

# WORK OF LEGISLATURE

## Senatorial Deadlock Has Tendency to Delay Business.

### SOME BILLS HAVE BEEN PASSED

New Measures Being Introduced from Day to Day—State Board of Agriculture Resolutions Relating to County Fairs—Miscellaneous Matters.

HOUSE—When the house was called to order on the 8th Sprecher of Colfax waived a reconsideration of the vote whereby house roll 90, by Wilcox, to require the union label on all state contract printing, was indefinitely postponed. After discussion the motion to reconsider was defeated by a vote of 44 yeas to 41 nays, it requiring a two-thirds vote to carry. The following bills were also read for the third time and placed on their passage: House roll No. 75, for the relief of a person owning real property having an insane husband or wife, and to empower such person to sell, mortgage or convey such property under power of the district court. With the emergency clause attached the bill was defeated by a vote of 57 yeas to 33 nays. The emergency clause was then stricken out by a vote of 57 to 34, and the bill thus amended passed by a vote of 58 to 20. House roll No. 2, by Lane, providing that in counties not under township organization having more than 60,000 and less than 125,000 population, county commissioners shall be elected at large. This is for the benefit of Lancaster county, whose population has decreased to less than 70,000, which, under the present statute, is the minimum, instead of 60,000. Passed with the emergency clause by a vote of 74 yeas to 13 nays. Among bills introduced was: For an act to provide for the compulsory education of children, for the employment of truant officers, for the proper education of such children as cannot properly be taught in the usual public, private or parochial schools, for the proper enumeration of persons of school age, for the punishment of persons violating the provisions of this act, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act. The vote for senator resulted: Allen, 52; Berge, 6; Crouse, 6; Currie, 20; Hainer, 5; Harlan, 1; Harrington, 1; Hitchcock, 25; Hinshaw, 14; Kinkaid, 4; Melklejohn, 29; Moran, 1; Martin, 9; Ransom, 3; Rosewater, 16; Sutherland, 1; Thompson, D. E., 34; Thompson, W. H., 28; Van Dusen, 1; Westover, 2.

HOUSE—The house on the 7th did not pass any measures, but quite a number of new bills were introduced. The investigating committee made the following report: "Any members of this house who have been requested to introduce bills of a character similar to those referred to by Representative Thomssen yesterday, February 6, will confer a favor by communicating the facts to this committee at once. Any street or steam railway, or sleeping car company, insurance, express, telegraph or telephone companies, bucket shops or dealers in lard or other products who have received 'hold up' letters from persons, either members of this house or others, are requested to confer with this committee immediately." Bills placed on general file were: House roll 200, by Vandegrift, appropriating \$610.14 for the relief of Sherman county. House roll 293, by Evans, for the display of the United States flag on school houses. House roll 282, by Rohwer, relating to county superintendents. House roll 281, by Rohwer, to allow school children to attend the nearest school. House roll 15, by Crockett, relating to the collection of taxes. Among bills introduced was: House roll No. 336, by Smithberger (by request)—A bill for an act to tax life insurance companies organized outside of the state of Nebraska and to provide for the manner of paying such taxes and to repeal section 38 of chapter 77, compiled statutes of 1895, entitled "Revenue," so far as it relates to the taxation of life insurance companies. Taxes non-resident companies, other than fraternal societies, 3 per cent on all premiums on Nebraska business. Senatorial vote: Allen, 55; Berge, 4; Crouse, 7; Currie, 22; Hainer, 5; Harlan, 1; Hitchcock, 12; Hinshaw, 13; Kinkaid, 4; Martin, 9; McCarthy, 1; Melklejohn, 29; Moran, 1; Ransom, 35; Rosewater, 16; Sutherland, 1; Thompson, D. E., 34; Thompson, W. H., 11; Van Dusen, 1.

