

Legislative.

HOUSE.

On convening at 10 o'clock Friday morning the house passed a motion by Wilson, of Pawnee, that when the house adjourn it be until 2 p. m. Monday.

The senate amendments to H. R. 30, which provide for the incorporation of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, were adopted.

The house began its forty-fourth legislative day at 2 p. m. Tuesday, after a recess since Friday afternoon.

A petition, signed by Mrs. Nettie C. Hennan and other parents of Lincoln having children in the home for the friendless, protesting against the removal of their children to the Milford home for fallen women, was read. A measure is pending before the legislature for the uniting of these two institutions.

A large number of committee reports came in and over one a contest vote was taken.

The house convened at 10 a. m. Tuesday and passed S. F. 69, by Jones, of Otoe, to provide for annual correction by county boards of evident and gross errors in the valuation of real property. The present law makes this once in four years.

Gov. Mickey submitted a bill to the house to transfer \$800 from the clothing to the repair fund at the Geneva girls' school. The bill points out that repairs are greatly needed and while there is \$1,755.68 in the clothing fund, the repair fund is exhausted. The governor says the board of public lands and buildings agrees with him in this matter.

H. R. 9, by Warner, of Lancaster, occupied much time. It provided originally an appropriation of \$100,000 for an experimental station at North Platte and the purchase of land for the university.

As the bill did not state what portion of this sum might go to each purpose the bill was amended appropriating \$18,000 for the purchase of land adjacent to the university campus, \$20,000 for the station, \$15,000 for library purposes and \$7,500 for poultry culture, cutting the total to \$82,500. The bill was recommended for passage as amended.

Ernst, of Johnson, moved to non-concur in the report on the university bill because the amendment took the money from the university fund. The house put in another session of debate on the Ernst motion. The motion was lost, 19 to 44.

McClay then moved to strike out that part of the report on the bill cutting the appropriation and the motion was lost by a vote of 35 to 40, the report of the committee of the whole being adopted.

Convening at 10 a. m. Wednesday the house passed these bills:

By Douglas, of Rock, cutting out the assessor and county clerk as members of the county board of equalization.

By Anderson, of Douglas, to protect labels, trademarks and forms of advertising of union labor organizations.

By Parker, of Otoe, prohibiting the retail sale of liquor within 400 feet of any public school or country school house.

At 10:30 the house went into committee of the whole with Jackson, of Antelope, in the chair.

At the afternoon session Dodge, of Douglas, moved that the house go into committee of the whole and first take up H. R. 297, by himself, a proposed constitutional amendment for a railroad commission.

Foster, of Douglas, expressed the view that it was unfair to himself and the introducers of other bills to place Dodge's bill ahead on general file.

Peabody, of Nemaha, moved to table Dodge's motion and then changed it to amend Dodge's motion to strike out the part taking up the Dodge bill. Peabody's motion was carried.

The house then went into committee of the whole with Dodge in the chair. Several measures were dealt with and the house adjourned at 3:30 to give time for the extensive committee work.

A lively but one-sided fight on the subject of terminal taxation was precipitated in the house Thursday morning soon after that body convened. The revenue and taxation committee's adverse report on H. R. 295, by Clarke, of Douglas, the terminal taxation bill, came in with other committee reports. Immediately Clarke moved that the report on the bill be not adopted now, but laid over until next Tuesday, or as soon thereafter as could properly be taken up.

No sooner had Clarke taken his seat than half a dozen members from rural districts jumped to the floor demanding recognition. McElhinney got the floor and the Bart County man launched into an attack on everything pertaining to the subject of terminal taxation. He wanted the committee report adopted without delay.

Argument was like water on a duck's back and when the roll was called on McElhinney's motion as an amendment to Clarke's to adopt the committee report the vote stood 65 to 24.

These bills were passed Thursday:

By Hoare, of Platte, making the transfer or assignment of wages contingent on the agreement of the employee and wife or husband if the person attached be married.

General appropriation bill, carrying \$1,094,280.

By Roise, of Hall, to regulate and protect every stable keepers.

By Marks, of Fillmore, arranging salaries of county assessors.

By Dodge, of Douglas, to provide for the distribution of money for the maintenance of non-resident high school pupils.

