The Columbus Journal

By COLUMBUS JOURNAL CO.

COLUMBUS, - - NEBRASKA.

News in Brief

Condition of armed peace prevails in Warsaw; discontent is still smouldering in Russia.

Fire dstroyed one entire block in the business section of Peabody, Kan., entailing a loss of $50,000.

Rev. Father Edward S. Welch, who died at Washington a few weeks ago, bequeathed $100,000 to Boston college.

Miss Helen Gould offers a generous reward to every man who stays in the navy five years without being tattooed.

The miners' congress at Charleroi, France, by a large majority, has decided to declare a general strike on Monday.

Governor Myron T. Herrick of Ohio says he has twice declined the ambassadorship to Italy because he cannot talk Italian.

Father Gopon, the leader of the workmen of St. Petersburg, in the affair of January 22, is now known to be in Switzerland.

District Attorney Jerome says that he had begun a crusade against pool rooms in New York City and intends to close all of them.

Sanitary work is progressing in ail the fifteen large cities of Cuba, for which the government has appropriated the sum of $426,000.

The former home of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, once vice president, in Indianapolis, is being torn down to make way for a modern building.

A Baltimore police captain was awarded by a jury in a trial for slander the sum of $4,000 against a wealthy woman who called him a puppy.

Former Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts took note of his eighty-seventh birthday last week with a family dinner party, over which he presided.

Arthur Hamilton Lee, civil lord of the admiralty, speaking at Gosport, England, said that he declined to make any reply to German comments on his English speech.

Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the Central Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania has been re-elected president of the New York alumni of Dartmouth college.

The Chicago chief of police declares conviction that Johann Hoch married over twenty women and killed at least twelve of them. Hoch says that he has only married two.

Representative W. I. Nolan of Minneapolis has introduced in the lower house of Minnesota a bill establishing the whipping post as a means of punishment for wife beaters.

Joseph B. Foraker, senior United States senator from Ohio, will continue his residence in Cincinnati, having just purchased the beautiful Goodman homestead for $100,000.

The Cuban senate has passed the bill providing for a government contribution toward sanitation for all municipalities at the annual rate of $2.16 2-3 per head of population.

Frank Furlong, 19 years of age, who has been on trial nearly a week in New York, charged with the murder of his aunt, Mrs. Garrett Keeler, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The supreme court of Colorado has decided that the capital punishment law is constitutional. Four murderers, whose execution has been postponed from time to time awaiting this decision, will now be hanged.

Gessler Rousseau, suspected of having attempted to blow up the steamship Umbria, was taken to New York city from Philadelphia and locked up at police headquarters. He will be arraigned in the Tombs court.

Secretary Taft announced after a visit to the president that quarters are to be established by the Panama canal commission for the Y. M. C. A. at four points in the canal zone—Acon, Colon, Culebra and Emperador.

Germany is introducing Chinese labor in Samoa, according to the Cologne Gazette, which says 600 coolies have been collected at Swatow, China, awaiting trans-shipment to Samoa. The German government pays half the cost of the transportation of the laborers.

President Roosevelt has sent a message to congress recommending the appointment of a board of surveys to superintend national surveys and explorations in the Philippine archipelago. He estimates that it will require eight or ten years to complete the work and recommends that appropriations be made from time to time to pay the expenses.

Following the complaint of Anthony Comstock of New York, concerning demoralizing French pictures being received in America through the French mails, the state department at Washington is seeking the co-operation of the French government to prevent the mailing of objectionable photogaphs or pictures.

The proprietors of the cement factories at Neodesha, Kan., have arranged to establish a $50,000 plant at New Orleans.

Dr. William Dunn, one of Boston's noted physicians, has been appointed to the staff of papal doctors in the Vatican at Rome.

Frank Evans, who was discharged after a preliminary hearing of charges that he was implicated in the murder of Sarah Shaefer, at Bedford, Ind., swore out warrants for "Dude" Cook, Jack Acton and Rachel Kelly, charging that they testified falsely at the hearing.

William K. Ackerman, president of the Illinois Central railroad from 1877 to 1884, died at his home in Chicago of heart disease.

On account of rain and high wind, Knabenshue did not attempt a flight in Baldwin's airship, "California Arrow," at Los Angeles Sunday.

John J. Ryan, who gained considerable notoriety through his connection with an alleged get-rich-quick turf investment company, is now on trial in the St. Louis circuit court under an indictment charging him with the embezzlement of $900,000 by means of that concern.

A large delegation of Canadian lumbermen from all section of the Dominion waited on the government and asked that a cash duty of $2 a thousand be placed on rough lumber imported into Canada from the United States. The premier announced that he would consider the matter.

IN BOTH HOUSES

LOWER BRANCH WILL DISCUSS NAVAL MATTERS.

TO TAKE UP EXPENSE BILL

House Holds Sunday Session at Which Eulogies of Senator Hoar Are Pronounced by Members of the Massachusetts Delegation.