HOUSE—In the house on the 6th the following bills were passed: House roll No. 9, by Hathorn, to punish illegal voting in school district and village elections, by a fine of from \$25 to \$100 and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months; yeas, 77; nays, none. House roll 91, by Lichty, to provide for the printing of 2,000 volumes of each number of the supreme court reports, and fixing their selling price at \$1.50 each; yeas, 82; nays, none. House roll No. 25, by Coppoc, to extend the liability of railroad corporations, was recommended for indefinite postponement by the committee on railroads. The bill in full is as follows: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska: Section 1. Every railroad corporation shall be liable for all damages sustained by any agent or servant thereof by reason of the negligence of any other servant or agent thereof, without contributory negligence on his part, when sustained within this state or when such agent or servant is a resident of and his contract of employment was made within this state; and no contract, rule or regulation between any such corporation and any agent or servant shall impair or diminish such liability. Sec. 2. The terms agent and servant in this act shall include all agents and servants of railroad corporations and shall not be by any court construed to mean only those agents and servants who are connected with the use and operation of railroads or on about which they may be employed. The term railroad herein used shall include street railroads as well as other railroads." The report was adopted without division.

The committee on railroads also recommended for indefinite postponement house roll No. 39, by Fuller, making railroad companies answerable for the safe delivery of goods consigned to a point on the line of a connecting carrier. McCarthy, of Dixon moved that house rolls Nos. 208, 214 and 215, the boundary commission bills, be passed over committee of the whole and ordered engrossed for third reading. The motion prevailed. The senatorial vote resulted as follows: Allen, 51; Berge, 7; Crouse, 7; Currie, 19; Hainer, 4; Harlan, 1; Hitchcock, 28; Hinshaw, 13; Johnson, Walter, 2; Kinkaid, 4; McCarthy, 1; Melklejohn, 29; Miller, 1; Martin, 9; Moran, 1; Ransom, 7; Rosewater, 17; Thompson, D. E., 34; Thompson, W. H., 20; Van Dusen, 1; Westover, 1.

HOUSE—The house resumed work on the 5th, after adjournment from Friday to Tuesday. House roll 56, was read for the third time and passed by a vote of 73 yeas to 3 nays. The bill was introduced by Miskell of Saline, and makes important amendments to the law relating to the disposition of road funds. House roll 37, by Broderick, for the establishment of two state normal schools at a cost of \$100,000, to be located in the Fifth and Sixth congressional districts, was read for the third time and passed by a vote of 70 to 18. House roll 51, by Mead, making it a crime to threaten to charge any person with a crime, or to threaten to do him injury with intent to extort money or to compel him to do anything against his will, was passed by a vote of 79 yeas to 6 nays. Among bills introduced and read the first time were: A bill for an act to divide the state of Nebraska into senatorial and representative districts and for the appointment of senators and representatives. A bill for an act to amend sections 48 and 49, of chapter 81, entitled, "Banking and entering buildings," of the criminal code of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1899, and to repeal said original sections, and to repeal section 52, of chapter 8, entitled, "Breaking and entering buildings," of the criminal code of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1899. A bill for an act to define and license merchants doing business in the state of Nebraska, and to provide for the filing of statement and a bond for the payment of taxes and fixing penalties for the violation thereof.

SENATE—In the senate on the 8th the measure to have the present law amended so that one-half of the wages of laboring men may be attached for bills for necessities was indefinitely postponed. This was on the recommendation of the judiciary committee, to which it had been referred. A similar measure was introduced in the house, but should it pass there it would doubtless be killed in the senate. The following were then placed on third reading and passed: Senate file 133, providing for the appointment of nine commissioners and such stenographers as are necessary by the supreme court. The commissioners are to receive \$2,500 a year and the stenographer \$1,000 a year. An emergency clause is attached. Senator Martin proposed an amendment directing that the commissioners be selected from the district bench, but withdrew it. It is understood that the amendment will be proposed in the house when the bill reaches that body. Senate file 27, providing imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days or fined the amount of damage inflicted, for destruction or injury to personal property. Emergency clause attached. Senate file 31, providing punishment for indecent exposure of person or use of obscene or lascivious language. Emergency clause attached. Senate file 41, relating to duties of clerk of the supreme court. Among bills introduced was: Senate file No. 231, by McCargar—A bill to provide for an act for the compulsory education of children, for the employment of truant officers, for the proper education of such children as cannot properly be taught in the usual public, private or parochial schools, for the proper enumeration of persons violating the provisions of this act, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act. This is the measure prepared by the legislative committee of the State Teachers' association.

