exposition. Politically, he did not believe the republicans could manipulate the enterprise to their advantage. Mr. Stebbins said that the west had not forgotten the gift of $250,000 two years ago. Now there were many poor people in Omaha who needed work. The exposition would assist them. The people of his county up in the sand hills were willing to help Omaha at this time.

Jones of Gage said he was not in favor of postponing the bill, but it should be got out of the way somehow. It was blocking the business of the house. His constituents in Gage county were in favor of an appropriation.

When Jones sat down there were several calls of "question," but Eager of Seward, got the floor. He dwelt long on the fact that while railroads and other corporations could put up the price of their tickets, freight schedules and commodities which they so desired the poor or the rich farmer was obliged to take for his products whatever he could get. He hauled his stuff to town and asked the question, "What will you give for it?"

WOOSTER OPENS HIMSELF.

At the conclusion of Eager's address, Wooster moved up in front of the clerk's desk, carrying a bundle of books under his arm. He then proceeded to whoop things up. He said, while admitting that the exposition would build up Omaha, the building up of Omaha would pull down other cities in the state. Lately it had come to his knowledge that the railroads of Nebraska were against the exposition. The reason for this was plain. There would be an attempt made to reduce passenger traffic to 1 cent a mile. The roads could not afford to do business on this basis. The building up of Omaha must be done at the expense of the railroads and every merchant in the interior of the state.

Wooster struck a snag when he opened out on Hull. Hull is chairman of the committee on investigation of the treasury. Wooster insinuated that a report of the committee had been held back on account of this exposition bill. Hull called him down and denied it. Wooster equivocated, and said he had not referred to Hull's committee, but to another one. Wheeler of Furnas, arose and said he was chairman of the other committee and he denied point blank the assertions of Wooster. The latter was in a hole. He attempted to extricate himself by defiantly reiterating his charges. Working himself into a white heat Wooster declared that the proposition to hold a fair in Omaha was a blow at labor. All wages would go down in the face of competition and great suffering would ensue on account of the exposition. Because the committee at Omaha had prepared the original bill, the members were ridiculed. Because its provisions had not met with Wooster's approval they were charged with deceit. The substitute offered by Speaker Gaffin had been prepared by Judge C. R. Scott and Congressman Stark, both free silver republicans. This was for the purpose of catching suckers. Everything had been done in an underhanded manner, and all for the purpose of deception.

ON CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS.

Again, there was no warrant in the constitution for this measure. He defied any lawyer on the floor to show that the money could be given to Omaha constitutionally. All other appropriation bills had been held up in order that the members of the house might violate their oaths and defy the constitution. "If we vote for this bill," he shouted, "there should be extra cells and extra suits of stripes made ready for us out at the state penitentiary."

The speaker then made some statements to the effect that the appropriations and claims bills would overrun the amount that could be constitutionally levied. Members of both the finance, ways and means and claims committees called Wooster down on his extravagant assertions and practically flooded him. Then the antagonist of the exposition raised the question of meeting the funding bonds due April 1, 1897. According to his story the state treasurer had informed him that the money was, as shown by the books in his office, in the state depository banks. But there was no record that the money was there.

LOOKS FOR INFORMATION.

Sheldon of Dawes had questioned the statements of Wooster concerning the appropriations to be made by the committees. Wooster then sent down by a page a question to Treasurer Meserve asking him to state whether or not there was actually any money in the depository banks. When the page reappeared the treasurer appeared to have ignored this question, but sent back a statement that the probable amount that would be appropriated by the finance, ways and means committee was $1,250,000, and by the claims committee $400,000, a total of $1,650,000. This incited Wooster to remark that the answer was entirely unsatisfactory. Wooster then became defiant. He charged that if the amendment of Winslow to indefinitely postpone the bill was voted down, it would be impossible to fix up the amended exposition bill so that it could be acted upon within the three days' time allowed for the introduction of new bills.

While Wooster was in the midst of his flow of rhetoric, Clark of Lancaster moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Pollard wanted to amend to meet this evening at 7:30.

Clark said as but few days remained for the introduction of bills, it was necessary that the commitees had some opportunity to meet.

Speaker Gaffin said that it would be a good idea to meet tonight and allow Wooster to "run down."

Wooster flew into a passion at this and roasted the speaker, saying that when he was out of the speaker's chair he had no more rights than any other member and he repelled any such personalities as had been made by the speaker. Opponents of this bill, he said, had been insulted and gagged on the floor long enough. He did not propose to stand it.

Pollard's amendment was lost by a vote of 49 to 39. Clark's original motion was then lost by a vote of 40 to 38, and Wooster had the floor.

WOULD HOLD UP ALL BILLS.

Then he made a startling announcement. It was this: That he proposed to hold this bill up until it was too late to introduce the appropriation bills. But he had a proposition to make. He was willing to have the bill referred back to the committee. If the house would agree to take up the bill next Wednesday he would consent to allow the house to go on and transact business. For the present he would yield the floor.