WASHINGTON—The naval appropriation bill will be taken up by the house on Monday as soon as legislation for the District of Columbia has been disposed of. The naval bill is usually a subject of long debate and this year will be attacked on several grounds. There will be a general discussion as to the naval policy and issue is to be taken with the committee in its provision for new ships. The topic of armor plate contracts is to fill its accustomed place on the program, while submarine boats and torpedo boats are to form the basis of offensive and defensive argument. The best estimate that can be made is that at least four days will be consumed in getting legislative action on this bill in the house. It is to be followed immediately by the river and harbor bill, which has been on the calendar for some time and usually occupies several days once it is taken up. Should the decks be cleared at any time the proposed legislation on the Panama canal project, which is the continuing order, will be discussed.

The attention of the senate this week will be divided between the Swayne impeachment trial and the appropriation bills. The trial will be taken up each day at 2 o'clock and will continue to receive attention until 5 o'clock. Before and after the period between those hours the appropriation bills will be considered. The agricultural appropriation is still under discussion and as soon as it is disposed of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia will be taken up, to be followed by the diplomatic and consular bill.

Tribute to the memory of the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was the occasion of a special session of the house of representatives Sunday. Many of the members attended the session, which began at 12 o'clock. The galleries were occupied liberally.

Representative Lawrence of Massachusetts presided.

Resolutions expressing the sense of bereavement and loss in the death of Senator Hoar were offered by Representative Lovering (Mass.).

Speakers to these resolutions were Messrs. Gilett, Lawrence, Thayer, Sullivan, Green, Roberts, McNary, Powers, Kelliher and Tirell, all of Massachusetts, and Clark and DeArmond of Missouri.

The eulogies occupied the house until 2:37 p. m., when the resolutions were adopted and the house adjourned.

The Interstate Commerce commission has assigned dates for hearings in important cases. The differential case, involving the question of differentials on traffic to the Atlantic ports, has been assigned for oral argument in this city April 4.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

House Committee Authorizes a Favorable Report.

WASHINGTON—The house committee on ways and means authorized a favorable report on the tariff bill for the Philippines. The bill is a complete revision of the duties collected by the Philippine government on imports from all countries. The schedules as prepared by the Philippine commission and revised by Secretary Taft were not amended in any material particular by the committee.

An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Williams (Miss.), for the minority to provide absolute free trade on those articles which the Philippines have heretofore purchased from the United States and also to reduce the duty on rice.

On motion to report the bill there was no party division.

ONE OF ITS WEAK POINTS.

Esch-Townsend Bill Doesn't Reach Private Car Lines.

WASHINGTON — While President Roosevelt approves of the Esch-Townsend railroad freight rate bill, pending before the house of representatives, it is expected that he would like to have incorporated in it stronger provisions relating to private car lines. Representative Babcock (Wis.) had a talk with the president about the pending legislation. He holds the same views regarding private car lines as the president.

Senator McComas (Md.) also talked with the president about the pending railroad legislation. The president is endeavoring to bring about action in the senate at this session on the rate question, hoping the senate may take up the Esch-Townsend measure when the bill reaches it.

Stockholders Dividend.

NEW YORK—The differences now existing between foreign stockholders in the Kansas City Southern railway and the voting trust which controls that property will be settled by compromise or contested in the courts in the near future. This much was declared by the legal representatives of the foreign stockholders. The voting trustees contend that the demands of the stockholders for the payment of dividends is unreasonable on the ground that such dividends had not been earned.

Supreme Judge.

WASHINGTON—The president has appointed Hon. E. A. Tucker of Humboldt, Nebraska, to be judge of the supreme court of Arizona. It is regarded as a Burkett appointment. Tucker's application for some judicial position has been on file for two years. He was endorsed by nearly every member of the Nebraska delegation in congress. Senator Millard transmitted his papers which were voluminous. The case was revived by Mr. Burkett, whom the president wished to favor.

Will Invite New Bids.

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Wynne has decided to invite bids for carrying the mails from San Francisco to the island of Tahiti, and the contract to be entered into will provide that the steamers used for the service must conform in construction to plans approved by the navy department so that they may be taken by the United States as cruisers in case of war. The service is now performed at an annual compensation of $45,000 by the Oceanic Steamship company, under a provision of law.

DISLIKE THE ARRANGEMENT

Element in San Domingo Opposes Protocol.

WASHINGTON—During Saturday cablegrams were received at both the state and navy departments from San Domingo. The text of these was witnheld from publication, but it was stated that they permitted the understanding that Lieutenant Commander Leiper, from the Detroit, had established himself as collector of customs at Monti Cristi. There was no report of threatened disturbance, though an intimation was conveyed in the cablegrams that some of the Dominican leaders in opposition to Morales' administration do not view with satisfaction the action by the American naval commander in establishing himself at Monti Cristi.