SENATE—The question of what shall constitute a legal newspaper for the purpose of publishing legal notices consumed the greater portion of the morning time of the senate on the 7th. Senator Owens introduced the bill some time ago, one of its provisions being that a paper must be published fifty-two consecutive weeks in a county before it can rightfully be used for publication of legal notices. This was amended in committee of the whole so as to read twenty-six instead of fifty-two. The same section met with prolonged discussion in committee of the whole the day before, and the amendment was declared lost by one vote. Today, after considerable wrangling, and after a motion to reconsider had been carried the committee took up the debated point again. Ransom moved to substitute twenty-six for fifty-two. Young opposed this, and then O'Neill, in reply, stated that he thought circulation should control instead of length of time a paper has been published. Senator Edgar also spoke in opposition to the amendment. It was declared carried on a rising vote, eighteen voting for it and the negative not being put. Senator O'Neill's bill relative to the duties of the clerk of the supreme court was recommended for passage. It is senate file No. 41, and provides that the clerk shall prepare the opinions of the court when he has sufficient material to form a volume of not less than 900 pages. Two thousand of these he shall deliver to the state auditor and draw from the state treasury \$1.50 for each volume. Amendments to the present law relating to soldiers' and sailors' homes were recommended. As changed the law will permit veterans of the war of 1812, Mexican war, civil war and Spanish-American war, together with their widows or mothers, to be admitted to the state institutions after two years' residence in the state. This is senate file No. 92.

SENATE—The senate had a busy day on the 6th. More than a dozen bills were read for the first time, several for the second time and some were up for third reading, two of them being passed. Senate file 89, a bill by Baldrige, providing for appropriations for the purpose of purchasing cemetery sites, was reported back for passage, and senate file 80, a bill by Ziegler, changing the time for the semi-annual publications of the statements of county treasurers, was favorably reported, without much discussion. Senate file 49, a bill by Owens defining a legal newspaper, was discussed, and before its final disposition was responsible for some caustic remarks between the members. The bill provides that before a paper may be designated as an official organ it shall have been published for fifty-two consecutive weeks. The bill was referred back to the committee. Senator Miller presented a petition signed by a number of literary societies and individuals asking for legislation and appropriations for the purpose of establishing traveling libraries in Nebraska. Senator Steele announced that he had a similar petition containing 300 signatures. The petition was referred to the library committee. A communication from the supreme court, relating to the questions asked that body by the legislature, was read to the senate. Senate file 20 and house roll 22 were favorably reported by their committees and placed on general file.

SENATE—The senate was in session but a little over two hours on the 5th, but succeeded in passing four curative acts and two bills, one providing for the sale of unclaimed goods by railroad companies, and the other for cutting of weeds by irrigation companies along their right of way. The following resolutions passed by the state board of agriculture asking for retention of the present law relating to county fairs was read and referred to the committee on agriculture: "We, the members of the state board of agriculture; seeing the need of more general knowledge of agriculture among the boys and girls of Nebraska, and believing that all teaching should be in the order, first concrete, then abstract, and that nature studies should be introduced into our county and village schools, respectfully ask the legislature to make such additional requirements for first, second and third grade and state certificates as will show the holder's fitness for teaching one or more studies in pure agriculture. Resolved, That it is the sense of the Nebraska state board of agriculture, in annual meeting assembled at Lincoln, January, 1901, that there should be made by the state legislature such appropriations for an exhibit of the agriculture and horticulture resources of Nebraska at the Pan-American exposition, to be held at Buffalo, as will be commensurate with the importance of Nebraska as an agricultural district of the country." Senate file No. 103, introduced by Currie and proposing amendments to the reform school law, was recommended for passage by the committee on reform school, and was thereupon placed on general file.

