The Columbus Journal.

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NOW FOR SOME WORK

The Last Day for Introducing Bills Has Come and Gone.

AN AVALANCHE OF MEASURES

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

HOUSE.—In the house on the 27th five bills were passed, as follows: House roll 205, by Boyd, to authorize district school boards to prescribe grades and courses of study. Yeas 72, nays none. House roll 226, by Fowler, for the protections of owners of stallions, jacks and bulls. Yeas 58, nays 34. House roll 176, by Lane, to permit the transfer of insane convicts to insane asylums. Yeas 86, nays 1. House roll 227, by Hawxby, to provide for the organization, government and maintenance of rural high schools. Yeas 77, nays 7. House roll 221, by Fowler, to enable pupils to attend school in an adjoining district if a half mile nearer their residence than their own school. Yeas 81, nays 1. Representative Fowler's bill to enable county treasurers to give tax deeds, which has met with strong opposition ever since its introduction, but which was nevertheless pushed along clear to its third reading, was put on its passage and defeated by the decisive vote of 30 yeas and 68 nays. After the huge grist of bills introduced yesterday had been put through a second reading the house at 4 o'clock adjourned. The senatorial vote resulted as follows: Thompson, 38; Currie, 16; Melklejohn, 22; Rosewater, 4; Hinshaw, 4; Martin, 2; Crounse 5; Harlan, 4; Young, 2; scattering, 2.

HOUSE.—Feb. 26th was the fortieth day of the session and the last day remaining for the introduction of bills brought forth a great grist of eleventh-hour measures, including all the appropriation bills, all the latter being in skeleton form and incomplete, with the exception of the salaries appropriation bill. Among the items in the claims appropriation bill are the following: S. R. Towne, $1,254.16; Andrew Rosewater, $1,000; Rosa V. Scott, $525; James H. Craddock, $1,319; Murphy & Swain, $370; Crane-Churchill company, $779.81; Crocker, Wheler & Co., $337.83; W. B. Price, $890, F. B. Hibbard, $2,513.30; W. F. Wright, $950; J. F. Keiper, $625; J. T. Steele, $812.45; F. L. Mary, $295; J. W. Thompson, $2,586.08; Nora B. Morrow, $1,500; Laura B. Taylor, $7,507.65; George F. Corcoran, $917.30; Postal Telegraph company, $275; L. W. Pomerane $704.74; E. C. Rewick, $213.31; D. A. Campbell, $511; S. A. D. Shilling, $567.60; C. S. Polk, $1,760; E. A. Brown, $1,787.50; Express Publishing company, $1,787.50; Norfolk News, $1,677.50; Geddes & Buechler, $1,677.50; Nebraska State Journal, $1,077.50; Bee Publishing company, $1,077.50. The total appropriation carried by the claims' bill is $45,796.15. Among the large number of bills introduced occur the following: An act for a joint resolution to amend section 15 of article 3 of the constitution of the state of Nebraska; providing that cities of 100,000 population or more may frame charter for their own government. A bill for the payment of the salaries of the officers of the state government and other institutions. Joint resolution and memorial invoking congress to call a national convention for proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States. An act making an appropriation of miscellaneous items of indebtedness owing by the state of Nebraska; containing an incomplete list of deficiency claims approved by the committee on deficiencies. The vote for United States senator resulted as follows: Allen, 37; Berge, 7; Crounse, 8; Currie, 14; Dorrington, 1; Harlan, 2; Harrington, 5; Hainer, 4; Hitchcock, 21; Hinshaw, 11; Kinkaid, 2; Martin, 6; Meiklejohn, 29; Ransom, 1; Rosewater, 15; Thompson, D. E., 37; Thompson, W. H., 31; Wethereld, 4; Young, 1.

