THE NEBRASKA LAWS

AS PASSED BY THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

Some of the Measures to Become Operative at Once Because of the Emergency Clause Attachment—What is Provided by All of Them.

Laws of the Legislature.

During the twenty-fifth session of the Nebraska legislature the following bills were passed by the legislature and sent to the governor for his signature. Some become at once operative because of the emergency clause attached, or when there was no emergency clause will go into effect August 1, 1897:

House roll No. 53, introduced by Crow of Douglas, was the first bill of the session to become a law. This provides for the appropriation of $90,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the salaries and wages of the members, officers and employes of the twenty-fifth session of the legislature. This bill was signed by the governor January 22. As the emergency clause was attached it became operative from that date.

House roll No. 256, introduced by W. S. Felker of Douglas, provided for the appropriation of $40,000, or so much as might be necessary, for the payment of the incidental expenses of both houses of the legislature, including printing, stationery, postage, fuel, light and other special expenses which might be incurred by either house. This act provides that accounts for any expenses contracted by either house shall have an affidavit of the claimant attached thereto that the account is just and true, and that the several charges are reasonable and no more than is customary to be charged private individuals, and is wholly unpaid. There are provisions for the examination by the committee of accounts and expenditures and verification by the presiding officers of the respective houses. Then upon adjustment by the state auditor and approval by the secretary of state, the warrant may be drawn for the amount due. This with the emergency clause attached was approved by the governor February 10.

House roll No. 3, introduced by Dobson of Fillmore, provided for the repeal of the act passed at the 1895 session of the legislature, by which a bounty on sugar and chicory, manufactured and prepared for use from sugar beets and chicory beets grown in this state, was provided for. The bill was signed by the governor on March 11, without the emergency clause.

House roll No. 93, the bill to make an appropriation to aid in the holding of the Trans-Mississippi exposition at the city of Omaha, in the year 1898, as finally adopted, was an amendment proposed by Speaker Gaffin to the original bill, and as it was itself amended by the house. The act declares that the state of Nebraska shall take part in the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition. Section 2 provides that the governor shall appoint a board of directors of six members, to consist of one representative citizen from each congressional district, and it is provided that no member of the legislature shall be eligible for appointment as such director. Each member is to receive $50 per month for pay for such services. It is provided that $100,000 be appropriated by the state. This appropriation is to be used to make a state exhibit in the exposition, and the erection of suitable buildings therefor, and for the purpose of paying the salaries of the members of the board appointed by the governor, and the salaries of all superintendents, managers and employees, which, in the opinion of the board, may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act. There must be paid into the treasury of the Trans-Mississippi association, by the stockholders of that organization, at least $200,000 in cash before any part of the state appropriation is to be made available. It is provided that no unskilled or other employes shall be paid less than $1.50 per day. The board of state directors is required to act in conjunction with the board of directors of the exposition association, but the money appropriated is to be under the control and management of the state board. Immediately upon their appointment the state board shall meet at the governor's office in Lincoln and organize by electing officers of the board. After organization the place of business of the state board is to be in Omaha. Provisions are made in the form of vouchers, for claims of work done or material sold to the state board, all such claims to be approved by the governor. It is provided that the commissioner of public lands and buildings shall sell, at public auction, the state building and other property acquired by the state directors within sixty days after the close of the exposition. There is no emergency clause attached to the act. It was signed by the governor March 25.

House roll No. 15, which was introduced by Kapp of Boyd county, provides for the relief of Boyd county by the appropriation by the state of the sum of $4,823 to reimburse that county for the expenses of the prosecution of George D. Mullihan, Moses T. Elliott and Alfred R. Harris, charged with the murder of Barrett Scott. There is no emergency clause attached to the act and the governor signed it March 25.

House roll No. 69, which was introduced by Loomis of Butler, provides that public scales may be erected in townships of counties under township organization if the voters of the township at the annual township meeting agree to take advantage of the terms of the act. At this township meeting the number and location of the scales are to be determined and the tax levied to pay for them. The supervisor is to name the weighmaster upon the petition of the electors in the vicinity where the scales are located. It is provided that when dispute arise between parties within the limits of the township where such scales are located over the weight of any article it is to be settled by weighing it over the public scales and the weighmaster's certificate shall be final. The provisions of the act may be taken advantage of by citizens of counties under the commissioner system by presenting a petition of the majority of the electors of the township to the county commissioners, thereupon the county board shall grant to the township the privileges prayed for. The county commissioners must, however, perform the duties imposed by the act upon township officers. There is no emergency clause attached and the bill was signed by the governor March 26.