By Perry, of Furnas, outlawing mortgages in ten years and fifteen years where they have only one indorsement.

By Hill, of Hitchcock, fixing fees to be paid for services of the secretary of the state board of irrigation.

By Hoge, of Richardson, allowing purely mutual foreign accident insurance companies to operate without compelling them to have assets of \$50,000.

By Atwood, of Seward, allowing road overseers \$2 a day for time employed superintending roads, but not to exceed \$50 a year.

By Hill, providing for official seals by state board of irrigation.

By McAllister, providing for the election of irrigation districts and the terms of their office.

By Thomas, of Douglas, the twelve-hour firemen shift bill, was killed by a vote of 42 to 24.

At 5:40 the house adjourned.

SENATE.

These bills were placed on general file Friday by the reports of standing committees:

Regulating the issuance of marriage licenses.

Prohibiting consolidation of fraternal companies without consent of auditor.

Regulating formation of mutual insurance companies.

The senate spent Friday afternoon in committee of the whole, with Sheldon, of Cass, in the chair. These measures were recommended for passage.

S. F. 291, the bill providing that the salary for each of the deputy state officers should be \$1,800 a year. Two attempts were made to amend the bill to cut the salary to \$1,700 and then to \$1,500, but both failed.

The senate voted to reconsider its action on H. R. 175, which it had previously indefinitely postponed. This bill provides that twenty people can organize a county agricultural association hold a fair and secure an appropriation of 3 cents for each inhabitant. It applies to counties of over 40,000.

The first real lineup of the senate will come probably Tuesday, when an attempt will be made to compel a reconsideration of the action Monday in naming a sifting committee or to tie the hands of the committee that it will be unable to do any work. This became Monday, when the action was taken, ten members were absent and these members believe a snap judgment was taken because of their absence. Monday Cady, Eames, Gilligan, Williams and others returned to Lincoln and upon learning what had been done, did not hesitate to express their disapproval.

It is the first split in a session that has been noted for the good feeling existing among the members. It is asserted by some of those who were absent that the committee was the work of the judiciary committee, inasmuch as three of that committee are on the sifting committee. Whether there was any outside power behind the judiciary committee none of the members cared to say, but it was pretty well decided Monday night to attempt to name the time when the committee shall begin work at one week after adjournment.

The senate spent the entire morning Tuesday in passing these bills:

Allowing complaints against opening of roads to be filed in district court and giving that court original jurisdiction.

Fixing the term when mill sites shall revert to original owner.

Allowing the laying of sidewalks in villages without regard to grades.

Allowing cities of the second class to own and operate electric light plants.

Legalizing osteopathy and prescribing examination of those who intend to practice such a profession.

To make State Historical Society custodian of public records of a historical nature.

Providing for the selection of grand and petit jurors.

To establish a state board of veterinary medicine.

Making it lawful to serve a summons on any agent of a foreign corporation doing business in the state, and making the summons binding on the corporation.

Any person who shall deposit refuse in any drainage ditch shall be liable for damages.

Making fire escape laws applicable to three-story buildings.

Senator Gilpin, of Dawson County, secured a great victory Wednesday in the senate over the persistent work of a powerful lobby in getting his bill giving to irrigation districts the right of eminent domain recommended for third reading, and Senator Cady, of Howard County, after one of the hardest fights of the entire session, had the pleasure of seeing his decedent's bill, four of them, recommended for passage.

The senate in the committee of the whole spent nearly the entire morning and a large portion of the afternoon on the decedent's bills by Cady.

This committee on rules, which was authorized to confer with the house committee regarding the discussion of bills by either body, reported that the two committees had agreed that the house bills should be given preference in the house and the senate files in the senate held March 17. The report was adopted.

At the afternoon session the decedent bills were amended so that the widow should receive one-half instead of one-third of the real estate of her husband. Cady, Meserve, Wilsey and Williams each made strong talks at the afternoon session, the last three opposing it.

The senate passed these bills Wednesday:

Limiting the number of proxies voted by members of building associations to the number of shares actually owned by the party voting.

An amendment to the constitution providing for the creation of a state railroad commission.

Providing for the care of delinquent children, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within 500 feet of any house of ill-fame was indefinitely postponed.

The Tucker drainage bill was passed.

Transferring \$20,000 from the Norfolk to the Hastings asylum fund was passed.