HOUSE—Business in the house on the 22nd was limited to the introduction of bills, committee reports and the consideration of house roll 260 in committee of the whole. The bill is by Fowler and extends from two to five years the time within which foreclosure on tax certificates may not be begun. It was debated at length, being championed by Fowler and Coppoc and opposed by Loomis, Mockett and others. It was finally recommended for indefinite postponement, and the report adopted by the house on roll call by a vote of 45 to 39. Among bills introduced occur the following: A bill for an act to amend section 37 of chapter 19, entitled "Courts, Supreme and District," of the compiled statutes of 1899, and to repeal said section as now existing. To prohibit district and supreme court judges from receiving or using free railroad transportation. A bill for an act concerning trust companies, governing the manner of incorporation and regulating their manner of doing business. A bill for an act to amend section 8, chapter 41 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1899, entitled "Days to Be Observed as Holidays," and to repeal said original section. To make election day a legal holiday as regards commercial paper. At noon the house went into joint convention and on emerging therefrom adjourned until next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Following was the vote for senator: Allen, 36; Berge, 8; Crounse, 7; Currie, 13; Hainer, 4; Harlan, 2; Hinshaw, 12; Hitchcock, 11; Kinkaid, 5; Martin, 5; Meiklejohn, 28; Rosewater, 14; Thompson, D. E., 35; Thompson, W. H., 35; Mendenhall, 1; Harrington, 1; H. O'Neil, 1.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 21st bills were introduced: To amend chapter viii of section 26, entitled "Banks." Provides that no officer, director or employe shall be permitted to borrow money from banks where employed without giving security or endorser who is not a stockholder. To punish any person or persons who shall in any newspaper, magazine, periodical, pamphlet, circular, or in any other manner within the state of Nebraska, caricature any person without first securing said person or persons' consent in writing. Fixes fine for each offense at from $25 to $100. To require the state of Nebraska to assist the several counties in the building and maintenance of bridges in certain cases. To consolidate, combine and unify the public service of the state of Nebraska for the promotion of agricultural industry by creating a council of agriculture and defining its duties, and repealing laws and parts of laws conflicting therewith. To amend section 59 of an act entited "An act incorporating metropolitan cities and defining, prescribing and regulating their duties, powers and government. To amend section 3 of chapter xxviii of the statutes, relating to fees for clerk of the district court. To require uniformity of charges for transportation of goods in carload lots, and for switching cars for individuals or corporations by railroad companies. To amend chapter xxvii of article 1, entitled "Revenue," relating to assessment of property. H. R. 425, by Brown To amend section 5 of chapter I of the Statutes. Fixes liquor license at $500 for all cities and villages of not over 5,000 population, reducing the limit from 10,000.

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

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

SENATE—A bill was introduced in the senate on the 22nd to prevent county, township, municipal and school board officers from contracting with or being interested in any contracts with the corporation of which they are officers. Its author is Senator Martin of Richardson county. The measure, which has an emergency clause attached, is as follows: "Section 1. No county, township, municipal or school board officers shall contract with nor be interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the corporation of which he or they are such officer or officers, nor shall they permit any supplies or material for the use of, nor be interested directly or indirectly in the furnishing of any such supplies or material. Section 2. Any such officer violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $500 or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, in the discretion of the court." On recommendation of the committee to which they had been referred two bills were then disposed of, as follows: Senate file 224, by Young, to pass. It is to amend section 1020 of the civil code and to define when a tenant shall be deemed holding over beyond the time of his lease. House roll 189, by Rohwer, to pass. This is to permit two or more county superintendents, with approval and co-operation of the state superintendent, to organize and conduct joint institutes.