House roll No. 144, which was introduced by Burkett of Lancaster, makes it unlawful for any person to disinter or remove and carry away from its place of deposit or burial any dead human body or the remains thereof, or attempt to do so, or to assist, incite or procure the same to be done. It is also made unlawful to receive, conceal or dispose of or aid in so concealing or disposing of dead bodies. It is intended that the prohibited acts are those of persons who remove bodies for the purposes of dissection, and other cases are excepted from the provisions. The crime of body-snatching as described in this act is made a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary of from one to three years or a fine of $2,500, or both such fine and imprisonment. There is no emergency clause attached and the act was signed by the governor March 27.

House roll No. 185, introduced by Gaylord of Buffalo, provides that certain acts of the county clerk of Buffalo county, in issuing certificates on claims for gopher and ground squirrel scalps, and the acts of the county treasurer in paying them, be legalized and made valid, was signed by the governor without the emergency clause.

House roll No. 445, introduced by Kapp of Boyd county, provides that the commissioner of public lands and buildings shall represent the state of Nebraska in the acceptance of the indemnity school lands, to be set apart to the state from the Fort Randall military reservation. This was a joint resolution and was signed by the governor on March 30.

House roll No. 162, introduced by Felker of Douglas, provides that the order of the Eastern Star shall be incorporated, with the right to hold property, dispose of it and sue and be sued, was signed by the governor March 30.

House roll No. 479, introduced by Sheldon of Dawes, is intended to increase the fees of the office of secretary of state for services rendered in filing articles of incorporation. The old law is amended so as to prescribe a sliding scale for articles of incorporation of corporations for works for internal improvement, mining, manufacturing and all organizations incorporated for profit, except mutual insurance companies, building and loan companies, loan and investment companies and banking institutions. This scale of fees provides that for filing articles of the concerns coming within the rule the charge shall be, for the first $100,000 of capital stock, $10, and for each additional $1,000 a charge of 10 cents is to be made, and a charge of 10 cents for each 100 words in the instrument. Fees of $2 are required to be paid for the filing of articles of mutual insurance companies and other concerns, which are required to file with the auditor, and banking concerns which have to file with the state banking board. Special rates are made for corporations formed for religious, benevolent or literary purposes, not for profit. Filing certificates for increase or decrease of capital stock of any corporation, or amendment of articles of incorporation, are provided for, and in case of changes to increase the sliding scale gets in its work, and the fee is in proportion to the amount of capital stock permitted. This was signed by the governor on March 30, and became a law at once, the emergency clause being attached.

House roll No. 209, which was introduced by Wimberly, is one of the formal bills which it is necessary to pass each session, in order that money which has been provided for by act of congress to be turned over to the state for the benefit of the state university, may be put to the use intended. This was signed by the governor on April 2, with the emergency clause attached.

House roll No. 72, introduced by Nesbit of Burt, provides that Burt county be paid by the state of Nebraska the sum of $1,352, to reimburse her for money expended in the prosecution of certain persons in the district court of that county on the charge of murdering one George Phillips. The act recites that the prosecution was ordered to be begun in Burt county by Attorney General Churchill against the protest of the county attorney of Burt county, the latter contending that the courts of that county had no jurisdiction. The trial was held and the prisoners acquitted on the grounds raised by the county attorney in his protest against the bringing of the action. The bill having passed with the emergency clause attached it was signed by the governor on April 2.

Senate joint resolution No. 2, introduced by Ransom, provides for the instruction of Hon. John M. Thurston, senator from Nebraska in the United States senate, that he vote for all measures tending to bring about a return to bimetallism. This resolution recites that in letters, written by Senator Thurston prior to his election he declared his belief in bimetallism as the remedy for financial conditions of the times, and it also recited the declaration made by Senator Thurston before he was elected that, while he differed from the legislature on these questions the direction of that body would be followed when given to him in proper resolution. This was signed by the governor without the emergency clause.

Concurrent resolution No. 13, introduced in the senate by Murphy of Gage, provides for a request to the Nebraska senators in the congress of the United States that they vote for the confirmation of the international arbitration treaty. This was signed by the governor March 5.

