

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

The following bill, known as senate file 71, has passed the senate: Section 1. That in all actions before justices of the peace, and county judges, founded on an account, when a sworn bill of particulars alleging that the account is true and correct and due and unpaid, shall be filed in the case, where the defendant has been actually served with summons therein, if the defendant makes default or fails to controvert or deny the same by duly verified pleading, the account, or so much thereof as is not controverted or denied, shall be taken as true and admitted.

The Hampton committee, consisting of Messrs. Hampton, Hanna, Johnson, Birney and Cushing, who were appointed to investigate the question of super-servicable help in the legislature made their final report last week. They filed a lengthy and detailed statement of abuses that have crept into the legislative service.

Peter Anderson, an Elkhorn brakeman, had a hand badly crushed between two drawers, while making a coupling in the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley freight yard at David City. Anderson's wife was in the caboose of the train at the time and the plucky fellow went to the doctor's office with the conductor, leaving her in ignorance of the accident, hoping to spare her feelings, but remained under the influence of chloroform so long as to cause alarm, and she had to be notified.

Charles Boydston, of Richland precinct, says the Wahoo Democrat, recently sustained a great loss because of the deprecations of a mad dog. About a month ago a strange dog entered his stock pens and bit some of his hogs and cattle. The dog showed symptoms of hydrophobia and was shot. A few days ago the stock that had been bitten went mad and had to be shot. Mr. Boydston lost about forty head of hogs and a couple of cattle.

M. B. Sharp, who lives eight miles west of Milford, has preserved in alcohol the body of a double pig that was born a couple of weeks ago. It has two bodies, four ears, eight legs, and two tails, but has only one snout and two eyes, the fore part being part of one complete pig and the back half being part of two.

It is stated that the organization recently effected in Omaha that assumed the high-sounding title of "General Freight Agents" has sunk into "innocuous desuetude." Last week a meeting was to have been held for the purpose to discuss the question of live stock trains but, for some unaccountable reason only two of the agents were present.

Cass county has thirty lawyers located within her borders. Plattsmouth claims nineteen, Weeping Water five, Greenwood four and Louisville one.

Three new school districts have been organized in New York county, making a total of ninety-eight with 114 teachers.

The Fairbury militia company expects to attend the Washington centennial at New York city, the citizens of the town bearing the expenses of the trip.

Basil Morris had a hearing at Nebraska City and was bound over to the district court for forgery in the sum of \$400.

In David City an excited runaway horse went crashing through a plate glass window of the postoffice.

Grand Island will have a new city hall, three stories high, 66x66 feet in size, costing \$25,000.

Judge Crawford, of West Point, distributed \$30,000 in annuities among the Omaha Indians last week.

Charley Woods, a night watchman, lost his life by being run over by the cars at South Omaha last week.

The South Omaha tailors are on a strike for the union scale of wages.

The citizens of South Sioux City have filed a complaint against the St. Paul & Omaha because the name of the station near there is called Covington instead of South Sioux City. The charge was made, so it is said, for public convenience and to prevent a confusion of names and misunderstandings that may lead to serious consequences.

In the district court of Lancaster county the case of Trester against the Missouri Pacific was decided by a jury in Trester's favor. This case was one where Mr. Trester, who was the owner of some land that was taken by the company, was not satisfied with the award of the appraisers and sued for what he thought the land was worth. The original verdict of the appraisers was for \$2,500, and this the company offered to pay. The verdict of the jury was for \$3,100, which is really not more than the appraisement, if the expenses of the trial be taken into consideration.

A cigar box manufacturing establishment has been started in Madison.

There are five candidates for the Table Rock postoffice.

The annual agricultural fair and race meeting of the Omaha Fair and Exposition association will be held in Omaha September 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1890.

Two men drove to the farm of J. V. Balmat, in Vireg precinct, Merrick county, and stole a load of oats and rye. Mr. Balmat traced the team to the farm of Albert Meiers, in the bluffs, about twelve miles northwest of Grand Island, where he found in mooks in the house, a part of the grain and some implements on at the same time. The thieves were caught, but allowed to compromise by paying for the oats.

Mrs. Stevens, of Fort Calhoun, attending church at Omaha last week, fell from her pew and was dead a short time. She was about 70 years of age, and her death is attributed to "apoplexy."

Twenty-eight \$100 shares of the Burlington creamery stock have been sold but a short time now until all the shares will be taken.

Members of Greenham will vote on proposition of building a \$2,000 school house.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES HIS SEAT.

With simple and solemn ceremony, in the presence of all the wisdom and authority embodied in the co-ordinate branches of the government, and surrounded by representatives of all the great nations on the globe, Benjamin Harrison was on the 4th inducted into the highest office within the gift of the American people.

Never was such a crowd in Washington before. It is estimated that half a million strangers camped in the city Sunday night, filling every inch of the hotel and boarding house accommodations and drawing to the full limit on private hospitality.

President-elect Harrison, accompanied by the inauguration committee, was taken in closed carriages drawn by four grey horses to the white house about half-past 10 o'clock. The rain, which was pouring down in torrents, drove many off the street and made sorry work of the decorations. Arrived at the white house, Mr. Harrison was received by Mr. Cleveland and the cabinet in the blue parlor, where they were joined by Mr. Morton. At 11 o'clock, Cleveland, Harrison and Morton took carriage for the capitol. Here seats were reserved on the floor for Cleveland, Harrison, Morton, ex-President Hayes, ex-Vice President Hamlin, state-governors, diplomat corps, the supreme court, etc.