SENATE.—The senate on the 21st indulged in the wholesale slaughter of insurance measures by adopting the report of its insurance committee recommending three bills for indefinite postponement. Representative Swanson's bill to permit the state treasurer to transfer the sinking fund to the general fund was ordered engrossed for a third reading. It is house roll 204 and has already passed the house. Senator Steele's bill, senate file 91, drawn and recommended by officers of the national guard, establishing a military code for the state and to provide for organization, government and compensation of the organized militia, was recommended for passage. H. C. Lindsay, private secretary of Governor Dietrich, read a message to the state announcing that the governor had attached his signature to house roll 49 and senate file 49. A number of bills were read for first time, among them being a bill to provide for the leasing of certain lands belonging to the state of Nebraska, known as "penitentiary lands," and not otherwise provided for by statute, for the disposal of funds arising therefrom and to repeal conflicting acts.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

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

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

Forty-three bills were introduced in the house on the 26th, bringing the total number of bills submitted in the one branch up to 478.

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

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

The appropriations made for the various departments and institutions are as follows: Governor's office, $16,480; adjutant general's office, $17,980; labor commissioner's office, $6,680; secretary of state's office, 15,680; auditor's office, $29,360; treasurer's office, $15,780; state superintendent's office, $8,680; attorney general's office, $12,080; land commissioner's office, $26,880; state library, $1,800; department of banking, $6,680; board of irrigation, $10,480; fish commissioner, $2,400; supreme court, $33,500; district court, $224,000; home for friendless, $6,500; state normal at Peru, $45,000; hospital at Hastings, $10,400; hospital at Lincoln, $10,400; hospital at Norfolk, $8,000; state university, $270,000; Kearney industrial school, $17,200; Geneva industrial school, $10,980; deaf and dumb institute at Omaha, $30,000; Beatrice institute, $12,400; institute for blind, $16,000; Milford industrial home, $7,720; soldiers' home at Grand Island, $1,460; soldiers' home at Milford, $3,980.

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

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

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

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

Greek King's Long Reign.

The king of Greece, who was 55 old on December 24, has reigned longer than his father, the aged king of Denmark. It was on March 30, 1863, that he acceded to the throne, having been proclaimed king by the Greek national assembly, while King Christian did not ascend the throne of Denmark until the middle of the November following King George, who, it is hardly necessary to recall, is the younger brother of the Princess of Wales, was only 18 at the time of his accession.

Actor and Orator.

"The actor," said Joe Jefferson in a speech to a Chicago audience the other night, "wonders why he does not succeed as an orator, and the orator wonders why he is not a success on the stage. It is because, while in certain things they are alike, in cardinal points they are entirely different. The orator never has to listen. No one ever talks back to him. The orator impresses. The actor is impressed."

Queen of the Platform

"Best woman speaker in the world" is the title bestowed by her intimates upon Mrs. Henry Fawcett, widow of the able blind politician who was so long postmaster general in England. In the course of a public address Mr. Fawcett once referred to her as "the helpmeet whose political judgment is much less frequently at fault than my own."

Humbert's Heavy Insurance.

The Marquise de Fontenoy now states, on what she calls official authority, that the life of the late King Humbert was insured for 36,000,000 lire, or about $7,000,000, and of this amount $6,000,000 was represented in policies in companies in this country. Nevertheless, it is believed the marquise has been grotesquely imposed upon in this matter.

Majority Against Tipping.

Are waiters benefited by fees in view of the fact that they make employers give them lower wages? Of thirty-nine associations of hosts and waiters in Germany to whom this question was put only fourteen answered yes, while twenty-five said no.

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

WILL NOT REASSEMBLE

No Extra Session of Congress Seems Likely to Be Held.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

House Concurs in Amendments and the Measure Now Goes to the President—Legislation Over the New Possessions Other Congressional Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The house removed all possibility of an extra session by concurring in the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill. The vote stood 159 to 134. It was a strict party vote with the exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, Mr. Loud of California, Mr. Driscoll of New York and Mr. Mann of Illinois, who voted with the democrats. Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin answered present and was not paired. The bill now goes to the president.

The house was brought to a vote by a special order prepared by the committee on rules, which permitted an hour's debate on a side. The debate was not especially noteworthy. The Philippine and Cuban amendments wre defended by the republicans and assailed by the democrats.

