

KILLED IN ITSELF

Special Bill to Secure a Record of the Amendment Votes Fatally Defective.

ITS ENACTING CLAUSE NOT BUILT RIGHT

Certain Constitutionally Essential Words Were Omitted from the Engraved Copy.

HISTORY OF SOME DEFEATED AMENDMENTS

Efforts to Patch the State's Bill of Rights That Have Proven Futile.

WHEN THE SALARY GRAB WENT THROUGH

One Case of Record in Which the Legislature Got Even with the People—The Lobby is Beginning to See the Inevitable.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE REGISTER.]—A discovery was made this afternoon by THE REGISTER representative that will render null and void the work now being done by the committee appointed to recount the votes cast for and against the constitutional amendments at the last election, as provided by house roll 112.

A fatal defect was found in the enrolled bill, which had not been correctly transcribed, notwithstanding the report to the contrary by Chairman Rhodes of the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills. The defect failed to attract the attention of Governor Crouse when he was called upon to sign the bill, and will have the result of rendering unavailing all the work that has been done and the useless expenditure of several hundred dollars of public money. The constitution of the state provides that the enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska,"

"These words do not preface the bill in the enrolled copy that clause read: "Be it enacted by the legislature of Nebraska," the words "of the state" being omitted. As soon as the discovery was made the attention of Secretary of State A. M. Jones was called to it and he immediately notified the governor. That official was at first inclined to regard the defect as fatal, but subsequently changed his mind and stated that with the looking up of the law and consulting supreme court opinions he should regard it as trivial.

Decision from Nevada.

The matter has been looked up to some length tonight, and it is found that the supreme court of the state of Nevada has passed upon a case exactly in point. In the state against Rogers, 10, Nevada, 292-261, 1875, it was held:

"That where a form of enacting clause is not legally prescribed it should be followed, but that when the act is liable to be declared null and void.

In the states of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Texas and Wisconsin the legislature have been recognized and enforced as mandatorily by the courts, and the whole current and weight of the authorities as well as reasons in accord with this view. In the state of Louisiana the enacting clause contained in the constitution and that after its passage, through the mistake of the enrolling clerk, the words "senate and" were omitted. We decided in Swift that we could not look beyond the enrolled bill in the office of secretary of state in order to ascertain the terms of a law. The correctness of this rule is held in the present case, and under the rules therein established we must take the act as we find it certified by the officer whose duty it is to certify to the correctness of all laws that have been enacted. Our constitution expressly provides that the enacting clause of every law shall be, "The people of the state of Nevada represented in senate and assembly have enacted and approved."

This language is susceptible of but one interpretation. There is no doubtful meaning of the intention. It is in our judgment an imperative mandate of the people in their sovereign capacity to the legislature, requiring that all laws to be binding upon them, shall, upon their face, express the authority by which they were enacted, and as such act upon its face, it is not a law.

It will thus be seen that the case now confronting the Nebraska legislature is identical with that passed upon above. The enacting clause is incomplete and does not specify whether it is the legislature of the state or territory of Nebraska. Several lawyers have since this time been asked regarding the matters have stated without exception that their judgment at first glance, without taking time to look into the case, was that the law would prove fatal to the bill.

If what appears to be the case is true it makes little difference what the result of the recount may be, as the law ordering the recount would be held to be unconstitutional and void and the amendments would therefore be without effect and could not be enforced, even though the recount might show them to have carried.

It is hinted that this defect is but a part of the deep laid scheme that is generally believed to have been behind the recount from the start. As has been before mentioned, it is believed that the railroad engineers engineered the recount to have the railway commission amendment counted for the purpose of defeating the passage of a maximum rate bill.

This new discovery is believed by some to have been the result of crooked engineering from the same source in order that the question of constitutionality of the law might be called in question and the law knocked out after it had accomplished its purpose of preventing anti-railroad legislation.

History of Some Amendments.

A glance at the constitutional history of Nebraska since 1876 is sufficiently indisputable that it is one thing to propose an amendment to the constitution and another to adopt it. It has been frequently remarked that it is impossible to adopt an amendment to the constitution under the present laws.

The constitution adopted in 1876 has stood for seventeen years with but a single amendment, and that amendment, curiously enough, was not passed until after the expiration of its term.

