

NEBRASKA.

The new school building at Fullerton is ready for occupancy.

Gordon is arranging to build a strictly up to date society hall.

The midwinter term of the Fremont normal school opened with a large attendance.

Smallpox has appeared in Weeping Water and parties exposed have been quarantined.

The annual poultry show for Nuckolls county will be held at Nelson, January 30 and 31.

Some wild animal species unknown has been killing large numbers of sheep near Ravenna.

The Otoe county Sunday school association has decided to put a Sunday school worker and organizer at work in the county during the summer months.

Brown county stockmen complain that there is too much cattle and hog stealing going on in that section and threaten to resort to the old-time methods.

Isaac Hogaboom, an inmate of the Soldiers' home at Grand Island, returned to his former home at South Sioux City recently, was married and started back for the Soldiers' home with his bride.

The Rock County State Bank at Newport, Rock county, with a paid up capital stock of \$5,000, has been authorized to commence business.

Now that the schools of Nebraska City have opened once more it has been decided to hold school six days each week instead of five in order that the pupils may make up for time lost during the quarantine.

Stockwell and Mathews, two prominent sheep feeders of Shelton, received from northern California five double-deck cars, containing 1,200 head of yearling Angora goats, which they will prepare for market at their feed yards.

A requisition from Governor Shaw of Iowa put in an appearance in Governor Poynter's office in the hands of John Doner, sheriff of Monroe county, Iowa. The requisition is for the return of George Miller, who is made joint defendant in a charge of rape committed in said county August 5, last.

As George McDonald was returning home from a dance at Jess French's, six miles north of Ainsworth, astride a spirited mustang it ran into a barb wire fence, injuring it so it had to be shot and cutting one of McDonald's legs just above the ankle, tearing away tendons, severing an artery and making a ghastly and terrible wound.

The Polk county commissioners at their annual meeting in estimating the expenses for running the county for the present year, considered that the proper sum for this year was \$25,500. This is about fifteen thousand less than it has been for a number of years, as the railroad bonds are all paid off and the taxes in the county will be much lower.

There was considerable excitement in Wymore when it was reported that Blue Springs had a genuine case of smallpox, and people flooded the different doctors' offices for the purpose of being vaccinated. The report was a false one, and the supposed victim, who was taken down with a fever and eruption of the skin, is rapidly recovering.

As Fred Runger, a farmer living eight miles south of Syracuse, was returning home from Cook he put a partially lighted cigar in his overcoat pocket. He soon discovered that his coat was on fire. He put it out, or supposed he had. Not long after his coat burst into open flames and burned his body so seriously he died from the effects.

Thomas B. Harris, one of the oldest Burlington conductors in the service, died at his home in Chester from pneumonia, combined with heart disease. He was well known all over the United States and especially in Nebraska, where he has been in the railroad service since 1872. At the time of his death he was 56 years, 11 months and 4 days of age.

The shipments from the town of Danbury for the year 1898 show in a measure how much of prosperity has come to that section of the peerless Baver valley: One hundred and ninety-five cars of live stock, and 216 cars of grain, a grand total of 411 cars, were shipped from that station during the year just closed. The value of the same is placed at \$185,000, or about \$300 to each farmer in that section.

A Chadron dispatch says that the evidence against Goodshot, husband of the woman whose body was found so badly mutilated on the Pine Ridge reservation, was so strong that he has been arrested for the murder of his wife. He was taken to Deadwood to await trial. It is the first instance on record of a crime of this description where an Indian has killed his squaw, and there promises to be an exciting time when he is tried.

At the meeting of the central teachers' association of Otoe county at Syracuse the following resolution was introduced by Principal W. N. Delzell of Syracuse, and adopted by unanimous vote of the association: That we, the teachers of the central association of Otoe county, do indorse most heartily the high school free attendance law, introduced by Senator Currie of Custer county, and do most respectfully ask that the bill be made a law.

J. R. J. Appleby, a prominent real estate man of Stanton died last week from apoplexy. He was 63 years old, and was recovering from an attack of grip at the time of his death. He had just entered his office after dinner when he fell and died a few minutes later.