The only exciting incident occurred at the close of the debate, when Mr. Hull of Iowa, whose name had been connected with a lumber and development company in the Philippines, frankly acknowledged that he had invested money in it. He said it was a legitimate enterprise which was not looking for government favors. Subsequently when he said that the company would not have invested money if Bryan had been elected the democrats jeerd and hissed and shouted that it was because if Bryan had been elcted the Philippines would not have been exploited. Mr. Lentz of Ohio challenged Mr. Hull's right to vote, but Mr. Hull voted aye.

The final conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was adopted and a number of minor bills were put through the final stages.

The house met at 11 o'clock. A resolution was adopted, closing the house wing of the capitol from midnight, March 4, to 2 p. m. March 4, except for the members, members-elect and former members, employes of the house and ticket holders.

The house defeated the motion of Mr. Elliott to concur in the Charleston exposition amendment to the Louisiana purchase bill, ayes 84, nces 132.

The committee on rules then reported the special order for the consideration of the army bill and a roll call on a demand for the previous question ensued. The result was, ayes 139, noes 120. This allowed twenty minutes on a side upon the adoption of the rule.

The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Bull of Rhode Island, Mr. Joyce of Missouri and Mr. Bartlett of Georgia as temporary committee on accounts until the meeting of the Fifty-seventh congress.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, with the revnue cutter bill, and Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, struggled for the right of way. The speaker pounded the gavel for order. Some one complained that he could not hear what was going on.

"That is not the fault of the chair," said the speaker. "He cannot put lungs into members." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hepburn moved that the house go into committee of the whole to consider the revenue cutter service bill and Mr. Cannon appealed to the house in the interest of the public business to vote down the motion. The motion was voted down—122 to 132. Mr. Burton, chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors then asked unanimous consent that the house non-concur in the senate amendments to the river and harbor bill and agreed to a conference. Mr. Hepburn objected. The speaker thereupon referred the bill to the river and harbor committee.

Several conference reports upon minor bills were adopted.

Mr. Tawney presented the conference report upon the St. Louis exposition bill, which agreed to the senate amendment providing for the closing of the exposition on Sunday and disagreed to the Charles exposition amendment. The report was adopted.

WILL SHOW THE FARMERS HOW.

National Good Roads Association Proposes a Plan.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Through the efforts of the National Good Roads association arrangement have been been made for the giving of a series of practical dmonstrations in the building of country roads along the lines of the Illinois Central, between Chicago and New Orleans. During the present month a special train carrying a commissary coach and flatcars bearing modern road-making machinery will be run out of New Orleans and at twenty or more points on the way to Chicago the train will be sidetricked while experienced men give instructions in road-making. At each point about a mile of roadway will be built.

The train will be preceded by advance agents who will endeavor to interest farmers in the work at the points agreed upon. The farmers will be expected to provide the material for the demonstration.

BURNS HIMSELF AND SON

Iowa Farmer Murders His Boy and Cremates His Live Stock.

DENISON, Ia., March 2.—Henry Warn, a farmer whose home was six miles north of Denison, in a fit of insane fury killed and cremated his son, William, burned his house, barn, horses, cattle, grain and all farm implements and $1,500 cash, and then committed suicide by rushing into the burning barn and dying among his horses.

Shoots Father and Mother.

ORLANDO, O. T., March 2.—Dell Johnson, living with his parents nine miles west of Orlando, shot both his father and mother last night with a Winchester, killing them instantly. The father was shot while on the side of his bed preparing to retire and the mother was shot as she was coming in at the door. The murder is an unmarried man 26 years old. He was taken in custody by the authorities. He was adjudged insane some time ago.

BIG LOSS TO NEBRASKA.

The Penitentiary at Lincoln Destroyed by Fire.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 1.—The Nebraska state penitentiary is in ruins. Fire, which broke out shortly before midnight, swept through the great stone buildings and burned them to the ground. A company of militia is leaving on a special Burlington train to guard the convicts, who have been herded within the stone-walled prison yard.