Every two years called upon by the people for the people of the state. Many important amendments have been submitted.

PLEADING FOR ORGANIZATION

Address Issued by the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES DENOUNCED

Democratic Organization Urged to Prepare for the Election of 1894—A Congress in Harmony with the Administration is What is Wanted.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—The following address was issued today by the National Association of Democratic Clubs:

"The address of the National Association of Democratic Clubs in April last outlined the issues upon which the contest of 1892 must, it appeared, inevitably be conducted. We were not mistaken in the views then expressed. The great battle was pitched at every point upon the lines indicated. The vital principle of strict construction was put at issue, and it was deliberately approved by a great majority of the voters cast. The tariff question resolved and settled by the application of the rule embodied in the amendment is a question no longer, if the overruling majority of the people expressed at the polls is to be respected and obeyed by their representatives. The details of tariff reform—of a system of taxation looking only to the largest returns of revenue consistent with the widest liberty of trade—remain to be adjusted by a democratic congress with the aid of an enlightened executive chosen to serve alike the interests of the classes and the people. In the address above mentioned we declared:

"Power of Congress to Levy Taxes. Congress may, under the constitution, tax the people to sustain their own government. It has, however, just this right taken their lives or property, and their land on which it has to take a dollar from them for any other purpose. But the generalist party, pursuing its policy upon which it may rely for its political support, and to further enrich its wealthy favorites, boldly assumes the ungranted and forbidden power to levy the tax which it is not allowed to public revenue, but with a side and avowed view to transfer untold millions of money annually from the pockets of the masses of the people to those of the few who are licensed to seize it in virtue of their unconstitutional monopolies. If this can be done there is liberty for the people. Our federal government is utterly perverted; it is not merely a fraud, but a despotism; there is nothing left worth a struggle. The power to tax and appropriate, to control the proceeds of the people's labor is the power to enslave the people. No such authority can be found in our original constitution. And the question, whether it shall be exercised, though ungranted, and, therefore, forbidden, is the question, as Mr. Jefferson said, 'whether the government shall be a government of the people, or of the people's property.'

"They are banded still, as heretofore, in defense of their unconstitutional privileges. They will resist stubbornly at every point and every stage of the struggle. The people, it is true, have selected their representatives, an executive and a congress, to make and execute the laws, but the battle is still to be made and is yet to be won. Every thing substantial remains to this hour with the monopoly, including the vast wealth of the few, which has been transferred to the public by the monopoly law, which stands unpeaked.

Urged to Organize. "The object of this address is to urge the democratic people to organized resistance to the bill at the election, November 1st, to maintain perfect and extend the system of allied democratic societies, whose recent success to the great cause has not been conspicuous, and which must, until the fruits of the late victory are gathered, be required to defend the hands of official representatives in the long and arduous struggle with private interests which is still before them. A democratic president elected by the people will stand in the next four years, more than in any other, before the support of a vigilant party and an aroused people, represented in a perfect organ, whose prompt action is required to be beyond all possible question. A new reorganization in the elections of 1894, a failure to return another large tariff reform majority would be a calamity of the first magnitude. Against it we can have no assurance except in a system of democratic clubs, well organized and aggressive, in every state and district, where a contest is going on, and their union in state and national associations.

"From the hour in which the national conventions of democratic clubs assembled at New York in the first days of October the election of Cleveland and Stevenson was seen to be the result of a broad and magnificent alliance of active and patriotic men of all parts of the country, associated under a simple declaration of axiomatic democratic principles, which was so successful in encouraging us to resolve all doubts, and it is now very plain that to the 1,000,000 democratic clubs represented in that convention, and their local and general assemblies, and their officers, are due the credit and the honor of the result. It was found even better prepared in 1892 and 1893.

GRACEY F. GARDNER, Secretary.
LAWRENCE GARDNER, Chairman of the Executive Committee.
And members of the executive committee.