Commander Dillingham spent some time in conference with the president, and afterward made the following statement:

"Referring to the article on Santo Domingo in the issue of a New York newspaper, I, having just returned from Santon Domingo, am in a position to deny the statement made by Judge Abbott that the custom houses of Santo Domingo were taken over by the United States authorities on February 1 or 2 under the preliminary Dillingham and Sanchez protocol of January 20, or that they had been taken on the 5th, the day I left Santo Domingo, and I have positive information that they have not been taken over since under the terms of the protocol."

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION

Recommends Some Changes in Existing Laws.

WASHINGTON—The public lands commission, which has been considering the advisability of changes in the national land laws, has completed its report after sessions occupying the last two weeks. The report will be submitted to the president at once. It makes important recommendations intended to correct existing abuses.

The abuse and evasion of the timber and stone act, whose repeal or sweeping modification has been urged repeatedly in government reports, and the commutation clause of the homestead law are discussed and it is believed that the repeal or the modification of the latter so as to prolong the residence on the homestead will be required instead of the present short period, are recommended. The question of control of the grazing lands of the government is considered at length.

It is estimated that there are 300,000,000 acres of land in this country apparently fit only for grazing purposes and the commission has made recommendations designed to prevent the constant destructive work perpetrated on these lands by trespassers and to prevent the frequent conflicts over public grazing lands among different classes of stockmen.

ALMOST KILLS HIS KEEPER.

Chadron, Neb., Insane Man Attacks St. Louis Hospital Guard.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Guard Andrew Gavin of the observation ward of the emergency hospital was attacked by Guy Long of Chadron, Neb., an insane patient, and almost killed. Long was exercising in the corridor of the cell division when, without warning, he jumped upon Gavin from behind. With maniacal strength he bore the keeper to the floor and began jumping up and down upon him. Gavin was almost dead when other attendants heard the exulting cries of the maniac and rushed to the former's aid. Six men were roughly handled before Long was safely strapped to a cot in his cell. Gavin's body is almost entirely covered with black and blue spots.

Long has been a patient for several days. He was allowed the freedom of the corridor because the physicians considered him harmless.

Investigation of Panama Road.

WASHINGTON—No date has been set for beginning the investigation of the affairs of the Panama Railroad company, which task has been assigned by resolution to a sub-committee of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Representative Shackleford, chairman of this investigation committee, said that it would be some days before the details of the investigation would be decided on. Much of the information desired regarding the affairs of this road has been received.

Orders an Investigation.

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Wynne has ordered an investigation of the incident that occurred at the railroad station here, when a carrier said to August W. Machen, on the latter's departure for the penitentiary, that the latter had the sympathy of a large number of free delivery letter carriers. The postmaster general feels that the sentiment does not represent the sentiment of that branch, and that the employes have no sympathy for Machen.

Railroad Accident in Iowa.

OMAHA—Near Melbourne, Iowa, on the morning of the 9th, an engine and seven cars went through a bridge and were piled up in a heap, the accident being caused by a broken rail. The train was a double header and the first engine passed safely over the bridge. Two men were killed and a a number wounded, some of them quite severely. The dead are: Robert Marsh, of Iowa, riding as a passenger, and C. A. Morris, the brakeman. Both of them made their homes at Council Bluffs.

Denies Pool Among Roads.

WASHINGTON—The hearing of the case of William R. Hearst against the anthracite coal-carrying railroads, involving the question of alleged excessive coal rates, was continued before the interstate commerce commission on Friday. Francis Gowan, counsel for the Lehigh Valley railroad, declared that there was no pool among the coal-carrying roads, that there was no combination and no discrimination. He also contended that the rates at which the coal was carried were reasonable.

Corner in the Egg Market.

CHICAGO—The Daily News says: It is estimated that there are forty-five million eggs in cold storage in Chicago. Notwithstanding this a famine in the product exists and househoders are paying 48 cents a dozen. The big meat packers are said to have a corner on the market. Last spring when eggs were cheap the meat packers and a few heavy dealers secured hundreds of thousands of cases of eggs, which were at once put away for a time when the market supply of fresh eggs would be inadequate.

STATEHOOD BILL

IT IS LIKELY TO FAIL IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

REPUBLICANS IN CONFERENCE

They Decide to Stand by Their Original Agreement That Oklahoma and Indian Territory be One State and New Mexico and Arizonia Another.

WASHINGTON—Statehood for Oklahoma and New Mexico will not be granted during this session of congress unless it be on lines provided in the house statehood bill.

This was decided at a conference of republican members of the house. The following resolution, setting forth this position, was adopted, 112 to 33, after three hours of debate.

'Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the action and policy of the republican caucus, held April 15, 1904 touching the admission of Oklahoma ana Indian Territory as one state and New Mexico and Arizona as one state, as provided in the bill of the house, No. 14749, which bill has been amended by the senate and is now pending in the house committee on territories, be insisted upon, and that we insist on such parliamentary proceedings as can be had by a majority of the house, or a special order as can be made and adopted by a majority of the house, under which the aforesaid policy of the republicans of the house will be worked out."

