

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Some cases of scarlet fever prevail at Diller, and fears are expressed that the disease may spread.

At a farmers' institute in Lockridge township, York county, a vote was taken as to the condition of winter wheat. One-half the farmers present voted that wheat was damaged 50 per cent.

Henry Lowmyre, a prosperous farmer living a few miles south of Diller, had his left hand accidentally caught in a corn sheller and three fingers were mashed so badly that amputation was necessary.

Martha Stehlik, a domestic employed in the family of L. Dredla of Crete, committed suicide by taking poison. The girl was only 19 years old. No cause can be given for the act. Her parents are farmers.

Paxton & Gallagher of Omaha are preparing to open a branch house in Hastings and have already secured a lease on the Shedd block at 817-819 West Second street, one of the best locations in the city.

Jefferson county mortgage record for February is as follows: Farm mortgages—Forty-two filed, amounting to \$57,585; city mortgages—Eleven filed, amounting to \$3,794; seven released, amounting to \$3,200. Chattel mortgages—Ninety-six filed, amounting to \$23,618; 125 released, amounting to \$17,449.

Professor Schwenk's theory of the effect of the warlike spirit in the land upon sex in birth has received some new apostles in this country, occasioned by the rather unusual occurrence of the birth of four grandsons in one month. Mrs. Julius Peters, Mrs. Fred Stolley, Mrs. Sherman Lassen and Mrs. Ed. Schleichert, all daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Seaver, gave birth during February, each to a first-bouncing boy.

Within a few days it is expected that Senator Thurston will recommend a postmaster for Omaha. This place, which is the last of the big positions which the senator from Nebraska will be called upon to fill during the present administration, has been on the books since the middle of February, the present postmaster, E. D. Martin, having expressed a desire to be relieved of his position as soon as convenient.

A supper was given for the benefit of Wymore's destitute, and as a result about \$50 was obtained, which will be expended for the necessities of life, to be distributed among these unfortunates. The long, hard winter has been severe on many people there and a recent visit to a number of destitute homes by a committee of young ladies led to the discovery that there were many homes in the city which were in need of immediate aid.

The residence of Rev. A. F. Morgan of Grand Island was burglarized last week, several suits of clothing and underwear being taken. Mrs. Morgan was absent on a visit and Mr. Morgan was stopping at the Koehler. This appears to have been known by the thieves, as they called early and were not at all careful as to whether they attracted attention or not. The police have no clue, though it appears certain that local talent was at work.

Burglars gained admittance to the clothing store of J. H. Galley at Columbus between 10 and 11 o'clock by forcing the front door open. About \$100 worth of goods was taken, of which sixty-five gold rings was the principal bulk. The clerks noticed three strangers in the store the previous day and have a good description of each, which is now in the hands of the officers. An attempt was made to force an entrance to the house of Charles Stillman, but the marauders were frightened away before their object was accomplished.

Among the indications that a new tide of immigration is setting in toward Nebraska, says the Omaha Bee, is a trainload of immigrants and their effects that passed through Omaha the other day on their way to Knox county, where they have purchased 2,500 acres of land on which to make their future homes. The enterprise was promoted by R. C. Peters & Co., who secured a special train for the immigrants from Omaha to their destination. This consisted of one day coach and fifteen cars for household goods and other personal effects belonging to the new arrivals. The immigrants consisted of forty Germans from Clay and O'Brien counties, Iowa, and they carried \$20,000 in cash, besides their implements and effects.

Representatives of a Topeka hospital have been doing business with the farmers in this vicinity for some time, says a Pawnee City dispatch, taking their notes for several months' treatment and giving a contract for speedy recovery under treatment. However, they have overlooked to put a condition in the note. One man advertises in a local paper that his note was obtained under false representation and warns all persons against buying the note, as he will not say the same. A substantial farmer came to town the other morning and had an interview with the doctor, securing a check which he had given him the evening before, and told him the best thing he could do was to leave town at once, as he was going to the court house to have him arrested. This was the last seen of the doctor and his assistants are waiting his appearance at the hotel, and do not know what to do.

