

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE HIS SECOND ADDRESS

Approves of Revenue Law Passed by the Last Legislature

SAFEGUARD TO PROGRESS

Urges Members to be Cautious —Opportunity to Make Good Record in Their Hands.

To the Members of the Twenty-ninth Session of the Legislature of Nebraska:

Gentlemen—It is a constitutional requirement that at the beginning of your deliberations the chief executive shall convey to you "information by message of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient."

I have but few recommendations to make. In general, I may say that the state was never more prosperous than it is today, the several executive departments were never in better working condition and the institutions are at the zenith of careful and economical management. Owing to the chance of politics, your membership is chosen almost entirely from one great party. With this as a fact, the chief executive comes a corresponding responsibility. The dominant party cannot escape the burden thus laid upon it and it should be sobered by the thought. It is a time for earnest, zealous work; it is a time when state patriotism should rise superior to personal prejudice and petty whims; it is a time when the privileges of the few should not be allowed to take precedence over the welfare of the many; it is a time for laying broader and making more secure the equitable foundations upon which the state shall continue to rise toward a condition of future greatness which we now but faintly appreciate. If you would merit the highest encomium of praise let your deliberations be distinguished by honesty of purpose, careful research and strict economy. Thus will you protect the public treasury and guard against hasty and imperfect enactments. Your motto should be, not how much legislation, but how good.

THE REVENUE LAW.

The revenue law passed by the preceding legislature has met the expectations of its friends and has been received with popular favor. This inference is fully warranted by the results of the recent campaign. The law brought an innovation in some of its features and having a direct bearing on the interests of every citizen was naturally brought under the searchlight of public opinion and was made the target of extreme criticism. The agitation was helpful in that it gave the people generally a better understanding of revenue problems than they had previously enjoyed and enabled a more intelligent vote upon the issues involved. The result was such an endorsement of the work of the legislature which framed and passed the bill as has seldom been recorded in the history of Nebraska. Not a single member who voted for the bill and who stood for re-election this year was defeated. The conclusion is that the time was ripe for revenue revision. The people understood the inequitable provisions of the old system under which the growing state could not adapt its revenues to its increasing obligations; they appreciated the logic employed by former executive officers in challenging public attention, by message and biennial report, to the urgent need of revision; they were cognizant of the non-partisan spirit which entered into the framing of the new law and realized that the measure was the product of the best thought, regardless of party, which the legislature could command, supplemented by the valuable experience of older states along similar lines. They knew, too, that the two foundation principles were the essence of justice, namely, the listing of all property for assessment purposes at its fair cash value, and the levying of an equitable and uniform tax upon all property so listed, without bias or favor.

One assessment and one set of levies have been made under the new law and we are now in a position to judge of results. It is apparent that a large amount of property which hitherto has been covered and has escaped taxation entirely has been placed upon the assessment rolls and is made to stand its just share of the expense of government. Other property which in the past has been valued at ridiculously low figures has been listed at approximately its true worth. Tax shirkers have been brought to time, both private and corporation property have received their just deserts, the grand assessment roll has been increased to a reasonable figure, the state has been enabled to raise sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of government economically administered, and in the transition from the old to the new no interest has been injured beyond the trifling mistakes, or concerning which the judgment of the assessor or of the levying body may have been faulty.

In some communities the taxes for the year are considerably increased over the taxes of last year, but an in-

Decided to Hold Their Money.
The directors of the Wabash Railroad company at a meeting in New York decided not to make any distribution on the debenture "A" bonds. In June it was decided that the money which might be used to pay interest on the "A" bonds was needed for improvements to the property.

Nothing will please a small boy more than the privilege of assuming the role of father to the man occasionally.

It's a long love that has no cooling.

"If girls would eat more onions they would have fewer calls from physicians," says a scientist. Also from other young men.

A landlord says a month's rent in hand is better than a dozen promises to pay.

Anyway, Eve wasn't constantly nagging Adam about other women.

Openings sometimes come to men and women when least expected.