Speaker Cannon is the author of this resolution. When the conference convened three proposals were laid before it, none of which were adopted. The first was a resolution offered by Mr. Dalzell, reciting the history of the statehood legislation in the house and reaffirming the caucus action taken at that time. Another was a resolution by Mr. Sibley (Pa.) providing that the statehood bill be made the subject of conference between the two houses. The third was an amendment to this resolution, offered by Mr. Tawney, adding that in such conference the house conferees be instructed to insist on the house provisions of the bill.

Delegate Rodey (N. M.) made a strong appeal for concurrence in the senate bill. He, however, did not make any motion to this end. Other speeches were made by Representative Dalzell (Pa.), Hamilton (Mich.), chairman of the committee on territories.

Delegate McGuire (Okla.) pleaded for action whereby at least Oklahoma and Indian Territory might be admitted. Speaker Cannon occupied the floor at length on two different occasions. Other speakers were Representatives Hepburn, Tawney, Burkett, Needham, Brick and Gains.

The debate was keyed to a high pitch at all times. The ground was taken by those who favored the house provisions or nothing that the republicans of the body would be sacrificing their position taken heretofore to a few republican senators who had seen fit to unite with the minority of the senate, if the bill, as amended, was accepted.

FRANCE JEALOUS OF GERMANY

Intimacy of Berlin Government With Turkey is Growing.

WASHINGTON—Considerable interest has been aroused in diplomatic circles by the dispatches telling of the French crisis at Constantinople and news of the movement of M. Constans, the French ambassador there, is being anxiously awaited. Although diplomats here are without official informationu regarding the situation, it is known that the French government has for a long time been concerned over the increased activity of German interests in the Ottoman empire and Germany's latest victory in securing the contract for the re-armament of the Turkish artillery is looked upon as the culmination of a series of German triumphs in Turkey, which, in the opinion of some, are due to the growing intimacy of the Berlin government with the porte.

ERIE ROAD SCENTS DANGER.

Opposes Grant of Much Power to Commerce Commission.

NEW YORK—President Underwood of the Erie Railroad company, has sent out a circular to stockholders of that corporation in which he says:

"It is obvious that the owners of railroad securities have a vital interest in the disposition of the bill relating to interstate commerce, now under consideration by the committee of congress. Any law enacted that will prevent the cutting of rates, unjust discriminations and all other dishonest practices would be beneficial, not only to the public in general, but to the railroads as well. It is, however, the opinion of those who have had the best opportunity for studying the situation that it would be a serious mistake to have a bill passed authorizing the interstate commerce commission to fix rates for transportation."

Can Go Behind the Records.

WASHINGTON—The postmaster general is empowered not only to fix the salary of a postmaster on the basis of the gross receipts of his postoffice, as provided by law, but also to go behind the receipts to determine whether they were obtained properly, according to a decision rendered by Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell. The opinion affects many postmasters charged with padding receipts to raise their salaries, by soliciting or having their friends solicit business to their postoffices.

Commerce of Korea.

WASHINGTON—The state department is in receipt of a long and interesting report on the commerce and industries of Korea and the effect of the war on the trade of Korea by Gordon Paddock, the American consul general at Seoul, Korea. Mr. Paddock says there being a large number of troops to be fed, and large railway and other undertakings being pushed forward in Korea, there has been much money distributed thoughout the country and Korean laborers have been much benefitted.

Early Action Necessary.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Hay has written a letter to Speaker Cannon caling attention to the necessity for action on a senate resolution now on the house calendar authorizing the state department to extend an invitation to the international prison commission to hold its eighth meeting in the United States. The secretary says that if the resolution is to be presented at the next meeting of the commission the resolution must be passed sometime during the present session of congress.

LEGISLATURE of NEBRASKA

A Synopsis of Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth General Session.

SENATE—The senate on the 7th recommended for passage S. F. 48, by Giffin, known as the bulk sales law. The bill had been amended by the judiciary committee so that it required a merchant contemplating selling his business to file such notice with the county clerk five days before turning over his stock to the purchaser. These bills were placed on general file: S. F. 129, by Epperson of Clay—Providing for a suspension of sentence in case of wife abandonment. S. F. 98, by Giffin of Dawson, providing that irrigation districts have the right to condemn private ditches and take them over by paying appraisers' prices. S. F. 13, by Laverty, to prevent the illegal expenditure of public funds. S. F. 117, by Williams of Otoe, created some discussion, and finally was recommitted to the committee on insane hospitals. This bill provides that the word "incurable" shall be stricken from the title of the insane hospital at Hastings. S. F. 139, on motion of Jones of Otoe, was recommitted to the committee on commerce and manufactures. This bill compels millers to print on sacks and bags the number of pounds of flour or cereal contained therein. These bills were introduced and read a first time: S. F. 166, by Harsh, to compel railroads to furnish equal facilities between elevators for the shipment of grains. S. F. 167, by Tucker of Richardson, provides for the sale of school lands to school districts or cemetery associations and provides that any person who prior to 1897 held educational lands by contract or lease may purchase the same within two years from the date this bill becomes a law.