The Hancock creamery was entirely consumed by fire. Joseph Elkins, one of the first settlers of Harlan county, died at Wilcox last week at the home of his son, Lufe Elkins, aged 72 years. Mr. Elkins homesteaded 160 acres of land in the northeast part of Harlan county about twenty-five years ago, when settlers were scarce and buffalo were plenty. He removed to Wilcox several years ago. His wife died about a year ago. Four children survive him. One son lives at Crete, Colo., one at Wilcox, an done is with the Third Nebraska in Cuba. His only daughter, Mrs. Henry Wilcox, is a resident of Denver.

The Week in The Legislature.

Senate.

President pro tem Talbot occupied the chair at the session of the senate on the 6th. Several petitions were received endorsing the pure food bill.

H. R. 137, the Pollard revenue bill, was given its first reading.

S. F. 312, 311, 309, 307 and 306 were recommended to pass. They are the badge of insignia of certain orders if not a member.

S. F. 68, 138 and 169 were passed.

S. F. 68 repeals section 1 of chapter 68, 1897 statutes.

S. F. 138 repeals sections 39, 40 and 41 of chapter 28.

S. F. 169 repeals section 17 of chapter 86.

H. R. 106 and S. F. 317 were indefinitely postponed. H. R. 106, by Clark, related to the forfeiture of insurance policies upon change of ownership of the property insured.

S. F. 317 is one of the numerous insurance bills. Other bills cover the ground.

In committee of the whole S. F. 105, the Schaal resolution relating to the "Anglo-American" alliance, received considerable attention. His resolution was as follows:

Be it resolved by the senate and house, That we as representatives of the state of Nebraska, do, in justice to and in defense of the ancestral bequest of liberty we now enjoy, ask our congress at Washington not to detract or depreciate the pride and glory of our national freedom by forming an alliance, offensive or defensive, with Great Britain or any other foreign nation.

Farrell made the point of order that when the committee arise it report this substitute resolution for passage. Currie of Custer, as an amendment, moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Novell of Cass offered the following substitute:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Nebraska, That we have the utmost confidence in the patriotism and ability of President McKinley and his cabinet, in our senators and representatives in congress and believe they will act wisely; that we will leave the matter of a foreign alliance with them to dispose of as in their judgment they think will be for the best interest of the American people.

Farrell made the point of order that the substitute was not germane, but was overruled. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

In the senate on the 7th S. F. 281, by Prout, to provide medals for all members of the three Nebraska volunteer regiments and Troop K of the cavalry, was reported upon favorably by the committee. This is General Barry's military reorganization bill.

The following bills passed the senate: S. F. 293, 110, 89, 170 and 22.

S. F. 203, by Newell, adds the offices of city marshal and attorney to the elective list in cities of the second class.

S. F. 110, by Noyes, relates to the creation of new school districts. It provides for the consolidation of two or more districts upon petition of one-third of the legal voters.

S. F. 89, by Noyes, allows school district boards until the third Monday in July to report to the county superintendent the amount of taxes levied by them for the current year.

S. F. 170, by Fowler, amends section 189 of the civil code to conform with recent court decisions. It relates to objections being filed to surety undertakings.

S. F. 2, by Noyes, provides that county commissioners shall be elected by a vote of the entire county in counties having over 70,000 inhabitants. The bill relates especially to the election of commissioners in Douglas county. The fusionists voted solidly against the bill. It was passed by a vote of 29 to 10.

S. F. 127, the amendment to the Lincoln charter pertaining to paving, was recommitted. The bill was amended to leave the choice of paving material to the property owners. The bill was reported back to pass as amended.

H. R. 157, requiring the officers of counties, cities, precincts, villages and school districts to report to the auditor all payments of bonds and coupons, was indefinitely postponed.

Rocke of Lancaster moved that the senate adjourn after the joint ballot. He said it was impossible to get committees together. His motion prevailed and no afternoon session was held.

In the senate on the 8th the following bills were reported for passage: S. F. 304, 14, 253, 347, 303, 344, 75, 322, H. R. 436, 65, 58, 111, 43, 124, 413; for general file, S. F. 256, 301, 314; H. R. 45; for indefinite postponement, S. F. 282, 254, 298, 218, 342; H. R. 44, 60, 158.

Currie of Custer moved that the committee report on S. F. 282 be not concurred in the bill placed on general file. The bill provides for "traveling libraries." After some discussion his motion prevailed by a vote of 15 to 12 and the bill was placed on general file. S. F. 332, recommended to pass, is the bill cutting down the number of employees in both branches of the legislature. The committee added the doorkeeper of the gallery to the list of decapitated positions.