Yeiser of Douglas challenged Wooster's proposition on the constitutionality of the bill. He said it was perfectly lawful and constitutional. There were bills pending, he said, taxing express, telegraph and telephone companies which would bring in much more than the $200,000 asked by the bill.

The question was then upon Winslow's motion to indefinitely postpone. It was defeated by a vote of 63 to 16.

Wooster moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee from which it came, and made another speech. He said it was addressed mainly to the reporters. If he understood the intent of the majority, they proposed to hold up all other legislation until this bill was carried. They exhibited an inclination to sacrifice the interests of the wards and people of the state in behalf of the exposition bill. He said he was willing to modify his demand from Wednesday to Monday next for the consideration of it. He believed the opponents of the bill would stand by him.

Jenkins of Jefferson, one of the opponents, said he was a free lance and would enter into no agreement with Wooster on anything. This was a decided snub to Wooster and he did not seem to relish it. Speaker Gaffin then proceeded to cinch Wooster by suggesting that the house could save the time that Wooster was trying to waste by taking a recess from day to day instead of adjourning. By this means the plot of Wooster could be foiled.

IN A PARLIAMENTARY WAR.

Smith of Douglas was heartily in favor of the suggestion made by Speaker Gaffin. The question should be met and met now.

Gaylord, who had been mute all the afternoon, now accused Smith of having caused all the delay, and a wordy war ensued. Clark renewed his motion to rise and report progress. Pollard moved an amendment to make the hour 7:30 this evening. Pollard was downed by a point of order that the question had once been voted down. Question recurred on Clark's motion to rise. This was defeated by a vote of fifty-five against it.

The question was now on Wooster's motion to recommit the bill for amendment. This was defeated by a vote of fifty-two against it.

Clark of Richardson then moved that the committee rise and ask leave to sit this evening at 7:30 for consideration of the bill. The motion was lost by a vote of 49 to 39.

Clark then moved to rise and sit again at 10 a. m. tomorrow with the bill a special order. Jenkins said the motion was cowardly. Chairman Burkett declared the motion carried, and the committee rose and reported.

Cronk of Valley moved that the report be not concurred in, but that the house come back this evening at 7:30 and fight it out. This was amended, making the hour 9 a. m. tomorrow and was defeated. Roll call was demanded on the motion to non-concur in the report, but to meet at 7:30 this evening, and it prevailed by a vote of 50 to 47. It was now 6:30 p. m., and the house took a recess until 7:20 p. m. this evening.

OFFERING AMENDMENTS.

Speaker Gaffin called the evening session together at 8:15, three-quarters of an hour behind time. Including those absent on committee work, eighty-seven answered to roll call. Speaker Gaffin said the hour had arrived to go into committee of the whole on the special order. Pollard moved to instruct the committee to limit speeches to twenty minutes. Phelps' motion to table was lost. Pollard's motion prevailed and the house went into committee of the whole, with Burkett in the chair.

Jenkins moved the adoption of an amendment to section 2 of Gaffin's substitute bill, that six of the directors named in the substitute bill be drawn from the ranks of organized labor. This was ruled out of order and Gaffin again presented his substitute bill, and then Jenkins renewed his amendment. Considerable jangling occurred over the fact that Gaffin's substitute had not been printed, until Gaffin explained that his bill was simply an amendment to the original bill which was printed and in the members' files. The question was on Jenkins' amendment, and he got the floor and made a speech in support of it.

Clark of Richardson opposed the amendment. He thought three members of organized labor enough.

Clark of Lancaster took the opposite view. He believed the organized labor of Nebraska should have strength enough on the directory to shut out labor competition from other states.

Jenkins' amendment was lost, and Sutton moved an amendment that the governor should appoint six instead of twelve directors, one from each congressional district, which prevailed.

Wimberley of Lancaster moved an amendment that no member of this legislature be named as one of the directors. The amendment carried.

Zimmerman moved an amendment that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings be named instead of six directors to make the constracts and carry on the work.

Speaker Gaffin opposed this. The burden of the cry of the board for fifteen years had been that it had too much work of this kind to attend to. Zimmerman's amendment went by the board and Wiebe of Hall moved to make its pay $100 per month instead of $50. This was lost.

Casebeer of Gage moved that the directors be compelled to give a bond of $10,000 each for the faithful performance of their duty. Speaker Gaffin explained that further reading of the bill would disclose that a check on the directors was laid in the lands of the governor. Casebeer's motion was lost by a vote of 35 to 24.

CUTS DOWN THE AMOUNT.

The reading of section 4, naming $200,000 as the amount of the appropriation, brought twenty men to their feet with amendments in their hands and shouting "Mr. Chairman." Billings of Keya Paha was recognized. His amendment was to make the appropriation $100,000.