The prosecution attorney bill was killed in the committee of the whole.

Upon the personal request of Gov. Mickey Thursday morning the senate allowed the introduction of the county assessor bill, which the governor vetoed because of defects in the bill recently passed which invalidated it.

These bills were recommended for passage Thursday in committee of the whole:

Allowing cities of the second class to make a levy for the purpose of improving the roads leading into the towns, upon the petition of a majority of the freeholders along the road, and to make the poll tax \$2 when paid in cash.

To compel railroads to carry stock at a rate of eighteen miles an hour on the main line and fifteen miles an hour on branch lines and to allow the roads to designate three days in the week as stock shipping days for the branch lines.

Providing for county courts to settle up estates when deceased had left no debt, with the consent of the heirs and without an administrator, was recommended for passage.

Providing that the state board of public lands and buildings shall have the authority to rent or lease buildings owned but not used by the state, was recommended for passage.

To make the statutes covering filing of transcripts of judgment from the federal courts conform to the federal statutes.

By Thomas, for a constitutional amendment to allow all cities of \$5,000 and over to make their own charters, was placed on general file.

JAPS WIN VICTORY

Russians Are Defeated in Great 18-Days' Battle at Mukden.

RETREAT IS A ROUT.

Kuropatkin's Shattered Divisions Fly to Escape Annihilation.

Prolonged Battle at Mukden the Bloodiest of the War—Slaughter on Both Sides in the Fight Is Estimated at 100,000—Defeated General Burns Supplies of Food and Clothing in Order to Lighten Burden of Retreat.

As the result of the flanking movements and desperate fighting of the Japanese during a continuous eighteen days' struggle, the Russians, under Kuropatkin, have been driven from their strongly entrenched positions and forced to take another hurried backward step towards Harbin, which is the point Marshal Oyama is aiming for. The Japanese have won another great victory.

The rout of the Russians became an irregular battle, a conflict of the Slavs to cut their way through to Tieling. Field Marshal Oyama has once more proved himself one of the greatest masters of offensive strategy since Napoleon.

The serious news of Kuropatkin's defeat was received by the Czar at Tsarskoe Selo before noon on Wednesday. General Kuropatkin reported that the Japanese had massed an enormous force to the northwest of Mukden, necessitating his immediate retreat.

All reports indicate that the Japanese were utterly reckless of sacrifices,



THE "YELLOW DEMON" WITH THE BAYONET.

Tuesday morning's dawn marked the beginning of the rout. At that hour Kaulbars, exhausted after four days and nights of continuous battle, was still fighting with the desperation of despair at Ushutum, seven miles west of Mukden railway station, while Nogi was extending his lines still farther northward toward Tie Pass.

Ushutum proved too hard a nut for Kaulbars to crack. The houses of the village are constructed with thick walls and the villages are surrounded

opposite Tatchekiao the fighting was of an equally desperate nature. The Russians established themselves in the villages of Tshunhanchie and Lindyatfan, but night fell with Tatchekiao still in the hands of the Japanese. Northward of Tatchekiao the cannon also roared. There a regiment under the command of Colonel Zapolsky clung tenaciously to a village under a shower of shrapnel until it was compelled to withdraw.

Toward evening General Kuropatkin rode out of Mukden in an automobile, examined personally the positions of the second army, and reluctantly gave the order to retire.

Story of 18-Day Fight.

The story of the battle of Mukden is the record of the greatest conflict in the history of war. In no other combat is there a record of a million men and more being locked in mortal combat for eighteen consecutive days before the defeated army was dislodged from its position.

The battle extended along a front of eighty miles, through mountains, across frozen rivers, over broad plains. During many of the days the snow was so blinding that the gunners sighted their artillery only by the roar of the guns in the opposing trenches.

The battle which has resulted so disastrously to Russia was brought on by the aggressive tactics of General Kuropatkin's new army commanders, General Linvitch, just placed in command of the left wing, attempted to turn the flank of Kuropatkin's army, just as Gripenberg had tried to turn the Japanese left at Heikoutai last month.

