

## THE FIRST ORDER

Passenger Rate Notices Must Be Posted in Depots

## THE COMMISSION'S INSTRUCTIONS

Announce that the New Freight Schedules Will Soon Be Made Public

Order No. 1 prepared by the Nebraska railway commission to be served on the railroad companies doing business in the state is a notice to post placards in every depot calling attention to the fact that the two-cent passenger fare does not apply on tickets purchased to a destination beyond the state borders. The decree is intended to protect patrons against paying 3 cents per mile for interstate tickets through ignorance as some have been doing. It is made the duty of each company, under this order, to see that the public is fully informed on the matter. Below is the commission's formal instruction to the roads:

"Lincoln, Neb., April 1, 1907.—To the Railroad company: "Whereas, complaints have been made concerning the application of the two-cent a mile passenger rate, particularly as applied to interstate traffic, "It is hereby ordered by the Nebraska state railway commission that you keep posted in a conspicuous place near the ticket window in the waiting rooms of each and every passenger station on your lines in the state of Nebraska the attached notice, this order to take effect fifteen days from date.

### NOTICE

"Notice is hereby given that the 2-cents a mile passenger rate is applicable only between points in Nebraska.

"The 2-cent rate is not applicable to a continuous ticket from a point within Nebraska to a point outside of Nebraska, and vice versa.

"To secure the benefit of the 2-cent passenger rate in Nebraska travelers going to other states should advise the agent of their destination and request a ticket from their starting point to the station in Nebraska nearest the point of destination on the line or lines of road to be traveled. Upon arrival at the latter point the traveler should secure a ticket to his point of destination.

"To illustrate: John Doe proposes to go from Grand Island, Nebr., via the Union Pacific, etc., to Chicago, Ill. By paying the old rate, he may secure a continuous ticket from Grand Island to Chicago. If he desires to get the benefit of the 2-cent rate in Nebraska, he should advise the agent of his destination, Chicago, and request a ticket from starting-point on line or lines of road traveled nearest to Chicago, to wit, Omaha. Upon arrival at Omaha, the traveler will have to secure a ticket from Omaha to Chicago."

An order may be issued fixing the rates in force January 1, April 1, or some other specified date as the maximum rates which may be charged up to the time the commission has investigated freight tariffs and puts a new schedule into effect. Commissioner Clarke is in favor of doing this, as he thinks it would prevent any shifting of rates before the commission has had an opportunity to classify and fix them permanently.

## RESULTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

S. F. 444, by Thompson of Buffalo, by request of the governor, a curative measure legalizing issues of bonds in cities of less than 5,000 when voted to build heating and lighting plants. Emergency clause.

S. F. 313, by King of Polk, a joint resolution making application to Congress for a constitutional convention to authorize the election of United States senators by the people.

S. F. 244, by Randall of Madison, authorizing fraternal, benevolent and charitable associations to maintain homes for widows and orphans, permitting them to hold property to any amount and free from taxation. Emergency clause.

S. F. 234, by Burns of Lancaster, eliminates the word incurable from the legal name of the Hastings asylum.

S. F. 180, by Sackett of Gage, a bill providing for the removal by quo warranto of any county attorney, prosecuting officer, sheriff, police judge, mayor, police officer, police commissioner or any other officer who shall willfully neglect to enforce the law. The attorney general shall enforce the provisions of this law.

S. F. 137, by Epperson of Clay, to suppress bucket shops or gambling in stocks, bonds or options. This bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any corporation, association, copartnership or person to keep or cause to be kept any bucket shop, office or store wherein is conducted the buying or selling shares of stock, bonds, petroleum, cotton, grain, provisions or other product either on margins or otherwise without any intention of receiving and paying for the property so bought or of delivering the property so sold. Any corporation or person, agent or employe guilty of violating this act shall be fined from \$100 to \$500 or imprisoned in the county jail from three to six months. Effective July 1.