The following bills were passed by the senate: S. F. 160, 161, 165, 197 and 223 and H. R. 114.

S. F. 160 is the code revision bill, creating a commission to revise the

statutes of the legislature. The vote upon passage was 26 to 4.

S. F. 161, by Fowler, is the bill providing for the transfer of the funds collected under the provisions of the 1895 free high school act into the county high school fund. Before the act of 1895 was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court a considerable amount of money had been collected under its provisions. This bill places the funds thus raised at the disposal of school boards to carry out the provisions of the new free high school bill that has passed the senate.

S. F. 165, by Dunn, provides that road overseers shall see that the weeds are mowed upon the public highways.

S. F. 195, by Prout, reduces the maximum interest to be allowed upon bonds voted for school building purposes to 6 per cent instead of 7 per cent as the law now stands.

S. F. 223, by Crow, relates to paving in Omaha.

A call of the house was necessary to get enough votes to pass S. F. 29, which came up on third reading in the afternoon. After considerable delay the absent members were brought in and the bill passed by a vote of 23 to 9. This is the bill introduced by Giffert of Cuming to provide for the organization of "stipulated premium plan" insurance companies in this state. The friends of this bill say that under strict insurance laws solid and substantial insurance companies can be built up in Nebraska, as has been the case in Iowa and other states.

Other bills passed during the afternoon were as follows: S. F. 197, 61 and 89.

S. F. 197, by Halderman, provides for the laying of permanent sidewalks in cities of the second class.

S. F. 61, by Fowler, relates to removing state bank receivers by the court upon the request of the state board of banking.

S. F. 189, by Reynolds, relates to the management of school lands, the principal amendment to the present law relating to leasing lands to the highest bidder.

In the senate on the 9th H. R. 118 was indefinitely postponed. Senator Fowler said this bill was useless without H. R. 157, which was killed yesterday. The bills required all city, town, precinct and school district officers to notify the auditor of all payments made on bonds and coupons so that he could keep an accurate record of the same. The auditor was also required each year to notify all such officers of the bonds falling due the current year so that they might levy a tax to meet the same.

S. F. 177, by Farrell, requiring the net quantity contained in any box, cask, keg, barrel, etc., to be stamped on the package, and providing penalties for failure to do so or to misrepresent the quantity, was recommended for passage.

S. F. 202, by Rocke, was recommended to pass. This bill seeks to remove the 3 per cent minimum limit that county treasurers may receive from the banks for use of the county's money. It provides that interest may be paid upon deposits in such amount as the treasurer and bank may agree upon subject to the county board. In support of his bill Mr. Rocke said it was impossible for the county treasurers to get any interest upon county funds as the banks would not pay 3 per cent.

S. F. 239, by Allen, was indefinitely postponed, although he made a hard fight to have his bill favorably received. The bill sought to amend the law relating to the normal school to permit the school to issue the same kind of certificates to graduates of the kindergarten course as other courses, and included the giving of life certificates to teach. Mr. Allen said this bill was unanimously endorsed by the State Teachers' association and he believed the senate should heed their desires upon educational matters. Senator Currie opposed giving life certificates to teach. He believed the best interests of education demanded frequent examinations of teachers.

Van Dusen of Douglas made an "omnibus" motion that S. F. 153, 163, 164, 167, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182 and 207 be recommended to pass under suspension of the rules. He explained that he had examined all these bills carefully and that they were curative measures. His motion prevailed.

S. F. 139 was indefinitely postponed upon motion of its introducer, Senator Prout. He had discovered that the bill would repeal a section relating to volunteer fire companies, which he believed ought not to be repealed.

Before taking the noon recess the committee on public lands and buildings asked to be excused for the afternoon, as they desired to visit the penitentiary. A meeting of the revenue and municipal affairs committee was announced for 2 p. m.

Senator Allen endeavored to amend the committee of the whole report to recommend S. F. 239 for passage, but his motion was defeated by a vote of 11 to 15.

S. F. 250, by Spohn, relating to state bank reports, was recommended to pass in committee of the whole.

The senate adjourned at 4 o'clock till Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

House.