Yeiser asked if any other amendments had been sent up naming other amounts. He was answered in the affirmative. Then he said that all rules of parliamentary usage demanded that the amendment favoring the largest sum be acted upon first.

Chairman Burkett said that the amendment would not be entertained. Speaker Gaffin asked unanimous consent to permit the largest amount to be voted on first. Wooster objected. He wanted Billings' amendment voted on first, and if it carried, let that fix the amount of the bill. If it should be defeated, he wanted that to be taken as killing the bill. This was an unfair proposition, and he was told so in plain terms by Yeiser.

A long wrangle occurred over this, and Wooster, who had objected to Gaffin's suggestion, withdrew his objection, with the understanding that $25,000 drops he had until a certain amount was carried. But Billings insisted that as he had accidentally got his amendment in first, it should first be voted on. The chair held that Billings' amendment was in order, and called for a vote on the $100,000 amount. But he qualified this by stating that all the amendments offered should be voted on.

The vote on Billings' amendment carried by 71 ayes. Billings then moved that the committee rise and report progress. The motion was lost.

KILLING OFF OTHER AMENDMENTS.

Clark of Richardson and Fouke of Gage had motions to amend by inserting $150,000. Clark's amendment was lost by a vote of 55 to 28. Grell's amendment for $125,000 was next in order and was lost by a large majority.

Wimberley of Lancaster tried to move that the committee rise, but he was howled down. Then Winslow's amendment for $75,000 was brought to a vote and defeated by a vote of 62 to 20. Eager's amendment to insert $50,000 in place of $100,000 was lost and Pollard tried to get the house to rise and report progress. The motion to rise was defeated.

Cronk moved an amendment that no money should be paid to any superintendent not employed by the Board of Directors, said superintendent to put in all his time on the exposition, and all superintendents to be taken from the districts on an equal basis. This amendment was defeated. The opponents of the bill, having failed, became obstructionists. They were full of schemes for safeguarding the money. Gaylord was one, Jenkins another and Wooster a third. Jenkins accused Horner of being a late convert. Horner declared that a falsehood. There was great confusion, but Chairman Burkett succeeded at last in securing order.

Clark of Lancaster's amendment that no money should be paid until at least $250,000 had been paid in by Omaha stockholders prevailed.

Liddell's motion that all unskilled labor should be paid at the rate of $1.50 per day carried.

At midnight a motion to rise was defeated and the committee took up section 5.

KNOCKS WOOSTER OUT AGAIN.

Wooster moved to strike out section 5 entirely. The section provides that the state directors shall act in conjunction with the Board of Directors of the exposition. He asserted that there was a colored man concealed in the section and that it covered a scheme to turn the whole appropriation over to the Omaha people.

Speaker Gaffin resented the imputation and defended the section vigorously. Wooster's motion was defeated overwhelmingly.

Wooster then moved to strike out section 6 entirely, but did not press his motion, and the section was agreed to.

Section 7 was agreed to with but a mild protest from Wooster.

Section 8 was agreed to and the bill thus completed.

Hill of Clay offered an entirely new section, providing that the property acquired by the state may be sold by the commissioner of public lands and buildings within sixty days after the close of the exposition.

Wooster favored the new section, but for once Jenkins took the other side. The latter wanted the building to stand as a monument to the extravagance of the legislature. Gaffin favored the section. It was adopted.

The bill was finally completed, but Wooster arose to a final question of privilege. He repeated his charge made earlier in the day that one night he occupied the same room with Horner of Dawson and on that occasion the latter stated that he (Horner) was opposed to the exposition bill.

Horner denounced the statement as an unqualified falsehood and turning to Wooster he said with emphasis as he shouted: "Is that plain enough?"

"No," replied Wooster.

"Well," said Horner, "you are a liar."

The house was in an uproar. Wooster asked the chairman if a member could call another a liar. The chair asked the gentlemen to refrain from personalities. Order was finally restored, and then, at 12:30, the committee rose with the recommendation that the bill should be ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The report was adopted without opposition.

Sheldon then moved that the house take a recess until 10:30 (Thursday) morning. Although he did not say so, his object was to save an extra day for the benefit of the ways and means committee. The motion was fought hard, and after several excited remarks Sheldon's motion was lost. Clark of Lancaster then moved that the house adjourn. Sheldon insisted on debate, but was shut off by a point of order.

The house then, at 12:45, adjourned, and the long fight over the exposition bill in the house was ended.

REPORTS ON RAILROAD BILLS.

Senate Declines to Kill Some of the Measures Reported for Death.

LINCOLN, Feb. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—The senate had a lively session this afternoon, and some rather sensational developments were noted before the solons of the upper branch consented to adjourn for the mid-day meal. The usual batch of petitions were presented for and against the Transmississippi Exposition and one against the proposal to abolish the Soldiers' Home at Milford.

The real interest of the morning session commenced when Mr. Osborn of Pawnee, chairman of the railroad committee, reported several bills for indefinite postponement. One was Mr. Beal's measure requiring railroads to reduce passenger fares to 2 cents per mile. Beal moved that the report be not concurred in and that the bill go to the general file. A red hot debate ensued, all on one side. It seems that a number of senators were determined that the bills affecting the railroad companies should be killed. The senators who heretofore opposed the stock yards bill were warm in their demands that the railroad bill go to the general file. A vote was finally taken and the bill was sent to the general file, only three senators voting against it. Mr. Grothan, author of the stock yards bill, left the senate chamber before the vote was taken and it was asserted that he was endeavoring to dodge. A recess was taken until he could be found. He then voted to send the bill to the general file.

The railroad committee also recommended that Miller's bill requiring roads to sell all mileage books and tickets with transferable privilege be indefinitely postponed. The senate refused to concur and the bill went to the general file.

The railroad committee recommended the passage of the bill requiring union depots at junction points, and to extend the power of the State Board of Transportation to telephone, telegraph and express companies.

Mr. Murphy's resolution, demanding an investigation of the affairs of ex-Auditor Moore, was called up and agreed to.

Mr. Ransom's joint resolution to submit an amendment to the constitution providing for the investment of the permanent school fund was advanced to a third reading.

Mr. Dearing's resolution of last Friday, providing for the payment of the contest expenses, was referred to the committee on claims.

The afternoon was spent in committee of the whole on two bills amending the school laws.

PUBLISHERS OPPOSE THE BILL.

Public Printer Measure Draws a Resolution of Some Length.

LINCOLN, Feb. 24.—(Special.)—This afternoon a gathering of newspaper men adopted resolutions against the public printer bill. This list of names includes those present: C. H. Chalis, Ulyssis Dispatch; C. H. Casper, Butler County Press; J. B. Donovan, Madison Star; R. D. Scott, Battle Creek Enterprise; W. W. Huse, Norfolk Daily News; George L. Burr, Hamilton County Register, president Reform Press association; J. G. P. Hildebrandt, Nebraska News Syndicate; C. W. Sherman, Plattsmouth Journal; W. F. Brewster, Falls City Populist; U. E. Foster, Plainview News; J. W. Barnhardt, Auburn Herald; N. W. Smalls, Fremont Herald; Frank L. Lemon, David City Banner; Hammond brothers, Fremont Tribune; W. A. McGaffan, Seward Independent; E. A. Walroth, Osceola Democrat; M. G. Perkins, American Press association; W. A. Hurlbert, Aurora Sun.

The resolutions are:

Resolved, That we consider the bill unconstitutional for the reason that it creates a new state office in contravention of the constitution of the state of Nebraska.

Resolved, That the qualification of being simply "a public printer" is not high enough for the duties and responsibilities imposed, and that the bond, though doubled by the amendment, is still grossly inadequate to secure the state against official mismanagement in this department.

That the provision to have county printing of all kinds done at any single office would entail great expense on state and county, with no compensating advantages to any one, save possibly the express companies.

That the six classes enumerated would cover state appropriations aggregating thousands of dollars. That to have legal printing for state and county done in any one or any half-dozen newspapers would render a large part of such printing absolutely valueless, giving no notice or information whatever to the parties designed to be reached. That to print commissioners' proceedings, delinquent tax lists, road notices and such matter in a paper which has no circulation where the notification should be given would be a wholesale waste of public money.

That we cannot too strongly condemn the extravagance of section 4, which would change every blank book in the state; make valueless all county supplies and blank books now printed and entail an immediate expense of thousands of dollars upon every county in the state, while it would depend upon the whim of one man whether the books or blanks so adopted should be changed monthly or only when new men were elected to the office of attorney general.

That only twenty papers would be eligible to competition for county and state work and that no provision excludes houses from making but one bid when they run three or four editions of the same paper.

That in order to compete a publisher must bid for all six classes of the work, which would narrow competition down so that there would be but three or four actual competitors in the state.

That nothing save an affidavit of present circulation is required, and this would leave too intricate questions of padded circulation and gratuitous lists.

That no newspaper could print tax lists or ballots for a hundred counties at once and that while there is a penalty for delay in state work, there is no provision as to how many years an order for county printing or stationery might be delayed.

That no ten men can do the work prescribed for the printer and stenographer contemplated by this bill, and when by amendments the work was more than quadrupled, no provision was made to add to the force.

That experience has shown that supplies furnished by the state are used more extravagantly than those supplied in other manner; a case in point being the veto by Governor Holcomb of the bill to furnish Compiled Statutes at state expense, which reduced the number of copies of the Session Laws used by the average county from sixty to about ten.