Fire, which started in the living rooms of the warden of the state penitentiary at midnight, seems certan to destroy the entire main building, together with the cell house and other buildings.

Just after 2 o'clock this morning a telephone message came saying the room in which the telephone was located was in flames and must be vacated. This cuts off the only means of immediate communication with the prison, which is nearly four miles from from the business district of the city. Between 1 and 2 o'clock, however, a message from a member of the fire department stated that the penitentiary proper was doomd and that the fire was spreading.

Before the flames had gained a great headway Warden Davis gave orders to release the convicts from the cells and march them under guard to the prison yard and there place them under double guard. The removal was accomplished safely and without disorder.

Extra guards were also posted on the stockade walls, armed with shotguns, with orders to permit no escapes.

The origin of the fire is unknown. When first discovered the officers of the institution immediately set to work all the small fire apparatus of the prison. Water was used in abundance, but assistance from the city fire department was called for and a steamer and hosecart were dispatched in response to a telephone message.

A short time after midnight Warden Davis said he did not have the fire under control, but he could not tell how bad it was. Burning in the upper story and at the front of the building its spread was slow. It was hoped that it could be confined to the front of the building. Later the report came that the fire was a very bad one.

At 1:40 a. m. the city fire department arrived and began throwing water on the walls. The flames had gained too great headway, however, and the firemen directed their efforts to saving some of the remote shop buildings.

By request of the warden Chief of Police Hoagland sent all the available policement to aid in preserving order. Later, as an additonal measure of safety, Lieutenant Governor Savage, acting in the absence of Governor Dietrich, in response to the suggestion of the warden, ordered out the local company of militia.

Captain Ringer, with a majority of the members, is at the armory, and a Burlington engine and coach will start with them at 3 o'clock.

AGUINALDO ISSUES AN EDICT.

Proclamation Contained in Organ of Filipino Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A recent edition of Filipinas Aneerupa, an organ of the Filipino insurgents published at Madrid, contains a proclamation issued by Aguinaldo under date of November 20, 1900, which sets forth that "inasmuch as the evaders give as a pretext for the cruelty and for the present war that we are an undisciplined and ungovernable people, etc.," Aguinaldo making use of "the extreme powers granted him by the constitution, orders and commands, among other things, that all people who commit murder or acts of brigandage, as well as all traitors, shall be summarily shot."

Half Rates for G. A. R. Encampment.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 2.—The Western Passenger association has granted to the Iowa department of the G. A. R. a rate of one fare for the round trip for the state encampment to be held at Dubuque June 4 and 5. Colonel M. P. Davis, commander of the department, received this information in a letter from Chairman MacLeod of the association, and he is much gratified with it.

Baby Girl Roasted to Death.

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., March 2.—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James White of New Sharon was found by the mother roasted to death on her return from an errand near the house. She fastened the little one in a chair and left her in care of a 3-year-old girl. The babe fell near the fire and was literally roasted to death.

Low Rates to the Pacific.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Union Pacific announced today its intention of making a colonist rate of $25 from Misosuri river points to north Pacific coast points. The rate already enjoyed by Chicago, via St. Paul, will be effective till April 1, and is of importance chiefly to Missouri and Iowa points.

President Averse to Delay.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Special Commissioner Rockhill at Pekin has been instructed to make it known to the foreign ministers that the president strongly deprecates any action that will tend to delay or check the present negotiations there and especially is he desirous that there shall be no further unnecessary bloodshed.

Places Lee on Retired List.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—An order was issued at the War department today placing Brigadier Generals Wilson and Lee on the retired list of the army.

Confer on Louisiana Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The conferees on the Louisiana Purchase exposition bill met today. They agreed upon the amendment to close the gates on Sunday and disagreed to the appropriation for the Charleston, S. C., exposition.

Proud Lover's Piteous End.