Standing committees in the house on the 7th reported as follows:

H. R. 112, repealing the statute requiring assessors and county officers to compile industrial statistics; H. R. 460, to give the secretary of the state banking board a salary of \$2,000; H. R. 527, to enable counties to anticipate the payment of bonds; H. R. 383, to require the disbursement of funds held by county treasurers under the free high school law of 1895, and 453, providing that a majority of the resident freeholders in an irrigation district may, by petition, call a special election.

The bills indefinitely postponed were: H. R. 67, creating an employment bureau in connection with the state labor bureau; H. R. 481, an irrigation bill identical with 458; H. R. 528, requiring the contractors of canals and ditches to keep suitable bridges in repair; H. R. 525, providing

that to call an election in an irrigation district a majority of the number of acres must be represented on the petition.

After the reports of the standing committees the house went into the committee of the whole, with Prince of Hall in the chair, to consider bills on general file.

S. F. 33, by Talbot, another curative bill, was indefinitely postponed.

H. R. 306, by Fisher of Dawes, an act to amend section 7 of chapter xxvi. of the compiled statutes of 1897, was recommended for indefinite postponement. The bill changed the elections of the county officials, making the term four years instead of two.

In the afternoon the house went into committee of the whole, with Prince of Hall in the chair, to consider the salary appropriation bill.

A motion to increase the salary of the deputy land commissioner from \$1,500 to \$1,600 was defeated.

About one-half of the bill having been considered, Pollard of Cass moved that the bill be recommended for passage as so far amended. This motion was defeated.

A motion to reduce the amount allowed the judges of the supreme court for stenographic assistants was defeated.

A motion to increase the salary allowed the halliffs of the supreme court to \$1,000 each, the same rate as allowed two years ago, was adopted, and a motion to reduce the salary of the supreme court stenographer to \$800 was defeated.

A motion to strike out the salaries of the supreme court commissioners, as well as many other motions, relating to the supreme court and state library, was defeated.

The bill as prepared by the committee provided for a salary for one secretary of the state board of transportation. Fisher of Dawes moved to amend and allow salaries for three secretaries.

The amendment was defeated and the section providing salary for but one secretary was left unchanged. The committee arose without finishing the bill and the house adjourned.

Four ballots were taken for United States senator, all without definite result.

When the house met on the 7th it went into committee of the whole, with Milbourn in the chair, to consider H. R. 444, the general salary bill.

The item of salaries of teachers and employes of the state normal school was placed in the bill at \$40,000 and the committee increased it to \$41,800. At the Hastings asylum a female physician was added with a salary of \$1,200 per year.

When that part of the bill relating to the State university was reached Easterling of Buffalo moved that the item of \$242,000 for instructors and employes be reduced to \$200,000. The motion was supported by Taylor of Custer and Cunningham of Harlan, who with Easterling made a persistent fight against what they termed an extravagant appropriation. Clark of Lancaster and Pollard of Cass spoke at some length in opposition to the motion, but the amendment was adopted by a vote of 55 to 15.

A motion by Wyman of Buffalo, to increase the salary of the physician of the Kearney school from \$600 to \$800, was defeated. A similar motion to increase the salary of the matron at Geneva was defeated. At this point the committee arose.

A petition came in favoring the passage of H. R. 451, the food commission bill; also a report from the standing committee placing on general file H. R. 511, the bill appropriating \$8,000 to build a wagon bridge across the Niobrara river between Holt and Boyd counties.

After recess, on motion of Milbourn, H. R. 330, 363 and 501 were made a special order for tomorrow afternoon. Of these bills, 330 appropriates \$50,000 for two normal schools, the location of which is to be left to the selection of the state normal board; H. R. 363 is by Myers, being a general amendment of the school laws; H. R. 501 is the general appropriation bill of all the salaries of employes, leaving the selection of the employes to the superintendent.

Some of the members spoke against this amendment. They were in favor of keeping the appointing power in the hands of the governor or the state board. The motion was defeated.

An addition was made to the bill by providing for a matron at the Geneva institution at \$600 per year.

The salary of the surgeon at the Milford Soldiers' home was raised from \$300 to \$400. Wright of Nuckolls moved that the item of \$400 per year for a matron of the home be stricken out. The motion was defeated.

Without opposition the bill as amended was recommended for passage.