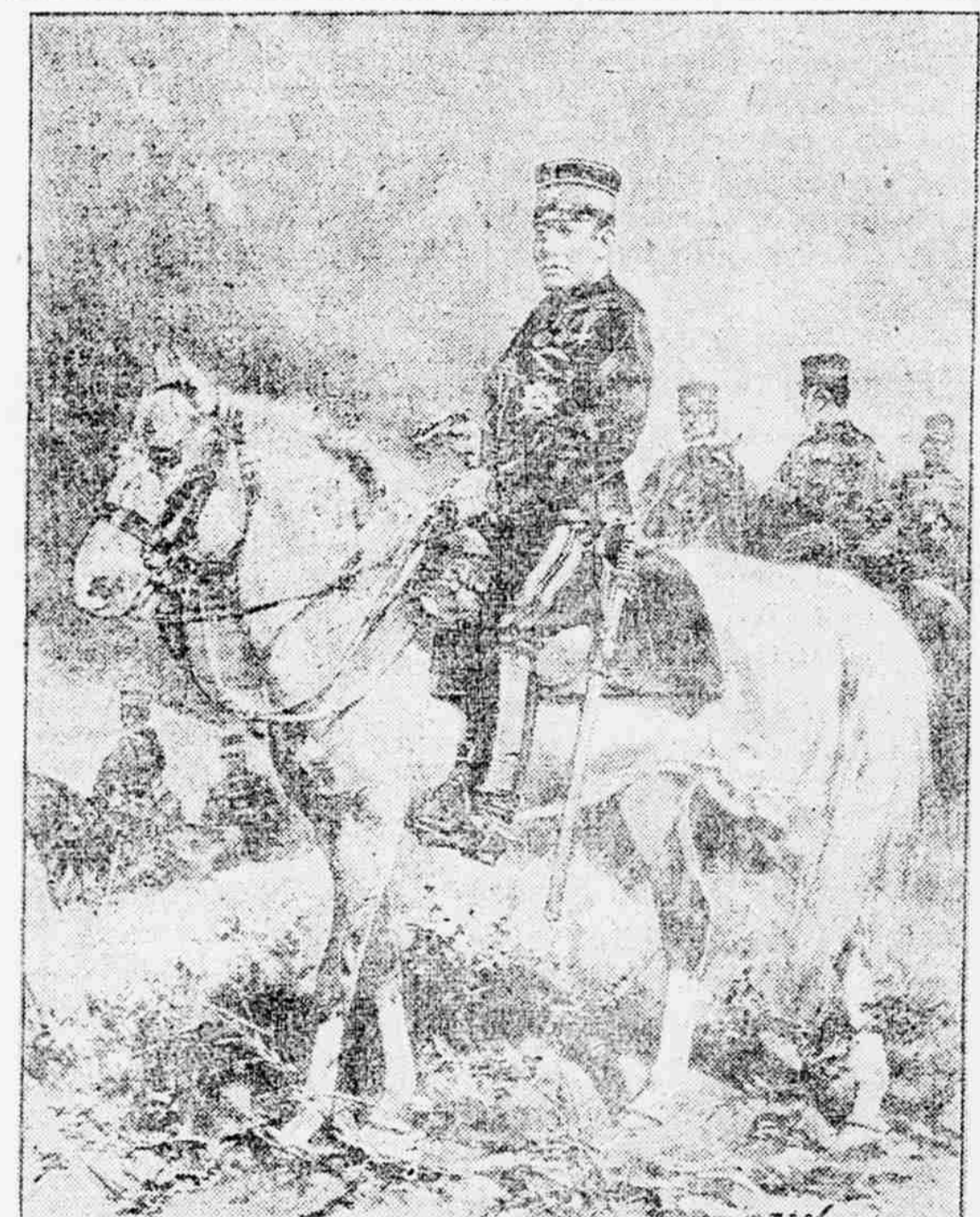
Linvitch failed just as Gripenberg did. He sent Rennenkampf with two divisions to the far eastern lines, with his base resting at Tshinkhetchen, fifty-five miles southeast of Mukden, and his advance post occupying Haba and Vanze passes, seven miles south and southwest.

Baltic Fleet Retreats.

Along with the news of General Kuropatkin's retreat comes that of the retreat of the Baltic fleet. A dispatch from Madagascar reports that it has left there for Jibouti, in French Somaliland, on the east coast of Africa. That shows discretion. Admiral Togo is searching for the fleet, and were he to find it would destroy it. A speedy return to European waters is Admiral Rodjensky's best policy.