POPULISTS WILL SUBMIT

Kansas Legislature Will in the Future Have but One House.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 27.—Tomorrow Kansas will have but one house of representatives. The populists were in caucus all day today deciding what action to take in view of the decision of the supreme court that the republican house was the legally organized one. After much discussion it was finally decided tonight that the populists members should join the republican house tomorrow morning. They will demand, however, that the house pass an appropriation for the payment of the salaries and per diem dues of the officers and members of the populist house up to date. The populists decided not to leave a bill should they have any thing necessary to keep in motion the machinery of the state and that adjournment should be reached as speedily as possible. The senate today empowered their elect-

PLEADING FOR ORGANIZATION

Address Issued by the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES DENOUNCED

Democratic Organization Urged to Prepare for the Election of 1894—A Congress in Harmony with the Administration is What is Wanted.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—The following address was issued today by the National Association of Democratic Clubs:

"The address of the National Association of Democratic Clubs in April last outlined the issues upon which the contest of 1892 must, it appeared, inevitably be conducted. We were not mistaken in the views then expressed. The great battle was pitched at every point upon the lines indicated. The vital principle of strict construction was put at issue, and it was deliberately approved by a great majority of the voters cast. The tariff question resolved and settled by the application of the rule embodied in the amendment is a question no longer, if the overruling majority of the people expressed at the polls is to be respected and obeyed by their representatives. The details of tariff reform—of a system of taxation looking only to the largest returns of revenue consistent with the widest liberty of trade—remain to be adjusted by a democratic congress with the aid of an enlightened executive chosen to serve alike the interests of the classes and the people. In the address above mentioned we declared:

"Power of Congress to Levy Taxes. Congress may, under the constitution, tax the people to sustain their own government. It has, however, just this right taken their lives or property, and their land on which it has to take a dollar from them for any other purpose. But the generalist party, pursuing its policy upon which it may rely for its political support, and to further enrich its wealthy favorites, boldly assumes the ungranted and forbidden power to levy the tax which it is not allowed to public revenue, but with a side and avowed view to transfer untold millions of money annually from the pockets of the masses of the people to those of the few who are licensed to seize it in virtue of their unconstitutional monopolies. If this can be done there is liberty for the people. Our federal government is utterly perverted; it is not merely a fraud, but a despotism; there is nothing left worth a struggle. The power to tax and appropriate, to control the proceeds of the people's labor is the power to enslave the people. No such authority can be found in our original constitution. And the question, whether it shall be exercised, though ungranted, and, therefore, forbidden, is the question, as Mr. Jefferson said, 'whether the government shall be a government of the people, or of the people's property.'

"They are banded still, as heretofore, in defense of their unconstitutional privileges. They will resist stubbornly at every point and every stage of the struggle. The people, it is true, have selected their representatives, an executive and a congress, to make and execute the laws, but the battle is still to be made and is yet to be won. Every thing substantial remains to this hour with the monopoly, including the vast wealth of the few, which has been transferred to the public by the monopoly law, which stands unpeaked.

Urged to Organize. "The object of this address is to urge the democratic people to organized resistance to the bill at the election, November 1st, to maintain perfect and extend the system of allied democratic societies, whose recent success to the great cause has not been conspicuous, and which must, until the fruits of the late victory are gathered, be required to defend the hands of official representatives in the long and arduous struggle with private interests which is still before them. A democratic president elected by the people will stand in the next four years, more than in any other, before the support of a vigilant party and an aroused people, represented in a perfect organ, whose prompt action is required to be beyond all possible question. A new reorganization in the elections of 1894, a failure to return another large tariff reform majority would be a calamity of the first magnitude. Against it we can have no assurance except in a system of democratic clubs, well organized and aggressive, in every state and district, where a contest is going on, and their union in state and national associations.

"From the hour in which the national conventions of democratic clubs assembled at New York in the first days of October the election of Cleveland and Stevenson was seen to be the result of a broad and magnificent alliance of active and patriotic men of all parts of the country, associated under a simple declaration of axiomatic democratic principles, which was so successful in encouraging us to resolve all doubts, and it is now very plain that to the 1,000,000 democratic clubs represented in that convention, and their local and general assemblies, and their officers, are due the credit and the honor of the result. It was found even better prepared in 1892 and 1893.

GRACEY F. GARDNER, Secretary.
LAWRENCE GARDNER, Chairman of the Executive Committee.
And members of the executive committee.