Gus Bachus, a prominent German farmer living three miles east of Osmond, was found in the road by a neighbor, R. B. Severens. He was unconscious and in a most critical condition, the blood oozing from his nose and ears, and he will probably die. The cause of his condition is not known.

THE STATE LAWMAKERS

The Grind With Which They Are Daily Engaged.

TRYING TO ELECT U. S. SENATOR.

Text of Some of the Measures Thus Far Introduced—An Onslaught of Bills in Both Branches—Some that Have Advanced to Second Reading.

Senate.

A call of the roll in the senate on the 23d disclosed that Senators Farrel and Howard were absent.

Senate file No. 27, by Senator Talbot was considered. Following is a text of the measure:

Section 1: That section 293 of the code of civil procedure of the state of Nebraska is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 293, in all cases the jury shall render a general verdict and the court shall in any case at the request of the parties thereto, or either of them, in addition to the general verdict, direct the jury to find upon particular questions of fact, to be stated in writing by the party or parties requesting the same.

Sec. 2. That section 293 of the code of civil procedure of the state of Nebraska and all other acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Talbot explained the benefits that would accrue from the enactment of the bill, which had failed to receive the recommendation of the judiciary committee. He moved the committee report the bill for passage. Senator Hannibal opposed the motion. Under certain circumstances it would lead to confusion, leave the court without discretion and at the mercy of attorneys.

Under bills on third reading H. R. 113, to appropriate \$90,000 for payment of the salaries of members and employees of the legislature, was read. Without waiting to vote on this bill the secretary proceeded to read H. R. 121, to appropriate \$40,000 for incidental expenses, until stopped by Talbot of Lancaster, who said under the constitution the vote must be taken immediately after the third reading to be legal.

The president thought the senator from Lancaster was taking a serious view of the matter.

"I do," replied Senator Talbot, "it is serious to me, as it is where I get my pay and I want the bill properly passed."

Consequently the bill was placed upon its passage and received thirty-one affirmative votes. The president declared the bill passed with the emergency clause.

A communication was read in the senate on the 24th from General Palmer of Illinois returning thanks for the resolution petitioning congress to grant him a pension.

Senate file No. 1, by Mr. Prout, was read. It amends section 15 of the election laws prescribing the form and contents of the official ballot. It provides that when any person is nominated by more than one party or convention his name shall be placed upon the ticket under the designation of the party first nominating him; or, if nominated by more than one party at the same time, he shall file with the proper official a written declaration indicating the party designation under which he desires his name to be printed.

If he fails to do this, the official shall choose for him, printing his name as the nominee of but one party. Senator Talbot thought that the bill was not properly prepared to become a law. It sought to amend a law that was already repealed. He moved an amendment a change in the title of the bill, so as to make it valid if enacted, and further amendments to the body of the bill having the same object in view. Senator Miller offered an amendment striking out the section which constitutes the change from the existing law. The amendment was lost on a viva voce vote. Senator Talbot's amendments prevailed, after which the bill was favorably reported by a party vote of 18 to 10.

The committee on finance, ways and means reported favorably on senate file No. 50. The report was adopted. This bill is by Senator Allen and is to transfer certain funds to the general fund, and to provide for the credit of the same funds direct hereafter.

Senate file No. 29, by Mr. Steele, was considered. It amends the general herd law for the protection of cultivated lands from stock running at large. Senator Talbot explained that the bill was simply the re-enactment of the present law for the purpose of covering a defect in the passage of the original law, it being passed without the repealing clause. It was decided to report the bill for passage.

Senate file No. 28, by Senator Fowler, was read for the third time. It repeals sections 917 to 924 of the code of civil procedure. The bill was put on its passage and was carried by a vote of 28 to 1, Senator Hale voting in the negative.

The joint committee on enrolled and engrossed bills reported that house rolls 13 and 131 (the appropriation bills) had been presented to the governor for his signature.

The senate adjourned.

When the senate convened on the 25th Lincoln lodge, No. 35, Independent Order of Good Templars, sent a written protest against the passage of S. F. 26, which seeks to amend the Slocumb law. One new bill was introduced and placed on its first reading as follows:

To amend sections 2 and 5 of chapter Ixxviii of the Compiled Statutes of the State of Nebraska, entitled "Roads."