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investigation of the facts discloses that the fault is not with the law, but rather with the local levying bodies which, in making their levies, did not take into proper consideration the increased valuation upon which they were acting.

While the essential principles of the law are, in my judgment, eminently just and correct, there are some matters of detail which might be improved and to these I invite your attention.

Under the interpretation placed upon the law by the state board of equalization and assessment, it has no power to differentiate between classes of property in equalizing county assessments. It can raise or lower the entire assessment roll of the county, but cannot raise or lower one class of property without reference to the other classes. For this reason it is impossible to secure a just equalization, for in raising or lowering one deficient class to the proper standard other classes with which there is no fault are, by the unit system, raised or lowered in unison and, hence, while justice may be secured in the one instance it is violated in the other. I therefore recommend that Section 130, Article I, Chapter 77 of the Compiled Statutes of 1903 be amended so as to permit the state board of equalization to differentiate between classes of property in equalizing county assessments.

Another inherent weakness in the present law is the fact that county boards of equalization are compelled to make their levies in advance of the equalization of the county assessments by the state board. I recommend that Section 136, Article I, Chapter 77, Compiled Statutes of 1903, be amended so that county boards shall make their levies after the certificate of county equalization shall have been received from the state board. Also, that Section 130 of the same article and chapter be amended so as to provide for the transmission, by the state board, of the certificate of county equalization to the county clerk at the earliest date consistent with the general tenor of the section, and that the said county clerk be instructed to call the county board together within seven days after the receipt of said certificate for the purpose of making the necessary levies for the ensuing year. For the same reasons the law fixing the time for making school district and municipal levies should be amended in harmony with the above suggestion.

STATE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

By act of the last legislature, the chief executive of this state was authorized to appoint a commission of three members to act with a like commission appointed by the governor of South Dakota in the matter of agreeing upon a boundary line between the two states. This commission met with the representatives of South Dakota in due time and after repeated conferences and negotiations, an agreement of the joint commission was filed with me, March 4, 1904, which I now transmit to you for approval or rejection.

The preceding legislature also made provision for a similar commission to act in conjunction with a commission representing the state of Iowa. However, as no agreement was contingent upon the action of the Iowa legislature in providing for a boundary commission, and as the Iowa legislature neglected to take such action, nothing has been done. Owing to the technicalities involved, lawlessness and crime have been fostered in the disputed territory and the rights of property owners have been subject to much annoyance. This state of affairs will continue until relief has been afforded by the settlement of the boundary dispute. I recommend, therefore, that your honorable body make provision for another boundary commission, the statute of limitation having run against the old act, to co-operate with a like commission from the state of Iowa in agreeing upon a boundary line.

The litigation regarding the boundary line between Nebraska and Missouri, which had been pending in the supreme court of the United States for some time, was permanently settled recently by a decision of the court fully sustaining the contention of Nebraska. The court fixes the boundary line in the center of the old channel of the Missouri river, connecting to Nebraska what is known as "Island Precinct," Nemaha county. I recommend that an appropriation of \$1,000, or as much thereof as may be needed, be made for the surveying of the line and the erection of permanent monuments, the state of Missouri to meet its equal share of said expense.

THE BATTLESHIP "NEBRASKA."
On October 7, 1904, the battleship "Nebraska" was successfully launched at the yards of the builders in Seattle, Washington. The impressive ceremony was participated in by a number of the executive officers of this state. The "Nebraska" is one of the latest and most efficient types of battleships and our state is highly honored by the national government in being permitted to stand sponsor for her. The remaining work of construction and equipment will occupy about one year and she will then be ready for commission. At that time it will be highly proper for our state, through its legislature or unofficially through its citizens, to present to the officers of the "Nebraska," for the use of the ship, some practical gift as a token of our

California Tournament of Roses.
Under the most auspicious weather conditions imaginable and in the presence of sixty thousand people, Pasadena, Cal., held her seventeenth annual new year's feast of flowers, the celebrated "tournament of roses."