Concurrent resolution No. 1, on the senate calender, introduced by Dearing of Cass, provides that the attorney general and county attorneys be instructed and ordered to at once commence proceedings to enforce the laws of the state against combinations to fix the prices of commodities by compelling the grain elevator men to break up their combination which fixes arbitrarily the prices of grain. This was signed by the governor on March 11.

Senate joint resolution No. 22, introduced by Beal of Custer, provides for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses to investigate the accounts in the different executive offices of the state of Nebraska and of the several state institutions under their control. The committee consists of five members, three of whom are appointed from the house by the speaker and two from the senate by the presiding officer of that body. This committee is ordered to report to both houses if the legislature be in session when their investigation has finished, and furnish a copy of their findings to the governor. This was approved by the governor March 19.

Senate file No. 176, the Lincoln city charter, was approved with the emergency clause attached on March 20.

Senate file No. 33, introduced by Grothan, regulates the stock yards, fixes the commission which may be charged for selling live stock in the South Omaha stock yards and prescribes the penalty for violation of the act. The charges fixed by this act as the maximum limit that can be made are for yarding and weighing cattle, 10 cents per head, yarding and weighing hogs 4 cents per head; yarding and weighing sheep, 3 cents per head. The maximum price which may be charged by stock yard managers for feed are: For corn, oats, hay and other grains, double the market price in the village where the stock yards are located. There is a provision that a ton of hay shall weigh 2,000 pounds; a bushel of shelled corn, 56 pounds; and in the car, 70 pounds. The fees allowed to be charged for selling are: Cattle, $8 per car; hogs, $5, and sheep, $4 per car. The penalty for the violation of this act is a fine of $100 for the first offense, $200 to $500 for the second, and $500 to $1,000 for the third. The governor signed this March 20, with the emergency clause attached.

Senate file No. 382, introduced by the senate conference committee, provides for the appointment of a joint committee of the house and senate to count the ballots cast on the constitutional amendment. This act provides that the counting shall be done by and in the name of this committee of the legislature, and repeals the act, house roll No. 5, which was passed earlier in the session. The governor approved this act March 25, with the emergency clause attached.

Senate file No. 47, introduced by Ransom, provides that no mortgage of household goods shall be nor sale or transfer of household goods nor any interest therein owned by husband or wife, or by both and used by them in their dwelling house or purchased or held by either of them for use in the family, shall be valid unless signed by both husband and wife in the same manner that mortgages of real estate are required to be signed and acknowledged by both.

Senate file No. 46, introduced by Ransom, provides that street railway companies shall protect their employes from inclemencies of the weather between November 1 and April 1, by providing vestibules on the platforms where motormen are required to stand in order to manage the running of the cars. This was approved by the governor on March 31.

Senate file No. 287, introduced by Farrell, provides for the payment of fees for services rendered by the secretary of state. These fees are:

"For certificates without seal, 50 cents; for commission to any officer or other person, except military commission, $1; for copies of exemplification of records, with seal, for each 100 words, 10 cents; for copies of bills or other papers with certificate under real, for each 100 words 10 cents; for filing articles of association, incorporation, or consolidation, domestic or foreign, $10, and if the capital stock authorized by such articles exceeds the sum of $100,000, an additional filing charge of 10 cents for each $1,000 of stock authorized in excess of $100,000; and he shall also charge for recording such articles 10 cents for each 100 words contained therein; for receiving and filing a certificate of the auditor of state the sum of $2; for receiving and filing a certificate of the state banking board the sum of $2; for receiving, filing and reporting articles of corporations formed for religious, benevolent or literary purposes, not for profit, having no capital stock, and not mutual in character, or religious or secret socities, or societies or associations composed exclusively for any class of mechanics, express, telegraph or other employes formed for mutual protection and not for profit, $2, and 10 cents for each 100 words for recording; for filing certificates of increase of capital stock of any corporation, association or consolidation, domestic or foreign, $5, and 10 cents for each $1,000 of the capital stock authorized by such articles of incorporation, association or consolidation, domestic or foreign, $5, and 10 cents for each $1,000 of the capital stock authorized by such articles of incorporation, association or consolidation in excess of the amount of capital stock originally authorized, and 10 cents for each 100 words, for recording; for filing certificate of decrease of capital stock, $5; for filing articles or decree of court, changing the name of any corporation or association, $5; for filing amendment of articles of incorporation, $5; for issuing license, $1; for taking acknowledgements, 50 cents; for administering oath, 50 cents. Provided, that all the fees provided for herein, shall be paid to the state treasurer before the services therefor are performed."