COLUMBUS, O., Marh 1.—At 12:30 this morning, in the electrocuting chair, Roslyn Ferrell paid the penalty for murdering Charles Lane, a fellow employe of the Adams Express company on the Pennsylvania road. Ferrell while in the chair muttered only: "I have nothing to say." He had previously confessed his guilt and explained his deed by stating that he was made desperate by a need of funds for his approaching marriage.

What a witness has seen depends upon the cross-examiner.

LIFE TERM IN PRISON

Edward Gardner Found Guilty of Murder of Herman Zahn.

A VERDICT IS GIVEN AT MIDNIGHT

The Will of Judge Maxwell Placed for Probate in Dodge County—Tenor of Its Provisions—Miscellaneous Matters in Nebraska.

FREMONT, March 2.—Edward Gardner was convicted here of the murder of Herman Zahn, the Snyder saloon keeper, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

At precisely 12 o'clock the jury knocked on the door of its room and announced that it had agreed upon a verdict. Judge Grimison was in the court room and at once sent the bailiff for the clerk and attorneys. The defendant was brought in handcuffed to Sheriff Kreeder. He looked tired and haggard. His face was pale and there were dark circles under his eyes, which were fixed upon the jurors as they filed past him to their seats in the box. It was nearly 1 o'clock before the clerk and attorneys appeared. During this time Gardner sat in his chair like a statue, only occasionally turning his eyes toward the judge or directing them to the floor. An intense stillness pervaded the dimly lighted court room. There were about twenty-five people present who had stayed up to hear the verdict.

At 12:45 Foreman J. W. Nation handed the verdict to the bailiff. The bailiff passed it to Clerk Cruikshank, who read in a firm voice:

"We, the jury duly impanelled and sworn in the above entitled case, do find the defendant, Edward Gardner, guilty in manner and form as charged in the information, of murder in the first degree, and we do further find, say and determine that the defendant, Edward Gardner, be punished by imprisonment for life.

"J. W. NATION, Foreman."

As Clerk Cruikshank read the verdict the defendant's face grew paler, his eyes stared anxiously, but not a muscle of his face changed. His hands trembled slightly as Sneriff Kreader fastened on the handcuffs and with his maimed left hand he put his hat on his head.

Judge Maxwell's Will Filed.

FREMONT, Neb., March 2.—The will of Judge Samuel Maxwell has been filed for probate in the office of the county judge. It is dated June 27, 1879, and is witnessed by Judges Amasa Cobb and M. B. Reese. It provides first for the payment of his debts from the personal property, with authority to sell the real estate for that purpose if needed. A bequest is made of $1,000 to each of his children, payable as soon as they are of age, from the personal property, or from the proceeds of the sale of real estate in Merrick county. His wife is given a life estate in his Plattsmouth property and his entire personal estate, also a homestead interest in his residence property in Fremont, provided it is not necessary to sell the same. Henry Eikerbarry of Cass county and Henry G. Wolcott of Fremont are named as executors.

In a codicil dated May 4, 1899, he recites the sale of his Merrick county property and the purchase of land in Adams county and directs that land other than in Dodge county be first sold for the payment of debts and legacies and if the land cannot be sold at a fair valuation then the children are to take their leagcies in land either in whole or part. After the death of his wife he directs that all his property be sold and the proceeds divided equally between his children. This codicil is witnessed by H. G. Wolcott and Jennie M. Wolcott. In a second codicil, dated February 13, 1900, he substitutes his son, Henry E. Maxwell, as executor, and directs that the legacies given his sons, Henry and Jacob, and his daughter, Margaret, be charged against them as advancements.

Maxwell Memorial Resolution.

FREMONT, Neb., March 2—The committee appointed by Judge Grimison to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge Samuel Maxwell reported to the court.

The committee consisted of Attorneys Courtright, Loomis and Gray. All the attorneys of the local bar were present. The resolutions paid a glowing tribute to Judge Maxwell's exemplary life and his career as statesman, jurist and citizen.

Randall Fuller's Death.