S. F. 34, by King of Polk, prohibits discriminations in the price of commodities between various sections of the state. Any person, firm or com-

pany may not sell any commodity in general use at a higher or lower price in different sections of the state between which and the original shipping point the freights are the same. Complaint of violations of the law may be made to the secretary of state, whose duty it is to inform the attorney general. Violation of the law is punishable by forfeiture of the corporate charter.

S. F. 365, by Gibson of Douglas, authorizes the organization of burial associations. Any persons not less than five may organize such an association with a minimum capital stock of \$10,000. Effective July 1.

S. F. 144, by Gibson of Douglas, to reduce the number of fire and police commissioners in South Omaha from five to three and making the mayor ex-officio chairman without a vote.

S. F. 87, by Sackett of Gage, a joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact a law to prevent railroads and other tax debtors from interfering by injunction in the federal courts with the collection of state, county, school district and municipal taxes.

S. F. 151, by Epperson of Clay, providing that county teachers' institutes shall be held during the months of June, July or August and that two or more counties may conduct joint institutes.

S. F. 217, by King of Polk, a free high school act providing that pupils of school districts in which a full high school course is not maintained may attend high school in any other district, the cost of tuition to be assessed against the resident district at the rate of 75 cents per week.

S. F. 29, by Root of Cass, authorizing county judges to receive payment of costs and fees and unclaimed legacies to the person entitled thereto and to pay to his successor in office any such costs, fees or legacies remaining in his possession at the close of his term. The purpose of the bill is to make the county judge responsible on his bond for such funds.

S. F. 33, by Root of Cass, taking away from the state board of public lands and buildings the power to hear complaints against superintendents of public institutions.

S. F. 97, by Thomas of Douglas, providing for the appointment of a coroner's physician in Douglas county and fixing his compensation at \$900 per annum.

S. F. 26, by Saunders of Douglas, to prohibit the corrupt influencing of agents, employes, or servants in relation to the principal's, employer's or master's business. Providing a penalty of a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500 or by fine and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

S. F. 77, by Gibson of Douglas, providing that in Douglas county when the city of Omaha, the board of education and the county of Douglas shall hold a joint election the election officials shall receive \$6 each, the expense to be pro-rated equally between the city, school district and county.

S. F. 51, by Wilson of Pawnee, empowering cities of the second class and villages owning and operating electric light plants, waterworks systems, heating or other municipal plants to furnish electricity, power, steam or other product of such system or plants to any person or corporation within such city or village.

S. F. 28, by Root of Cass, giving the governor power to discharge the superintendent of the hospital for the insane at his discretion.

S. F. 12, by Root of Cass, making the maximum penalty for adultery one year in the county jail for both man and woman.

S. F. 37, by Epperson of Clay, declaring boats or other vehicles used for immoral purposes, nuisances and placing the offense of conducting disorderly resorts under the jurisdiction of justice courts.

S. F. 148, by McKesson of Lancaster, to prevent foreign insurance companies from removing its suits to the federal court and providing as a penalty the revoking of their license for a period of three years.

S. F. 232, by Hanna of Cherry, and Phillips of Holt, to allow an increase in the number of junior normal schools to eight. The terms and time of holding these schools shall be not less than six nor more than eight weeks between June 1 and September 1. The schools shall be maintained in the school districts of Alliance, McCook and Valentine and at five other places to be designated by the state superintendent. Emergency clause.

H. R. 87, by Redmond of Nemaha, making formal appropriation of money in Peru normal school library fund for the use of the library. Emergency clause. Approved.

H. R. 64, by Kelfer of Nuckolls, appropriating \$80,000 for the payment of salaries of members, officers and employes of the legislature. Emergency clause. Approved.

H. R. 110, by Scudder of Hall, giving conductors on railroad trains police power to prevent persons stealing rides on trains or from trespassing on trains standing on right of way. Approved.

H. R. 127, by Gilman of Lancaster, for the appointment of a board of examiners in optometry and to provide for the regulation of optometry. Approved.