PLEADING FOR ORGANIZATION

Address Issued by the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES DENOUNCED

Democratic Organization Urged to Prepare for the Election of 1894—A Congress in Harmony with the Administration is What is Wanted.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—The following address was issued today by the National Association of Democratic Clubs:

"The address of the National Association of Democratic Clubs in April last outlined the issues upon which the contest of 1892 must, it appeared, inevitably be conducted. We were not mistaken in the views then expressed. The great battle was pitched at every point upon the lines indicated. The vital principle of strict construction was put at issue, and it was deliberately approved by a great majority of the voters cast. The tariff question resolved and settled by the application of the rule embodied in the amendment is a question no longer, if the overruling majority of the people expressed at the polls is to be respected and obeyed by their representatives. The details of tariff reform—of a system of taxation looking only to the largest returns of revenue consistent with the widest liberty of trade—remain to be adjusted by a democratic congress with the aid of an enlightened executive chosen to serve alike the interests of the classes and the people. In the address above mentioned we declared:

"Power of Congress to Levy Taxes. Congress may, under the constitution, tax the people to sustain their own government. It has, however, just this right taken their lives or property, and their land on which it has to take a dollar from them for any other purpose. But the generalist party, pursuing its policy upon which it may rely for its political support, and to further enrich its wealthy favorites, boldly assumes the ungranted and forbidden power to levy the tax which it is not allowed to public revenue, but with a side and avowed view to transfer untold millions of money annually from the pockets of the masses of the people to those of the few who are licensed to seize it in virtue of their unconstitutional monopolies. If this can be done there is liberty for the people. Our federal government is utterly perverted; it is not merely a fraud, but a despotism; there is nothing left worth a struggle. The power to tax and appropriate, to control the proceeds of the people's labor is the power to enslave the people. No such authority can be found in our original constitution. And the question, whether it shall be exercised, though ungranted, and, therefore, forbidden, is the question, as Mr. Jefferson said, 'whether the government shall be a government of the people, or of the people's property.'

"They are banded still, as heretofore, in defense of their unconstitutional privileges. They will resist stubbornly at every point and every stage of the struggle. The people, it is true, have selected their representatives, an executive and a congress, to make and execute the laws, but the battle is still to be made and is yet to be won. Every thing substantial remains to this hour with the monopoly, including the vast wealth of the few, which has been transferred to the public by the monopoly law, which stands unpeaked.

Urged to Organize. "The object of this address is to urge the democratic people to organized resistance to the bill at the election, November 1st, to maintain perfect and extend the system of allied democratic societies, whose recent success to the great cause has not been conspicuous, and which must, until the fruits of the late victory are gathered, be required to defend the hands of official representatives in the long and arduous struggle with private interests which is still before them. A democratic president elected by the people will stand in the next four years, more than in any other, before the support of a vigilant party and an aroused people, represented in a perfect organ, whose prompt action is required to be beyond all possible question. A new reorganization in the elections of 1894, a failure to return another large tariff reform majority would be a calamity of the first magnitude. Against it we can have no assurance except in a system of democratic clubs, well organized and aggressive, in every state and district, where a contest is going on, and their union in state and national associations.

"From the hour in which the national conventions of democratic clubs assembled at New York in the first days of October the election of Cleveland and Stevenson was seen to be the result of a broad and magnificent alliance of active and patriotic men of all parts of the country, associated under a simple declaration of axiomatic democratic principles, which was so successful in encouraging us to resolve all doubts, and it is now very plain that to the 1,000,000 democratic clubs represented in that convention, and their local and general assemblies, and their officers, are due the credit and the honor of the result. It was found even better prepared in 1892 and 1893.

GRACEY F. GARDNER, Secretary.
LAWRENCE GARDNER, Chairman of the Executive Committee.
And members of the executive committee.