The Russians are faring ill on both sea and land. They will have to build more battleships before they can venture to meet the Japanese on the ocean. They will have to put in the field many more soldiers before they can cope with the Japs in Manchuria. Considering the ignominious return of the Baltic fleet and the retreat from the Shinkie, the Czar might well make up his mind that this war is one in which Russia cannot be victorious, and make peace on the best terms available.

Discipline on a warship is from stern to stern.



FIELD MARSHAL OYAMA, THE NAPOLEON OF TO-DAY.

making attack after attack, especially on the center and westward, against machine guns and infantry fire which literally mowed down the advancing columns, making human life so cheap that the survivors could baste themselves behind piles of corpses.

After this action General Kuropatkin's deposition may be regarded as certain. War Minister Sakharoff is picked as his probable successor.

A strong faction of the army, those high in influence about the Emperor, opposed General Kuropatkin from the first and though his early defeats were condoned because it was realized that General Kuropatkin was doing all that man could with the tools at his command, it is now felt that after twice having had the opportunity to show what he could do with a powerful army and having failed to accomplish victory either time his removal is advisable.

Vast Losses.

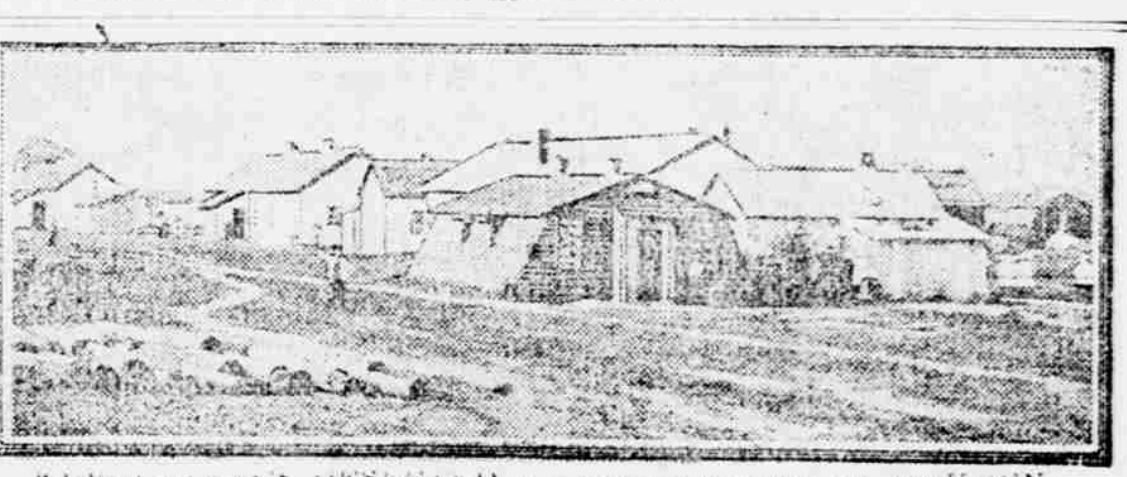
The Russian losses are enormous in killed and wounded. Kaulbars lost 10,000 men in four days trying to check Oku's advance. Sunday he lost 2,000 in Nogi's first onslaught. Monday he lost 5,000 to 6,000 more. Tuesday afternoon and night he lost 7,000 more. General Rennenkampf's corps had nearly 50,000 men when he went into battle. In the eighteen days' fighting he lost a fourth of his men.

The mighty roar of the battle rising from the incessant thunders from 2,500 guns swept over Mukden from east, west, north and south. The city was completely encircled by the combat. The retreat was a battle itself, the Russians being closely pursued from the rear and hard pressed on both flanks. Every hour added to the already enormous "butchery bill." Kuropatkin burned his stores for three days, hundreds of tons of clothing and provisions having been destroyed.



GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

of General Kaulbars, who, with his staff, moved about where the hail of iron was thickest and who seemed to bear a charmed life, the rifleman de-



RUSSIAN'S DESERTED HEADQUARTERS AT MUKDEN.

The King of Mollusks.