HOUSE—The house in committee of the whole on the 7th, recommended for passage the McMullen bill, compelling the practitioners of Christian Science to pass the same examination before the State Board of Health which medical physicians are required to pass. Opponents of the bill pronounced the measure a stroke at religious liberty, while friends of the measure declared it was legislation to compel medical physicians and others to possess certain qualifications before practicing medicine or the cure human disease. H. R. 65, by Jackson of Antelope, providing for the parole of first and second degree murderers serving life sentences in the penitentiary after ten years, was recommended for indefinite postponement. Bills introduced included: H. R. 236, by Foster, Davis and Junkin—An act to fix maximum charges for the transportation of freight on railroads, penalties for the violation thereof and to repeal the present law. The bill decreases the present rates on an average of 10 per cent on about thirty leading articles of commerce. H. R. 238, by Smith of Burt—An act to encourage the improvement, breeding, cultivation and to extend the use of corn. H. R. 242, by Currie of Dawes—An act to increase the power of county treasurers for the collection of personal taxes of decedents.

SENATE—After a hard fight in the senate on the 8th, Sheldon of Cass succeeded in saving his bill, S. F. 7, providing that a 2-mill levy be made to pay off the state debt, from an early grave, though it was amended to provide for a 1-mill levy. The vote to indefinitely postpone the bill was 15 to 15, and under a ruling by President Jennings the bill will retain its place at the head of the general file. S. F. 1, by Thomas of Douglas, providing the firemen of Omaha shall be divided into two shifts to work twelve hours each, was passed. These bills were introduced and read a first time: S. F. 172, by Thomas of Douglas—To provide for the use of ropes as fire escapes in hotels. S. F. 173, by Dimery (upon request of H. M. Eaton, land commissioner)—Allowing the commissioner of public lands and buildings to use his discretion about selling Nebraska property used at the St. Louis exposition.

HOUSE—Immediately upon convening on the 8th, the house went into committee of the whole and recommended for passage H. R. 49, by Ernst, of Johnson, providing for the establishment of a binder twine plant at the state penitentiary. The committee recommended for passage H. R. 101, by Kaley of Webster, after a brisk fight. This bill appropriates $15,000 for Nebraska's participation in the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore. The bill also provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission to look after the state's interest in this regard. This money is to include the balance from the state's and the railroads' appropriation to the World's fair for Nebraska, the railroads giving $25,000. The finance, ways and means commitee having reported back without recommendation H. R. 164, by McMullen of Gage, appropriating $30,000 for the Cobbey statutes, McMullen moved that it be placed on general file. The motion prevailed. These bills were introduced in the house: H. R. 245, by Jahnel, of Washington, to permit the use of seines, nets and other devices for fishing in the Missouri river. H. R. 246, by Jahnel, to provide that the game laws shall not apply to any boundary stream except so much as shall be within 100 feet of the mouth of any stream in Nebraska tributary thereto. H. R. 247, by Rouse of Hall, to require livery stable keepers to have posted schedules of prices of their rates and to provide penalties for defrauding livery stable keepers. H. R. 248, by Rouse, providing for the payment of premiums on surety company bonds when given by persons acting in a fiduciary capacity. H. R. 249, by Knox of Buffalo, providing that boards of directors of city and town libraries shall be composed of five members instead of nine.

SENATE—These bills were passed in the senate on the 9th: S. F. 103, by Saunders of Douglas, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that five-sixths of a jury may return a verdict in civil cases and that the legislature may provide that a jury may consist of less than twelve men. S. F. 102, by Saunders of Douglas, providing that the legislature may fix the salaries of executive officers. S. F. 46, by Shreck of York, providing that rairoads must furnish transportation to parties shipping stock. S. F. 48, by Giffin of Dawson, the bulk sales law. S. F. 62, by Meserve of Knox, providing a penalty for anyone practicing law without first having been admitted to the bar. S. F. 66, by Jones of Otoe, taking the boundary streams from the jurisdiction of the game laws of the state. S. F. 79, by Giffin of Dawson, providing that irrigation districts may publish the proceedings of meetings. S. F. 101, by Saunders of Douglas, providing that the constitution be amended to estabish courts of appeal inferior to the supreme court was defeated. S. F. 155, providing that the capital stocks of banks shall be not less than $10,000, was referred back to the committee for amendments. Sheldon's bill to make a 2-mill levy for the purpose of paying off the state debt was recommended for passage. New bills introduced included: Regulating collection of poll taxes in cities of the first class and allowing a levy of 25 mills for improvement of highways. Fixing price of fish spawn to be placed in private ponds. To permit schools to draw their share of state apportionment when closed by an epidemic or because building has been destroyed.