PLEADING FOR ORGANIZATION

Address Issued by the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES DENOUNCED

Democratic Organization Urged to Prepare for the Election of 1894—A Congress in Harmony with the Administration is What is Wanted.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—The following address was issued today by the National Association of Democratic Clubs:

"The address of the National Association of Democratic Clubs in April last outlined the issues upon which the contest of 1892 must, it appeared, inevitably be conducted. We were not mistaken in the views then expressed. The great battle was pitched at every point upon the lines indicated. The vital principle of strict construction was put at issue, and it was deliberately approved by a great majority of the voters cast. The tariff question resolved and settled by the application of the rule embodied in the amendment is a question no longer, if the overruling majority of the people expressed at the polls is to be respected and obeyed by their representatives. The details of tariff reform—of a system of taxation looking only to the largest returns of revenue consistent with the widest liberty of trade—remain to be adjusted by a democratic congress with the aid of an enlightened executive chosen to serve alike the interests of the classes and the people. In the address above mentioned we declared:

"Power of Congress to Levy Taxes. Congress may, under the constitution, tax the people to sustain their own government. It has, however, just this right taken their lives or property, and their land on which it has to take a dollar from them for any other purpose. But the generalist party, pursuing its policy upon which it may rely for its political support, and to further enrich its wealthy favorites, boldly assumes the ungranted and forbidden power to levy the tax which it is not allowed to public revenue, but with a side and avowed view to transfer untold millions of money annually from the pockets of the masses of the people to those of the few who are licensed to seize it in virtue of their unconstitutional monopolies. If this can be done there is liberty for the people. Our federal government is utterly perverted; it is not merely a fraud, but a despotism; there is nothing left worth a struggle. The power to tax and appropriate, to control the proceeds of the people's labor is the power to enslave the people. No such authority can be found in our original constitution. And the question, whether it shall be exercised, though ungranted, and, therefore, forbidden, is the question, as Mr. Jefferson said, 'whether the government shall be a government of the people, or of the people's property.'

"They are banded still, as heretofore, in defense of their unconstitutional privileges. They will resist stubbornly at every point and every stage of the struggle. The people, it is true, have selected their representatives, an executive and a congress, to make and execute the laws, but the battle is still to be made and is yet to be won. Every thing substantial remains to this hour with the monopoly, including the vast wealth of the few, which has been transferred to the public by the monopoly law, which stands unpeaked.

Urged to Organize. "The object of this address is to urge the democratic people to organized resistance to the bill at the election, November 1st, to maintain perfect and extend the system of allied democratic societies, whose recent success to the great cause has not been conspicuous, and which must, until the fruits of the late victory are gathered, be required to defend the hands of official representatives in the long and arduous struggle with private interests which is still before them. A democratic president elected by the people will stand in the next four years, more than in any other, before the support of a vigilant party and an aroused people, represented in a perfect organ, whose prompt action is required to be beyond all possible question. A new reorganization in the elections of 1894, a failure to return another large tariff reform majority would be a calamity of the first magnitude. Against it we can have no assurance except in a system of democratic clubs, well organized and aggressive, in every state and district, where a contest is going on, and their union in state and national associations.

"From the hour in which the national conventions of democratic clubs assembled at New York in the first days of October the election of Cleveland and Stevenson was seen to be the result of a broad and magnificent alliance of active and patriotic men of all parts of the country, associated under a simple declaration of axiomatic democratic principles, which was so successful in encouraging us to resolve all doubts, and it is now very plain that to the 1,000,000 democratic clubs represented in that convention, and their local and general assemblies, and their officers, are due the credit and the honor of the result. It was found even better prepared in 1892 and 1893.

GRACEY F. GARDNER, Secretary.
LAWRENCE GARDNER, Chairman of the Executive Committee.
And members of the executive committee.

PLEADING FOR ORGANIZATION

Address Issued by the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES DENOUNCED

Democratic Organization Urged to Prepare for the Election of 1894—A Congress in Harmony with the Administration is What is Wanted.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—The following address was issued today by the National Association of Democratic Clubs:

"The address of the National Association of Democratic Clubs in April last outlined the issues upon which the contest of 1892 must, it appeared, inevitably be conducted. We were not mistaken in the views then expressed. The great battle was pitched at every point upon the lines indicated. The vital principle of strict construction was put at issue, and it was deliberately approved by a great majority of the voters cast. The tariff question resolved and settled by the application of the rule embodied in the amendment is a question no longer, if the overruling majority of the people expressed at the polls is to be respected and obeyed by their representatives. The details of tariff reform—of a system of taxation looking only to the largest returns of revenue consistent with the widest liberty of trade—remain to be adjusted by a democratic congress with the aid of an enlightened executive chosen to serve alike the interests of the classes and the people. In the address above mentioned we declared:

"Power of Congress to Levy Taxes. Congress may, under the constitution, tax the people to sustain their own government. It has, however, just this right taken their lives or property, and their land on which it has to take a dollar from them for any other purpose. But the generalist party, pursuing its policy upon which it may rely for its political support, and to further enrich its wealthy favorites, boldly assumes the ungranted and forbidden power to levy the tax which it is not allowed to public revenue, but with a side and avowed view to transfer untold millions of money annually from the pockets of the masses of the people to those of the few who are licensed to seize it in virtue of their unconstitutional monopolies. If this can be done there is liberty for the people. Our federal government is utterly perverted; it is not merely a fraud, but a despotism; there is nothing left worth a struggle. The power to tax and appropriate, to control the proceeds of the people's labor is the power to enslave the people. No such authority can be found in our original constitution. And the question, whether it shall be exercised, though ungranted, and, therefore, forbidden, is the question, as Mr. Jefferson said, 'whether the government shall be a government of the people, or of the people's property.'

"They are banded still, as heretofore, in defense of their unconstitutional privileges. They will resist stubbornly at every point and every stage of the struggle. The people, it is true, have selected their representatives, an executive and a congress, to make and execute the laws, but the battle is still to be made and is yet to be won. Every thing substantial remains to this hour with the monopoly, including the vast wealth of the few, which has been transferred to the public by the monopoly law, which stands unpeaked.

Urged to Organize. "The object of this address is to urge the democratic people to organized resistance to the bill at the election, November 1st, to maintain perfect and extend the system of allied democratic societies, whose recent success to the great cause has not been conspicuous, and which must, until the fruits of the late victory are gathered, be required to defend the hands of official representatives in the long and arduous struggle with private interests which is still before them. A democratic president elected by the people will stand in the next four years, more than in any other, before the support of a vigilant party and an aroused people, represented in a perfect organ, whose prompt action is required to be beyond all possible question. A new reorganization in the elections of 1894, a failure to return another large tariff reform majority would be a calamity of the first magnitude. Against it we can have no assurance except in a system of democratic clubs, well organized and aggressive, in every state and district, where a contest is going on, and their union in state and national associations.

"From the hour in which the national conventions of democratic clubs assembled at New York in the first days of October the election of Cleveland and Stevenson was seen to be the result of a broad and magnificent alliance of active and patriotic men of all parts of the country, associated under a simple declaration of axiomatic democratic principles, which was so successful in encouraging us to resolve all doubts, and it is now very plain that to the 1,000,000 democratic clubs represented in that convention, and their local and general assemblies, and their officers, are due the credit and the honor of the result. It was found even better prepared in 1892 and 1893.

GRACEY F. GARDNER, Secretary.
LAWRENCE GARDNER, Chairman of the Executive Committee.
And members of the executive committee.

CRAZED BY RELIGIOUS WORK

Rev. J. R. Sanford of Sumner Losses His Mind While Preaching.

SMASHED THE BIBLE OVER THE PULPIT

For Five Minutes the Audience Witnessed a Remarkable Performance—Interesting Iowa Litigation—Several Important Points to Be Decided.

Sumner, Ia., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE REGISTER.]—Rev. J. R. Sanford, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city, was afflicted with insanity while preaching the pulpit Sunday, and for a time pandemonium reigned. For weeks Mr. Sanford has been holding revival meetings, working very hard and doing without food and sleep, until his friends noticed that he sometimes acted strangely and appeared to be completely worn out. At the Friday afternoon meeting he talked harshly and almost fiercely to the congregation, so much so that much talk was indulged in. Saturday night he seemed utterly beside himself, his face wearing an agonized appearance, noticeable to every one. Sunday morning he preached a powerful sermon, closing with an exhortation, and at this moment his mind gave way and for five minutes he was a raving maniac. He roared, swore, threatened violence, smashed the bible over the pulpit, jumped upon it, cursing and calling down the wrath of God all the while. The large audience was simply paralyzed. Such a thing had never before been heard of in this state. A town official, happening to come in just at this time, went forward and took hold of the unfortunate man, spoke a few words to him and reason returned. He took some home, but is in a critical condition, physically and mentally.

WEALTH OF THE WINNERS.

