

LEGISLATURE of NEBRASKA

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

SENATE—The senate on the 7th recommended for passage S. F. 48, by Giffin, known as the bulk sales law. The bill had been amended by the judiciary committee so that it required a merchant contemplating selling his business to file such notice with the county clerk five days before turning over his stock to the purchaser. These bills were placed on general file. S. F. 129, by Epperson of Clay—Providing for a suspension of sentence in case of wife abandonment. S. F. 98, by Giffin of Dawson, providing that irrigation districts have the right to condemn private ditches and take them over by paying appraisers' prices. S. F. 13, by Laverty, to prevent the illegal expenditure of public funds. S. F. 117, by Williams of Otoe, created some discussion, and finally was recommitted to the committee on insane hospitals. This bill provides that the word "incurable" shall be stricken from the title of the insane hospital at Hastings. S. F. 139, on motion of Jones of Otoe, was recommitted to the committee on commerce and manufactures. This bill compels millers to print on sacks and bags the number of pounds of flour or cereal contained therein. These bills were introduced and read a first time: S. F. 166, by Harsh, to compel railroads to furnish equal facilities between elevators for the shipment of grain. S. F. 167, by Tucker of Richardson, providing for the sale of school lands to school districts or cemetery associations and provides that any person who prior to 1897 held educational lands by contract or lease may purchase the same within two years from the date this bill becomes a law.

HOUSE—The house in committee of the whole on the 7th, recommended for passage the McMullen bill, compelling the practitioners of Christian Science to pass the same examination before the State Board of Health which medical physicians are required to pass. Opponents of the bill pronounced the measure a stroke at religious liberty, while friends of the measure declared it was legislation to compel medical physicians and others to possess certain qualifications before practicing medicine or the cure of human disease. H. R. 65, by Jackson of Antelope, providing for the parole of first and second degree murderers serving life sentences in the penitentiary after ten years, was recommended for indefinite postponement. Bills introduced included: H. R. 236, by Foster, Davis and Junkin—An act to fix maximum charges for the transportation of freight on railroads, penalties for the violation thereof and to repeal the present law. The bill decreases the present rates on an average of 10 per cent on about thirty leading articles of commerce. H. R. 238, by Smith of Butler—An act to encourage the improvement, breeding, cultivation and to extend the use of corn. H. R. 242, by Currie of Dawes. An act to increase the power of county treasurers for the collection of personal taxes of decedents.

SENATE—After a hard fight in the senate on the 8th, Sheldon of Cass succeeded in saving his bill, S. F. 7, providing that a 2-mill levy be made to pay off the state debt, from an early grave, though it was amended to provide for a 1-mill levy. The vote to indefinitely postpone the bill was 15 to 15, and under a ruling by President Jennings the bill will retain its place at the head of the general file. S. F. 1, by Thomas of Douglas, providing the firemen of Omaha shall be divided into two shifts to work twelve hours each, was passed. These bills were introduced and read a first time: S. F. 172, by Thomas of Douglas—To provide for the use of ropes in fire escapes in hotels. S. F. 173, by Dimery (upon request of H. M. Eaton, land commissioner)—Allowing the commissioner of public lands and buildings to use his discretion about selling Nebraska property used at the St. Louis exposition.

HOUSE—Immediately upon convening on the 8th, the house went into committee of the whole and recommended for passage H. R. 49, by Ernst of Johnson, providing for the establishment of a binder twine plant at the state penitentiary. The committee recommended for passage H. R. 101, by Kaley of Webster, after a brisk fight. This bill appropriates \$15,000 for Nebraska's participation in the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore. The bill also provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission to look after the state's interest in this regard. This money is to include the balance from the state's and the railroads' appropriation to the World's fair for Nebraska, the railroads giving \$25,000. The finance, ways and means committee having reported back without recommendation H. R. 164, by McMullen of Gage, appropriating \$30,000 for the Cobhey statutes, McMullen moved that it be placed on general file. The motion prevailed. These bills were introduced in the house: H. R. 245, by Jahnell of Washington, to permit the use of seines, nets and other devices for fishing in the Missouri river. H. R. 246, by Jahnell, to provide that the game laws shall not apply to any boundary stream except so much as shall be within 100 feet of the mouth of any stream in Nebraska tributary thereto. H. R. 247, by Rouse of Hall, to require livery stable keepers to have posted and provide penalties for defrauding livery stable keepers. H. R. 248, by Rouse, providing for the payment of premiums on surety company bonds when given by persons acting in a fiduciary capacity. H. R. 249, by Knox of Buffalo, providing that boards of directors of city and town libraries shall be composed of five members instead of nine.