That in the opinion of the editors and publishers here assembled, the bill establishes one of the most stupendous monopolies ever established by state legislation. That it opens the door for gigantic fraud and corruption; that it is against the interests and convenience of the public; would be wasteful, expensive and dangerous in the extreme, and that we earnestly protest against its passage.

GOSSIP FROM THE STATE HOUSE.

Failure of the State Bank of Ewing Reported at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Feb. 24.—(Special.)—The State Banking Board today received news of the failure of the Bank of Ewing, Ewing, Holt county. State Bank Examiner Coad is now up there and in possession of the bank. The capital stock was $10,000, with an average run of deposits of $22,973. M. N. VanZandt was president, Ralph Ege vice president and A. A. Ege cashier.

A requisition was issued today by Governor Holcomb on the governor of Colorado for the return of Carmeno Bruno, who is now under arrest in Arapahoe county, Colorado. Bruno is wanted in Omaha for the stabbing, with intent to kill, of one Raffell Morack on December 7, 1896. Detective John J. Donahue is made the agent for the return of Bruno. He left for Colorado this afternoon.

A requisition from Governor Drake of Iowa was honored today in the governor's office for George Bigelow, now under arrest in Omaha. Bigelow is wanted on the charge of "forcible defilement" of Julia Selix in Franklin county, Iowa, December 26, 1896. Sheriff Tucker of Franklin county secured the necessary papers and left for Omaha today.

Articles of agreement for the consolidation of the Grand Island, Hastings & Southeastern Railroad company of Nebraska and the St. Joseph, Hanover & Western Railway company of Kansas, were filed today with Secretary of State Porter. The name of the new corporation will be the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway company. The authorized capital stock is $15,100,000. The principal headquarters of the company will be at Elwood, Kan. The new directors chosen are: Frederic P. Olcott, Bernard, N. J.; William L. Ball, New York; Gordon Abbott, Boston, Mass.; Henry Budge, New York; Charles H. Schaffer, Henry M. Robinson, Ulysses G. Life of Hiawatha, Kan.; Edward McNeill, Portland, Ore., and J. Kennedy Tod, New York.

Benton Maret, private secretary to Governor Holcomb, left today for Lexington to attend the funeral of Captain Stuckey, his father-in-law. Mrs. Maret went to her father's bedside yesterday morning, but was too late to see him before his death, which occurred at 10 o'clock. He was for years a prominent citizen of Eddyville, Neb., and was an old soldier.

Mrs. J. Harvey of 390 Macom street, Brooklyn, writes the governor to inquire concerning the disposition of the property possessed by her brother, Thomas Jones. She says that Jones formerly lived at York, but died last August at Los Angeles, Cal. She says no will has been found and she desires to know what became of his farm or property. He was a one-armed old soldier.

CASE OF BIGAMY COMES TO LIGHT.

Traveling Showman, Married Already, Weds a Nebraska Girl.

CLARKS, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special.)—A case of bigamy has been brought to light in this county by the receipt of a letter by L. H. Hills of Silver Creek, from Mrs. Edward Gyer, whose present address is Centerville, Ind. She writes to inquire into the career of her husband while at Silver Creek last fall. She had just heard that he had married a Silver Creek girl, which is a fact. He visited that place early last fall, as a member of a Wizard Oil troupe. While there he met Miss Sarah Maurer, the young daughter of a well known citizen of that town. He was in her company considerably during the troupe's stay in Silver Creek, and returned several times to visit her. Finally he left the troupe and came to Silver Creek, where he stayed about a month. Six weeks ago he secured a license, took Miss Maurer to a minister's house and the two were married. They left immediately for Iowa, where Gyer had an engagement with a traveling troupe. They were still with the troupe when last heard from. The Indiana wife has been apprised of these details.

SUES HIS FORMER FATHER-IN-LAW.

Asks Damages for Instigating His Wife to Seek Divorce.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Dr. C. F. Roh and his wife, at the time a newly wedded couple and residents of Elk Creek, had trouble last summer and Mrs. Roh swore in court here that her spouse ill-treated her and then attempted taking her life, etc. Subsequently the woman was given a divorce from her liege lord. Now Roh comes into district court and says that Mrs. Roh's father was instrumental in causing the trouble between Mrs. Roh and himself and says that from the fact that he broke up his home and caused him other injuries he (Roh) ought to be given about $5,000 by his father-in-law, Louis Holthus, a well-to-do farmer of this county. Some of the evidence given by the defense was a consignment of love letters from a St. Louis woman to Roh, written him shortly after their marriage. They were read in court and furnished considerable amusement for the spectators. The case will be taken up again in the morning.

GRAND ISLAND HOTEL MAN MISSING.