The committee on judiciary through Senator Van Dusen, its chairman, reported. It recommended the replacement of senate file No. 30, by Senator Prout, regarding liens for labor, by a substitute prepared in the committee. A question was raised by the lieutenant governor as to the course of a substitute bill offered by a committee, as to whether it should go to a first reading or take the place of the original bill. After some discussion the lieutenant governor announced that his holding would hereafter be determined by whether or not the substitute was germane to the original bill.

Senator Talbot offered a resolution, directing the committee on printing to see that the printers of bills print and return same in order received. Under a suspension of the rules the resolution was adopted.

Senate file No. 211 was introduced by Senator Van Dusen of Douglas. It amends article 1 of chapter 77 of the compiled statutes, relating to revenues. It prohibits the assessment of property below the cash valuation, and reduces the levy. If enacted the bill will increase the assessed valuation of the state from \$157,000,000 to about \$500,000,000. The bill is a voluminous one, making many changes in the existing revenue laws. Senate file No. 212 was introduced by Senator Talbot. It amends sections 76 to 82 of chapter 78 of the compiled statutes, relating to road funds.

Senate file No. 55, by Senator Talbot, amending section 42 of chapter 19 of the compiled statutes, relating to supreme and district courts, was considered and recommended for passage. It relieves the clerk of the supreme court of the duty of notifying district courts of the time set for holding their term of court.

Senate file No. 72, by Mr. Talbot, repealing section 4 of chapter 19 of the revised statutes, was first considered. It abolishes the obsolete office of master in chancery. The committee decided to report the bill favorably, with an amendment making the bill repeal section 4 of chapter 28, compiled statutes for 1897, the revised statutes being out of print.

The senate was called to order on the 26th by the lieutenant governor. The following communication was read from the father of Colonel Stotsenburg:

New Albany, Ind., Jan. 15.—To the Honorable and Senate and House of representatives of the state of Nebraska: I have just learned through press telegraphic reports that you have passed resolutions accusing my son, John M. Stotsenburg, colonel of the First Nebraska volunteers, of the violation of army regulations by cruel and tyrannical treatment of the soldiers of his regiment.

If he has been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer or a gentleman I think that you will agree with me that he ought to be formally accused by specific charges; furnished by you with a copy of the charges and a brief synopsis of the evidence on which they are based, and then speedily tried by the proper tribunal having cognizance of the offense, and if guilty, punished.

As you have initiated this accusation, I will aid you in bringing the matter to a speedy, full and thorough investigation of the charges made by you, and I, therefore, respectfully ask you to favor me at once with a copy of the specific charges made against him, and with a brief of the evidence submitted to you, and I will immediately forward them to the general commanding in the Philippine islands, joining with you in the request that Colonel Stotsenburg shall be speedily tried by an impartial court legally constituted, so that the truth or falsity of the accusations made by you may be established. If he is innocent, the general assembly of Nebraska, I think, may be relied upon to rescind an act of injustice. With great respect,

JOHN M. STOTSENBURG.

The communication was received and placed on file.

The committee on judiciary, through Senator Van Dusen, reported recommending that senate files 19 and 59 be indefinitely postponed. The report was adopted. The same committee reported on senate file 73, that it be referred to the committee on revenue. Agreed to. Senator Talbot moved a reconsideration of the vote indefinitely postponing senate file 53. He explained that the bill was intended simply to render valid a previous amendatory law passed without the repealing clause.

The senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, with Senator Van Dusen in the chair, to consider bills on the general file.

Senate file 32, by Talbot, with amendments by the judiciary, was considered, and it was voted to recommend its passage. Senate file 59, by Mr. Talbot was read and it was decided to report favorably thereon.

President Pro Tem Talbot offered a communication at the beginning of the session on the 27th from Robert W. Furnas, secretary of the state agricultural board, opposing the passage of S. F. 7, introduced by Knepper of Butler, to abolish county agricultural societies. Secretary Furnas' letter contained resolutions passed by the board.

