

LEGISLATURE of NEBRASKA

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

HOUSE—These bills were passed on the 28th: Making the offense for jug sale of liquor when the drink is delivered. Appropriating \$3,000 for a silver service for the battleship Nebraska. Empowering cities or incorporated villages to establish and operate their own heating plants. To abolish slot machines, making violation of the act a felony, punishable by not less than one nor more than three years in the penitentiary. Providing that over-payments of taxes made to the state auditor by counties shall not be applied upon the account of such county for any year later than one year prior to the current year's tax. Imposing a fine of \$500 or a county jail sentence of six months for bribery or attempted bribery in the city councils contracting for paving materials. To provide for the appointment and the payment of assistants for clerks of the district court in counties having over 30,000 and under 60,000 population. To prohibit pooling of elevator concerns and to prevent a division of profits as is done by the independent elevator concerns.

HOUSE—These bills were passed on the 29th: Making the State Historical society custodian of state records, documents and historical material. Amending the law relating to the granting of mill dam sites. Requiring state banking corporations hereafter to establish a property-holding qualification. To punish jurors and referees for receiving bribes. Defining Nebraska's boundaries in case of dispute arising from the shifting of the current of the Missouri river. Amending the law relating to municipal electric plants in cities of the second class or incorporated villages. Declaring the hunting and killing of squirrels a misdemeanor. Providing a system of primary elections in Douglas county. (It had been the purpose to amend this bill so as to make it apply to United States senators, but it was advanced to third reading before the member having this amendment in charge had opportunity of presenting his argument.) Giving school districts in metropolitan cities the right of eminent domain. To define the boundary lines of Dakota county. Amending the code of civil procedure relating to the filing of transcripts of federal court judgment and decrees in the counties of the state. Providing for the payment of costs in misdemeanor cases and suits to prevent crime and offenses. At the afternoon session two reports were submitted by the special committee appointed to investigate charges against Superintendent Stewart of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Omaha. The majority report was adopted.

SENATE—The Jahnel bridge bill, house bill No. 255, was passed by the senate on the 29th with but one negative vote. Senator Vore opposing the bill. House roll 225, by Windham, was read for a third time and passed. This bill allows the district court to hold sessions in chambers. House roll No. 279, by Roberts, was passed. This allows railroads to lease right of way lands. House roll No. 219, by Burgess, was indefinitely postponed. This bill regulates warehouse charges and allows the sale of goods to satisfy bills. House roll No. 175 was recommended for passage. The bill regulates the payment of money by agricultural societies. House roll No. 359 was advanced to third reading. This bill is directed against newspapers, and seeks to prevent collections after the date of subscription has expired. House roll No. 286 was indefinitely postponed by the report of the standing committee. House roll No. 372 met a similar fate. House bill No. 47, by Gerdes, was recommended to pass. The bill gives more powers to village boards of health. House rolls No. 303 and 257 were indefinitely postponed. These bills gave authority to the state board to purchase supplies for the next session of the legislature. House roll No. 194 was read for a third time and passed. This bill, by Rouse, allows county treasurers to give surety bonds. House roll No. 174, by Andersen of Douglas, was recommended to pass. The bill defines the status of territorial soldiers. These bills were recommended for passage: House roll No. 304, giving Ruth Oberg of Douglas county permission to sue the school district. House roll No. 320, fixing sheriff's fees in Gage county. House roll No. 121, forbidding the wearing of badges of secret orders. House roll No. 265, permitting the sale of lands for right of way for irrigating ditches.

SENATE—These bills passed the senate on the 30th: A proposed constitutional amendment allowing legislature to create courts. Appropriation for farmers' institute and North Platte experimental station. Giving purchaser the right to recover money paid on contract of conditional sale, etc. A joint resolution memorializing congress to fix the status of the Nebraska territorial soldiers. Giving more power to boards of health in villages. Providing when a foreign insurance company is entitled to a certificate from the auditor to do business in Nebraska. Allowing executors to mortgage real estate. Agricultural associations of Lancaster and Douglas counties to receive financial assistance from county boards. Bounty for wild animals' scalps. To prevent newspapers from collecting subscription money after subscription has expired. For conveyance of interest of insane person to his or her spouse. \$12,000 appropriation for exhibition at Portland exposition. Providing for sale of school lands in ten-acre tracts to those holding lease. Providing a hospital for crippled and dependent children. Charging a fee for registering state warrants. Allowing cities of first class to grant franchises for

electric light plants. Insuring grain in the stack. Providing how foreign insurance companies may secure admittance to the state. Allowing printing board to purchase supplies in bulk.

HOUSE—These measures were passed on the 30th: To amend the civil code relative to procedure in the district court. To quiet and perfect title to platted land in cities of the second class and villages. To amend the law relative to labor taxes in cities of the second class and villages. To amend the law relative to the canvassing of the vote cast at the general election. The negotiable instrument law. To authorize the county courts to dispense with the administration of estates free from debt and legal entanglements. To amend the law relating to the building of bridges across streams that form the boundary lines between two or more counties. To distribute funds heretofore paid into the county treasuries for free high schools. To authorize the use of voting machines in Omaha. Authorizing the land commissioner to dispose of exposition property. Amending the law to fix fees of clerks of district courts. To increase the salary of the chief deputy game and fish commissioners from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year. To enforce the compulsory education law in school districts outside the cities. To provide for a 1 mill levy to be applied on the payment of the state's floating indebtedness. To prevent favoritism in the selection of grand and petit jurors. Authorizing the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings to lease state lands in certain cases. Making the bribery of jurors or referees a felony. Constitutional amendment for a railroad commission. To amend the code of civil procedure relative to jury trial in district courts. To define and punish the crime of breaking and entering buildings.

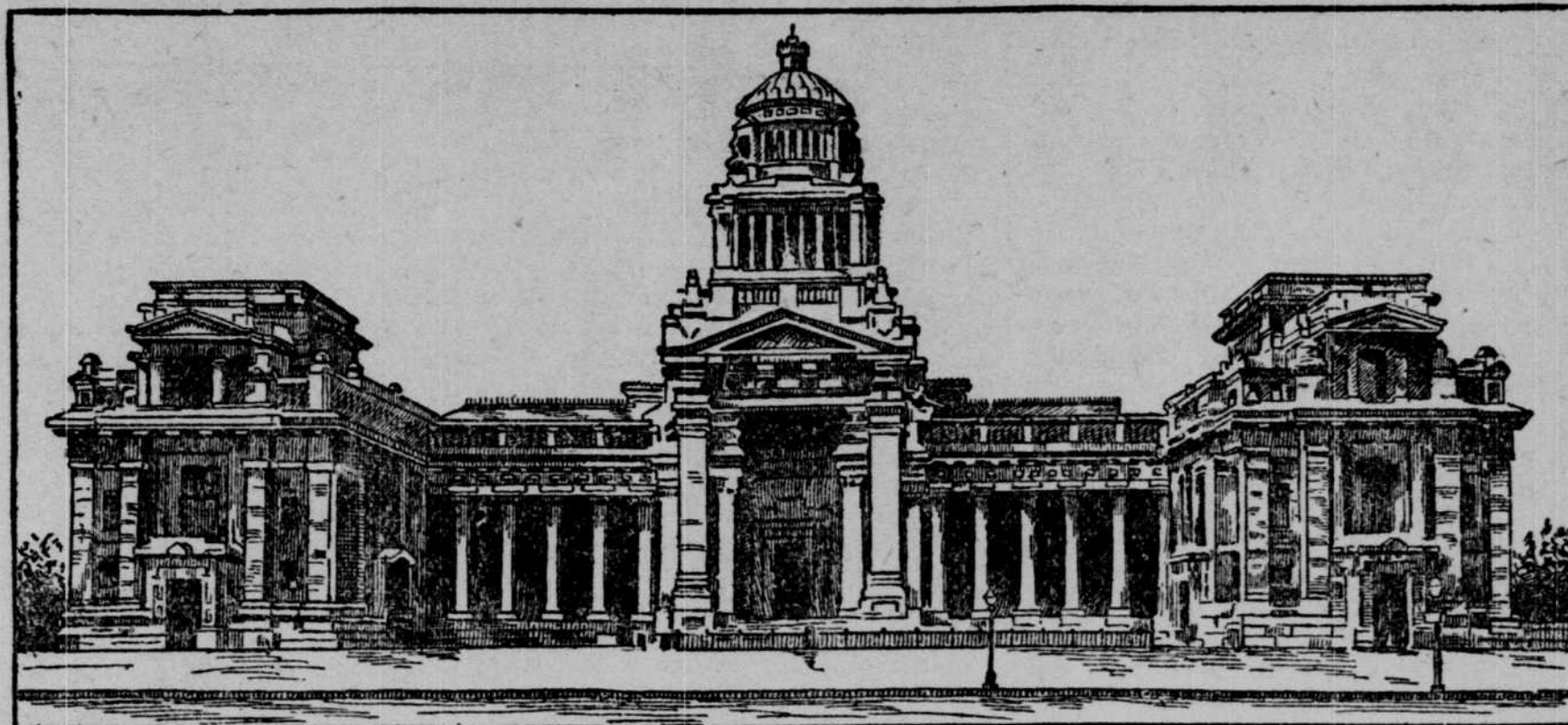
SENATE—Next to the last day of the senate, March 31st, these bills were passed: To punish persons guilty of bribery and to define it. The Nebraska-South Dakota boundary bill. To allow the secretary of the State Board of Irrigation the use of a seal. Providing for the sale of school lands. Providing salaries for sheriffs. To make it unlawful to wear a lodge badge when not a member of the lodge. To wipe off of the books of the auditor tax charges against Hamilton county for 1891. To allow Ruth O'berg to sue school district No. 23 in Douglas county for damages alleged to have been received because of an accident which occurred on the school grounds. Exempting capital stock representing tangible property that is assessed in another state. To prevent changes in school sites without notice. Reserving a place in Wyuka cemetery for the burial of deceased inmates of the state institutions in Lincoln. Defining the rights of creditors of decedents. To prevent the sale of liquor within five miles of a government irrigation camp. To acquire the registration of automobiles. Increase in the road tax. Authorizing the state auditor to credit counties for over-payments. Authorizing the appointment of a district clerk in counties of less than 60,000 and over 20,000. Permits the appointment of county attorney in counties having less than 25,000 inhabitants. Fixing the salary for county assessors. To extend hotel keepers lien to keepers of boarding houses and restaurants. The deficiency appropriation bill.

HOUSE—All day on the 31st the house pounded away on dry routine—the passage of bills. It took a recess in the middle of the day of several hours, giving the senate time to act on a resolution to revive the fraternal insurance bill. These bills, among others, were passed by the house: Requiring trading stamps to be redeemed in cash when so desired. Refunding certain overcharges for maintenance of insane patients to Lincoln county. A reciprocal statute of limitation provision applying to cases arising out of the state. Requiring railroads to afford equal shipping facilities to all shippers and to apportion grain and live stock cars equally to grain elevators and stock shippers. Defining electors in irrigation districts and requiring a five-year residence in the district. Requiring depots on railroads to be opened one-half hour before train time. Defining and regulating method of selling school lands. Designed for relief of Boyd county school land squatters. Allows administrators to prosecute for trespass. Requiring the State Printing board to distribute biennial reports of state officers. Permitting appeal from county boards in road matters. Regulating child saving institutions and private orphan asylums. Permitting school levy to be 1 1/2 mills. Amendment permitting small cities to make their own charters. Regulating progress and movement of automobiles and traction engines on public highways. Raising the salaries of the members of the South Omaha fire and police board from \$100 to \$300 a year. Raising the salary of city engineer of South Omaha from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

SHORT CUTS.

The truth generally has a sting in its tail.
Flattery either makes friends or breaks them.
No sane man ever forgets those who owe him money.
You can't dodge the collector when there's the devil to pay.
The moment you try to be happier you cease to be happy.
There are times when modesty is quite as provoking as forwardness.
More men fail to rise through ignorance than fall through conscious crime.

WHERE THE STATESMEN OF THE WORLD WILL GATHER IN INTERESTS OF PEACE



This is How the Hague Arbitration Palace, the Gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Whole World, Will Look When Completed.

Famous Long Rides

Records of Americans in the Saddle Are Second to None.

From eastern advices it appears that the Russian Cossacks have done more than the artillery to keep up the reputation of the Slav army as to its power of endurance under adverse circumstances.

But this is not the particular point of this story. The Cossack is really to the eastern world what Custer's men, Morgan's, Kilpatrick's, and Roosevelt's have been to the western armies—the men who could sit the saddle, saber and shoot, starve and swim, be all or nothing for the glory of quick action in time of trouble.

As to the proof of this here is the story of Dmetree Pjeshkoff, a Siberian Cossack, who rode from Blagovejchensk, eastern Siberia, to St. Petersburg. He surpassed Burnaby, who rode to Khiva, and Asafey, who made the hard ride from Lubeen, Poland, to Paris.

Blagovejchensk is a Cossack station on the Amur, in latitude 50 degrees north, longitude 127 degrees east, and the distance to be covered to the Russian capital 8,000 versts, or 5,400 English miles.

In 113 days out from his starting point Pjeshkoff was at Omsk, having accomplished 4,900 versts, or nearly 3,300 miles, of his journey. In 171 days he was in St. Petersburg, having made an average of thirty miles a day, in the saddle, from the start.

An average of this character requires remarkable physical and nerve endurance. It also requires fine judgment as to forage for beasts and sustenance for the rider—calculations as to weather, temperature changes, water supply and kindred things that go in with a steady and a long ride.

The hero of this remarkable feat, a man of some education, was commander of a hundred in one of the Cossack regiments, stationed on the Amur, and had to obtain leave of absence to show what he could do on a long-distance ride with a horse.

But the feat became more remarkable because the Cossack made his journey with one horse—the same horse he started with ending the journey. The horse, like his rider, was of the ordinary Cossack breed. It was born in Siberia, and was purchased for 150 rubles, or about \$60 in our money. It was 13 years old, and of a light gray color. In height and weight it corresponded with a fair-sized American "cayuse" of the western plains. It had the "cayuse" capacity for short feeds and minimum water supply.

The animal was fed only on oats and hay. It carried, including its rider, saddle, blankets and harness, a total weight of about 172 pounds.

The appetite of the beast increased with the distance traveled. At the start it required eight pounds of oats and fourteen pounds of hay a day to keep it up and for water it took the snow alongside the road as well or spring water was not obtainable.

When two-thirds of the journey was completed the horse was eating thirty pounds of oats and fourteen pounds of hay each day. An English or an American horse, aside from the plains' breed of the latter country, would have succumbed quickly.

The western American horse has made some wonderful long-distance journeys in quick time. During Custer's campaign of 1876, which ended in the massacre on the Rosebud, some of the scouts for the army covered 180 and 280 miles in forty-eight hours on three feeds and three chances to water for their horses.

In Grierson's wild ride during the civil war to cut the confederate lines, the ride which eventually gave birth to Sherman's march to the sea, one Chicago cavalryman was in the saddle

Sign Painter Now a Duke.

Edward Ockels, for years a sign painter at 11 Spring street, Waterbury, Conn., has been notified by bankers at The Hague that he is heir to the title and estate of the Van Salwick family of Holland, his brother, the duke of Van Zelden, having died, leaving no children. Ockels says his real name is Edward Charles Antonio Ockels Van Salwick and that his grandparents possessed one of the finest properties in Holland. The duke is still painting signs and will continue to do so until he gets his possessions, he says.

His Experience.

"Love," so says a scientific writer, is controlled by vibration," remarked young Singleton.
"I guess that's right," answered Wedderly with a large, open-faced grin; "at least that has been my experience."
"How's that?" queried Singleton.
"Well," explained Wedderly, "I trembled when I proposed to my wife, trembled when I interviewed her father, trembled at the altar, and her ladyship has kept me trembling in my shoes ever since."

side world until relieved by death. He will be confined in a hut and dieted by a system which is believed to prevent the disease from spreading. He is thirty years old, and, it is said, comes from one of the oldest and noblest families in Belgium.

Mrs. New a Social Leader.

Mrs. Harry S. New, wife of the new acting chairman of the republican national committee, is one of the social leaders of Indianapolis. Although she does not open her home for frequent entertainments, those she gives are noted for elegance. She is one of the best gowned women in the city. Mrs. New has literary talent as well as social accomplishments. She is familiar with all the political work of her husband. In fact, she has been his adviser in many important matters, but she has always kept her own personality in the background. Before her marriage she spent a year on the stage as a singer, having previously devoted several seasons to study in New York. Her marriage cut short a career that would probably have been artistically successful.

College Men in the Cabinet.

There are more college men in the present cabinet circle than ever before in the history of the country. Out of the nine men who form the board of presidential counselors, five hold degrees from well-known seats of learning, while two others pass through the preparatory courses in high-grade academies and only accidents prevented their obtaining the sheepskin. Only two are absolutely without college training and never attended any school. When the late President McKinley was inaugurated, only three out of his eight cabinet officials were college men—Hay, Root and Griggs. Gage, Long, Charles Emory Smith, Wilson and Hitchcock could write no letters after their names.

Made Husband Bid Up.

Mrs. Knox, wife of the ex-attorney general, is telling a story at the expense of herself and husband. While they were in New York on a visit last winter Mr. Knox made a casual remark regarding a sale of pictures and takes great delight. Thinking to give him a pleasant surprise, Mrs. Knox attended the sale herself, and in determined fashion ran up the price on several choice lots. She was unable to secure them, however, but on going home learned from Mr. Knox that he was the purchaser, his representative having attended the sale. For a time she clung to the secret, but the story was too good to keep permanently.

Noble Missionary Stricken.

Another Father Damien has risen in the leper island of Molokai, where that missionary died sixteen years ago. The victim is a young Belgian nobleman, Rev. Brother Serapion, whose family name is Van Koop. He became a leper some time ago and took up his abode in the lazaretto, a stone's throw from the hut where Father Damien died. This is the first missionary to be attacked by the dread disease since Father Damien's time. Like Father Damien, Brother Serapion will be segregated from the out-

Bankers Want Peace

European Men of Finance Uneasy Over Long Duration of War.

If Japan has found reader buyers for her new war bonds than Russia has in the pending negotiations in Paris, it is still forcing to pay a very stiff price.

In order to obtain a loan of \$150,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent. Japan has to make the price of 90 and pledge the net receipts of the government tobacco monopoly as security. The customs revenue has already been pledged for two foreign loans last year.

So far the French bankers have balked at furnishing Russia more money even on their own rigorous terms. They not only exact a low price of issue for the bonds, but additional profits for themselves that in the shape of commissions and assurances that a large part of the proceeds of the loan shall be expended in French shipyards. This was precisely Germany's conditions when it took \$80,000,000 of Russia's previous loan. Germany was to have preference in

furnishing Russia war supplies. But the Paris bankers have gone so far as to interfere in Russia's policy by insisting upon peace negotiations, while Japan has been left free to follow her own counsel.

It has been said that war is the harvest time of the financier and investor, what with its forced loans and immense contracts. Nothing is more certain than that the great financial interests could stop the war if they would. So far they have kept their moral scruples under control and yielded to the influence of big bonuses. No doubt their consciences will grow more active as their financial risks increase.

The statement that Russia has already lost 500,000 of the 775,000 men sent to Manchuria, without scoring a single victory, is enough to cause in the most daring money-lender a certain uneasiness of conscience over Russia's financial integrity.

Has No Hands, But Threads Needles.

During her babyhood Emma Lou Lawson, now 14, lost both hands by amputation, made necessary by necrosis of the wrist bones. The little miss is an exceedingly bright child, an orphan, and notwithstanding her physical disability, can write a beautiful hand and work examples in arithmetic. She can thread a needle almost as quickly as anyone, and sews well. All this, coupled with her cheerful disposition, makes her a favorite with all who know her.—Pulaski correspondence Nashville Banner.

Sure Cure for Gout.

A well known Wall street operator who is a great sufferer from gout was complaining of his affliction to Mr. Russell Sage, who listened patiently to a recitation of the full lists of medicines and treatments his friend had tried.
"The worst of it all is," said the victim, "every one seems to agree that there is no cure for it."
"Oh, yes, there is," replied Mr. Sage. "Tell me what."
"Live on fifty cents a day and earn it."—Denver Republican.

OYAMA TALKS OF THE WAR.

Looks to Navy of Japan to Safeguard His Victories.

This is an unusual and extraordinary picture of Oyama, field marshal of Japan. It was taken in 1894, just after the first Japanese general had made his great capture of Port Arthur—an event he doubtless little thought he would be called upon to repeat ten years later.

Oyama is quite a philosopher about the manner in which his pictures get into the public press and the many curious stories printed of his life. Of this he recently said to an American writer who was visiting him in Japan:

Variety of Stories.

"I have been accused of having been born in almost every nation of the earth.

"Let me see—in 1894, when we were having our war with China and I was learning a great many things that come valuable now, a London newspaper, represented over here by a gentleman whom I knew, seriously published several columns of matter showing that I had been born in Switzerland of a German mother and French father.

"I could hardly complain of such a distinguished honor except that it deprived Japan of any credit there may have been in my birth; but in Japan it is so improbable a story were set afloat I am afraid the gentleman who gave publicity to it would never write again.

"Would he be sentenced to death? Now, I can't say as to that—there are punishments worse than death, I believe.

"One of the funniest things, though, that I ever saw about myself in print made me Chinese by birth and stated with much show of seeming facts that in my early days I had become a bandit in the interior of China, and that I was so desperate and famed for my deeds that the Japanese government in search for a military genius induced me to abandon my evil ways and become a patriot.

"I suppose if one were able to collect all that is printed about him in the press into one book he would have grave doubts in his mind as to just where he was born or who his parents were."

About Future Wars.

At the time of this conversation Oyama, not yet having fought the second battle of Port Arthur and the



Field Marshal Oyama.

As He Looked in 1904 When Fighting China.

Manchurian campaign, made some remarks about future wars that read very entertainingly now. He said:

"No matter what the outcome of the struggle just beginning between my country and Russia, the great offensive and defensive of the Orient of the future will lie in navies. Once the land rights of the different governments here are settled, the armies in my opinion will sink back to small proportions and be maintained on just about the same basis as is that of the United States.

"But there will be a great advance in naval work and the construction of ships. It will soon be possible for shipyards to be in operation here, and the navies be built here rather than abroad. We have all the raw materials close at hand, and we have the engineers and mechanics developing who will equal, I feel, the best found in the West.

"The coming naval power of the Orient will extend from the Red Sea to Bering Sea, and will have an enormous coast line to cover and protect, as well as a great commerce to encourage. I do not look for many future great wars, but such as are inclined to think will be fought out on the high seas and be of short duration.

"Japan does not wish for more war—Japan profoundly desires peace. The commercial and industrial instinct is awake in Japan, and our people would rather work than fight, so long as we can do the former with honor."

Oyama has grown thick-set and chunky since 1894, but is said to be active on his feet and of great physical strength and powers of endurance.

Mr. Dolby's Bad Break.

Nobody but Dolby would have asked such a question in the first place.

"Miss Fairley," he said, "if you could make yourself over, what kind of hair and eyes would you have?"

"If I could make myself over," said Miss Fairley, "I would look just exactly as I look now."

"You would?" exclaimed Dolby, in honest surprise, and to this day he is so stupid that he can't understand why Miss Fairley thinks him a man of little taste and less tact.

Speech of Various Peoples.

A writer recently pointed out what he called the real difference between the speech of the educated American and the educated Englishman. You may talk for ten minutes to a professor from Harvard without being conscious of strange speech, only the professor's voice is pitched slightly higher than your own, for "the German speaks from his diaphragm, the Englishman from his chest, the American from his throat and the Frenchman from his palate."

BLOWN FROM RIVER BOTTOM.

New York Tunnel Worker's Marvelous Escape from Death.

To be blown upward through eight-hundred feet of the mud and clay of the East river bottom, through twenty-eight feet of water and twenty-five feet into the air; to survive the experience and be virtually uninjured, was the experience of Richard Creedon, says a New York dispatch.

Creedon is one of the "sand hogs" digging the East river tunnel. He was caught in a "blow out" of compressed air in a tunnel compartment and went out over the surface of the river like

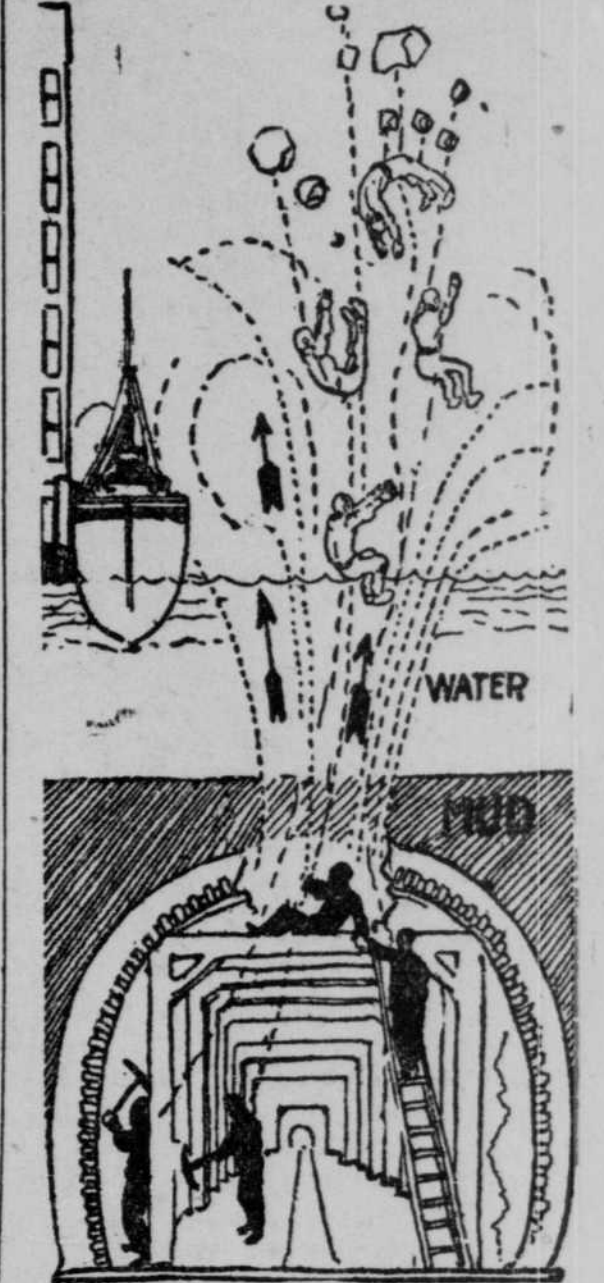


Diagram shows how one of the men working in the tunnel was blown through the roof and the water above it by force of explosion and his resulting fall.

a flying fish. A boat picked him up perfectly conscious, if frightened.

"I don't want another such experience," said Creedon. "I did not lose consciousness at all, and you can imagine my sensations when I found myself being hurled up and up through the daylight from the dark tunnel.

"When I felt myself being drawn up through the mud my arms were stretched up above my head, to which I owe my life. You see I had been placing hair and sawdust bags up there to stop the leak, when all of a sudden I was sucked up like the water through a squirtgun. I was powerless to resist the force, and realized that my only hope was to go clear through.

"One time I became stuck in the mud and I began pawing the dirt above my head. I thought I was gone then and then seconds, seemed to me minutes. Then of a sudden there seemed an extra force and I felt my body shooting up through the water and into the air like a rocket. I guess that I can thank the good Lord that I am on earth to tell the story."

RUSSELL SAGE VERY ILL.

Visited Daily by a Physician, Who Says He Will Recover.

The condition of Russell Sage, who has been confined to his home for some time, was much more serious than reported. His physician visited him daily. He is now able to sit up,



Russell Sage.

but Mrs. Sage was obliged to take her bed, being worn out nursing the aged financier.

What the Senators Needed.

Among the recent cranks who have been driven from the capitol by Capt. Megrew and his force of policemen was a lank, lean hungry-looking specimen of humanity, who made repeated efforts to interview prominent senators. It was discovered that the man was an agent and that he had a magic liquid for sale, which he called "Robinson's Restorer." "What does your liquid restore?" he was asked. "Everything, pretty near." "Except waded fortunes," suggested a policeman. "It restores health, intellect, memory, good looks and youthfulness," retorted the man, "and is just exactly what our senators need."

Irrigation.

Nowhere is irrigation practiced so extensively as in India, where about 25,000,000 acres are irrigated. Egypt is next. The Assouan dam in the Nile is considered one of the greatest engineering feats in the history of the human race. Irrigation is new in Australia, but is spreading rapidly there, and the same is more or less true of South Africa. The practice of irrigation has declined or entirely disappeared in many regions where it prevailed in remote antiquity.

A Large Contract.

He was a very young clergyman and on this, his first day at his first appointment, he showed evident nervousness. The story is vouched for by Bishop Tuttle, whose stories are of course, famous. After reading the service the young clergyman faltered the following announcement: "Services will be held at 10 a. m. next Sunday at the north end, and in the afternoon at the south end at half-past three. Infants will be baptized at both ends."