HOUSE—The house passed these bills on the 9th: H. R. 145, by Roberts of Dodge, permitting towns along the Platte valley to improve roads six miles out and tax it up to the municipality. H. R. 117, by Hill of Hitchcock, appropriating $5,000 for the measurement of water used on irrigated areas, and the making of other beneficial experiments in determining the best methods of irrigation. H. R. 29, by Burns of Lancaster, to appropriate $240 to reimburse former Attorney General Prout for premium on his surety bond. H. R. 67, by Hill, authorizing the printing and distributing of the biennial report of the secretary of the State Irrigation board. H. R. 146, by Hand of Cass, providing for the registration of automobiles and the regulation of their speed—Vote 60 to 14. H. R. 165, by McMullen of Gage, compelling practitioners of Christian Science to submit to the same examinations regulating medical physicians and others who treat human disease—Vote, 57 to 28. The house refused to say that the game of football shall never again be played in Nebraska by voting for indefinite postponement of the Cunningham bill, after a persistent fight lasting a couple of hours. These bills were introduced: H. R. 250, by Wilson of Pawnee, the salary bill; total appropriation $1,095,960. H. R. 251, by Currie of Dawes, an act providing for the inspection of horses about to be driven or shipped out of the state. H. R. 252 by Doran of Garfied, an act to require railroad companies and common carriers to erect and maintain a side track or switch, extending a reasonable length, the outer edge of which shall be at least within four feet of the outer edge of the right-of-way, to any elevater or elevators erected by any firm, corporation, association, person or persons for the purpose of buying, storing and shipping grain.

SENATE—The senate was in session until noon on the 10th and then adjourned until Monday. The receipt of a telegram from Congressman Burkett announcing the appointment of Senator E. A. Tucker of Richardson county to be a federal judge in Arizona occasioned pleasant surprise to the members, when the fact became known. During a lull in the proceedings Senator Epperson introduced a resolution endorsing the appointment and congratulating the gentleman from Richardson and the people of Arizona. S. F. 59, providing for the consolidation of the Home of the Friendless with the Milford Industrial School was passed by a vote of 21 to 8. With Fries of Valley in the chair, the committee of the whole recommended for passage H. R. 77, providing for the creation of a registrar of vital statistics, and S. F. 21, compelling drivers of threshing machines to lay planks across bridges and culverts before crossing and to detach the engine from the separator. The penalty was decreased to a fine of not to exceed $25. These bills were placed on general file by the standing committees. S. F. 83, by Cady of Howard, providing a penalty for impersonating a lodge officer. S. F. 136, by Epperson of Clay, providing for the appointment of referees in civil actions. S. F. 150, by Thomas of Douglas, defining house-breaking and providing penalty. S. F. 142, by Bresee of Sheridan, provides no divorce shall be granted unless parties have resided in Nebraska at least one year before application is made. S. F. 133, by Wall of Sherman, allows appeals to district court from decision of county boards of equalization. S. F. 95, by Wall of Sherman, providing after judgment shall have been dormant for five years no execution shall be issued upon the same.

HOUSE—The house on the 10th listened to the reading of the report of the committee on public lands and buildings. The report was adopted. Pursuant to this report the house, in committee of the whole, adopted a finance, ways and means committee amendment to H. R. 20, by Hogrefe of Richardson, cutting down the appropriation for the improvement of the Norfolk Insane asylum from $60,000 to $35,000. The appropriation is to repair the wing of the building which was destroyed by fire. The house passed these bills: H. R., by Burns, a curative measure, to place two relative sections of the statutes under one head. H. R. 106, by Bartoo of Valley, permitting the consolidation of reinsurance of risks in fraternal beneficiary societies without new medical examinations. These bills were introduced: H. R. 254, by Lee of Douglas, an act providing that no goods made or manufactured in a penitentiary, prison or reformatory, or other institution in which convict labor is employed, shall be sold or exposed for sale in this state knowingly, without labeling them as "convict made." H. R. 255, by Jahnel of Washington, the bridge bill. H. R. 256, by Casebeer of Gage, an act to establish a hospital for crippled, ruptured and deformed children and those suffering from diseases from which they are likely to become deformed, to provide for their education and for the location and government of said hospital, substitute for H. R. 46.

Freight Rate Bill.

Folowing is a text of the freight rate bill introduced in the house on the 7th by Foster, Davis and Junkin:

Section 1—It shall be the duty of every railroad company operating and doing business in the state of Nebraska, within ten days after this act goes into effect, to file with the secretary of state of the state of Nebraska a true statement, under oath, of the rates in force or charged by said company between stations in Nebraska for the transportation of every article of freight on January 1, 1905.

Sec. 2—It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to charge or receive for the transportation of the following articles between stations in the state of Nebraska a higher rate than 10 per cent less than the rate in force or charged by said company for the same or like service on the 1st day of January, 1905: Cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs, poultry, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, meal, bran, split ground peas, beets, potatoes, turnips, onions, hay of all kinds, fresh fruit of all kinds, lumber, coal, flour, brick, stone and cement.