FULLERTON, Neb., March 2.—Word has been received from Oklahoma announcing the death of Randall Fuller, a prominent and wealthy resident of this city. Randall Fuller was 78 years of age ,and came to this county when it was first opened for settlement in 1879, and purchased a large tract of land where the city of Fullerton now stands.

Vaccination by Wholesale.

WYMORE, Neb., March 2.—Drs. Gafford, Given, Yoder and Johnson offered their services to vaccinate the school children without charge if the vaccine points were furnished them, and the board of education promptly accepted the offer. Nearly 400 children were inoculated.

Darrell Soon to Be on Trial

FREMONT, Neb., March 2—The trial of William Darrell, the third of the men charged with the murder of Herman Zahn, the Snyder saloon keepers, is set for March 5, and a panel of twenty-four jurors ordered summoned. After Gardener was brought back to his cell he had nothing to say about the verdict of the jury. He seemed relieved to think that the suspense was over and did not want to speak of it. The verdict (imprisonment for life) is regarded by attorneys as a substantial victory for the defense.

Vincent Gets Two Years.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 2.—Harry Vincent, the young man implicated with Charles Sharp in looting Rock Island freight cards, pleaded guilty to the charge in district court, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. This includes the time he has spent in the Lancaster county jail, which is about eleven months. Deducting good time, he will have about eleven months in the penitentiary. Sharp pleaded not guilty a little over a year ago.

HELP FOR WOMEN

WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by

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More "Oldest" Gone.

And still another oldest living graduate dead. It was only a week or two ago that the death of Benjamin D. Silliman, of New York, left Lyman W. Cuttler, of Connecticut, the oldest living graduate of Yale, and now Mr. Cutler has passed on, leaving Samuel Porter, of Washington, in that position. Meanwhile, the oldest graduates of several other colleges have died, making a notable havoc in their venerable ranks.

A Scheme that Didn't Work.

The supreme court of Iowa has decided against a young lawyer who took out life insurance and accident policies to the amount of $34,000 and within a week came back from a hunting expedition with his foot so badly mangled that it was necessary to cut it off. The jury came to the conclusion that he maimed himself and declined to give him a verdict. The supreme court sustains this verdict.

Homeless Animal Refuge.

A Philadelphia society known as the Morris Refuge Association for Homeless and Suffering Animals spent $3,858 in providing food and homes for such last year. During that year it cared for 24,810 cats, 4,740 dogs, and forty-five other animals. The care bestowed upon forty-five of the animals was putting them to death in as painless a manner as possible.

Suicide Epidemic.

The number of suicides in Paris is very large at present and the chief cause is thought to be the general retrenchment following the exposition, which has thrown many people out of work. Throughout France however, suicides seems to have been increasing for some time. In the five years ended January 1, 1901, the number of suicides was no less than 27,000.

Actor and Orator.

"The actor," said Joe Jefferson in a speech to a Chicago audience the other night, "wonders why he does not succeed as an orator, and the orator wonders why he is not a success on the stage. It is because, while in certain things they are alike, in cardinal points they are entirely different. The orator never has to listen. No one ever talks back to him. The orator impresses. The actor is impressed."

Great Reformatory for Girls.

There is now being erected in the town of Bedford, N. Y., one of the largest reformatories for women ever built in this country. The reformatory, which is to cost $300,000, is designed for girls and women from 16 to 25 years of age who are guilty of first offenses. The cottage system is to be used and the plan will be ready for use next summer.

Profits on "Romola."

George M. Smith, the London publisher, in his literary recollections publishing in Cornhill, says that George Eliot got $35,000 for "Romola," and might have had $50,000 if her artistic conscience had allowed her to divide the novel into sixteen parts, as Mr. Smith wished.

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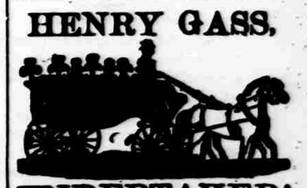

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