S. F. 7, by Allen of Furnas, was given its third reading. The bill provides for transferring certain funds to the general fund, the purpose for which the funds were created having ceased to exist. The bill was passed by a vote of 28 to 1, Miller of Buffalo alone voting in the negative. The bill was introduced upon request of State Treasurer Meserve.

Spohn of Nuckolls introduced a motion looking to the passing of some new freight rate laws to replace the Newberry bill. His motion was as follows: "I move that the secretaries of the board of transportation be requested to report to the senate what, if any, reduction can be made in conformity with the decision of the United States supreme court in the maximum freight rate cases, with reference to the rates on lumber and coal shipped into the state and grain and live stock shipped out of the state."

The motion was passed without debate.

Upon the report of the committee on education S. F. 41 was recommended for passage. It is the free high school law. S. F. 2 was indefinitely postponed. S. F. 41 covering the same subject more completely.

The senate went into committee of the whole, with Canada of Kearney in the chair. S. F. 52, by Talbot of Lancaster, was recommended for passage. It simply adds a proper repealing clause to the present law, with one or two minor amendments.

S. F. 7, by Knepper of Butler, was next considered. This is the bill to wipe out county agricultural societies and compulsory county aid for fairs. The judiciary committee offered a substitute, leaving the law in force, except it makes it optional with county boards whether county aid shall be given or not. Van Dusen of Douglas explained the objects of the substitute bill.

Steele of Jefferson said the judiciary committee did the proper thing in framing the substitute. Some county societies got up a horse race just to draw this money from the county. The substitute bill was recommended for passage.

S. F. 66, S. F. 70, S. F. 67 and S. F. 65 were all recommended to pass, all being mere curative acts known as the Wheeler bills.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

House.

The sixth joint call for United States senators in the house on the 23d resulted as follows: Allen 53, Hayward 41, Webster 10, Thompson 7, Lambertson 2, Field 1, Reese 3, Hinshaw 1, Weston 2, Foss 2, Adams 1, Cornish 1, Van Dusen 1.

The house went into committee of the whole with Thompson of Merrick in the chair for the purpose of considering bills on general file. The committee of the whole recommended that house rolls 23, 24 and 31 be reported for passage.

The committee arose and the house adopted the report.

Chairman Wilcox of the judiciary committee reported house roll 23, regulating proceedings against guardians; house roll 24, prescribing the manner of qualifications and duties of guardians, and house roll 31, amending the section of the code of civil procedure by striking out the clause which permits the district court to vacate or modify its judgment orders after the term for the reason that the record shows erroneous proceedings against a married woman when the condition of the defendant does not appear in the All of the bills were placed on the general file.

Bills were introduced as follows: A bill for an act entitled an act to locate schools and to provide for the erection of buildings and for the receiving of donations for the same. The bill provides that the location of the two schools be fixed by the trustees of the state normal school, and appropriate \$50,000.

A bill entitled an act to define the word "majority" as used in the statutes in regard to general elections, to read the majority of all the votes cast at such election.

A bill for an act to amend general sections 5902, 5905 and 5906 (being sections 328, 331 and 322 code of civil procedure) of title 10, chapter 1, in regard to testimony of husband or wife in cases where one or both are parties. The following new bills were introduced:

An act entitled "An act to amend section 3, chapter xii of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska of 1897, entitled Chattel Mortgages."

An act entitled "An act to amend section 415 of the Code of Civil Procedure."

An act declaring bicycles to be baggage and providing for the carrying of the same by railway companies and common carriers.

To amend sections 658, 660, 661 and 662 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Eleven bills were introduced in the house on the 24th, among them being: To prevent combinations, trusts, etc., and fixing a penalty of not less than \$200 nor more than \$5,000.

Prohibiting the placing or establishing of an obstruction across any stream of water in this state that shall prevent the free passage of fish along said stream and requiring the owner or owners of any mill dam across any stream in this state, to construct and maintain suitable fishways.

Prohibiting the catching of fish in any public waters in this state excepting by the use of hook and line and prohibiting the use of seines, nets and other devices.