Costly Litigation Over the Appointment of an Administrator.

EDGEMO, Ia., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE REGISTER.]—In the district court, which opened here today, will be tried what now promises to be one of the most sensational financial suits ever brought into court in the state. It is the case of the estate of George H. Winer.

L. F. Winer was probably as wealthy and as well known a man as there was in the country. He had by industry and frugality accumulated a fortune estimated at \$1,000,000. About two years ago he and his son, George H. Winer, drove out into the country to look over some land and a shotgun was put into the baggy, the young man intending to hunt while the old gentleman was conducting business. They had not far from their destination and the young man was taking the gun out of the baggy when it was discharged, killing the father and the son immediately passed into the hands of the two sons, George and L. F. Winer. His wife, Mrs. Mary Winer, who was a widow, had three children, a son, George, and two daughters, Mary and Lillian. Mrs. Winer, who was a widow, had three children, a son, George, and two daughters, Mary and Lillian. Mrs. Winer, who was a widow, had three children, a son, George, and two daughters, Mary and Lillian.

ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON.

Vice President-Elect Stevenson Given a Great Send Off by Bloomington People.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 27.—All of Bloomington was astir this morning to bid farewell to Vice President-Elect Adlai Stevenson, who was to start on his journey to Washington for the inaugural.

Mr. Stevenson and family arrived at the depot at 7:30. The crowd was so large that it was impossible to get a good view of the train. The train was packed with friends and well-wishers. The train was packed with friends and well-wishers. The train was packed with friends and well-wishers. The train was packed with friends and well-wishers.

CLEVER PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Block the Schemes of South Dakota Reunionists.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE REGISTER.]—The senate today passed a bill appropriating \$15,000 to cover claims for per diem and expenses of the militia from Hermosa and Rapid City, who served at the time of the Pine Ridge Indian trouble two years ago. It was very likely the bill will go through the house, as it has no opposition, including Stanton and McCleod, at whose ranch the troops stayed.

The prohibitionists this morning resisted a resolution of the house, which was passed by a majority of 100. It was a resolution to reorganize the militia. The prohibitionists this morning resisted a resolution of the house, which was passed by a majority of 100. It was a resolution to reorganize the militia.

DEATH OF A GIANT.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE REGISTER.]—Miss Emma Ballard, known as Lady Aama, the giantess who has been on exhibition at a local museum here, died at 3:30 this afternoon of consumption, and was still growing.

LIENS ON THE YANKEET & NORFOLK.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE REGISTER.]—The creditors of the Yankeeet & Norfolk line, now in course of construction, filed liens against the road today aggregating \$20,000. The road is graded and partially ironed from Yankeet, S. D., to Norfolk, Neb.

CUDAHY SECURES A CONTRACT.

SIoux CITY, Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE REGISTER.]—The Cudahy Packing company was today awarded a contract to furnish the government 200,000 pounds of bacon to be supplied from its Sioux City and Omaha houses.

WANT THE CORN DUES SUSPENDED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27.—The Times-Democrat's City of Mexico special says: The National Board of Public Charities of Mexico has petitioned the government for another reduction or temporary suspension of the duty on corn, claiming that large quantities of the grain will be required for the present suffering among the poorer classes in various parts of the republic. All the Mexican railroads have increased their rates and it is stated that the government will order them reduced in order to make the transportation of corn from the United States cheaper than at present.

TEN KILLED.

Sleeping Travellers of a Chicago House Crushed by its Collapse.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—The wall of a burning building in South Halstead fell about 1 a. m. this (Tuesday) morning and crushed a house in which two families were living. Ten bodies have been taken out of the ruins of the fallen wall.

MACKEY'S CONDITION.

He is Rapidly Recovering from His Wound His Assault Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 27.—Health Officer James W. Keene, physician in attendance on John Mackay, today said that Mackay had passed a very good night. "I dressed his wound at 9 a. m.," said Dr. Keene, "and found it was in tip-top condition. Tonight I intend to take out some of the stitches.

"Mr. Mackay is feeling very well and is able to sit up in an easy chair.

Wesley C. Rippey, the old man who shot Mr. Mackay, is sinking rapidly at the residence hospital today. Surgeon Joseph Summers has hope of the man's recovery. When he was seen