

A BITTER ATTACK

Sectional Animosity Entered into the Fight

THE UNIVERSITY LOSES \$100,000

Said Lincoln Sent Representatives to the Legislature to Secure Appropriation

The state university has been the object of a bitter attack from Senators Patrick, Aldrich, Latta and Epperson. Sectional animosity entered into the fight and the university was deprived of \$100,000 of the one-mill levy fund and it was diverted to the state farm.

The fight was opened by McKesson in the senate committee of the whole. He moved that the \$50,000 allowed by the senate this morning be given to the state farm and the mill levy be allowed the state university, \$100,000 to be used for an engineering building.

Ashton insisted that the state farm get the money. Epperson thought that the students of the civil engineering building might be housed in the basement of the library building where the state historical society is now quartered. King declared that this was absurd and asserted that the money should be expended according to the wishes of the regents.

Senator Sackett made an eloquent plea for the state university. He declared that a few days ago he voted to sustain the committee report believing that economy was necessary. He declared that he believed that the money should be used to aid the expansion of the university proper as well as the state farm.

Senators Aldrich and Patrick insisted that the state farm was the most important adjunct of the state university. Patrick berated the newspapers and declared that the Lincoln people merely sent representatives to the legislature in order to get appropriations. For this he was reprimanded by Sackett who accused him of appealing to sectionalism whereas the whole state took a pride in the university.

The motion of McKesson failed and then the committee amendments to H. R. No. 76, by Armstrong, were adopted, making the expenditure of the money at the state farm obligatory. Then the bill was recommended for passage.

On behalf of the senate Senator Wilson today presented Lieutenant Governor Hopewell with a gold-headed cane. In a neat speech he called attention to the fact that the legislature was in its death throes and its achievements passing swiftly into history. He complimented the presiding officer on his fairness and at the close of the speech handed the lieutenant governor the gift of the senate.

Lieutenant Governor Hopewell responded in a speech praising the senate and declaring that the body was without equal in the annals of legislative history in the state. He declared that two of the greatest achievements of the present legislature were the anti-pass bill and the two-cent fare law. He believed that the railroads would prefer to have both measures rather than go back to the old conditions.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

A Few Which Have Successfully Passed the House.

The following appropriation bills were passed:

H. R. 247, appropriating \$50,000 to be given to high schools for conducting normal training, \$700 to be given annually to each school if State Superintendent McBrien says so.

H. R. 295, appropriating \$25,000 for the construction of a building and smoke stack and heating plant at the Peru state normal school.

H. R. 490, appropriating \$2,500 for the building of an addition to the home for the friendless in Lincoln as to prevent the name and the orthopedic hospital from clashing.

S. F. 440, by Thomas of Douglas, amending the Omaha city charter in relation to the power of the city council to make street improvements and the voting of bonds to pay for the expenses, minus the provision for the forcible annexation of Son Omaha to Omaha and containing a provision that the city council shall have the right to fix rates for all public service corporations except telephone companies. Dodson of Saline was the only member of the senate, not counting three who dodged, who voted against the bill.

After the committee of the whole had discussed for an hour the proposition to vote new buildings for both the Grand Island and Milford homes for soldiers and sailors, all of the three buildings under discussion were recommended to pass. Ashton of Hall made an extended speech in favor of the Grand Island home and Aldrich of Butler spoke for the Milford home and endeavored to kill the \$25,000 appropriation for Grand Island and transfer it to Milford as

against Grand Island. The bills recommended for passage as a result of the debate or in spite of it are as follows:

H. R. 456, appropriating \$15,000 for a flat of nine dwelling rooms, officers quarters and living rooms and to enlarge the laundry at Milford.

H. R. 491, appropriating \$25,000 for a building at the soldiers' home at Grand Island.

H. R. 192, appropriating \$9,000 for an addition to the hospital at the Grand Island home for soldiers and sailors, which hospital is declared by the bill to be brick.

H. R. 451, appropriating \$1,200 for fire protection of the state capitol, was recommended to pass.

H. R. 381, appropriating \$30,000 for a new cottage building at the state institute for feeble minded youth at Beatrice, was recommended to pass, Sackett of Gage failing to obtain an increase to \$40,000.

REPORT ON PURE FOOD BILL.

Provision for State Meat Inspectors Are Omitted.

The conference committee report on the pure food bill has been adopted by the house and senate, making the bill quite as stringent as when it left the senate. Many of the provisions objected to by the druggists were placed in effect but the provision which the jobbers objected to with regard to labels on canned goods were changed to meet their requirements in a business way.

In brief the conference committee cut out the provision for meat inspection and left this to state inspectors. The provision that packages must bear the net weight and measure of their contents was put back in the bill and it was also the provision that packages must bear the ingredients stamped on the outside under certain conditions.

The dairy provisions of the bill were little changed as they were altered by the house with the exception that instead of having the dairy commissioner to decide upon the proper test, the Babcock test was prescribed. The provision with regard to stamping packages with weight and measure was excepted in the case of persons in the canning business or jobbers putting up private brands.

ONE DEPARTMENT LOST OUT.

Employees in Office of Lands and Buildings Did Not Get Expected Cut.

For some reason or other, the senate finance committee while pruning down the salary appropriation bill, overlooked a department where there was pressing need of work of that kind. The office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings is one place where the work is decreasing instead of increasing for the reason that the state lands are being disposed of. Thus as the state grows in population and wealth the other departments must grow out of all proportion to the one in question. In spite of this, however, the commissioner has the largest office force of any official in the state house and the best paid one. But the employees were not content with the high salaries which they have been receiving and no less than four of them have received boosts in the appropriation bill. Positions which in a commercial business would pay \$900 to \$1,000 per year, are here paid \$1,350 to \$1,500 per year and as long as the pruning knife is being used it is difficult to understand why these salaries were not at least kept down to the old figure.

CARLOAD SHIPMENT WEIGHTS.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Recommit Ashton's Bill.

An unsuccessful effort was made in the house to recommit Senator Ashton's bill providing for track scale weights for grain as well as coal, lumber and live stock. The bill had been considered in committee of the whole on the previous day and after a hard fight the house had incorporated provision for track weights on shipments of grain. Best of Douglas on behalf of the Omaha grain exchange, sought to send the bill back for further consideration in the hope that this provision with respect to shipments of grain be taken out. Cone of Saunders put up another hard fight to have the bill stay where it was and come up for third reading in regular course of business and the motion to recommit failed, lacking five votes of the necessary constitutional majority of fifty-one necessary to send it back.

THEY SHOWED APPRECIATION.

Resolution Offered Thanking Governor and Wife for Hospitality.

Senator Patrick introduced the following resolution thanking Governor Sheldon and Mrs. Sheldon for their hospitality during the present session of the legislature:

"Whereas, the chief executive of state and his most excellent wife, have afforded to the members of the senate no small degree of pleasure by their untiring efforts in keeping open house each Thursday evening during the session, to the members of the legislature, their families and friends, permitting them the opportunity of meeting each other and enjoying the hospitality and entertainment accorded to all. Therefore, be it resolved, that the thanks of the members of the senate be tendered to Governor and Mrs. Sheldon for the splendid hospitality and entertainment accorded the members of this body at the executive mansion each week during the present session."

BREWERS ARE HIT

Delegation from Douglas County Puts up Fight

THE BUCKET SHOPS MUST CLOSE

The Epperson Bill is Considered to be a Good Law in Many Respects

The house in committee of the whole administered a hard jolt to the brewing interests of Omaha when it recommended for passage the Gibson bill, S. F. No. 76, providing that no brewer may have an interest in more than one saloon license and that no brewer may lease or rent to any dispenser of liquor any building for the purpose of the sale of liquor. The Douglas county delegation made a hard fight to down the bill, endeavoring to amend it in several ways to provide that it should not be effective at once and to have it apply only to interest of brewers in saloon licenses, eliminating the rental of buildings for saloon purposes. It was apparent at the outset that the members of the house were firmly set in their way of pushing the bill through and every word that the Douglas county members, and particularly Dodge of Douglas said, in opposition to the bill, seemed to cement the other members of the house for it.

If the Epperson bill results in driving every bucket shop out of Nebraska it will be hailed as one of the most wholesome of the minor laws passed during the session. The bucket shop will be outlawed generally in a few years, just as gambling has been driven out from state after state until comparatively few places are left where the game may be prosecuted openly. In some respects the crooked bucket shop game is a meaner and more insidious form of gambling than cards or the roulette wheel. It has been exposed in recent years in all its iniquity, and it is surprising that more laws like Senator Epperson's have not been placed on the statute books of the different states.

NO MONEY FOR GRANDSTAND.

State Fair Board Will Have to Use Its Own Money.

The state board of agriculture will have to make improvements at the state fair grounds out of its own funds. H. R. No. 161, which came from the house with an appropriation of \$50,000 for a new building, had been reduced to \$20,000. Sibley of Lincoln, moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Aldrich of Butler, facetiously proposed to change the bill so as to provide for the building of a grandstand on the race course.

"I favor that," said Wilsey of Frontier, "because we want a place for the senator from Butler."

Seven senators stood up when the motion to indefinitely postpone was put and Gibson of Douglas, in the chair, declared it carried. The statement had been made that if \$50,000 could not be given the state board of agriculture did not want any appropriation, McKesson of Lancaster raised a protest on this account and said that Lancaster county would not make such an admission. He said the county would willingly and gladly accept anything the legislature might see fit to appropriate for the use of the county.

OF BENEFIT TO WHOLESALERS.

Jobbers Said to Have Helped Retailers Secure the Law.

The legislature has passed three bills which had back of them a coalition of the wholesale and retail merchants of the state and in the interest of which a lobby has been maintained here during the session. One was the bulk sales bill, purely for the benefit of the wholesaler, it being asserted at the time that if this went through that the retailers had been promised the help of the jobbers in having enacted a law in which they were interested in return for aid rendered the wholesaler men on the bulk sales bill. The measure in which the retailers were particularly interested was the one which has just passed the house subjecting to execution ten per cent of the wages of the heads of families. The other bill was the one providing that private corporations shall pay their employees at least twice a month.

LARGE REVENUE RECEIPTS.

March Was Banner Month for Revenue Receipts in Nebraska.

The month of March was the banner month in the receipts of internal revenue for the Nebraska district. The figures are \$225,779.23 as against \$212,719.53 for March, 1906, showing an increase of \$13,069.70. The remarkable increase is attributed to the out shipments of spirits from the district to the east. It is thought that the rapid manufacture of denatured alcohol in the east may have something to do with the shipment of the pure spirits from the west. At distilleries in Nebraska, and it is believed that the manufacture of pure spirits in the west will be greatly stimulated to supply the demand for this grade of spirits.

A MONUMENT FOR THAYER.

The Appropriation Question Receives Much Comment in House.

When H. R. 438, appropriating \$1,200 for a monument at the grave of General John M. Thayer, came before the committee of the whole, Randall of Madison moved that the fund be increased to \$5,000. He said the state had been appropriating money for all sorts of purposes. In support of his motion Senator Randall said:

It is a well known fact that the American people are a people that have the reputation all over this world as being patriotic and appreciative. The house has passed a bill appropriating \$1,200 to erect a monument at the grave of one of the grandest men that the state ever had. They have passed a bill to purchase a monument that would not be large enough to engrave letters that could be read, if his biography is engraved thereon. Let us erect one that would pay a just tribute to his memory that the generation which follows us may know that such a man as John M. Thayer lived and helped carve out the destiny of the great state of Nebraska. We have appropriated money for various purposes and the last bill that was brought up was to appropriate \$15,000 to represent the state of Nebraska, to send a committee to Seattle to spend a pleasant summer at the exposition. But I am here to ask you and to plead with you to appropriate at least one-third that amount to purchase a monument in memory of a man who spent his entire life for the good of the state and died a poor man.

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Sheldon Redemption Law Adds Much to Cash Drawer.

State Treasurer L. G. Brian has added to his monthly report a statement showing the investments of the state school funds. The total school funds now invested is \$7,624,601.68, divided as follows:

Bonds, counties and other states	\$6,163,846.24
General fund warrants	1,415,740.95
University fund warrants	45,014.49

Total \$7,624,601.68
The recent investments in bonds of other states has not left a very large amount uninvested in the trust funds of the state. The total trust funds uninvested at the close of the month was \$71,713.09.

Under the Sheldon redemption law the treasurer received a total of \$20,906.94 during the month. He had on hand in this fund \$11,601.06 and expended \$32,506.50, leaving a balance of \$2.20 in this fund at the close of the month. The fund is derived from a one-mill levy, the proceeds to be used for the redemption of outstanding state warrants which constitutes the floating debt of the state, amounting to about \$2,000,000. While warrants are being redeemed others are registered for lack of general funds. At the beginning of the month the treasurer had on hand \$486,449.11. During the month he received \$510,844.10, paid out \$577,492.41 and had on hand at the close of the month a total of \$419,800.80. He reports cash in state deposits amounting to \$417,290.17 and cash on hand \$2,510.63.

WILL GET IT TWICE A MONTH.

Provision for Semi-Monthly Pay Days a Good One.

The law providing for semi-monthly pay days is one which is bound to be of immense benefit to all concerned, though it is said that it will cost the large corporations a surprisingly big sum of money to comply with it. The practice of paying but once a month is to a large extent responsible for the credit system, which is admittedly detrimental not only to the man who extends credit and the man who receives it but to the cash buyer as well, for it is inevitable that losses must accrue to the man who sells on credit, which must in turn be paid by the cash buyer and the man who pays his bills. Where a man is paid weekly or semi-monthly there is little excuse for going into debt for ordinary necessities and the wage earner soon becomes independent. He can buy where he pleases and can take advantages of any special prices offered. An open account breeds extravagance, while on the other hand, one is certain to be more careful when the ready cash is to be paid out. The credit system is a curse and the sooner it is done away with, the better for all concerned. The twice a month pay day will do much to bring about this result.