H. N. Lord of the Palmer House Not Seen for Several Days.

GRAND ISLAND, Feb. 24.—(Special.)—H. N. Lord, proprietor of the Palmer house, left this city last Friday morning ostensibly for Hastings, Neb., where he intended to transact some business matters. He has not returned and when last seen was walking up and down the B. & M. depot platform at Hastings just previous to the departure of Friday's west bound train. Even his wife has no idea of his whereabouts and fears are entertained that his mind has become temporarily unbalanced. Mr. Lord is a tall man, heavy set, with small black mustache, black hair and eyes. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by the Palmer house, Grand Island.

Funeral of Mrs. R. S. Hart.

LYONS, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special.)—Mrs. R. S. Hart was buried today from the Methodist church. She went to the Methodist hospital at Omaha about three weeks ago, where she had a surgical operation performed but lived only about ten days. Mrs. Hart had resided here for thirty years. She was an active worker in church and society, being a member of the Woman's Relief corps and the Rebekah lodge of this place. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. T. C. Webster of the Methodist church, assisted by Rev. J. B. Priest of Central City.

Francis-Berg.

HASTINGS, Feb. 24.—(Special.)—Edward Francis and Miss Ida Berg were quietly married Monday evening at the home of Rev. Mr. Isham. The ceremony was performed promptly at 8 o'clock in the presence of a couple of witnesses. Mr. Francis is the city clerk of Hastings. The bride has lived in Hastings many years and has a large circle of friends. They are "at home" to their friends on B street and Lincoln avenue.

Find the Stolen Goods.

FAIRMONT, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special.)—The constable of Geneva came here yesterday with a search warrant and deputized Constable Carson of this place to help him. They proceeded to the home of Hiram Welch and found some stolen goods belonging to the family of Lou Ditmar of Geneva. No arrests were made.

Railway Conductors Give a Ball.

FREMONT, Feb. 24.—(Special.)—Fremont division, Order of Railway Conductors, gave a ball Monday evening at Masonic hall. The decorations were elaborate and appropriate for the order and occasion. There was a good number in attendance and the occasion was a successful one.

Four Years for Perjury.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 24.—(Special.)—Lew Kephart, who was tried and found guilty of perjury last week, was today sentenced by Judge Ramsey to four years in the penitentiary. Kephart made an attempt to escape from jail last Friday, but was unsuccessful.

Joseph Snyder of Denver, who was found guilty of assaulting John Kramer, was fined $75 and costs.

WANT ONE HOME ABANDONED.

Grand Island Grand Army Post Sends a Resolution to the Legislature.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special.)—The delegation from Lyon post, Grand Army of the Republic, of this city to the recent Grand Army encampment at Hastings is not at all pleased with the resolution adopted at that encampment, and the manner of its adoption, relative to the soldiers' homes of the state. They have expressed their sentiments and some facts in the following letter addressed to the representatives and senator from this district:

Having in mind the desire to place the facts before you in regard to the action of the twenty-first annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska, recently held at Hastings, in adopting a resolution as an expression of the sense of the encampment that the legislature should make the necessary appropriations for the Grand Island and Milford soldiers' homes, we, the delegates from Lyon post, No. 23, hereby enter our protest against the resolution and for the following reason, to-wit: The department commander, in his annual report, took occasion to pad his report with a very elaborate eulogy of the Milford home, the department medical director and chaplain in their reports went out of their way to unjustly criticize the Grand Island home and laud the Milford home. With the encampment thus prepared in advance, the resolution above referred to was, in direct violation of a rule adopted by the encampment, "that all resolutions should be read at length before being referred," sprung upon the encampment by the committee and rushed through without an opportunity for proper discussion being given.

While we make no comment upon the matter of comparisons, we do wish to make it emphatic that there is not, nor has ever been, any valid reason why the state should be asked to maintain two soldiers' homes, and thereby add to the burdens of an already overtaxed people.

The Grand Island home has an abundant capacity and facilities for the care of needy soldiers, and the state can more economically maintain that capacity at Grand Island than by dividing it, and providing for two sets of officers and employes, not to say anything about the expense of location. We, therefore, desire to enter our protest against any further appropriation for the continuance of the branch home at Milford as an expenditure of the state money that is not justified.

This letter has been signed by the full delegation of Lyon post to the encampment.

FARMERS BENEFIT BY THE SNOW.

Western Nebraska Soil Is Now in Condition for a Big Crop.

ELSIE, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special.)—Never before has the ground in this county been in such good condition for spring work. Nor has the ground ever been frozen to such a depth for so long a time as it has the present winter. Farmers are in the best of spirits and feel confident that a bountiful crop is in store for them the coming season. An unusually large acreage of wheat will be sown providing farmers can get the necessary amount of seed. Some have saved their seed from last year and still have seed to sell, others have saved just what they intended to sow, and now that the prospects are so bright, would sow more if they could get it. And still others have no seed, who expect to get it by giving one-third of the crop.