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

A radical change in the laws relating to the finances of Omaha is proposed by a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Martin on request of Senator Baldrige. It provides for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness, to be signed by the mayor and comptroller of the city, whenever they deem them necessary, these never to be sold for less than their par value, together with accumulated interest. They may draw as high as 5 per cent interest, but no more.

The house committee on plumbers and plumbing decided to report favorably on Uhl's bill, which provides for the creation of plumbers' commissions in towns of 25,000 population or over. The measure is intended for the protection of plumbers and to this end provides for the issuance of licenses to candidates who meet the requirements prescribed.

On motion of Attorney General Prout, the suits of the state against the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island railroads for alleged violations of the maximum freight rate law were continued by the supreme court until such time as he could satisfy himself as to the exact limitations of the federal court injunction of 1893.

Senator Cummins has introduced a bill, which, if passed, will create a new appointive office, that of state prosecutor. This official is to be appointed by the governor. He is to furnish a \$5,000 bond, and to draw a salary of \$1,500 a year, and he shall have all necessary and reasonable expenses paid in addition. It shall be his duty to investigate all fires supposed to have been of incendiary origin, and, in fact, to investigate everything of a criminal nature he believes to exist in the state.

With the signature of the governor affixed, the lawn known as house roll 88, relating to the method of drawing juries, goes on the statute book, and as it has an emergency clause it becomes of immediate effect. To all intents and purposes, and probably so far as the legislators who passed it know, the act is simply curative, correcting the wording so as to make it apply to Lancaster county under the new census, which has reduced its population below the limit of 70,000. The really important part of the measure, however, is that it works a complete change in the system of drawing grand juries, not only in Lancaster, but in Douglas county as well, by putting them on the same footing with petit juries.

Senator Baldrige's bill providing for the appointment of nine commissioners by the supreme court for assistance of the court, has been recommended for passage. These commissioners are to be appointed by the court by unanimous vote, and their offices are to continue for two years, unless the appointments are withdrawn in less time by unanimous vote of the court. Each is to receive a salary of \$2,500 per annum.

### MRS. NATION STARTS EARLY.

#### Smashes a Saloon at Daylight and is Landed in Jail by Police.

TOPEKA, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Nation lauded her crusade against the joints at an early hour this morning. She rose at 4:30, and soon afterward started out on a tour of joint-smashing. Accompanied by Mrs. J. P. White and Miss Madeline Southard, she attempted to enter the place at 830 Kansas avenue. The man on duty at that early hour was taken unawares, but managed to disarm Mrs. Nation and bolt the door before any of the party could enter. Mrs. Nation said her friends caught hold of her arm here and prevented her going in through the window.

The next place visited was "The Senate," at 406 Kansas avenue. The women entered without resistance, but a colored man quickly seized Mrs. Nation and took her hatchet away. Somehow in the scuffle Mrs. Nation was struck on the right temple by the hatchet, but the blow did not disable her, and she at once seized the hatchet carried by Mrs. White. She turned over two large slot machines and smashed the glass in the front of each. She soon made a wreck of the large refrigerator, and after that turned her attention to the liquor and fixtures behind the bar. A keg of beer came in the way of her hatchet and the contents completely drenched the skirts of Mrs. Nation. At this juncture the colored porter fired his revolver at the ceiling to frighten the crusaders and attract attention from the outside. Policeman Graham was attracted to the place by the noise and escorted Mrs. Nation to the police station. Here Mrs. Nation and her little band of followers held a short prayer meeting and lectured those in charge at the time.

The Senate saloon which was wrecked was one of the handsomest and most complete in its equipments of any in the city. It is fitted up with a handsome cherry bar, and the great mirror which hung on the north side was valued at fully \$500. Probably \$1,500 worth of property, mostly made up of cherry bar and handsome fixtures, was destroyed.

At the police station Mrs. Nation was booked as a "joint smasher." The others were released. Her case was continued till Thursday with bond, the charge preferred being that of "instigating a riot."