This act with the emergency clause attached was signed by the governor on March 30.

Senate file No. 256, introduced by Graham, provides that the county commissioners of Hitchcock county, state of Nebraska, be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to apply the sum of $5,000 now on hand of the funds known and designated as the Culbertson precinct irrigating and water power bonds fund, to the payment of the bonds from which such funds were derived, together with any interest that may have accrued or accumulated on said funds and remaining on hands at date of such payment.

This was signed by the governor on April 2 without the emergency clause.

Senate file No. 381, introduced by Ransom, was an amendment to the Omaha charter asked for by the city council of that city and recommended to the legislature by the governor in a special message. The act became a law by reason of the governor's approval, the emergency clause being attached, on April 2.

House roll No. 29, which was introduced by Phelps of Dundy, provides for the repeal of act of 1895, which provided for the extermination of Russian thistles. This bill was signed by the governor April 2, without the emergency clause.

House roll No. 265, introduced by Sheldon of Dawes, provides for the appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of a wing of a building upon the grounds of the state university as a part of permanent improvements of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts, was signed by the governor April 3, without the emergency clause.

Senate file No. 95, introduced by Senator Watson, provides that graduate cadet officers of Doane college shall be commissioned by the governor. It is provided that all persons so commissioned by the governor shall hold their commissions as retired officers of the Doane college cadets, liable to be called into service by the governor in case of invasion, insurrection or rebellion in the same manner as the state militia. This bill was signed by the governor on April 1. There is no emergency clause attached.

Senate file No. 312, introduced by Beal, and providing that the northwest quarter and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 8, in township north of range east of the Sixth principal meridian, be reserved, appropriated and set apart for the use, occupation and benefit of the Nebraska hospital for the insane, the Lincoln asylum, for agricultural and horticultural purposes. This bill was signed by the governor April 3.

Senate file No. 40 was introduced by Johnson to provide for the organization of mutual hail insurance companies. Under this act any number of persons not less than 100 in number, residing in the state, who collectively own not less than 5,000 acres of grain, which they desire to insure, may form an incorporated company for the purpose of mutual insurance of growing crops against loss or damage by hail. These incorporators shall be residents of not less than ten different counties. The act provides for the filing with the state auditor a declaration of their intention to form a company and accompany the declaration with a copy of charter proposed to be adopted. Provision is made for the selection of a board of directors and executive officers. Policies only on growing crops against loss or damage by hail are to be issued. The rights, duties and liabilities of members of mutual companies which insure against loss by fire are provided for. The governor signed the bill April 3, on which date it became a law, the emergency clause being attached.

House roll No. 196, providing for the appropriation of $25,000 to be used under the direction of the board of education of the state normal school, to rebuild the dormitory at the normal school at Peru, was signed by the governor April 8, without the emergency clause.

House roll No. 183, a bill substituted by the insurance committee for one of the same number, provides for the organization of mutual insurance companies to insure city and village property against loss by fire, lightning, tornado, cyclone or wind storm and regulates the conduct of these companies.

Senate file No. 157, introduced by Ransom, prohibits persons, partnerships and corporations from furnishing to officers in cities or villages in this state any gas light, electric light or other artificial light, water or water service, telephone or telephone service or free transportation over street railway lines, or upon street cars in such cities or villages, free of charge, or at a price less than is charged for similar services to other customers, and prohibiting officers in such cities and villages from accepting any of such services free of charge, or at a price less than is charged other customers for similar services, and providing punishment for violations thereof. The first section prohibits street railway companies from giving free transportation or reduced rates to any officers, elective or appointive, of the city or village where such street railway company operates its lines. A penalty of a fine of from $100 to $200 is provided for violations of this section. It is provided that a conductor who under the direction of the company or its managing officer permits a city officer to ride free shall not be deemed guilty of violation of the act. Section 2 makes it a misdemeanor for any city official to accept or use a free pass or to ride for a less price than is charged the general public, and any such act is made a violation both of the officials of the company and the city official accepting the transportation. The penalty for accepting or using a pass or riding for less than the regular fare is $100 to $500. Other sections prohibit under penalties of fines and similar conditions lighting companies, water works or telephone companies from giving special rates or free service to city officials. A provision is added that no person shall be excused from producing the books of the company in testimony for the reason that the testimony would tend to incriminate the witness.