The king of mollusks lives in the Indian and South Pacific oceans. He attains to a weight of 500 pounds, and the shell is of the bivalve kind, and the shape is about the same as that of our common fresh water mussel. The gigantic Tridacna is the largest mollusk known to have lived on the earth since the Silurian Age. It is found on the bottom of the shallow parts of the ocean, and the large individuals have no longer the power to move about. They lie on one side, and all about them the corals build up until King Tridacna is sometimes found in a well-like hole in the coral formation. St. Nicholas.

Found at Last.

Alston, Mich., March 13th.—(Special)—After suffering for twenty years from Rheumatism and Kidney Troubles, and spending a fortune in doctors and medicines that brought him no relief, Mr. James Culet of this place has found a complete cure for all his aches, pains and weakness, in Dadd's Kidney Pills.

Naturally Mr. Culet feels much elated over his cure and gives great credit to the remedy that gave him health.

"Yes," Mr. Culet says, "My Rheumatism and Kidney Troubles are all gone and I feel like a new man. Dadd's Kidney Pills did it. Before I used them I spent a small fortune on doctors and one remedy and another. I cheerfully recommend Dadd's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from Rheumatism or Kidney Trouble."

Dadd's Kidney Pills always cure sick kidneys. Healthy kidneys take all uric acid—the cause of Rheumatism—out of the blood. That's why Dadd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism.

As Compared.

"And that's a fact," said the noisy thinker.

"What's a fact?" queried the human interrogation mark.

"That while self-made men and homemade furniture may be strong and reliable, the polish is usually lacking," explained the noisy thinker.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's House in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 2000 Testimonials. At all Druggists. See Sample Bottle. Address A. S. OLMSTEAD, LEXINGTON, N. Y.

'Twas Ever Thus.

If you earn a thousand yearly,

You think two thousand yearly

Would be just the proper figure to make your happiness complete;

But your income, if it doubles,

Only multiplies your troubles,

For the ongo then increases and still the ends don't meet.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Healing, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your Druggist will furnish you if PAZOLENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. See.

The Misuse of "Quite."

"Quite" strictly means "completely" and is rightly used in such sentences as "The flower is quite faded." Its secondary meaning, "very," "to a great extent," has the authority of good writers, though such expressions as "quite young" and "quite hot" have a colloquial ring about them. There is, however, springing up of late the slovenly practice of employing the adverb "quite" with a noun—e. g., "quite a panic ensued." If an adverb can modify a noun, where is the distinction between adverb and adjective? As a matter of fact, the functions of the adverb seem to be encroaching on those of the adjective.—London Review.

NERVOUS HEADACHE

MARRIED A YOUNG WOMAN'S HAPPINESS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Interfered With Her Social Duties and Threatened to Cause Her Retirement—How She Was Cured.

Every sufferer from nervous headache knows how completely it unites one for the duties and pleasures of life. Any little excitement, or over-exertion, or irregularity brings it on. Sometimes the pain is over the whole head. Again it is like a nail driven into the brain, or a wedge splitting it open, or a band tightening about it. At one time it is all in the top of the head, at another it is all at the base of the skull.

Most headaches can be traced to some faulty state of the blood. When the blood is scanty or charged with poison, and the nerves are imperfectly nourished and the digestion weak, one of the commonest results is frequent and severe headaches.

The important thing is to get rid of the diseased condition of the blood that causes the attack by the use of a remedy that will do the work quickly and thoroughly. What is that remedy? The experience of Miss Ellen McKenna furnishes the answer. She says:

"For more than seven years I was a great sufferer from nervous headache and dizziness. My stomach was disordered, and I became so restless that I could not sit still any length of time. Dizziness interrupted my work greatly. At first the attacks were not so severe, but they gradually grew more violent, and finally became so acute that I was on the point of relinquishing my membership in the different organizations to which I belonged."

"What saved you from that necessity?"

"A very simple thing; the call of a member of one of the clubs, who strongly advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills before giving up. I acted on her suggestion at once, and after steadily using this great blood and nerve remedy for two months, my headaches and my dizziness entirely disappeared."

Miss McKenna is secretary of the Associated Ladies' Guild, and resides at No. 48 Wait street, Roxbury, Mass. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured many hundreds of similar cases, and can be confidently recommended to drive all poisons from the blood and to give needed strength to the nerves. Every druggist keeps them.