SENATE—These bills were passed in the senate on the 9th: S. F. 103, by Saunders of Douglas, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the

constitution providing that five-sixths of a jury may return a verdict in civil cases and that the legislature may provide that a jury may consist of less than twelve men. S. F. 102, by Saunders of Douglas, providing that the legislature may fix the salaries of executive officers. S. F. 46, by Shreck of York, providing that railroads must furnish transportation to parties shipping stock. S. F. 48, by Giffin of Dawson, the bulk sales law. S. F. 62, by Meserve of Knox, providing a penalty for anyone practicing law without first having been admitted to the bar. S. F. 66, by Jones of Otoe, taking the boundary streams from the jurisdiction of the game laws of the state. S. F. 79, by Giffin of Dawson, providing that irrigation districts may publish the proceedings of meetings. S. F. 101, by Saunders of Douglas, providing that the constitution be amended to establish courts of appeal inferior to the supreme court was defeated. S. F. 155, providing that the capital stocks of banks shall not be less than \$10,000, was referred back to the committee for amendments. Sheldon's bill to make a 2-mill levy for the purpose of paying off the state debt was recommended for passage. New bills introduced included: Regulating collection of poll taxes in cities of the first class and allowing a levy of 25 mills for improvement of highways. Fixing price of fish spawn to be placed in private ponds. To permit schools to draw their share of state appropriation when closed by an epidemic or because building has been destroyed.

HOUSE—The house passed these bills on the 9th: H. R. 145, by Roberts of Dodge, permitting towns along the Platte valley to improve roads six miles out and tax it up to the municipality. H. R. 117, by Hill of Hitchcock, appropriating \$5,000 for the measurement of water used on irrigated areas, and the making of other beneficial experiments in determining the best methods of irrigation. H. R. 28, by Burns of Lancaster, to appropriate \$249 to reimburse former Attorney General Post for premium on his surety bond. H. R. 67, by Hill, authorizing the printing and distributing of the biennial report of the secretary of the State Irrigation board. H. R. 146, by Hand of Cass, providing for the registration of automobiles and the regulation of their speed—Vote 60 to 14. H. R. 185, by McMullen of Gage, compelling practitioners of Christian Science to submit to the same examinations regulating medical physicians and others who treat human disease—Vote 57 to 28. The house refused to say that the game of football shall never again be played in Nebraska by voting for indefinite postponement of the Cunningham bill, after a persistent fight lasting a couple of hours. These bills were introduced: H. R. 250, by Wilson of Pawnee, the salary bill; total appropriation \$1,095,960. H. R. 251, by Currie of Dawes, an act providing for the inspection of horses about to be driven or shipped out of the state. H. R. 252, by Doran of Garfield, an act to require railroad companies and common carriers to erect and maintain a side track or switch, extending a reasonable length, the outer edge of which shall be at least within four feet of the outer edge of the right-of-way, to any elevator or elevators erected by any firm, corporation, association, person or persons for the purpose of buying, storing and shipping grain.

SENATE—The senate was in session until noon on the 10th and then adjourned until Monday. The receipt of a telegram from Congressman Burgett announcing the appointment of Senator E. A. Tucker of Richardson county to be a federal judge in Arizona occasioned pleasant surprise to the members, when the fact became known. During a lull in the proceedings Senator Hullon introduced a resolution endorsing the appointment and congratulating the gentleman from Richardson and the people of Arizona. S. F. 59, providing for the consolidation of the Home of the Friendless with the Milford Industrial School was passed by a vote of 21 to 8. With Fries of Valley in the chair, the committee of the whole recommended for passage H. R. 77, providing for the creation of a registrar of vital statistics, and S. F. 21, compelling drivers of threshing machines to lay planks across bridges and culverts before crossing and to detach the engine from the separator. The penalty was decreased to a fine of not to exceed \$25. These bills were placed on general file by the standing committees. S. F. 83, by Cady of Howard, providing a penalty for impersonating a lodge officer. S. F. 136, by Epperson of Clay, providing for the appointment of referees in civil actions. S. F. 150, by Thomas of Douglas, defining house-breaking and providing penalty. S. F. 142, by Brosse of Sheridan, provides no divorce shall be granted unless parties have resided in Nebraska at least one year before application is made. S. F. 133, by Wall of Sherman, allows appeals to district court from decision of county boards of equalization. S. F. 95, by Wall of Sherman, providing after judgment shall have been dormant for five years no execution shall be issued upon the same.