OSGOOD IS BOUND OVER FOR TRIAL.

Gives Bonds and Leaves Tecumseh to Return in May.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—D. F. Osgood's preliminary examination was continued in the county court today. The defense announced it would call no witnesses and no argument was had. Judge Brandon bound Osgood over to the May term of the district court to answer to the charge of accessory to the crime of arson and fixed the bond at $2,000. Osgood furnished the bond, was allowed his freedom and in company with his wife, who was constantly at his side during the hearing, departed for his Lincoln home.

Notes from University Place.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Feb. 24.—(Special.)—That three-inch snow of last Sunday put the roads in good condition for sleighing, and the college boys and girls are enjoying it these evenings. Several four-horse loads were out Monday night.

Chancellor Ellinwood has been sick for a week and is not yet able to take his place in the class room. He has the grip and bronchitis.

The grip is prevalent about here this winter. Almost all the students have had or are having an attack of it. It does not seem to be as severe as a few years ago, and does not lay its victims up as long as it used to.

Hon. T. T. Young's Daughter Married.

ASHLAND, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special.)—A brilliant wedding came off this evening at the residence of Hon. T. T. Young, member of the house of representatives, nine miles south of Ashland, in Cass county. Mr. Young's daughter Eva was married to Mr. M. V. Worrell, a student of Wesleyan university. A number of friends and relatives were present. The presents were numerous and costly. The young couple will settle down to farming.

McGarry-Harris.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special.)—M. McGarry of Kearney and Miss Anna Harris of Central City were married in this city at 9 o'clock at St. Bonaventura's church by Rev. Father Anastatius. The bride is a sister of Mrs. J. B. Geitzen of this city. Mr. McGarry is operator for the Union Pacific at Kearney. The bridal party left for Kearney on the fast mail this evening, where they will make their future home.

Funeral of Miss Claude Phillips.

PERU, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special.)—The funeral of Claude Phillips, daughter of Postmaster Phillips, was held here today. It was one of the largest gatherings of its kind ever held in Peru. The State normal and public schools were adjourned and nearly all the business houses in town closed. Her death was caused by lung fever.

Has a Sister in Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 24.—(Special.)—Charles Lane, the Missouri Pacific freight brakeman, who was run over and killed at Hiawatha, Kan., yesterday, was a brother of Mrs. E. D. Garrow of this city. The young man is well known here.

Appoints His Court Reporter.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge Sullivan has appointed C. B. Scott of Kearney as his court reporter.

Bank Was Not Interested.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Feb. 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a communication from this place, dated the 19th inst., it is stated that on that date a judgment was obtained against the Chamberlain Banking house of this place by the widow of one Butler. This is incorrect, as the bank was in no way interested in the action or the policy sued for. The facts in the case were agreed on at the trial, and it was found by the court that in 1891 Butler, being unable to pay his premiums and about to lose his policy, sold it to Charles M. Chamberlain, who bought it personally and in good faith. This, in most states, is held to be a completely valid transaction. The policy was never made payable to the widow, but to the assigns of Butler. There was no verdict by a jury, and the transfer was not declared void. The excess over the original payment and of the premiums paid was given to the plaintiff purely on legal grounds, which will be reviewed by the supreme court. M. B. C. TRUE.

Couldn't Identify Him.

Fred Sly, charged with having stolen nearly $100 in cash and checks from the Omaha Milling company on North Sixteenth street, was arraigned in police court yesterday. The manager of the firm was placed upon the stand, but failed to positively identify Sly as the man who had entered the place. He also stated the value of the checks taken as small, as he had immediately stopped payment upon them as soon as missed. The trial was continued until today at 2 o'clock. Another information against Sly was sworn out yesterday by Chief of Detectives Cox, in which it is alleged that Sly entered the Frontier Steam laundry about three weeks ago and stole a bundle of laundry. The charge is petty larceny.

TWO WOMEN FROM THE THIRD

Members of Board of Lady Managers Are Elected at Fremont.

LIVELY AND INTERESTING CONVENTION

Mrs. Giffert of West Point is Chosen by Acclamation and Mrs. Hollenbeck of Fremont on Fifth Ballot.

Members of Board of Lady Managers—MRS. D. C. GIFFERT of West Point, MRS. NETTIE KNOX HOLLENBECK of Fremont.

FREMONT, Feb. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—The women of the Third congressional district met at Masonic hall at 10:30 this morning in mass convention and selected Mrs. D. C. Giffert of West Point and Mrs. Nettie Knox Hollenbeck of Fremont as members of the Board of Lady Managers of the Transmississippi Exposition.