Sec. 3—It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to charge or receive for the transportation of any article of freight between stations in Nebraska, not mentioned in section 2 of this act, a higher rate than the rate in force or charged by such company for the same or like service on the 1st day of January, 1905.

Sec. 4—It shall be unlawful for any railroad company operating and doing business in the state of Nebraska to charge or receive for the transportation of freight for any specific distance within said state a greater sum than it charges or receives for a greater distance.

Sec. 5—Any person who shall make oath or affirmation to any false information in any statement required by section 1 of this act shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

Sec. 6—The secretary of state shall keep on file in his office all statements required by section 1 of this act. Upon request of any one paying the legal fees the secretary of state, under his official seal, shall certify to any information the information thus authenticated shall be admitted in evidence in any court of competent jurisdiction in the state of Nebraska; but the facts may also be proven by any other competent evidence.

Sec. 7—Any railroad company or officer or agent thereof who violates or evades any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the person injured for all damages sustained by reason of such violation.

Sec. 8—Any railroad company or officer or agent thereof who violates any provision of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined for each offense in any sum not exceeding $100 nor less than $50.

Amending Liquor Laws.

S. F. 182, introduced by Gibson of Douglas county on the 10th, amending the laws relating to the granting of liquor licenses, has for its object the divorce of the liquor business and the social evil. The amendment provides this:

That on and after January 1, 1906, no license shall be granted to any applicant for the selling or giving away of any intoxicating, malt, spirituous, vinous, mixed or fermented liquors whose premises are occupied or used in whole or in part for any unlawful or immoral purpose. Provided fruther, that on and after January 1, 1906, no license shall be granted to any applicant for the selling or giving away of any intoxicating, malt, spirituous, vinous, mixed or fermented liquors whose premises are located in any building, any part of which is occupied or used for unlawful or immoral purposes, or whose premises or building is located within 500 feet of a house of ill-repute, ill-fame or prostitution. Provided farther, that on and after January 1, 1906, it shall be the duty of the authorities having power to grant licenses for the selling or giving away any intoxicating, malt, spirituous, vinous, mixed or fermented liquors to immediately revoke any such license theretofore granted, upon receiving information or proof that the premises where such licensed business is located are used in whole or in part for unlawful or immoral purposes, or are within 500 feet of a house of ill-repute, ill-fame or prostitution.

As to School Funds.

S. F. 183, introduced on the 10th by Hughes of Platte county, having for its object the prevention of misappropriation of school funds, is the same bill practically as that introduced two years ago by Senator W. H. Harrison and defeated in the house, it being the general belief that should the bill become a law it would greatly reduce the amount of school taxes paid by the railroads to the great detriment of the school districts in the western portions of the state.

The section the legislators were afraid of and the section they will have to pass on in the Hughes bill provides for an itemized estimate of expenses for which a levy is to be made to run the schools for the ensuing year. The form of the estimate as outlined in the bill is this:

For teachers' fund..................	$......
For building, purchase or lease of school house fund..............	$......
For fuel fund..................	$......
For repairs fund..................	$......
For text books and pupils' supplies fund	$......
For	$......
For	$......
Total	$......
Less amount in hands of district treasurer and in hands of county treasurer to credit of treasurer	$......
Amount required to be levied..	$......

This estimate must be made at the anual meeting.

Finnish Bridal Costume.

In rural Finland a bride wears to church a curious combination of wedding veil and wedding bonnet. It is a great cap with ribbon streamers behind and in front a fall of lace which shadows the face. Over her dark cashmere dress she ties a handsomely embroidered white apron.

Splendid Granite Pillar.

In Oakwood cemetery at Troy, N. Y., there is a granite monument erected to Gen. John E. Wool on the style of an obelisk. The needle is one solid piece and is one and a half feet longer than the obelisk in Central park, New York. It was cut in this country, in the state of Maine.

London Fog.

It is calculated that when an ordinary dense fog hangs over London it contains the smoke of many thousand tons of coal. Hence the "fog headache," which is one of the delights of winter residence in the British metropolis. Strong tea or coffee is a palliative.

Husbands Kept in Line.

Among the Shans of Burma the woman has the right to turn adrift a husband who takes to drinking or otherwise misconducts himself and to retain all the goods or any money of the partnership.

Elderly Couple Seek Happiness.

A bride of seventy-eight was recently married to a bridegroom of seventy-five at Pulham St. Mary, Norfolk, Eng.

English Own Peruvian Roads.

The Peruvian railways have all been consolidated. They are now controlled and operated by an English syndicate.

Fatal Accidents in New York.

Persons are killed at the rate of one for every day in the year in the New York city streets by vehicles.

Modest Man Popular.

The less a man thinks or knows about his virtues, the better we like him.—Emerson.

Diamonds for London.