Senate file No. 207 defines fraternal benefit societies, orders and associations and regulates their business. A fraternal benefit association is declared by the act to be a corporation, society or voluntary association, formed or organized and carried on for the sole benefit of its members and their beneficiaries and not for profit. The act provides the kind of benefits which the association may make provision for, the limit of age of members who may become beneficiaries. Fraternal orders which only provide for sick and funeral benefits are exempted from the provisions of the act.

House roll No. 4, which was introduced by Eastman, provides that $121 be appropriated for the purpose of reimbursing Rebecca Perkins for excessive rental assessed against school lands held by her under lease in Custer county, was signed by the governor March 25.

House roll No. 5, which was introduced by Hull, provides for the appointment of a joint committee to recount the ballots cast on the proposition to amend the constitution so as to increase the number of judges of the supreme court. The bill was amended in the senate so as to provide that the members of the recount commission, six in number, be appointed by the governor from outside the legislature. The bill provided that no more than two of the members of the commission be of one political party or faith and that the secretary of state be a member. The act provided for the manner in which the ballots should be sent in to the secretary of state and kept by him. The act prescribed the duties of the commission in the matter of the recount and announcement of the result. This bill was signed by the governor February 20, and as the emergency clause was attached the bill became a law. This act was afterward repealed by senate file No. 382, which was signed March 25.

Senate file No. 78, introduced by Steele, amends the law permitting children of school age to attend school in another district than that of their parents or guardians' residence when the school house outside of the district of residence is nearest.

The conditions under which the transfer to the nearest school are that before the annual meeting the parent or guardian of the child shall notify the county superintendent giving the distances from the child's home to the two schools. The superintendent must then notify the director of each district to transfer such person with the children or wards to the adjoining school district; in which district the children must thereafter be enumerated and not in the district of their residence.

The county clerk must be notified of the transfer of the children and the school taxes, except those for the payment of existing bonds or interest, which are assessed against the parents or guardian must be placed in the district of attendance. No other taxes assessed against real estate can be transferred except that on the quarter section on which the parents or guardians reside.

This bill, without the emergency clause, was signed by the governor April 3.

House roll No. 254, introduced by Rich of Douglas, provides that the sum of $1,237.65 now in the state treasury belonging to the library fund of the state normal school, and all further sums which may be paid into the treasury as matriculation fees prior to March 31, 1899, be appripriated for the purchase of books for the library of the normal school. The bill, with the emergency clause attached, was signed by the governor April 5.

House roll No. 267, introduced by Speaker Gaffin, provides that it shall be unlawful and a grave misdemeanor for any corporation organized under the laws of the state of Nebraska, or any corporation organized under the laws of any other state, or of any territory or nation and doing business in the state of Nebraska, to contribute money, property, transportation, help or assistance in any manner or form to any political party, candidate, organization, individual or cause. Any corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined $1,000 for the first offense, one-half to the informer, who is authorized to recover the same in his own name. Upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense a fine of $5,000 shall be imposed for each subsequent offense and the court may decree that the charter of the corporation shall be cancelled or set aside or if chartered in another state or territory or nation and doing business in this state, it shall pay a like fine for such offense and forfeit its right to do business therein. It is made the duty of the attorney general to proceed against the same. This bill, without the emergency clause, was signed by the governor April 3.

Senate file No. 219, introduced by McGinn, provides that the territory embraced within the corporate limits of any city, or the additional territory and additions which may be added thereto, including such adjacent territory as now is or hereafter may be attached for school purposes, shall constitute one school district, to be known by the name of the school district of the town or city. The district shall have all the powers, rights, duties and obligations of a corporation for public purposes. Any territory not included in the limits of any city containing territory or number of school children sufficient to constitute a school district under the provisions of the law, may by petition of a majority of the voters and a majority of the board of education of such city be erected into a separate district under the conditions imposed by law. This bill, without the emergency clause, was signed by the governor April 3.

Senate file No. 145, introduced by Schaal, provides that all railroad companies shall cause their right of way to be mowed each year between July 15 and August 15. If the company does not attend to this matter before August 15 any person owning or occupying the land adjoining may cause the same to be mowed and shall receive a reasonable compensation for their work. The cost of this mowing shall be charged to the railroad company and collected for the person doing the work in the same manner and at the same time as other taxes. This bill, without the emergency clause, was signed by the governor April 6.