H. R. 324—By Burns: To provide for compiling, illustrating, electrotyping, printing, binding, copyrighting and distributing a state series of school text books under direction of the State Board of Education and appropriating \$100,000 therefor.

Imposing an excise tax on express companies, defining express companies; providing for the filing of annual statements by such companies and their agents with the auditor, creating a State Board of Appraisers and Assessors to determine and levy such tax and defining their powers and duties; providing for the attendance of witnesses and the production of books; providing for the collection and disbursement of such tax and prescribing penalties for non-compliance with a provision of this act.

To prohibit the manufacture, sale or shipping into the state of impure beer; to provide for the enforcement of the provisions and penalties for its violation. Provides for inspection and placement enforcement of the law in the hands of the State Board of Health.

To require corporations doing business in this state for profit to file an annual report of their business and organization with the secretary of state not later than September 1 of each year.

To require corporations doing business in the state of Nebraska to pay an annual license fee on the capital stock of such corporations, to fix such fees and to provide a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act. Calls for an annual fee of \$1 by corporations having \$50,000 or less of capital stock and \$1 for each additional \$50,000 stock.

The joint vote for United States senator resulted as follows: Allen 58, Hayward 43, Webster 10, Thompson 7, Lambertson 2, Reese 2, Hinshaw 1, Weston 4, Foss 2, Adams 1, Cornish 1, Van Dusen 1.

When the noon hour arrived in the house on the 25th and the eighth joint ballot was taken for United States senator the result stood: Allen 58, Hayward 41, Webster 10, Thompson 7, Weston 4, Reese 2, Foss 2, Van Dusen 2, Lambertson 1, Hinshaw 1, Adams 1, Cornish 1, Valentine 1.

The judiciary committee reported house roll No. 40, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

The report of the judiciary committee was adopted, recommending for passage: House rolls Nos. 37, 41, 44 and 45. The report of the insurance committee was adopted, and the bill was placed on general file. The committee on privileges and elections reported back house roll No. 42 with the recommendation that it pass. The report was adopted, and the bill placed on general file.

This bill provides for amendment of the election law by requiring that the name of a candidate shall not be placed more than once on a ballot, though he may be nominated by several different conventions.

The same committee reported for passage house roll No. 61, which provides that the county judge shall receive a fee of 25 cents for every judge and clerk of election appointed by him. The report was adopted and the bill placed on general file.

House roll No. 243, introduced by Rouse, is a bill making appropriations for the payment of miscellaneous items of indebtedness owing by the state of Nebraska. This bill sets out in a preamble that the legislature of 1895, by an act, provided that there should be paid out of the state treasury to any person, firm or corporation manufacturing sugar in this state the sum of 3/4 cent per pound for every pound of sugar manufactured under the provisions of that act, and that there was filed in the office of the secretary of state certificates of the inspectors, showing that the Grand Beet Sugar company of Grand Island had manufactured 5,012,462 pounds between September 30 and December 31, 1896, and that the Norfolk Beet Sugar company of Norfolk had manufactured 6,822,200 pounds from September 27, 1896, to January 2, 1897; that these companies had complied with the terms of the act, and that they had paid 3/4 cent per ton for the beets from which the sugar was manufactured.

In the house on the 26th a communication was received from the legislative committee appointed by the state teachers' association, calling attention to the educational bills that had received the endorsement of the committee. The communication was referred to the committee on public schools.

The following resolution on polygamy by Fisher of Dawes was adopted: Resolved, That polygamy is an institution that has received the disapproved condemnation of all civilized nations and this house hereby enters its protest against the seating of polygamists in congress, or in any other office of honor or trust in the United States.

The house went into committee of the whole with Myers of Douglas in the chair. H. R. 40, the bill providing for an inheritance tax, was recommended for passage after a short discussion on a minor amendment.

H. R. 41, by Thompson of Merrick, requiring assignments of mortgages or trust deeds to me in writing, to be signed in the presence of at least one witness, and to be acknowledged in the same manner as other deeds, was recommended for passage.