South Africa exports about $26,000,000 worth of diamonds to London every year.

Population of Sudan.

The population of the Sudan is numbered at 3,000,000, nearly all savages.

WAS CURED RAPIDLY

RHEUMATISM IN TWO SEVERE CASES MASTERED IN FEW WEEKS.

The Remedy Used by Mr. Schroeppel and by Captain Lalfour in Great Demand in Vicinity of Their Homes.

In the winter of 1902-3 Mr. Schroeppel was confined to his bed by a severe attack of rheumatism. His doctor's treatment proved unsuccessful, but he subsequently regained his health by means which he describes with great enthusiasm.

"After five or six weeks of helplessness and pain," said he, "during which I was receiving regular visits from the doctor, I felt as bad as ever. Just then my mother, a woman eighty years of age, paid me a visit. She had received great benefit from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she was confident they would help me. At her solicitation I gave up the doctor's treatment and took the pills in its place."

"And were you cured as the result of taking her advice?"

"Yes, quickly and thoroughly. Before the second box was finished I felt very manifest improvement, and within two weeks I was able to leave my bed and take up my neglected farm work. I continued to use the pills, however, until eight boxes had been taken, although long before that I felt that every vestige of the disease had been eradicated.

"Are there no traces left?"

"Absolutely none. For a year and three months there has never been the slightest return of the old trouble. For this happy result I and my family freely praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Within the bounds of China township, St. Clair county, Mich., there is no better known farmer than Mr. Henry Schroeppel. His cure has therefore naturally attracted a great deal of attention. One of Mr. Schroeppel's neighbors, Captain George Balfour, after hearing of the salutary results in Mr. Schroeppel's case, decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for an attack of rheumatism from which he was himself suffering. He took eight or ten boxes and now declares himself free from the painful ailment."

It is little wonder that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are much in favor in the community where Mr. Schroeppel and Captain Balfour are so well and favorably known. They are sold by all druggists and are equally successful in curing neuralgia, sciatica and partial paralysis.

Not Appendicitis.

A little lad whose parents attend the church of the Ascension being taken to the morning service for the first time was greatly impressed by a refernce the clergyman made to the creation of Eve. A few days later he came to his mother, announcing: "My side hurts me very much bad and I thinks God is getting ready to take out one of my ribs and make me a wife."—New York Sun.

Even Trees Are Dead.

There is a cemetery in Savannah, Ga., where no one has been buried for fifty years. Here for three-quarters of a mile in extent the trees seem to meet in the clouds and present a most fantastic sight. Not a leaf is to be seen on the branches, but they are covered from trunk to twig with Spanish moss which, spreading over the great arms of the trees, saps their vitality.

Tailor is Overworked.

A London tailor, suing for wages, testified that he worked from Thursday morning to late on Saturday night without a break, and when he collapsed on his bench and was taken home is employer dismissed him summarily because he could not work on the Sunday as well. He won his case.

IT'S THE TERROR OF ALL WOMEN.

Backache Quickly Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mrs. W. H. Ambrose tells how her pains vanished never to return when she used the Great American Kidney Remedy.

Dover, Ky., Feb. 13th.—(Special)—So long has Backache been the terror of the women of America that the numerous reports of the complete and permanent cures of this ailment now being made by Dodd's Kidney Pills are causing wide satisfaction and not the least remarkable of these cures is that of Mrs. W. H. Ambrose of this place. Mrs. Ambrose says:

"I had such pains in my back at times I could hardly move and other symptoms showed that my kidneys were affected. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills drove away all the pains and I have never been troubled since."

Backache is the kidneys' first notice that they are out of order and need help. If they get that help in the form of Dodd's Kidney Pills all will be well. If they are neglected the disease may develop into Diabetes, Bright's Disease or Rheumatism.

German Forests.

Forests cover nearly one-fourth of the surface of Germany—about 48,000 square miles.

How's This?

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

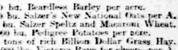
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

If evil thoughts were crimes, what penitentiaries would we need.

Salzer's Home Builder Corn.

So named because 50 acres produced so heavily, that its proceeds built a lovely home. See Salzer's catalog. Yielded in Ind. 157 bu., Ohio 160 bu., Tenn. 198 bu., and in Mich. 220 bu. per acre. You can beat this record in 1905.



WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS?

120 bu. Beardless Barley per acre.
310 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per A.
80 bu. Salzer Speltz and Macaroni Wheat.
1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per acre.
14 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay.
60,000 lbs. Victoria Rape for sheep—per A.
160,000 lbs. Teosinte, the fodder wonder.
54,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn —rich, juicy fodder, per A.

Now such yields you can have in 1905, if you will plant my seeds.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their great catalog and lots of farmseed samples. [W. N. U.]

Why preach eternal happiness and deck ourselves with crepe?

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Today is the father of Tomorrow and the child of Yesterday.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Luck is a constant visitor at the home of perseverance.