House roll No. 224, introduced by Prince, provides for an appropriation of $25,000 for the purpose of erecting a wing to the Norfolk hospital for the insane. The contract is to be let by the board of public lands and buildings after advertisement for bids in at least five daily papers published in the state, one of these papers to be published in Norfolk. There are the usual provisions for the successful bidder giving bond and the rules to be observed in payment for work done under the contract. The bill has the emergency clause attached.

House roll No. 254, introduced by Rich of Douglas, provides for the appropriation of matriculation fees paid in by students of the state normal school to be used for the use and support of the library of that school.

House roll No. 140, introduced by Rich of Douglas, provides for the adoption of minor children. The bill prescribes the court procedure necessary to the adoption and defines the rights and duties of the adoptive parents and the adopted children.

House roll concurrent resolution No. 611, introduced by Zimmermann of York, provides that the governor appoint a committee of conference to meet with like committees from Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma to advise ways and means for obtaining relief from the exorbitant freight rates now in effect to the southern seaboard. The act provides that the commissioners shall receive $3 per day and their necessary expenses while engaged in the work.

House roll No. 18, introduced by Uerling, provides for the appropriation of $40,000 to build a wing at the Hastings asylum. The act provides for letting the contract on bids submitted to the board of public lands and buildings. A superintendent of building is provided for at a compensation of not to exceed $4 per day. This superintendent is required to give a bond in the amount of $5,000. This was passed with the emergency clause.

House roll No. 31, introduced by R. A. Clark, provides for the organization of mutual insurance companies authorized to insure plate glass against accidental or other breakage. The act provides that companies organized thereunder shall be mutual companies in name and in fact. The companies are to be under the supervision and control of the state auditor. This bill was signed by the governor and became a law April 10. There is no emergency clause attached.

House roll No. 74, introduced by Lemar, provides for a state board of embalming, for a system of examination, registration and licensing of embalmers, for the better protection of life and health by prevention of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases and to fix a penalty for its violation. The state board, modeled after the state board of pharmacy, is composed of the attorney general, the secretary of state and the commissioner of public lands and buildings. This board is required to appoint three secretaries, to act as the board of examiners, and these are to pass upon the applications for license certificates and grant or reject them. These licenses are to be registered in the office of the board of health of the place where the undertaker lives, and if there is no board of health then with the town clerk or county court. The original license certificate fee is $3 and the annual renewal fee is $2. The members of the board of secretaries are to receive $5 per day while actually employed for their compensation, except the secretary of the board, who is to have such salary as may be fixed. It is made a misdemeanor for anyone to practice embalming who has not complied with the requirements of the act, which is to become operative Nov. 1, 1897. The governor signed this April 10.

House roll No. 42 provides that irrigation districts having no outstanding indebtedness may discontinue their organization. The proposition to discontinue must be submitted by the directors upon the petition of a majority of the resident free-holders of the district. Notice of the election must be given by publication for thirty days. Upon the majority of those voting being cast for the discontinuance the officers of the district must make certificate of the facts and this is recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Nebraska Man's Mission.

Washington special: Judge Strode was waited upon today by the police department of Washington with a request for information regarding the whereabouts of Sam Long of South Bend, Neb. Inquiry came from the chief of police of Manchester, N. H. Mr. Long, who was a prominent contractor and bridge builder in Nebraska, has been spending the winter in Boston. He went several months ago to New England on account of the death of his father and lived afterwards with his sister. Since the 20th of March no trace of his whereabouts has been found. It was ascertained that he had written to a Nebraska congressman with reference to the inauguration proceedings, which he expected to attend, and the police department came to Judge Strode in the hope of securing information which would tend to locate the man. Judge Strode said that last February Mr. Long, whom he knew well, wrote to him from Boston asking him to secure a ticket for a seat in the senate gallery on March 4. The judge replied, stating that it would be impossible to secure this accommodation for him, but offered to place him on one of the stands of the avenue and on the platform at the capitol, where he could see the taking of the oath. Since that time the judge has heard nothing of Mr. Long and was unable to give additional information. At the time of his disappearance it was said that Mr. Long had a large amount of money in his possession and fears were expressed that he has met with foul play.

The Revenue Laws.

The legislature left the revenue laws untouched. The governor, in his inaugural message, recommended a thorough revision of the revenue laws. In referring to the subject he stated: "It seems imperative that some action should be taken by the legislature providing a better method of levying and collecting the revenues necessary for the proper conduct of the governmental affairs of the state." Early in the session a bill covering the ground was introduced in the house by Representative Pollard of Cass county. This bill was rejected by the house committee and a substitute reported which, however, included all the main features of the Pollard bill. This substitute was the subject of protracted discussion in the house, and it was finally indefiditely postponed on the ground that the legislature had not the time to consider the subject as carefully as its importance demanded. The house, however, failed to take up the bill at all until late in the session.