H. R. 264, by Armstrong of Nemaha, a bill to appropriate \$35,000 to build a chapel and library building combined for the normal school at Peru, was recommended to pass.

H. R. 109, by Flynn of Douglas, an act providing for a board of arbitration to settle differences between laborers and their employers and defining the duties and powers thereof, was recommended to pass.

In committee of the whole the house on the 8th recommended to pass H. R. 330, by Milbourn of Kearney, a bill to locate and establish two additional normal schools and to provide for the erection of buildings and for the receiving of donations for the same.

H. R. 363, by Myers of Douglas, an act requiring all persons between the ages of 8 and 14 years and all persons over the age of 14 and under 16 years who cannot read and write the English language to attend some public or private school or schools in the state, and to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, was referred back to the standing committee.

H. R. 192, by Beverly of Douglas, an act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments, hotels, restaurants, and to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation, was recommended to pass.

ality for its violation, was recommended to pass.

H. R. 89, by Weaver of Richardson, a curative act, was indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 65, by Prout of Gage, a curative act, was indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 72, by Talbot of Lancaster, a curative act, was indefinitely postponed.

S. F. 52, by Talbot of Lancaster, a curative act, was indefinitely postponed.

H. R. 208, by Wilcox of Lincoln, an act to prohibit the selling of beef and veal carcasses without exhibiting the hides to the purchaser and providing for the preserving of said hides for inspection of any person on demand, and providing penalties for the violation thereof, was recommended back to the standing committee.

The special committee appointed to confer with the like committee of the senate reported in favor of an adjournment from Thursday until Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

The report was not adopted, the members showing a disposition to put in every day.

The house had a protracted squabble over the question of adjournment and half a dozen motions were made. Finally a motion by Prince was adopted which provided when adjournment is taken next Friday it be till the following Tuesday.

In the house on the 9th the standing committees reported to the general file H. R. 336, 374, 410, 532, 542, 516, 557, 577, 581, 585, 592, 594, 598, 604, 605, 610, 613, 406, 135, 587, 483, 557, 597, 540, 541, 249, 553, 547, 548, 434, 417, 561, 550 and S. F. 15, 120, 133, 136, 87, 20, 100 and 132. S. F. 103 was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The following bills were indefinitely postponed: H. R. 547, 512, 555, 395, 549, 208, 616, 226, 440, 451, 463, 427, 476, 569, 529, 552, and S. F. 86 and 101.

These reports added forty-three additional bills to the general file running the full number up to 251 that must be considered or otherwise disposed of.

After recess the house took up bills on third reading and passed the following:

H. R. 29, the bill by Mann of Saline, requiring mortgage companies to maintain agencies within the state to whom payments might be made; H. R. 264, the bill appropriating \$35,000 for an addition to the state normal school at Peru.

S. F. 103, by Steele of Jefferson, an act to amend section 16 and section 19 of chapter vii of the compiled statutes of 1897 was passed by a vote of 78 to 1. The bill requires county attorney to follow the case where change of venue is taken and provides for payment of expenses.

H. R. 270, by Wilcox of Lincoln, a bill to permit cities to appeal from judgment without giving bond, was passed by a vote of 75 to 1.

H. R. 168, by Fisher of Dawes, an act to require public officers having charge of public funds to publish annual financial statement, was defeated by a vote of 25 to 50.

H. R. 240, by Detweiler of Douglas, an act to amend section 21 of subdivision 17, chapter lxxix, of the compiled statutes of 1897, relating to schools, was passed by a vote of 58 to 4.

H. R. 155, by Wilcox of Lincoln, an act to amend section 19 and section 24, chapter viii, article 3, of the compiled statutes of 1897, was passed by a vote of 74 to 4.

H. R. 109, by Flynn of Douglas, provided for a board of arbitration to settle and grievance or disputes of any nature that may arise between any employe and his employer. A call of the house was ordered, but the bill was lost by a vote of 39 to 23.

At this time, with the unanimous consent of the house, Houck's motion that the committee on public lands and buildings visit the different state institutions during the vacation was laid on the table.

At 5 o'clock the house adjourned till Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Among the measures that are reaching the top of the file is the concurrent resolution of Senator Crow, which provides for submitting to the people at the next general election the following amendment to our state constitution: Section 1. Either branch of the legislature may propose amendments to this constitution and if the same be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each house such proposed amendment shall be entered on the journals with the yeas and nays and published at least once each week in at least one newspaper in each county where a newspaper is published for three months immediately preceding the next general state election, at which election the same shall be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection. If a two-thirds majority of electors voting at such elections for or against the same adopt such amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution. When more than one amendment is submitted at the same election they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately."