H. R. 183, by Eller of Washington, to define the crime of embezzlement from unincorporated fraternal beneficiary associations and of subordinate bodies of fraternal beneficiary associations. Approved.

H. R. 185, by Dodge of Douglas, judgment for restitution of premises to be enforced at the discretion of the court while in vacation. Approved.

H. R. 379, by Knowles of Dodge, to provide for drainage districts, the building of dykes, the maintenance of the same and for the issuance of bonds for the payment. Emergency clause. Approved.

## PASS BOGUS BILLS

Secret Service Bureau on Lookout for Bad Money

## CLEVER WORK OF COUNTERFEITER

Is So Skillfully Done that None But Experts Can Readily Detect Difference

Capt. John Webb of the secret service bureau at Omaha has received notification from Chief John Winkie that two new counterfeit bills are afloat in the country, one of which, a \$10 bill, is a very dangerous one. The other is a \$20 note, more easily detected. The notes are described as follows: New \$10 silver certificate of the "buffalo" series of 1901, check letter "A," face plate 249, back plate number omitted. J. W. Lyon, register, and Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer. The note has the appearance of being from wood plates and is of excellent workmanship, printed on two pieces of good paper, between which are distributed heavy pieces of silk fiber. Number of note 3592734, and compares favorably with the genuine. The seal is in scarlet, somewhat darker than the genuine. The characters "X" and "Ten" are of crimson instead of pink, as in the genuine. The absence of cross lines shading in the portraits of Lewis and Clark will be noticed. A period instead of comma appears after the word Washington the left-hand face of the note and the same mistake appears after the word "private" in the right-hand scroll on the back of the note, and the period is entirely omitted after the word "debt" in the same scroll. The note has many other defects, but on the whole the note is a dangerous counterfeit and would deceive almost anyone but an expert.

The \$20 counterfeit is a national bank note of Hereford, Tex., check letter "A" on the face and the charter number 5607. In the panel on the back the correct charter number of the bank, "5604," appears, and the bank number 552. The remarkable treasury number of 1024567890 is given on the note. J. W. Lyon appears as register and "Charles H. Trent" as treasurer. The general work of the note is poor and it is printed on poor paper. No attempt has been made to introduce the silk fiber feature in the note.

## BULLETIN ON POTATO CULTURE.

Experimental Station Issues Treatise on Subject.

Prof. R. A. Emerson of the Nebraska state experimental station has issued a valuable bulletin on the question of potato culture. In discussing the experiments he said:

"Seed potatoes produced under a straw mulch the preceding year yielded 47 per cent more in 1905 and 41 per cent more in 1906 than seed similar to it in every way except that it had been grown by cultivation the year before. If further tests confirm these results Nebraska farmers will have a practicable way of producing high grade seed potatoes at home by growing them under a mulch of hay or straw.

"Sprouted and wilted tubers should not be used for seed. Seed potatoes kept over winter in an ordinary cellar where they wilted and sprouted badly before planting time were compared with seed that had been kept properly and that was sound and unsprouted. The average yield from the sound seed was 56 per cent greater than from the sprouted seed in three separate tests. It would have incurred no financial loss to have thrown the sprouted seed away and to have paid \$1.68 per bushel for the sound seed.

## MISTAKE MADE IN BILL.

The Pullman Company Will Be Exempt from Taxation.

The taxation of Pullman car companies and other independent car lines will not differ under the terminal tax law from that of former years. They will not have to pay taxes to the greedy cities under this new law because of a fatal mistake which has just been discovered.

During the process of enacting the law, the phrase "except rolling stock" was slipped into the bill in the description of the property to be taxed under the new measure.

As these independent car lines have nothing taxable except rolling stock, all of section 6a of the new measure will have no force. This section provides in detail the method by which these lines are to be caught in the drag-net of the vigilant assessor.