H. R. 44, by Thompson of Merrick, amending section 201 of the Criminal Code caused quite a stir. The text of the bill was as follows: "Section 201. If any person who has former husband or wife living marries another person, or continues to cohabit with such second husband or wife in this state he or she, except in the cases hereinafter in this section mentioned, is guilty of bigamy and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years nor less than one year. The provisions of this section do not extend to any person whose husband or wife has continually remained beyond seas or who has voluntarily withdrawn from the other and remained absent for the space of three years together the party marrying again not knowing the other to be living within that time; nor to any person who has good reason to believe such husband or wife to be dead; nor to any person who has been legally divorced from the bonds of matrimony."

The bill was recommended for passage.

H. R. 45, amending the statute of "Frauds" relating to the transfer of interest in real estate and providing that the leasing of lands for a period over one year or a contract for the sale of lands must be in writing, was recommended for passage.

H. R. 33, by Smith of Saline, was the next taken up. The provision in the bill is as follows: "If any fire insurance company delays the payment of a just and lawful claim due under a contract of insurance beyond the time allowed by law for the settlement thereof, and thereby cause suit to be brought to recover the amount due, the insurer shall be required to pay interest upon said claim at the rate of 25 per cent per annum from the time the claim became due."

There was quite a deal of discussion at the conclusion of which the bill was referred to the insurance committee.

The ninth joint ballot for senator resulted as follows: Allen 57, Hayward 29, Webster 10, Thompson 7, Weston 5, Reese 2, Foss 2, Van Dusen 1, Lambertson 1, Hinshaw 1, Adams 1, Cornish 1, Valentine 1.

In the house on the 27th a communication was read from R. W. Furnas making a plea in behalf of county fairs.

Cawthra offered the following: Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of members of this house that grave irregularities exist in the house postal department which reflect upon the honor and jeopardize the domestic relations of the members of this house; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the speaker appoint a committee of three to investigate any charges, call witnesses, papers, etc., relative to said department, and report its findings to this house.

The resolution was adopted.

Many new bills were introduced, among which are: A bill for an act to prohibit the manufacture for sale and selling or offering for sale any candy adulterated by the admixture of terra alba barytes or any other mineral substances, and to prevent the use of poisonous colors or flavors in the manufacture of candies, and providing punishment for violation thereof.

An act to provide for the appointment of a trust examiner at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, whose principal business shall be that of a trust examiner or prosecutor, and to provide funds for the carrying on of such office and the prosecution of violation of the law. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$10,000.

An act to create a state board of control of special educational institutions and to provide for the management and control of the state industrial school for juvenile offenders, industrial school for juvenile delinquent institution for the blind and deaf and dumb institution, school for feeble

minded children, and to make an appropriation of \$19,440 therefor. A bill for an act to amend section 1 of article 1, chapter 34, compiled statutes of 1897 of Nebraska. The bill gives to blacksmith and woodworker a mechanic's lien on vehicle for work thereon.

A bill for an act relating to the qualifications of county judge and providing that in counties of over 6,000 inhabitants he must be 25 years of age unless he is a practicing attorney.

The joint ballot for United States senator resulted: Allen 58, Hayward 29, Webster 10, Thompson 7, Weston 4, Field 1, Reese 3, Hinshaw 1, Foss 2, Lambertson 1, Valentine 1, Cornish 1, Adams 1, Van Dusen 1.

Bill to Redistrict the State.

H. R. 368, the bill introduced by Wilcox of Lincoln to redistrict the state into senatorial and representative districts, is a copy of the bill introduced in 1891 and which was passed on the 18th session. A duplicate bill was introduced in the senate by Owens of Dawson. The districts as provided by the bill are as follows:

- SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.
- 1—Nemaha and Richardson, one senator.
- 2—Gage, one senator.
- 3—Pawnee, Johnson and Gage, one senator.
- 4—Otoe and Cass, one senator.
- 5—Lancaster, two senators.
- 6—Douglas, four senators.
- 7—Dodge, Sarge and Douglas, one senator.
- 8—Saunders and Colfax, one senator.
- 9—Washington, Burr, Thurston and Dakota, one senator.
- 10—Cuming, Wayne, Dixon and Cedar, one senator.
- 11—Madison, Antelope, Stanton and Pierce, one senator.
- 12—Platte and Butler, one senator.
- 13—York and Seward, one senator.
- 14—Saline and Thayer, one senator.
- 15—Furnas and Jefferson, one senator.
- 16—Nuckolls, Webster and Franklin, one senator.
- 17—Adams, Clay, Hamilton and Polk, two senators.
- 18—Hall, Howard and Sherman, one senator.
- 19—Merrick, Niobrara, Boone, Greeley and Wheeler, one senator.
- 20—Kearney, Rock, Brown, Keya Paha and Boyd, one senator.
- 21—Custer, Valley, Garfield and Loup, one senator.
- 22—Buffalo and Dawson, one senator.
- 23—Phelps, Kearney and Harlan, one senator.
- 24—Furnas, Red Willow, Hitchcock and Gosper, one senator.
- 25—Frontier, Hayes, Tully, Chase and Perkins, one senator.
- 26—Lincoln, Logan, Dakota, Thomas, Hooker, McPherson, Arthur, Grant, Keith, Deuel, Cheyenne, Blaine, Banner and Scotts Bluff, one senator.
- 27—Cherry, Sheridan, Towa, Grant and Box Butte, one senator.
- REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.
- 1—Richardson, one representative.
- 2—Nemaha, one representative.
- 3—Richardson and Nemaha, one representative.
- 4—Johnson, one representative.
- 5—Pawnee, one representative.
- 6—Otoe, two representatives.
- 7—Cass, two representatives.
- 8—Otoe and Cass, one representative.
- 9—Sarge and Douglas, one representative.
- 10—Douglas, sixteen representatives.
- 11—Washington, one representative.
- 12—Burr, one representative.
- 13—Wayne and Thurston, one representative.
- 14—Dodge, one representative.
- 15—Cuming, one representative.
- 16—Dodge and Cuming, one representative.
- 17—Stanton and Pierce, one representative.
- 18—Dixon, Cedar and Dakota, two representatives.
- 19—Knox, one representative.
- 20—Antelope, one representative.
- 21—Nance and Greeley, one representative.
- 22—Boone and Wheeler, one representative.
- 23—Madison, one representative.
- 24—Platte, one representative.
- 25—Platte and Madison, one representative.
- 26—Colfax, one representative.
- 27—Saunders, one representative.
- 28—Butler, one representative.
- 29—Seward and Butler, one representative.
- 30—Saline, two representatives.
- 31—Gage, three representatives.
- 32—Lancaster, seven representatives.
- 33—Jefferson, one representative.
- 34—Thayer, one representative.
- 35—Nuckolls, one representative.
- 36—Furnas, one representative.
- 37—Furnas, one representative.
- 38—Clay, one representative.
- 39—Clay and Fillmore, one representative.
- 40—Merrick, one representative.
- 41—Hamilton, one representative.
- 42—York, one representative.
- 43—York and Hamilton, one representative.
- 44—Polk, one representative.
- 45—Webster, one representative.
- 46—Jefferson, Nuckolls and Webster, one representative.
- 47—Hall, one representative.
- 48—Adams, two representatives.
- 49—Hall and Adams, two representatives.
- 50—Holt, Keya Paha and Boyd, two representatives.
- 51—Crawford and Rock, one representative.
- 52—Cherry, one representative.
- 53—Sheridan, one representative.
- 54—Lincoln, one representative.
- 55—Valley, Garfield and Loup, one representative.
- 56—Custer, two representatives.
- 57—Sherman, one representative.
- 58—Buffalo, two representatives.
- 59—Dawson, one representative.
- 60—Kearney, one representative.
- 61—Franklin, one representative.
- 62—Hilton, one representative.
- 63—Phelps, one representative.
- 64—Furnas, one representative.
- 65—Red Willow, one representative.
- 66—Furnas, Gosper, Hayon and Franklin, two representatives.
- 67—Hitchcock and Dundy, one representative.
- 68—Chase and Perkins, one representative.
- 69—Blaine, Thomas, Logan, McPherson, Husker, Grant