Defining Judgments.

Among the laws of an amendatory character passed by the late legislature the most notable one was the bill to abolish deficiency judgments. This law became operative by constitutional limitations without the signature of the governor. The attorney general's office gave to the governor a written opinion in which the view was entertained that the law as enacted did not preclude the mortgagee from going into court and securing a judgment for the deficiency. A bill to extend the time of redemption of real estate sold under mortgage foreclosure failed to receive the assent of the senate. It was passed through the house under party pressure but was smothered in the judiciary committee of the senate.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

THE LEGISLATURE THROUGH WITH ITS LABORS.

Both Houses Adjourn at Noon on the 10th—Work Done in the Closing Hours—Bills Signed by the Governor — Good Feeling All Around as the Gavel Falls.

The Nebraska Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT.—The twenty-fifth session of the Nebraska legislature adjourned at 20 minutes of 12 o'clock noon on the 10th, after having been continuously in session since Jan. 5. It was the close of probably the longest session in the history of the state. From the time it met until it finally adjourned, the legislature considered 683 house rolls and 384 senate files. Of the aggregate of 1,067 bills introduced, 133 were enacted into laws and submitted to the governor for his approval or rejection. Up to time of adjournment the governor had not vetoed any of the 133 bills submitted to him. Of the bills sent to the governor, eighty-two were house rolls and the remaining fifty-one originated in the senate. Of the total number of bills passed during the entire session, twenty-four passed between 12 o'clock Tuesday the 8th and 5 o'clock on the 9th. The legislature turned its first attention to the consideration of party measures. The first efforts of the two houses was directed to the enactment of a law which aimed to ascertain the result of the election last November as far as the adoption or rejection of the constitutional amendment relating to judges of the supreme court was concerned. The returns made to the state canvassing board showed that the amendment referred to had failed to receive a constitutional majority. The sixty working days alloted to the legislature by the constitution were fully occupied in the recount measure, the contest cases and the charter bills. But eleven bills were enacted during the first sixty days of the session. With the distinctively party measures out of the way the legislature turned its attention to the enactment of general laws. In the afternoon of the 10th the governor signed a number of bills, among then being: Senate file No. 6, empowering judges of the district courts to summon jurors to appear at any specified day of the court term. Senate file No. 24, to authorize county treasurers to invest an amount not to exceed 75 per cent of the sinking fund of the county in registered county warrants at their face value. Senate file No. 136, providing that counties may levy a tax to create a fund to build court houses, upon submitting the proposition to a vote of the people. Senate file No. 169, relating to the election of clerks of the district court in counties having 8,000 population, at times other than the time for the election of such clerks. Senate file No. 193, to protect stock from pitfalls. Senate file No. 202, extending the medical course to four years. Joint resolution No. 27, authorizing the governor of Nebraska to enter into and sign a compact with the governor of South Dakota, establishing the boundary line between the two states. House roll No. 42, to enable irrigation districts without outstanding indebtedness to discontinue their organization. House roll No. 31, authorizing the organization of mutual plate glass insurance companies. House roll No. 125, to allow the granting of letters testamentary pending appeal. House roll No. 142, regulating the manufacture and sale of vinegar. House roll No. 150, regulating the manufacture and sale of cider, and to prevent adulteration. House roll No. 224, to build an additional wing to the Norfolk asylum, and appropriating $25,000. In the closing hour both in the senate and house speeches were made and the best of good feeling prevailed. In the upper house Senators McGann, Murphy, Fritz, Farrell, Steele and Graham were among those who spoke feelingly of the pleasant relations of the past three months, despite partisan feeling which sometimes ran high. The chairman complimented the men before him and spoke highly of their moral standing. In closing he told of standing on the steps of the capitol of Ohio when James A. Garfield was elected United States senator. He heard the newly elected senator say that the choicest and most fragrant flowers grew over the wall of partisanship. The lieutenant-governor said the memories of the past few months would ever be precious to him. The gavel fell at 11:25. Clark of Lancaster was in the chair when the house closed. He called upon each member present whose voice had not been heard during the session. Numerous thrusts were made at the lobby. The republicans roasted the populists and the populists roasted back in a good natured way. As a reminder of the legislation on striped squirrels, Blake of Johnson sent to the desk a resolution prohibiting striped squirrels, pops and polecats from wearing stripes hereafter. The populists got back at Mr. Blake by asking if that meant that the republicans were to wear stripes hereafter. At 11 o'clock the senate announced to the house that it was ready to adjourn Severe reported all bills as enrolled and presented to the governor. The opening sentence of the journal was read and on motion of Sheldon the house adjourned without day. Before putting the motion Speaker Gaffin with perceptible evidences of feeling in his voice, wished all the members happiness and prosperity.