ANTI-FRANK BILL PASSED.

But Not Much Probability of it Becoming a Law.

The senate has passed the Sackett anti-frank bill, but the house has turned down a similar measure, so that it is probable that it will fail to become a law. This is to be regretted, for the bill prohibits street car and sleeping car companies from giving free passes and history shows that favors granted by these corporations have been as prejudicial to the interests of the public as have those extended by the railroad companies. There are legislators who at the present time use street car passes and the result is seen in the fate of some of the bills which have been before the house and senate. Legislation which will absolutely prohibit any public service corporation from extending to any person any favor which is not extended to the entire public is demanded on the interest of public policy and if it is not enacted at this session, it will be at the next.

KNOCKS 'EM OUT

Saloons Near Army Posts Will Be Abolished

THE BILL AIMED AT FORT CROOK

Thirst Emperiums Near Military Quarters are a Detriment to the Soldiers

Senate File No. 295, introduced by Patrick, of Sarpy county, and which provided for the abolition of an army post, has been amended on the argument of Senator Adams, of Dawes county, to read "two miles and a half" in place of "three."

The bill was aimed at the abolition of saloons in the village of Fort Crook, which is situated only two miles from the fort and which is also only two miles removed from the Bellevue college. When the bill came up in committee of the whole Senator Adams happened to recollect that the distance limit would force all the saloons in Crawford to be moved to the other edge of town to get them outside the three-mile limit from Fort Robinson. On the representation of these facts the members acquiesced to an amendment and the bill as amended was recommended for passage.

SIMILAR TO GARNISHMENT LAW.

The Wage Earners Showed Much Interest in Debat of Bill.

A law similar to the garnishment law which has been enacted was passed by a former legislature and vetoed by Governor Mickey, who believed that the exemption laws afforded the working man no more protection than he was entitled to and much less than was accorded people in other walks of life. The wage earners were interested in the defeat of this act, but maintained no lobby to counteract the work done by the one which was kept at the capitol by those who wanted the bill passed.

NO BUILDING FOR CRIPPLES.

Appropriation For its Construction Turned Down by Committee.

The committee of the whole has adopted the finance committee's recommendation that an item of \$30,000 for a new building for an orthopedic hospital to be built at Lincoln in connection with the home for the friendless be stricken out. An item of \$27,000 for maintenance and operation of the hospital was allowed to remain untouched. Root of Cass said this made a total of \$46,000 which the legislature had agreed to give the hospital for maintenance and other purposes.

NEBRASKA CONTRIBUTES MOST.

Thousands of Pounds of Corn Meal Will Be Sent to Suffering Chinese.

Omaha and Nebraska are to be one of the largest contributors to the Red Cross Chinese relief work. This is assured by the acceptance of Captain Hacker of the subsistence department, army headquarters, of an invitation to be purchasing agent for the Red Cross. Within as short a time as possible 3,746,000 pounds of corn meal will be bought and shipped to the destitute sufferers across the Pacific.

Immediately after he had wired his acceptance of the task, Captain Hacker telephoned to all the largest millers in Nebraska asking for bids to be submitted for the meal, and informed them of the manner in which it is to be packed.

All the meal that is brought here will have to be guaranteed upon its arrival in China. It must be kiln dried and put up in twenty-five-pound cotton sacks.

The money for this enormous purchase is to come from the Red Cross fund, which was raised by Dr. Louis Klopsch, editor and owner of the Christian Herald.

The corn meal, if put in forty tons to a car, would make a train forty-five cars long.

ANTI-LOBBY BILL GETS THROUGH.

The anti-lobby bill, house roll No. 18, has finally passed the senate and with important amendments was sent to the house. It was once indefinitely postponed, but upon receipt of a special message from the governor calling attention to the need of such legislation, it was resurrected, amended and passed. The senate, however, though willing to pass such a measure under executive pressure, was apparently not willing that it should apply to its own members, but only to those of future legislatures. Only twenty-one members voted for it on first roll call, this being one short of enough to pass it with the emergency clause.

HE CONGRATULATES POLLARD.

President Thanks Him For Support of Ship Subsidy Bill.

Congressman E. M. Pollard has received a letter from President Roosevelt thanking him for his support of the ship subsidy bill, congratulating him and other western congressmen for taking a broad and patriotic view of the situation, and deprecating the defeat of the bill as a serious injury to the commercial interests of the United States.