Self-control is when you can play cards with women and make them think you are enjoying it.

The cleverest thing is for a girl to pretend she is afraid you will see her shoe tops when she isn't.

If a girl wants to be kissed a young man doesn't have to waste much time looking for an opportunity.

When a girl tells a young man that the best is none too good for her it is up to him to offer himself.

You can't always tell from the melancholy woman's sighs how much she weighs.

The dressmaker allows many of her best ideas to go to waist.

It is impossible to cultivate some mental without irrigation.

interest in the fighting craft which bears our state name and as a further indication that we are not insensible to the distinction which has been conferred upon us by the general government.

SUPREME COURT COMMISSION.
The legislature of 1903 made provision for the temporary continuance of the supreme court commission, six commissioners to be appointed for the period of one year and three commissioners to be appointed for the period of two years from April 10, 1903. The court is unable to keep up with the work which comes before it, the number of cases filed each month being in excess of the number disposed of. It seems imperative that a commission of at least three members should be provided for the coming biennium, to the end that the rights of litigants who are seeking relief may be conserved without unreasonable delay.

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

On November 30, 1904, the floating interest-bearing indebtedness of the state, as represented by outstanding general fund warrants, amounted to \$2,533,386.40, an increase during the biennium of \$264,057.77. This condition was made possible and practically unavoidable by the operation of the old revenue law.

While the new law was passed in 1903, it did not become operative until 1904, and it has had no appreciable effect upon the state's financial condition. With reference to the sufficiency of the state's income during the coming biennium, I quote from the current biennial report of State Auditor Weston:

"To the estimated income from the levies of 1905 we have added a conservative estimate of income from back taxes and a very considerable amount derived from miscellaneous sources, making the total estimate of income for the general fund \$2,819,244.71. As against this estimated general fund income, the estimated requirements for the biennial period commencing April 1, 1905, and chargeable to the general fund, amount to \$2,749,318.71. From the above it is apparent that if the present legislature holds its appropriations within reasonable bounds the receipts of the coming biennium will exceed the expenditures by \$78,926.00, a condition which has not existed in Nebraska for many years. With such a state debt as now confronts us it requires no argument to make clear that the strict economy consistent with the public well-being should distinguish all your relations with the public treasury. The opportunity is most auspicious. The state institutions were never in better condition. The two preceding legislatures made appropriations for permanent improvements amounting to a little more than \$900,000. The total that needed buildings and equipments has been generously provided and the present legislative body will be expected to do but little in the way of expenditures.

THE LOBBY.

The bane of every legislative body is the subsidized lobby. Vicious legislation is not the result of ignorance, but is rather the result of prejudicial influences which ought not to be tolerated within the halls, cloak rooms or offices of any deliberative body which has power over the destinies of a people. I recommend that such action be taken as will protect your membership from the onslaught of private and corporation lobbyists who seek to accomplish their ends by the exercise of undue influence.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The legislature of two years ago appropriated \$35,000 for a Nebraska exhibit at St. Louis and laid upon the chief executive the duty of appointing a non-partisan commission of three members upon which should devolve all responsibility pertaining thereto. I am informed that, after paying all obligations, there will remain unexpended about \$16,000 of the original appropriation. This is certainly a most gratifying condition, one which speaks eloquently of the wisdom and discretion which the commission exercised in the discharge of its duties.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.

The people of the Pacific coast in particular are now preparing for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, an event which will commemorate the trials and triumphs of the exploring expedition sent out by President Jefferson during the year following the purchase of Louisiana land which succeeded in penetrating to the mouth of the Columbia river in 1805.

FOOD COMMISSION.

The work of the food commission is necessarily curtailed by reason of the fact that the law restricts inspection to dairy products, cider and vinegar. As a consequence the great mass of food products containing injurious adulterants escape the jurisdiction of the commission and are amenable only to the general statutes. The subject is an important one. It seems desirable that the present law be broadened in its scope and made to include all food products, and that provision be made for such additional assistance as the enlarged duties may make necessary.