There was a meeting of the deficiencies committee of the house on the 7th, called for the purpose of considering the state coin bill. The committee was composed of Messrs. Wilcox, Prout, and Talbot. The bill provided for the issue of one-cent and two-cent coins, and the matter was dropped for the time. The bill thus remains in the hands of the standing committee unacted upon.

In his eulogy of the late Mr. Dingley Representative Dockey spoke of the great changes in the house since it met at the opening of the Forty-eighth congress. Of the 256 men who were then sworn only seventeen are still there, and in the next session there will be only fifteen.

The government has accepted the first gun carriage made by the Columbus Machine company.

London's police force numbers 15,452, or double that of New York.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Judge Ambrose A. Ranney, former congressman from the Third Massachusetts district and a member of the law firm of Ranney & Clark, is dead in Boston, aged 77 years. He served as a member of the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses.

The officials of the navy department are feeling grateful for the small measure of relief extended by congress in the increase of the force of enlisted men, though the total is still inadequate under sound practice for the needs of the navy. Congress authorized the increase of the force to 17,500 men.

A cablegram from General Otis, at Manila, received in Washington, indicates the satisfactory and agreeable reception accorded to the American troops which recently landed at the island of Negros. They were sent there by General Miller, at Iloilo, in command of Colonel Smith to take formal possession for the United States, which they did without trouble.

The welcome announcement was made by the financial secretary of the treasury, Mr. R. W. Hanbury, in the house of commons, that the government has decided to introduce competition in the telephonic service of the country. He asked for a credit of \$10,000,000 as a starter in order to enable the postoffice department to develop the telephonic communication of London.

Miss Mary pooner, of Acushnet, Mass., who has just celebrated her 105th birthday, is probably the oldest woman in Massachusetts. She is entitled to the distinction of having lived in three different towns without having changed her residence. By alterations in the boundary lines of the towns the Spooner homestead has been first in New Bedford, then in Fairhaven, and finally in Acushnet.

The British Railway association has arranged to send five prominent railway officials to the United States to investigate the facts upon which the government bases the bill compelling the adoption of automatic couplings—a measure which would give the board of trade power, five years from its adoption, to compel British railroads to supply the whole of their rolling stock with this device at an estimated cost of £10,000,000.

A statement compiled in the adjutant general's office shows the number of deaths from disease at Camp Thomas. The figures are taken from the muster rolls of each regiment or battery. Upon these every death and its cause is entered. The total deaths from disease, from the first occupation of the camp, the middle of April, to its abandonment, the middle of September, and including the four battalions which remained to January 1, were 341, the percentage being a little less than 1/2 of 1 per cent.

The plans for the three battleships authorized by the naval appropriation bill just passed are being worked out. The battleships will be a thousand tons larger than the Maine and Missouri class, though laid on almost the same basis as the former, with a total displacement of 13,500 tons, making them by far the largest ships in the American navy and about equal in dimensions to the best type of battleships now being constructed abroad under the new practice. They will carry four twelve-inch guns in turrets.

Although General Wade Hampton is more than 80 years old, he performed a feat the other morning that proved him to be still active and vigorous. Discovering that the roof of his house in Columbia, S. C., was on fire, without permitting any of the household to be awakened, he hastened out and himself proceeded to climb to the roof. Reaching the blaze, he managed to extinguish the flames. It was not until the breakfast hour that members of the household were aware of the fire or of the aged soldier's risky but effective climb upon the roof.

Chief Justice Fuller rendered an opinion sustaining the validity of the state law of Arkansas, requiring railroad companies operating in the state to pay employes when discharge and fixing a penalty for failure. The law allows the amount of wages for sixty days as such penalty. In the present case Charles Paul, a discharged day laborer on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railway, brought suit for \$21, a part of which was on account of penalty earned under the law. The railroad company resisted the suit in the state court and in this court on the ground that the law provided for taking property without due process of law and was therefore repugnant to the constitution. The supreme court of the state declined to accept this view of the case and held the law to be valid.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE.