried Out Threats to Make Way With Them All

Chicago, April 23.—Dead in a stuffy bedroom in a crowded tenement quarter in State street, the bodies of an entire colored family numbering seven persons, were found gnawed by rats and in an advanced stage of decomposition. The police incline to a theory of murder and suicide by poison. The family is that of Jones Butler, an upholsterer, and consisted of Butler, his wife and five children. They had been dead for eight days.

While the members of the family were either partly or wholly undressed, the body of Butler remained entirely clothed. He had seemingly thrown himself in desperation across the corpses of his wife and children some time after the poison had acted on them.

Butler had frequent difficulties with his wife, and had made threats to do away with his whole family. It is thought that despondency, due to brooding over the conditions surrounding his family, who were in utter poverty, caused Butler to go insane and take the lives of all the seven.

### To Protect Charities.

Washington, April 23.—The ways and means committee ordered a favorable report on the bill of Representative McCall of Massachusetts, to refund the taxes upon legacies for the use of religious, literary, charitable or educational character or for the encouragement of art, or for societies for the prevention of cruelty to children.

Bills are also favorably reported extending the outage period on liquors in bond and providing for compiling statistics of insular possessions.

Mr. McCall, in reporting the bill to refund certain legacy taxes, says that the refund applies to lying in hospitals, ordinary hospitals, public libraries, churches, homes for the aged and practically the entire domain of charitable work. The amount involved is estimated at \$6,800.

### Paper Mill Strike Off.

Kaukauna, Wis., April 23.—The strike in the Thilmann paper mill, the biggest tissue mill in the world, is settled. The men returned to work yesterday. This ends the labor troubles in the Fox river valley.

### Senator Dietrich's Plan.

Washington, April 23.—Senator Dietrich has introduced a bill to authorize the president to enter into a reciprocal agreement with the permanent government of Cuba respecting trade between the United States and Cuba. It provides that when such permanent government is established the president is authorized to enter into such agreement with Cuba whereby the United States binds itself for the period of five years to pay to the government of Cuba.

At the end of each quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, a sum of money equal to 40 per cent. of the amount of import duties collected during said quarter on articles the growth and product of Cuba coming directly to the United States in American or Cuban bottoms; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, 30 per cent. on such articles so carried; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, 25 per cent; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, 20 per cent. of such duties, and for each quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, 15 per cent. of such duties. On the importation of any article produced in Cuba upon which a bounty has been paid the amount of such bounty shall be deducted from the amount which otherwise would be paid by the United States, which sums Cuba is to obligate herself to devote to permanent harbor sanitation and other public improvements and the maintenance of a system of schools.

The bill provides that the agreement may be abrogated by mutual consent, or by the withdrawal therefrom by either party upon reasonable notice. The senator said the bill is intended as a substitute for the house Cuban reciprocity bill.

### Death Roll Not Reduced.

Cairo, Ill., April 23.—After searching four days the death roll of the burned steamer City of Pittsburg has not been reduced any from the first report. Of the 145 people on the boat when it buried Saturday, about half are still missing and tonight no further hope for them is expressed.

The books and valuables of the boat, crew and passengers are still in the ruins. The wreck is above water and still smoldering.



It is said that Jules Verne now has a chance to recover his sight by the operation for cataract. The school boys' subscription for him is meanwhile prospering.

Miss Marie Corvill's Master Christmas holds the record for sales of any novel during the past year in England—156,000 copies. In this country the sales foot up to 100,000.

Lovers of Margaret E. Sangster's beautiful poems will be glad to know that the Fleming H. Revell Company has recently published a volume of her poems entitled Lyrics of Love.

A certain publishing house in New York has a rule that the preface of every book shall contain a summary of the book, written in such a way that a purchaser, by reading the preface, can tell at a glance just what he is buying.

George Alfred Henry has 80 boys' stories to his credit. He has been writing three a year and many prophesied that he would write himself out, and yet two of his last three books occupy first and second places on the list of popular juveniles.

A book ought to be grasped firmly, listened to with open-minded, courteous attention, laid down only to be pondered over, and again to be brought into the former intimacy. You cannot reform a bad book. Let it alone.—Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.

The writing of novels bids fair to rank as an industry as well as an inspiration, says Lillian Whiting. Literature, she thinks, has no concern at all with a great many of these productions which extend their circulation to figures that are impressive if not oppressive.

The impression prevails that the magazines are oversupplied with short stories, yet an editor of one of the best 10-cent magazines said not long ago that he had not enough short stories to last two months, and he finds it hard to get such material. Bundles of short stories are received, but few of them are worth printing.

On the subject of young authors producing more books than those of a generation ago it appears that Dickens wrote Pickwick at 24; success came to Thackeray at 30, with Vanity Fair; to Miss Braddon, with Lady Audley's Secret, at 25; to Onda, with Under Two Flags, at 27; George Eliot was 40 when Adam Bede came, and Sir Walter Scott was 48 when Waverley appeared.

We presume that most readers have either read or heard of Stevenson's Du Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. In Mr. Stevenson's life, by Balfour, it is told for a fact that the author actually dreamed three of the scenes in detail of this famous story. So vivid was the impression—that of changing or transforming the character by taking powders, in particular—that he wrote it off just as he had presented itself to him in his sleep.

### NEVER QUOTES THEM RIGHT.

### Trite Sayings that Are Seldom Correctly Reproduced in Conversation.

Nearly every one is fond of quoting from the poets and dramatists, and nearly every one commits the egregious error in his quotations. All of us say, "The even tenor of their way," when what Gray wrote was "The noiseless tenor of their way." "When Greece meets Greece then comes the tug of war" should be "When Greeks joined Greeks then was the tug of war." When we say "The tongue is an unruly member" we misquote from James, II, 2, where it is written, "The tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil." "Charity shall cover over the multitude of sins" (Peter, IV, 8), is almost always distorted into "Charity covereth a multitude of sins." We say "Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest," whereas the correct quotation is "Speed the going guest." Butler wrote in "Hudibras," "He that complies against his will is of his own opinion still," but we alter the sense as well as the wording of the passage by quoting continually, "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

How often we hear people, quoting the passage on mercy from the Merchant of Venice, say "It falleth as the gentle dew from heaven," whereas the bard wrote "Falleth as the gentle rain."

We quote with great complacency "The man that hath no music in his soul," whereas what Shakespeare wrote was "The man that hath no music in himself." In his "Lycidas" Milton wrote, "Fresh woods and pastures new," but it is almost always misquoted as "Fresh fields and pastures new." In "Henry and Emma" Matthew Prior wrote, "Fine by degrees and beautifully less," a phrase which has become in popular use, "Small by degrees and beautifully less."

### Poison in Bamboo.

The young shoots of the bamboo are covered with a number of very fine hairs that are seen, under the microscope, to be hollow and spiked like bayonets. These hairs are commonly called bamboo poison by the white men resident in Java, for the reason that murder is frequently committed through their agency, mixed in food.

Where Her Interest Lies.—"So your wife has a great fondness for fiction?"

"Er—yes; all except the kind I tell her."—Philadelphia Bulletin.