OIL INSPECTION.

The preceding legislature raised the inflammability test of illuminating oils from 100 degrees to 112 degrees, Fahrenheit, thus affording additional security to life and property. Since the law was made operative it has been rigidly enforced, not a single case having been reported where oil below the test has been placed on the market.

The Fall of a Cotton Mill

Application for a receiver of the Davis cotton mills of Fall River was made. The Industrial Trust company of Providence holds a mortgage for \$500,000 on the plant to secure an issue of bonds payable in twenty years.

Young man, beware of the girl who lets you do all the talking during the courtship; she's playing a waiting game.

There are times when every man feels that he ought to be ashamed of himself, but he isn't.

No, Maude, dear; it is a mistake to suppose that bakers all sleep on flowery beds of ease.

The frailest woman can pull a train after her just as well as the biggest locomotive.

It is easier to win a girl's heart than it is to earn her hand.

A girl's watch is usually more ornamental than useful.

IRRIGATION.

The report of the secretary of the state board of irrigation shows that considerable progress has been made in irrigation matters during the last two years. While the number of new projects has not been great, much has been accomplished in the way of improvement of existing canals and additional area has been brought under cultivation. The United States reclamation service has undertaken a large project which has for its object the storage of all the flood waters of the North Platte river and the reclamation of thousands of acres of land in Nebraska and Wyoming. It is hoped this plan will work to a successful conclusion, thereby adding a large productive area to our domain.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The military department has assumed a position of much greater importance since the enactment of the present militia law by congress, approved January 21, 1903. The purpose of the law was to reorganize an effective volunteer force organized under the title of the national guard as the reserve army of the nation.

In order that the state may receive its full quota of assistance and that its privileges under the federal law may be materialized, a sufficient appropriation should be made to carry into effect the designs of the enactment, insure safety of public stores, provide suitable quarters for company organizations, and extend encouragement to the young men who voluntarily assume the duties of a soldier, duties that may at any time become arduous and dangerous in the enforcement of law and protection of life and property.

EDUCATION.

The state views with ever increasing pride the progress of its great educational centers, the university and the Peru normal, and is looking forward to the time when the Kearney normal will take its place with the other and will become an important factor in our public school system.

BARTLEY BOND CASE.

Your attention is called to the suit of the state against the bondsmen of former State Treasurer J. S. Bartley. After more than seven years of litigation the state is without any judgment against the bondsmen. I am informed that not a single bondsman has a dollar's worth of property in his own name out of which the state could enforce a collection of any part of the judgment should one ever be rendered. Some of them have already gone through the bankruptcy court since the suit was instituted. I get this information from the court records and from the last official report to me of Attorney General F. N. Probst, in which he recommends the dismissal of this case on the payment of the costs which have been made, by the bondsmen, and on the best terms possible.

GUARANTY BONDS.

Under a recent decision of the supreme court, it is held that the statute is invalid which authorizes the execution and approval of official bonds by guaranty companies as sureties. The defect is technical and can be remedied. I recommend that at the earliest date consistent with the amount of work involved you pass a law which will legalize the execution and approval of either personal or guaranty bonds.

STATE ACCOUNTANT.

The experience gained in the past two years serves to confirm my judgment as expressed in my previous inaugural address, recommending the creation of the position of state accountant. It should be the duty of such officer to scrutinize and verify the accounts of the various state officers and state institutions. I believe that such an official would prove of great value to the state, and hence I repeat the recommendation.

PURCHASING OF SUPPLIES.

I recommend that the purchasing of all supplies for both the Institute for the Blind and the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb be placed in the hands of the board of purchase and supplies, this being the board which does the buying for all the other institutions.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The Institute for the Feeble Minded is in a very crowded condition. About thirty applications are now on file from those seeking admission, and who are properly entitled to the care of the state, but who are denied entrance on account of the lack of room. I recommend an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting a cottage for girls, as an adjunct of this institution.