About 160 women were present. With the exception of a small delegation from West Point and a number of young women from the Fremont normal school, all were from Fremont. The meeting was at times lively, much interest and partisanship being shown among the supporters of the various candidates. It did not differ much from a political convention except in showing a lack of knowledge of parliamentary law and an attempt to run things to suit their particular ends. Of the three candidate from Fremont, Mrs. W. H. Clemmons, wife of President Clemmons of the Fremont Normal school, had her forces most completely in line and her plans most carefully laid. Mrs. Nettie K. Hollenbeck, who finally received the appointment, had the support of the Woman's club and Charity club. Mrs. Edwards had the support of no organization and was not an active candidate for the position, but nevertheless made an unexpectedly strong showing.

In the absence of Mayor Fried, Mrs. H. G. Wolcott, president of the Woman's club, called the meeting to order. Mrs. Wolcott and Mrs. Adelaide Reynolds were nominated for permanent president, and Mrs. Reynolds declining, Mrs. Wolcott was elected by acclamation. Miss Vesta Gray was chosen permanent secretary. A circular letter was then read by the president defining the powers and duties of the members to be elected. The meeting then voted that formal nominations be made and that no woman under 18 be allowed to vote. The name of Mrs. D. C. Giffert of West Point was then presented by Mrs. Nettie K. Hollenbeck of Fremont. Mrs. Edward Blewett in a lengthy written speech nominated Mrs. W. H. Clemmons of Fremont. Mrs. R. L. Hammond, in a short concise talk, presented the name of Mrs. Nettie K. Hollenbeck. Mrs. A. M. Edwards was placed in nomination by Mrs. F. M. Sisson. A motion was then made that the meeting proceed to elect the two members, one at a time. This precipitated considerable discussion and motions, substitutes and amendments followed each other thick and fast. It was evident that the meeting was in favor of selecting some one from outside of Fremont for one of the positions, but it was equally plain that a ballot was wanted by some of the parties. Finally, after two motions had been made, seconded and ruled out of order, a motion carried that the rules be suspended and Mrs. D. C. Giffert of West Point be declared the unanimous choice of the meeting for one of the directors.

The first ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows: Mrs. Hollenbeck, 46; Mrs. Edwards, 48; Mrs. Clemmons, 61; no election. The meeting then attempted to adjourn till 1:30, but the women were anxious to get through and the motion was defeated. A second ballot was taken amid much excitement. It resulted as follows: Mrs. Hollenbeck, 40; Mrs. Clemmons, 58; Mrs. Edwards, 42. The meeting then adjourned to 2 o'clock.

When the women reconvened this afternoon there were 256 present. After considerable discussion as to the method of balloting it was decided that the third ballot be taken by each woman coming forward and giving her name and address to the tellers with her ballot. It resulted as follows: Mrs. Edwards, 65; Mrs. Clemmons, 98; Mrs. Hollenbeck, 93.

On the fourth ballot Mrs. Edwards dropped to 46, Mrs. Clemmons had 91 and Mrs. Hollenbeck 89. A motion to adjourn was voted down. Mrs. Edwards withdrew her name, leaving the contest between the two leaders.

The fifth ballot resulted in the election of Mrs. Hollenbeck, who received 110 votes to 99 for Mrs. Clemmons. The result was greeted by loud cheers by all present and general expressions of satisfaction.

Mrs. Nettie Knox Hollenbeck is the wife of Hon. Conrad Hollenbeck of this city. She is a native of Pennsylvania and is a descendant of General Knox of revolutionary fame. She was educated at Phoenix Ladies' seminary, Pennsylvania. She has resided in Fremont for over twenty years and is a leader in social and literary circles. She is a woman of great force of character and executive ability.

MEMBERS FOR FIRST DISTRICT.

Two of Lincoln's Leaders Chosen by the Mass Meeting.

For Members Board of Lady Managers:
MRS. A. J. SAWYER.
MRS. A. W. FIELD.

LINCOLN, Feb. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Women from different localities of the First congressional district met in pursuance to call to select representatives to assist in the management of the educational department of the Transmississippi Exposition. Mesdames Wilson and Rhelander were made president and secretary of the meeting. Mayor Graham opened the meeting, which was enthusiastic over the work the women were called upon to do. Mrs. A. J. Sawyer and Mrs. A. W. Field were unanimously selected by the delegates to represent the First district. In the event of either of those elected not accepting a second meeting will be called. The chairman ordered the secretary to inform the women elected and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

LIVELY MEETING AT BROKEN BOW.

Sixth District Women Select Two School Teachers.

Members of Board of Lady Managers:
MRS. M. A. HUNTER of Broken Bow.
MRS. J. H. KERR of Ansley.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Feb. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—The mass meeting of women of the Sixth congressional district to elect two members of the Board of Lady Managers of the Transmississippi Exposition was held in this city in the North Side opera house at 3 o'clock today. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Bowen, who stated the object of the meeting. Mrs. F. M. Rublee was elected chairman and Mrs. A. H. Hunter secretary. The informal ballot brought out the names of Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Gutterson, Mrs. Grant,