HOUSE—The house on the 10th listened to the reading of the report of the committee on public lands and buildings. The report was adopted. Pursuant to this report the house, in committee of the whole, adopted a finance, ways and means committee amendment to H. R. 20, by Hogrefe of Richardson, cutting down the appropriation for the improvement of the Norfolk Insane asylum from \$60,000 to \$35,000. The appropriation is to repair the wing of the building which was destroyed by fire. The house passed these bills: H. R., by Burns, a cura-

tive measure, to place two relative sections of the statutes under one head. H. R. 106, by Bartoo of Valley, permitting the consolidation of reinsurance of risks in fraternal beneficiary societies without new medical examinations. These bills were introduced: H. R. 254, by Lee of Douglas, an act providing that no goods made or manufactured in a penitentiary, prison or reformatory, or other institution in which convict labor is employed, shall be sold or exposed for sale in this state knowingly, without labeling them as "convict made." H. R. 255, by Jahnell of Washington, the bridge bill. H. R. 256, by Casebeer of Gage, an act to establish a hospital for crippled, ruptured and deformed children and those suffering from diseases from which they are likely to become deformed, to provide for their education and for the location and government of said hospital, substitute for H. R. 46.

Freight Rate Bill.
Following is a text of the freight rate bill introduced in the house on the 7th by Foster, Davis and Junkin:
Section 1.—It shall be the duty of every railroad company operating and doing business in the state of Nebraska, within ten days after this act goes into effect, to file with the secretary of state of the state of Nebraska a true statement, under oath, of the rates in force or charged by said company between stations in Nebraska for the transportation of every article of freight on January 1, 1906.
Section 2.—It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to charge or receive for the transportation of the following articles between stations in the state of Nebraska a higher rate than 10 per cent less than the rate in force or charged by said company for the same or like service on the 1st day of January, 1906, to wit: Cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs, poultry, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, meal, bran, ground peas, beans, potatoes, turpentine, onions, hay of all kinds, fresh fruit of all kinds, lumber, coal, flour, brick, stone and cement.
Section 3.—It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to charge or receive for the transportation of any article in freight between stations in Nebraska, not mentioned in section 2 of this act, a higher rate than the rate in force or charged by such company for the same or like service on the 1st day of January, 1906.

Section 4.—It shall be unlawful for any railroad company operating and doing business in the state of Nebraska to charge or receive for the transportation of freight for any specific distance within said state a greater rate than charges or receives for a greater distance.
Section 5.—Any person who shall make oath or affirmation to any false information in any statement required by section 1 of this act shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.
Section 6.—The secretary of state shall keep on file in his office all statements required by section 1 of this act. Upon receipt of any one paying the legal fees the secretary of state may cause to be sealed, shall certify to any information contained therein which he has reason to believe to be true and correct. If the information thus authenticated shall be admitted in evidence in any court of competent jurisdiction in the state of Nebraska; but the facts may also be proven by any other evidence.
Section 7.—Any railroad company or officer or agent thereof who violates or evades the provisions of this act shall be liable to the person injured for all damages sustained by reason of such violation.
Section 8.—Any railroad company or officer or agent thereof who violates any provision of the provisions of this act shall be liable to be fined for each offense in any sum not exceeding \$100 nor less than \$50.

Amending Liquor Laws.
S. F. 182, introduced by Gibson of Douglas county on the 10th, amending the laws relating to the granting of liquor licenses, has for its object the divorce of the liquor business and the social evil. The amendment provides this:
That on and after January 1, 1906, no license shall be granted to any applicant for the selling or giving away of any intoxicating, malt, spirituous, vinous, mixed or fermented liquors whose premises are located in any building, any part of which is occupied or used for unlawful purposes, or whose premises are located within 500 feet of a house of ill-repute, ill-fame or prostitution. Provided further, that on and after January 1, 1906, it shall be the duty of the authorities having power to grant licenses for the selling or giving away any intoxicating, malt, spirituous, vinous, mixed or fermented liquors immediately revoke any such license theretofore granted, upon receiving information or proof that the premises where such liquor business is conducted are used in whole or in part for unlawful or immoral purposes, or are within 500 feet of a house of ill-repute, ill-fame or prostitution.

As to School Funds.
S. F. 183, introduced on the 10th by Hughes of Platte county, having for its object the prevention of misappropriation of school funds, is the same bill practically as that introduced two years ago by Senator W. H. Harrison and defeated in the house, it being the general belief that should the bill become a law it would greatly reduce the amount of school taxes paid by the railroads to the great detriment of the school districts in the western portions of the state.
The section the legislators were afraid of and the section they will have to pass on in the Hughes bill provides for an itemized estimate of expenses for which a levy is to be made to run the schools for the ensuing year. The form of the estimate as outlined in the bill is this:
For teachers' fund \$
For building, purchase or lease of school house \$
For fuel fund \$
For repairs fund \$
For text books and pupils' supplies fund \$
Less amount in hands of district treasurer and in hands of county treasurer to credit of treasurer \$
Amount to be levied \$
This estimate must be made at the annual meeting.

Finnish Bridal Costume.
In rural Finland a bride wears to church a curious combination of wedding veil and wedding bonnet. It is a great cap with ribbon streamers behind and in front a fall of lace which shadows the face. Over her dark cashmere dress she ties a handsomely embroidered white apron.
Splendid Granite Pillar.
In Oakwood cemetery at Troy, N. Y., there is a granite monument erected to Gen. John E. Wool on the style of an obelisk. The pedestal is one solid piece and is one and a half feet longer than the obelisk in Central park, New York. It was cut in this country, in the state of Maine.

Nebraska News

The Union Pacific is planning for moving its freight yards at Grand Island.

A day of fasting and prayer has been called for by the pastors of Osceola.

The Southeastern Nebraska Teachers' association will meet in Beatrice during the week of March 27.

At Broken Bow, Felix Lonergan was held up while on his way home and relieved of a small amount of change and a pen knife.

W. H. Wakefield, a traveling man who lives in Beatrice, slipped on the sidewalk at St. Joseph the other day and broke his leg in two places.

Fire in the second story of the old court house at Wahoo threatened for a time to destroy valuable records, but the fire department soon got the upper hand of the blaze.

Father Joseph Bartek, who has been the Catholic priest at the Bohemian church in Plattsmouth for four years, is to be succeeded by Father Nowatna the first of next month.

Charles Ford, a saloon keeper at Decatur, in Burlington county, was arrested for selling liquor to minors. He was tried in the county court and fined for giving liquor to minors.

On account of the prevalence of the grip among the members of the Fillmore county bar, Judge L. G. Hurd sent an order to adjourn district court from February 6 to April 3.

Louis Zwick of "D" precinct, Seward county, had his back broken while hauling a heavy load of ice under a bridge. He was on the load and was crushed between the ice and the bridge.

An epidemic of diphtheria is prevalent in the Union creek valley, six miles east of Madison, in Scranion county. A little girl of J. R. Crites died. Another girl is down with the disease and is in a critical condition.

Mrs. Lena A. Gallant, widow of the late Philander Gallant of Nebraska City, has brought suit against the Tribe of Ben Hur to collect \$1,400, the amount of a policy held by her husband.

While engaged in shelling corn at the farm of William Harrison, in Cumby county, Arthur Gardels had his left hand drawn into the gearing of the machine in some manner and the four fingers of the hand were torn completely off.

Manley & Co. of Lyons, made a record breaking sale on Duroc-Jersey hogs, forty-six head of brew sows selling at an average of \$72.50 per head. The top price of the sale was \$412, paid by S. P. Alsin of Boone, Ia., for Kruger Maia.

The sheriff of Seward county arrived in McCook after Perry L. Sargent of Seward, who is wanted in that town for embezzlement. Sargent is charged with selling \$100 worth of grain belonging to his employer and leaving the team at the point of shipment.

R. E. Stewart of Omaha has been re-appointed superintendent of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Omaha by Governor Mickew. Mr. Stewart has given splendid satisfaction as the head of this institution and his administration of affairs has been complimented by the governor.

At Cozad the jury in the coroner's inquest over the remains of J. P. Neilsen decided that the deceased died by his own hand. Several years ago Neilsen was held up by robbers and beaten severely on the head. Since then he had been partially deranged, but was never violent.

Meadow Grove is to have a new bank known as the Meadow Grove Farmers' and Merchants' bank, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are W. H. Stocker, J. R. Saxton, A. J. Dunley and J. W. Warrick. The Tarnov State bank of Tarnov has filed its articles of incorporation with the banking board.

A dispatch from Chicago announces the tragic death of Frank Jennings and a companion, who were burned to death in that city as a result of a powder explosion in a factory in which they were employed. Young Jennings was only 14 years of age, and with his parents resided in Plattsmouth until recently.

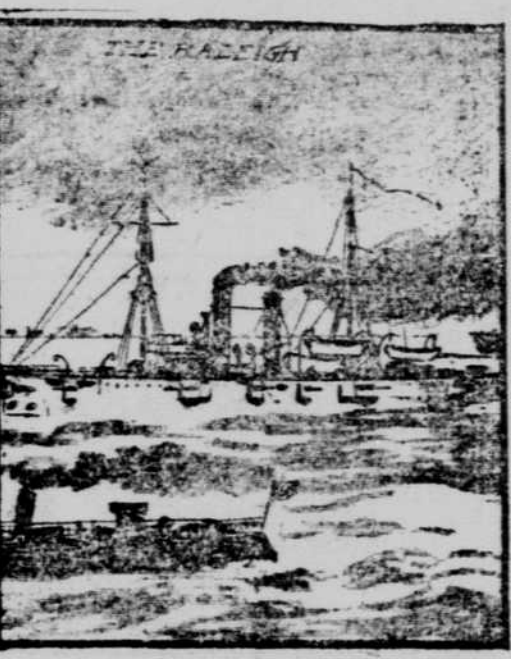
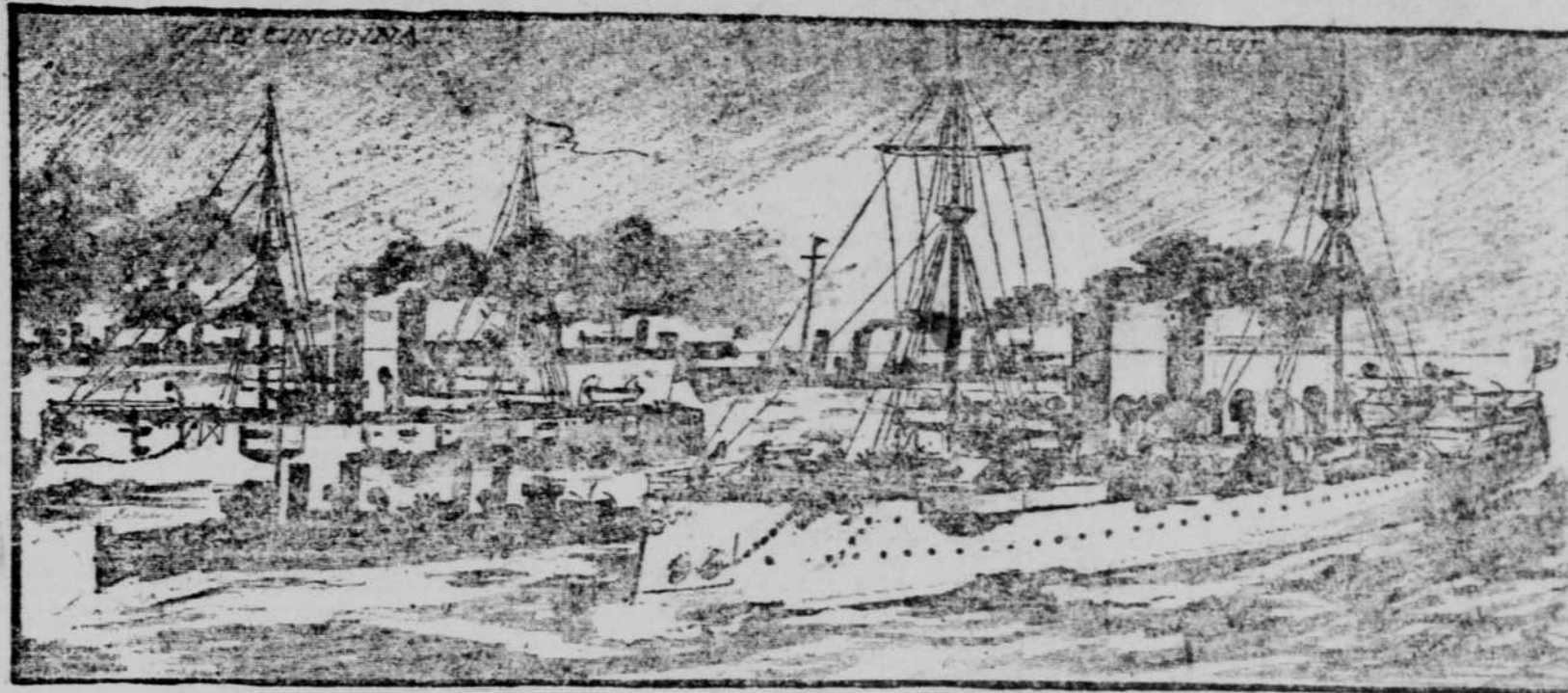
The weather has been cold and stormy all week, says a Kimball dispatch. Snow has fallen eight or nine inches deep. It has not drifted away yet. The stockmen have had to do their first real feeding during the winter. Most of them are provided with an abundance of feed and plenty of shelter and no fears are entertained in regard to losing stock.
Farmers say that thousands of quail are starving to death in Otoe county. The country roads are lined with quail searching for something to eat and in many cases the little fellows fly into barns and granaries in search of grain. The thawing and freezing of the snow of the last thirty days has formed coatings of ice over the ground through which the quail cannot scratch to secure food.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gillam of Chadron, awakening the other morning found their 14-month-old boy badly dead in his crib. He had not been very well for a few days, but seemed all right when the parents fixed him for the night, and no sound was heard.

For the first time in several years, the river has been frozen over at Nebraska City, in a manner that it is considered safe for loaded teams to cross on the ice. Iowa farmers are taking advantage of the free bridge and coming to the city daily in large numbers.
At Fremont Fred Spaulding was bound over to the district court on the charge of stealing \$45 in cash and an overcoat from his uncle, L. L. Greeno, while the latter was in jail. He could not give bonds and went to jail to await trial.
The Royal Highlanders of Grand Island have adopted a resolution declaring "That Dunnotar castle incursions horse rolls Nos. 85 and 86, introduced by Hons. Ferrar and Kyd, feeling assured that said bills are just, equitable and for the best interests of the government of fraternal beneficiary societies."

AMERICAN WARSHIPS TO ENFORCE NEUTRALITY ON ALL NATIONS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS

CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS.



While no reports have been received from Rear Admiral Stirling, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet,

ROYALTY OF THE ROMANOFFS.

Ship-Building in Great Britain. "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping" for 1904 shows in striking detail the supremacy of the United Kingdom in ship-building. That country during the year built nearly twice as large a tonnage as all other countries put together. Including sailing ships, three-fifths of the tonnage added to the world's mercantile marine was launched in British shipyards. Including war vessels, the total British output, 749 vessels of 1,332,337 tons, considerably exceeded the total foreign output. Among foreign countries the three leading places are held by the United States, 239,000 tons; Germany, 202,000; and France, 81,000.—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Fame Unknown to Gardener. In a book just published Rider Haggard gives one more illustration of the oft-made statement that an author's genius is generally an unknown quantity among his servants. One of his gardeners, an old Suffolk man, did not wish his employer's orchids to be sent to a flower show. Like many gardeners he distrusted the impartiality of the judges. Yielding at last, he said: "Well, I dare say, like other gentlemen, yew would like to see your name in print for once." He had never heard of "King Solomon's Mines."

History of the First Year of the Russo-Japanese War. Feb. 8 was the first anniversary of the Russo-Japanese war, actual hostilities dating from the first Japanese attack upon Port Arthur, although Russia did not formally declare war until two days and Japan until three days later. The losses, cost and principal events in this first year are:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Russians	60,000	155,000	215,000
Japanese	65,000	110,000	175,000

By Russia—Seven battleships, thirteen cruisers and fourteen gunboats, torpedo boats and destroyers. Total, 34 ships.
By Japan—One battleship, three cruisers, three transports and sixteen torpedo boats and destroyers. Total, 23 ships.

Official figures by Russia \$475,000,000
Estimates made by Japan 350,000,000
Total cost to both countries \$825,000,000

Principal Events.
Feb. 8-9, 1904—Vladiav and Koriets destroyed in Chemulpo harbor and Togo attacks Port Arthur fleet.
May 1—Japanese take Fengwangcheng.
May 5—Japanese land at Pitsewo and begin to invest Port Arthur.
May 11—Russians evacuate Dalny, destroying the town.
May 26-27—Battles of Nanshan hill and Kinchow; loss 5,130.
June 14-15—Oku defeats Stackelberg at Vafangou; loss, 11,000.
June 17—Battle of Motien Pass; Russians driven back.
July 25—Russian forces driven out of Newchwang.
Aug. 10—Sortie from Port Arthur harbor; Russian fleet dispersed and in part destroyed; Vice Admiral Witfort killed.
Aug. 14—Kamimura defeats Vladivostok squadron; Rurik sunk.
Aug. 30-Sept. 4—Japanese, under Oyama, defeat Kuropatkin at Liaoyang; 365,000 engaged, loss 35,000.
Sept. 11—Baltic fleet sails from Cronstadt under Rojstvensky.
Oct. 8-18—Kuroki defeats Kuropatkin at Shakhe river. Total casualties 61,679, with 23,000 killed.
Oct. 22—The "Doggerbank outrage." Two British fishermen killed.
Nov. 20—Japanese take 203-Meter hill by storm, losing 12,000.
Jan. 2—Stoessel surrenders Port Arthur to Nogai.
Jan. 26 to 31—Battle of the Hum river; Russians defeated with loss of 15,000; Japanese loss 5,000.

COLLEGE LIFE IS HELPFUL.

Advantages for Both the Rich and Poor Students.

A big college is a microcosm, and many men of many minds are seeking various things there. There are some other good things to be had there, as the Oxford correspondent says, besides the intellectual training. These other good things are much more likely to be added to the good scholars than to the poor ones, but it would be a pity if the good scholars monopolized them all. I don't think they do. In a big college like Harvard one considerable class of students are working for their immediate bread and butter. If they do well enough in their studies, they get scholarships while they are in college and find good chances to earn their livings as soon as they get out. With this group, already facing the serious work of life, the motive for immediate exertion is somewhat stronger than with the other large group whose circumstances are easier. If the poorer youths are apt to beat most of the

HAS HAD ACTIVE LIFE.

Senator-Elect Nixon's Career One of Deserved Success.

Around Senator-Elect George S. Nixon of Nevada centers many incidents of sentimental interest. He began life, for instance, as a telegraph operator. Twenty-six years ago he was handling the key at a little railroad office at Newcastle, Cal., and likewise selling tickets and attending to the other duties of a station agent. Later he graduated into more desirable activity as bookkeeper and accountant in a bank at Reno. Now he owns not only one bank, but several banks in the battle-borne state. In a small way the senator-elect has been a newspaper editor and owner. Although a native of California, he is now heralded at 45 as a typical Nevada. No other resident, it is claimed, has done so much in diversified interests to develop the state as this interesting man during his twenty-six years of progress from telegraph operator to multimillionaire and United States senator.

SEES NEED OF GLOSSARY.

Champ Clark Thinks One Should Accompany Agricultural Reports.

Champ Clark looked over a publication recently issued by the agricultural department entitled "Soil Inoculation for Legumes." He found this simple sentence: "The primary object in undertaking an investigation of the fixation of nitrogen by the root nodules of legumes was to devise if possible some method of bringing about the artificial introduction of the necessary organisms into a soil which was naturally devoid of them, and at the same time to attempt as far as possible to correlate and reconcile the vast amount of conflicting evidence that has been accumulated by various investigators in regard to the exact nature of the organism, where the nitrogen is fixed, the effect upon the host, and similar problems." After wading through the wonderful composition the Missouriian exclaimed: "Fine, splendid. And now we ought to print a glossary to go with every copy of the report."

Peace Now Steyn's Only Wish.

Having recovered his farm in the Orange Free State ex-President Steyn has returned to South Africa and says he hopes to "finish his life as quietly as did Napoleon in St. Helena."