The Norfolk asylum, for the rebuilding of which an appropriation was made by the last legislature, is nearly completed, but probably will not be ready for the reception of inmates until about the first of May. When the last legislature made provision for the rebuilding of the Norfolk asylum it was believed that the institution would be completed in at least ten months of the present biennium. Appropriations amounting to \$54,850 were accordingly made for officers' salaries, employees' wages and general expense of maintenance. As the building has been delayed, no part of these appropriations has been used. I recommend that \$18,000 of the maintenance fund appropriated for the Norfolk asylum be transferred to the account of the Nebraska Hospital for the Insane.

Permit me to express the hope that your duties will prove pleasant and that the result of your labor will promote the welfare of our beloved state.

[Signed] JOHN H. MICKLEY.

The more flattery a man hands his wife the less pin money he will have to dig up.

Grease spots may be quickly removed.

Wigg—"There are more ways than one of losing money." Wagg—"Yes; money can be lost in more ways than won."

In horse racing the chap who gets the worst of it is the better.

The suburban policeman is generally annexed to a country club.

A good woman is usually too good for any man—but fortunately she knows it.

Smile and the world smiles with you; frown and the world frowns at you.

When a fellow is half seas over any policeman who sees him may seize him.

I girl doesn't like romance even if she knows it isn't genuine.

The bee that gets the honey doesn't loaf around the hive.

News in Nebraska

Verdon, with less than 500 inhabitants, has three strong banks. The new Denver hotel at Hastings was destroyed by fire last week. The Burlington has begun steel work on the cut-off near Wymore.

Wm. Snyder, a Columbus butcher, lost his fingers in a sausage machine.

A branch of the Salvation Army has opened for business at Wymore. The year just closed was an unusually prosperous one for Nebraska. Grafton is in want of some one to open a military establishment in the place.

O'Neill finds a school district debt of \$23,000, where it thought it owed \$8,000.

Boys and girls of Wymore High school have each organized basketball teams.

L. J. Gutzmer of Columbus has started to work as bookkeeper in the state auditor's office.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Fletcher of Alliance last week celebrated their golden wedding.

The David City Telephone Exchange has passed into the hands of the Surprise Telephone company.

By the overturning of a buggy Rev. C. A. Masten and Rev. Alexander Leonard were injured at Kearney.

Diphtheria prevails to considerable extent at Shelby. There has been three deaths thus far.

The Masonic Temple association of Havelock has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$15,000.

The first horse stealing case in Cass county since the organization of the vigilance committee, was reported to Sheriff McBride last week.

Frank Todd and George Dowd, two bank robbers, were last week sentenced at Nebraska City to the penitentiary for five and seven years respectively.

The new Osceola water bonds were sold to Harris & Co. of Chicago for \$25,265 (being a premium of \$265. The issue is twenty-year bonds and draw 5 per cent interest.

Hilma Kinman, single, aged 38, of Sevedeburg, was brought before the examining board of Saunders county and adjudged insane. She was taken to the asylum at Lincoln.

City Marshal L. L. Aldrich of Falls City shot himself in the fore finger of the left hand while manipulating a revolver of small calibre, which he supposed was unloaded.

At Louisville, Otto Wesleyan, who had been drinking for some time, and who was locked up, set fire to the mattress and furniture and came near suffocating before the jail door could be broken open.

Abe L. Lloyd, a young farmer, was probably fatally injured at Pickrell, Gage county, by driving under a large beam over a pair of scales with a load of corn with the result that he was badly crushed.

Rollo Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Neri Smith, residing five miles west of Harvard, is on a visit to his parents, having on December 29, been discharged from the army at Plattsburg, N. Y., having at that time completed a three years' service.

Charles Snyder a young man in the employ of Patterson and Winard, met with an accident at the Parker ranch, six miles west of Fremont. Parker was adjusting a gasoline engine and as he started the machine his right coat sleeve caught in the cog wheels drawing his arm in and badly cutting and grinding the flesh. No bones were broken.