WALK AROUND THE WORLD

Gridley, Kan., Man Begins the Attempt With Much Pomp.

BURLINGTON, Kan., April 16.—Frank A. Acocks started yesterday afternoon from Gridley to walk around the world, carrying the Stars and Stripes. He expects to walk eighteen miles five days a week and rest two days. Acocks is to walk all the way except where necessary to ride across waters. On his return he will place the flag in the capitol building at Topeka. The citizens of Gridley escorted him out of town with a brass band, and nearly every person in town was in the procession.

Pension Examiners May Be Decapitated.

WASHINGTON, April 16. — Pension Commissioner Evans has unearthed a decision of the supreme court handed down in 1878 to the effect that the pension surgeons who examine applicants for pensions for a fee of $2 each are no more officers of the government than men who sell wood to the government at $2 per cord. Not being officers of the government how can they be under the protection of the civil service? There are 4,120 examining surgeons, and probably 3,000 of these are Democrats. If the President and attorney general uphold this view of the case these 3,000 Democratic surgeons may expect to have their official heads taken off in short order.

Young Arthur May Go to Holland.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—It is current gossip that Alan Arthur, son of the late ex-President Chester A. Arthur, will soon be appointed minister to Holland. Mr. Platt and many other United States senators have indorsed him, but he paid his respects personally to the President to-day, and placed in his hands papers, the consideration of which may, he hopes, be favorably acted upon.

New Mileage a Failure.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The 5,000-mile interchangeable mileage book, for which commercial travelers clamored so long and loudly, has proved to be a failure. General passenger agents are greatly disappointed because the book does not meet with better sale.

Worst Is Over at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—To-day there is less danger of the threatened cut-off by the Missouri river, and unless there is an unlooked for rise or a high wind from the north it is not probable that much more damage will be done.

The Proof Not Wanting.

The Judge—You say you are a quiet, peaceable, easy-going citizen and avoid excitement of all kinds?

The Witness—Yes, your honor.

The Judge—What do you sav to this, officer?

The Officer—It is quite true, your honor, and, as a proof, I can state that he is passionately devoted to the game of cricket.

Austria's Public Debt.

The public debt of the Austro-Hungarian empire is 5,620,000 florins, mostly contracted by the French war of the early years of this century and seven weeks war with Prussia.

Merit Wins.

The invention of Alabastine marked a new era in wall coatings, and from the standpoint of the building owner was a most important discovery. It has from a small beginning branched out into every country of the civilized world. The name "kalsomine" has become so offensive to property owners that manufacturers of cheap kalsomine preparations are now calling them by some other name, and attempting to sell on the Alabastine company's reputation.

Through extensive advertising and personal use, the merits of the durable Alabastine are so thoroughly known that the people insist on getting these goods and will take no chance of spoiling their walls for a possible saving of at the most but a few cents. Thus it is again demonstrated that merit wins, and that manufacturers of first-class articles will be supported by the people.

Few Lead, Many Follow.

Every great literary work has been followed by a host of imitations. After the publication of the "Faerie Queen" the press was deluged with fairy stories, as after "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" hundreds of similar works appeared.

No Help for Him.

"So the poor fellow is doomed to an early death."

"How do you make that out?"

"Didn't you say he lived by his wits?"

Painful Eruptions

"My sister was afflicted with eruptions around her ears which kept getting worse and spreading until they became very painful. We made up our minds we must do something for her, and we procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She continued taking it until she was entirely cured."—NADIA DUNNING, Concord, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

ASTHMA CURE FREE.

If you suffer from any form of Asthma we will send you **Free by mail**, prepaid, a large Case of the New African Kola Plant Compound. It is Nature's **Sure Botanic Cure** for Asthma. It acts through the Blood, and never fails. In general use in European Hospitals, it has 3000 recorded Cures in 30 days. We send it Free for Introduction, and to prove that it will cure you.

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Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm, buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.

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