## Sheriff After Horse Thieves.

Sheriff Rens of Lancaster county is trying harder than ever to get his anti-horse thief society organized over the county. The exploits of thieves recently has somewhat exasperated the sheriff, and he feels that his professional pride has been rudely shocked. His plan is to have at least two farmers in each precinct act as deputy sheriffs for the purpose of looking up stolen horses. These men will inform may have been driven off. The sheriff on hearing of thefts would notify these precinct men by telephone, with descriptions of the animal and the thief. By casually watching the roads any horse of the description could easily be "spotted" and the authorities notified.

## ATTRACTIONS AT STATE FAIR.

Athletic Meets Will Be One of the Drawing Cards.

A proposition was made to the state fair board at a recent meeting to introduce a new feature into the list of state fair attractions this year—a state track and field athletic meet open to all amateurs of the state. The proposition was made by George M. Pinneo, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. At the request of Secretary Mellor he appeared before the board and outlined his plan. It is his idea to make the affair, if it can be held, primarily a state Y. M. C. A. meet, but all amateurs who have registered in either of the two national associations shall be eligible and invited to enter. The events proposed are 100 and 220 yard dashes, 440, 880, mile and two mile runs, 220 and 440 yard hurdle races, high jump, broad jump, pole vault, hammer throw, discus throw, shot-put and relay race. A cup for the association winning the most points in the contest, another for the individual winning the most points, and medals for winners of all the events would be provided, and arrangements made to secure at least seventy-five athletes from over the state.

It was thought by some members of the board who had been advised of the scheme before that labor day, the first day of the fair, would be the proper time to hold the big meet, as it would attract a large crowd of people from the city and from cities in the state from which athletes had entered the meet. Some cost was attached to the project, and conditions were thought of which made it impractical for the board to take action on the proposition, so it was laid over for a month. Several members of the board were heartily in favor of the plan, and thought it would be an excellent drawing card for the fair.

## "ORDER DAY" AT PENITENTIARY.

Convicts Are Allowed to Buy Goods for Their Own Use.

"Order day" was recently observed at the state penitentiary, and the agents for a score or two of Lincoln business houses were there to take the orders of convicts for goods to be delivered. Every three months Warden Beemer permits the men to give an order for anything they want and can pay for, subject to the usual prison restrictions against articles which might be dangerous to admit. A good many of the convicts earn considerable money working overtime in the broom factory, and they look forward to the days when they can supply their individual needs from dietary goods and clothing to books and musical instruments.

Until recently the warden and his guards took the orders and delivered the goods, but this was unsatisfactory because of the grumbling of the convicts. They were continually finding fault with the quality of the groceries and other eatables. Apples were rotten, meat was spoiled, tobacco was of poor quality, and a dozen other "kicks" were registered each time orders were delivered. Under the present system the grocerymen have to bear the brunt of the grumblings of their incarcerated customers.

## THE PAINTERS REJOICE.

The New Pure Food Law Will Lessen Their Troubles.

Painters are rejoicing in the passage of the pure food law, for it means that newly painted houses will not crack and check under the baneful influence of the Nebraska and South Dakota winds. Pure paints will come higher, but they will quiet the kicks of disappointed house owners.

Mixed paints and acid bleached white lead have been the principal causes of the painters' troubles. With adulterated minerals and poor oils their troubles have been many.

"The new law is doubtless aimed at the manufacturers of paints who shall be compelled to furnish better qualities hereafter," said a paint expert. "We sell the purest paints we can get, but the best is not as good as it was under the old processes of manufacture.

"White lead is the basis of nearly all paints. A recent process of manufacture has introduced an acid bleach for the older process of bleaching which required a long time. Barites is used in other combinations sold as white lead in order to give the weight. The result is that paints have not as good a body as purer paints would have.

"The essential thing in painting is to get the separate coats applied to dry to the same hardness. If the outer coat dries harder than the under coat it will crack and check.

"There is as much adulteration of oils as there is of paints. The effect is just as bad as if the paints were adulterated. Mustard seed is ground and its oil mixed with linseed oil. It is cheaper and easily obtainable. Its presence can be detected by the smell or taste of the oil. Oils sometimes have too much fats and do not dry equally. Some oils never dry at all and cause endless trouble by checking the outer coats of paint."