Ed Ruby, who lives seven miles northeast of Weeping Water, while chopping wood, had his axe caught by a limb and it glanced and struck him just behind the right ear, cutting off a part of the bone and muscle and cutting through the ear. He will likely recover.

At Auburn ex-State Senator Peter Berlet was arrested upon the charge of illegal voting last fall. He was arraigned before County Judge McCarty and took a thirty day continuance.

In his biennial report to the legislature, Secretary Adna Dodson of the state board of irrigation has suggested certain amendments to the irrigation law of the state. He wishes a provision to require the filing of a copy of the petition of organization of each irrigation district, that the board may have a complete boundary record of all the districts in the state.

Chief Clerk Harnley of the office of State Superintendent Fowler has completed the last of the statistical tables for use in the report of the superintendent. The tables show the total resources of the various school districts to be \$6,072,956.67. The districts have on hand \$1,132,789.63, \$331,428.29; canceled within the year, \$116,051.18; district indebtedness bonded, \$2,730,539.52; not bonded, \$564,457.04; value of school district property, \$10,919,921.84.

Trailing a loaded shotgun along the prairie, John Johnson, aged 15, of Norfolk, was surprised when, stumbling, the gun went off and buried its load into his side. The right arm was torn partially off, with a good smattering of shot lodged in the right hand. He will recover.

Byron Hammond, a former resident of Beatrice, who has been working for Kilpatrick Bros. in Wyoming arrived last week to visit friends. On the way to Beatrice Mr. Hammond says he was robbed of \$300 by a stranger whom he met on the train.

The old Union Pacific passenger station, one of the oldest buildings in Fremont, is being torn down. It was sold by the company to William Lucke who will use the solid timbers in building an ice house.

Court in the Sixth Judicial district will be held as follows: Colfax county, January 30, April 15, September 11; Dodge county, February 20, May 15, November 13; Merrick county, January 30, April 14, September 11; Nance county, March 13, June 5, December 4; Platte county, February 20, May 15, November 14.

LEGISLATURE of NEBRASKA

A Synopsis of Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth General Session.

In the capitol building shortly after noon on the 3rd, 132 citizens stood with uncovered heads and with right hands uplifted, before Chief Justice Holcomb, and repeated after him a solemn oath of office. The men who invoked God to attest that they swore truly were the members of the twenty-ninth session of the legislature, and this is what they swore:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Nebraska, and will faithfully discharge the duties of member of the legislature according to the best of my ability, and that, at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, I have not improperly influenced any vote of an elector; that I have not accepted nor will I accept, either directly or indirectly, money or other valuable things from any corporation, company or person, or any promise of office for any official act or influence, for any vote I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, so help me God."

The business to be transacted was that of organization only, and was carried out strictly along the lines determined in the republican caucuses.

The house was called to order by Secretary of State Marsh. The roll was called by C. H. Barnard of Pawnee county, who was later made first assistant clerk of the house.

R. B. Windham of Cass county was unanimously elected speaker pro tem, and John Wall was made temporary chief clerk.

For the election of permanent speaker, the vote stood: Rouse, 91; Hunkler, 9; and on motion of the latter, the election of Mr. Rouse was made unanimous.

The oath was administered by Chief Justice Holcomb, and was repeated by the members standing with right hands uplifted and afterwards was signed by them.

The house then proceeded to permanent organization, electing George L. Rouse of Hall, speaker; John Wall, chief clerk, and the other officers and employes as agreed on in caucus last night.

The nine fusion members supported for speaker F. D. Hunker of Cuming county.

The speakers and officers were sworn by the chief justice.

Mr. Rouse was escorted to the speaker's chair by Burgess of Lancaster, Casaberr of Gage and Perry of Furnas. He addressed the house briefly, informally and in a very general way.

A committee of five was ordered appointed on legislative supplies. The rules of the twenty-eighth session were adopted as the rules of the present session.

Windham of Cass, Anderson of Douglas and Burns of Lancaster were appointed to act with a senate committee to wait upon the governor and inform him the legislature is ready to hear from him.

Casaberr of Gage moved that the clerk be instructed to furnish requisition blanks, which should be exclusively used by the members in calling for supplies, and that such requisitions be permanent preserved in the record. The resolution was voted down.

Windham of Cass, chairman of the committee to confer with the governor, reported that his excellency had fixed 2 o'clock Thursday as the hour when he would convey his wishes to the legislature in the form of a message.

The house thereupon adjourned.

In the senate work began at noon. Lieut. Governor McGillon called the body to order.

Rev. J. H. Presson led in prayer. He invoked the divine blessing on the legislators and asked for harmony and peace throughout the session.

A roll call showed that all the senators were present except Hart of Adams county. He was detained by illness.

Senator Wall moved that Senators Begthol of Lancaster, Saunders of Douglas and Jackson of Gage be appointed a committee on credentials. They reported there were no contests.

Senator Saunders of Douglas moved that the 1903 rules be adopted until the next session.

Senator Haller of Washington moved that Senator Jennings be elected president pro tem. Senator Wall of Sherman moved as a substitute that all the senate caucus nominees be declared elected. The latter motion prevailed. Wall then moved that Senators Epperson of Clay, Tucker of Richardson and Sheldon of Cass wait on the secretary of state and ask him to swear in the senate employees. This was carried. Secretary of State Marsh could not be found, and Senator Mockett of Lancaster moved that the lieutenant governor administer the oath. This was adopted and the employees were sworn in.

Begthol of Lancaster moved that the committee on standing committees and the committee on employes, selected by the caucus, be chosen by the senate. The selections were approved.

Senator Jones of Otoe asked that the pay of the enrolling and engrossing clerks be fixed at \$4 a day. This was done. Senator Wall of Sherman moved that Senator Cady of Howard, Fries of Valley and Nielson of Douglas compose a committee to notify the house that the senate had organized. The motion carried, and the committee notified the house.

Without transacting further business of importance the senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.
The senate held a short session. The body was called to order by Lieutenant Governor McGillon. A committee composed of Begthol of Lancaster, Fries of Valley and Shreck of York,

was appointed to confer with a house committee to set a time for a joint session to canvass the vote on executive officers and fixed the time at 11:30. Mockett of Lancaster moved a resolution, that was unanimously carried, to furnish representatives of the newspapers in the senate copies of the Cobber statutes for use during the session. The board of secretaries of the state board of health sent in a communication requesting the favorable action of the senate in the matter of providing a home for the epileptics. An invitation was read and placed on file from the National Live Stock association for the legislature to attend the meeting of the association in Denver, January 10, or to send a committee. Adjourned until Thursday, when joint inaugural ceremonies will take place.

In the house complaint was entered against the railroad for the length of time they take to get lumber into Nebraska and the way in which they treat the dealer. Lumber is sometimes on the road a month, with the dealer unable to locate it. When it does arrive, unless it is unloaded within forty-eight hours the purchaser has to pay \$1 a day demurrage. Frequently the cars stack up on the dealer and in many cases shippers have been unable to unload the cars within the prescribed time, and have had to pay the demurrage charges when it is all the fault of the railroads. Should a measure be introduced to regulate this evil it will have the support of the lumber dealers, who two years ago were tied up with the railroads. The following members were excused from attendance for the remainder of the week: Johnson of Boone, Jackson of Antelope, Bacon of Dawson, Peabody of Nebraska, Livingston of Franklin, McAlister of Deuel, Richardson of Madison and Smelser of Sherman. Roberts of Dodge offered a resolution, directing the chief clerk to furnish to the reporters of daily newspapers regularly represented in the house a copy each of the compiled statutes for use during the session, the resolution being seconded by Perry of Furnas. The question was put to a viva voce vote, and the speaker was in doubt as to the result. Burns of Lancaster then explained to the members the necessity for furnishing statutes to the newspaper men, after which the resolution prevailed. Following this