The case against Mrs. Nation for attempting to smash the Unique saloon on East Sixth street late Monday afternoon was dismissed.

### SAYS HE IS CHARLIE ROSS.

#### Man Walks Into Chicago Police Station and Tells Strange Story.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Eugene I. Gowell visited detectives headquarters here today and announced that he was the long sought for Charlie Ross, who was kidnapped from Germantown, Pa., in 1874.

"I remember nothing of the kidnaping because I was drugged and it left my mind temporarily a blank," said Gowell. "I do have a dim recollection of comfortable surroundings and a home by a running brook, however. I was brought up in Los Angeles, Cal., believing Mrs. C. A. Robbins, with whom I lived, to be my mother. She married one John or William Gowell, and I took her husband's name. The fact that I was only an adopted child was told me by my half-brother, Clarence. Some years ago I left home and have since traveled about the country. Mr. and Mrs. Gowell still live in Los Angeles. Some time ago I told my story in Logansport, Ind., and was adjudged insane for my pains."

### MILES GETS HIS REWARD.

#### President Names Present Major General for the Higher Rank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

Army—To be lieutenant general, Major General Nelson A. Miles. To be Major General—Brigadier Samuel M. B. Young, U. S. A.; Colonel Adna R. Chaffee, Eighth cavalry, U. S. A. (major general U. S. V.); Brigadier General Arthur McArthur, U. S. A. (major general, U. S. V.)

### Kidnaped at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Feb. 6.—Vina Mills, the 14-year-old daughter of Geo. A. Mills of Benton Harbor, was kidnaped from here Friday evening. It was supposed the divorced wife of Mills came from Chicago and took the child away, but telegraph messages and searching parties have failed to reveal her whereabouts. Mr. Mills had the custody of Vina, and as he is well-to-do some think the child is kidnaped for ransom.

### He Cannot Sleep.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—George W. Woodruff of Rossville, has not slept for seventy-three days. Four years ago Woodruff, then robust, weighing 200 pounds, became troubled with sleeplessness that would extend over several days at a time. These periods finally developed into weeks and then into months.

### Must Not Be Armed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Nation has engaged the Y. M. C. A. auditorium for a lecture here next Saturday. Secretary Johnson of the Y. M. C. A. provided in the contract that she was not to use her hatchet in the hall. The saloon keepers here say they will kill her if she attacks their saloons.

### Held on a Serious Charge.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 6.—Dr. L. P. Loar of Selma is in the county jail in this city, where he is being held pending an investigation by the grand jury on the charge of murder in the second degree.

Dr. Loar, it is charged, performed a criminal operation on a Miss Fear Doud of Evidon, which, it is said, resulted in the young woman's death. Dr. Loar was recently sentenced from the district court of Van Buren to a term in the penitentiary on the charge of performing a similar, though not fatal, operation.

# CONGRESSMAN HOWARD

## Of National Reputation Are the Men Who Recommend Peruna to Fellow Sufferers

### A Remarkable Case Reported from the State of New York



CONGRESSMAN HOWARD OF ALABAMA

House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen—"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for a gripe, and I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers."

—M. W. Howard.

Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

Most people think that catarrh is a disease confined to the head and nose. Nothing is farther from the truth. It may be that the nose and throat is the ofttest affected by catarrh, but if this is so it is so only because these parts are more exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate than the other parts of the body. Every organ, every duct, every cavity of the human body is liable to catarrh. A multitude of ailments depend on catarrh. This is true winter and summer. Catarrh causes many cases of chronic disease, where the victim has not the slightest suspicion that catarrh has anything to do with it.

The following letter gives the experience of Mr. A. C. Lockhart in a case in point:

Mr. A. C. Lockhart, West Henrietta, N. Y., Box 58, in a letter written to Dr. Hartman says the following of Peruna: "About fifteen years ago I commenced to be ailing, and consulted a physician. He pronounced my trouble a species of dyspepsia, and advised me, after he had treated me about six months, to get a leave of absence from my business and go into the country. I did so and got temporary relief. I went back to work again, but was

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