## Good Crop Prospects.

Judging from the present outlook, Nebraska will have perhaps the largest wheat crop this year in the history of the state. Advice received from different points in the state by Lincoln grain dealers are to the effect that the recent cold weather has not injured the winter wheat the least bit. The acreage of winter wheat this year is perhaps a little larger than last year, and as it stands, if the weather conditions and the green bug do not interfere, the crop will be larger than last year.

## THE GREEN BUGS

Appearance of the Insects Cause Much Worry to Farmers

## FIRST NOTICED IN THE SOUTHWEST

Authorities Claim That But Little Damage Will Result to Nebraska Crops

There has been much worry in agricultural circles over a report of the appearance of a little green bug which threatens destruction to the wheat in certain sections of the country, particularly in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In the two last named the condition of the wheat is poor, and the green bug is said to be responsible. This destructive insect has appeared in Kansas in small numbers, but authorities on that subject say there is little to fear and express the belief that the green bug will pass their state by almost unnoticed.

This is reassuring to Nebraskans who are north of Kansas and who feel comparatively safe as to their wheat crop so long as the green pest keeps at so respectable a distance as the southern Kansas line.

The government report on wheat in Nebraska and Kansas for April showed it to be in excellent condition and there is no reason why Nebraska should be alarmed over the evil predictions which are made for the crop this year. Last year the green bug worked in the southwest, but it did not come to Nebraska in large numbers. There is no cause for believing that it will come in greater strength this year or that the wheat crop in Nebraska will be shorter than it was in 1906.

## THE ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOLS.

Inspector of Schools Makes His Yearly Report.

The list of accredited schools of Nebraska is announced by high school inspector A. A. Reed. The state university places each year upon its list high schools in which, after inspection, the course of study, the scientific equipment, and the library facilities are found to be excellent and the teaching force in number, scholarship, and professional training adequate to the work which the schools are respectively undertaking. To the graduates of such accredited schools the state university, as does nearly every other university in this country, allows entrance without examination in those subjects in which their attainments are duly certified.

The inspection of high schools is performed by an inspector of accredited schools appointed by the regents. His report, together with the official report of the schools, furnishes the data on which the university bases its action. At present there are two lists of accredited schools. The first is for those who prepare fully for the first year of university work, while the second is for those preparing for the lowest classes in the big school.

## NEW REVENUE COLLECTOR.

Present Incumbent Has Filed His Resignation.

Discussion of the appointment of an internal revenue collector for Nebraska to succeed E. B. Stephenson has been stimulated by the announcement made by Stephenson that he would retire from the office at the end of the year. It is well known that he has made a strong effort to hold the place, but has failed. His whole energies are now directed to holding back the de-capitalizing axe in order that he may enjoy the salary of \$4,500 a year for eight months longer. It is believed that his announcement of an intention to retire on January 1 is put forward now in order to cause the senators to relent in their determination to have the change made immediately.

## THEIR TERMS WILL EXPIRE.

Many County Assessors Will Have to Look for Jobs.

A great many county assessors in Nebraska have not yet learned that their terms will expire this year. That is the fact, owing to the passage of H. R. 70 by the legislature, which changes the old law by providing that the assessors shall be elected every four years after 1903, the date when the office was created. The original act contemplated that the first assessors should serve until the end of 1908, their successors to be elected in that year and in each leap year thereafter. However, it was thought best by the 1907 legislature to have assessors chosen with the bulk of the county ticket, which is in odd-numbered years.

Inasmuch as the law forbids a county assessor to succeed himself, all who are elected this year and assume their duties next January will be new and "green." This will provide a pleasant job for Secretary Bennett of the state board of equalization, who will be expected to act as an oracle for them and to "break them in," generally. That work will fall upon him at the same time when he will have to collect and compile the first railroad reports under the new law to tax their property for municipal purposes. The combination will keep Secretary Bennett tolerably busy for the last two months of this year and the first four or five of next.