At one minute to 12 Captain Bassett announced the president of the United States and a great hush fell upon the assemblage.

President Cleveland followed arm-in-arm with Senator Cockrell entered by the members of his cabinet taking seats near the clerk's desk, the assemblage standing until they were seated.

General Harrison, on the arm of Senator Hoar, walked with his companion to a seat provided at President Cleveland's right, the audience again arising to its feet. The same ceremony was repeated with Vice President-elect Morton. Before taking his seat he was sworn in by Speaker Ingalls, who walked arm-in-arm with Senator Cullom.

At 11:30 the president pro tem, Mr. Ingalls, rose and closed the fiftieth congress.

Immediately upon the relinquishment of the chair by Senator Ingalls, Vice President Morton ascended the forum and closed the senate of the Fifty-first congress, to order in special session.

Mr. Morton spoke as follows: "Senators: I shall enter on the discharge of the delicate and important duties of the position to which I have been called by the people of the United States without experience as a presiding officer, and therefore bespeak in advance the indulgent consideration which you have been always ready to extend to the occupant of the chair. As the presiding officer of the senate it will be my endeavor to administer the rules of procedure with entire fairness and to treat every senator with the courtesy and consideration due at all times to the representatives of the great states. I hope our official and personal relations will prove mutually agreeable, and that our duties will be discharged in a manner to maintain the dignity of the senate and to add to the prosperity and happiness of this great nation."

After the swearing in of new members Vice President Morton announced that the senate would proceed to the platform at the east end of the capitol to witness and participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the president-elect of the United States.

When the cheering had partially subsided, Chief Justice Fuller arose and bared his white locks to the rain. He had a bible in his right hand, ready to administer the oath of office. General Harrison and Sergeant-at-Arms Canady also removed their hats. It was a most impressive scene. Standing with uncovered heads in the midst of a pelting rain storm, the chief justice and president-elect, surrounded by high officers of state, and in the presence of an immense multitude of citizens, faced each other with bowed heads, while the former read the oath of office in a low tone of voice. At the conclusion of the reading the president, with his right hand clasping the bible, bowed his head in assent. Silenced marked this proceeding, and when it ended there was another tremendous burst of applause.

The cheering which followed the ceremony having at length subsided somewhat, President Harrison drew from his pocket a roll of manuscript, and after adjusting his spectacles, began reading his inaugural address.

Vice President Morton and Mrs. Morton were present during a part of the ceremony, but the latter fainted in the throng and was removed to the vice president's room in the senate, where she quickly revived and was taken home.

The delivery of the speech was frequently marked by loud applause and shouts of approval. At the close of the address there was a great outburst of applause, during which the president turned around and kissed his wife and daughters.

Forty thousand men were in line in the procession. Forty-eight years ago William Henry Harrison, on his white horse, headed a procession of 4,000 patriots on the same route. At that day Admiral Porter (then a lieutenant) said it was the finest pageant in the world.

At night the great court of the pension building was ablaze with light and color, and to the seductive music of great orchestras thousands glided through the movements of the dance or strolled in the corridors and promenades, admiring and contributing to the marvellous beauty of the scene. President and Mrs. Harrison arrived in the ball room about 10 o'clock and made a tour of the hall amid great enthusiasm.

The gold excitement in Lower California, near Escondido, is increasing, and many people are flocking from San Diego to the gold fields. Work on the Curacao, San Diego & Eastern railroad is stopped, the workmen leaving in a body for the mines. The steamers between San Diego and Escondido have doubled rates, but the rush continues and stages are now running overland carrying many passengers direct for the mines.

Fire destroyed the Metropolitan street railway company's stables in Kansas City. Seventy-five mules were cremated. Twenty-four street cars and several hundred tons of feed were also burned. Loss \$60,000; fully insured.

THE NEBRASKA SENATE AND HOUSE.

Proceedings of the Upper and Lower Branch of the Nebraska Assembly.

In the senate on the 2nd the following bills were passed: Senate Files, Nos. 71, 140, 155, 173, 179, and 188. Senate File No. 71, by Mr. Dera, provides that all actions for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, assault, assault and battery, false imprisonment, criminal conversation, seduction, action for nuisance, or against a justice of the peace for misconduct in office, if the damages assessed be under \$5.00, the plaintiff shall not recover costs. Senate File No. 140 makes it lawful to bring action for loss upon any policy of insurance at any time within five years. Mr. Nowall's bill, No. 179, makes it the duty of the auditor to detach coupons from school bonds painted for registration which shall become due before the first taxes are levied to meet the same. The object is to provide for the payment of the first coupons on the class of bonds and will enhance their value on the market. In the house on motion of Mr. Sweet the McBride committee on employees was discharged. Mr. Collins moved to discharge the Hampton committee also. The last motion was tabled. The house then went into committee of the whole on the Olmstead election law. After discussion the bill was recommitted. Mr. Brink's bill for the relief of union soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the indigent wives, widows and minor children of indigent or deceased union soldiers, sailors, and marines was recommended for passage. The house then adjourned until Monday.

In the senate on the 5th the slate was cleaned by passing all the bills recommended by the committee of the whole except the bill to suppress bucket shops, which was lost by a vote of 14 yeas to 18 nays. The most important measures passed were Raymond's banking bill and the Neigh normal school bill. The resolution for a constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court to five members was recommended for passage. Lindsay's amendment to the revenue law was approved. It directs the state board of equalization to examine and compare the various county assessments and then make a just and equitable apportionment of the aggregate amount of state tax to be raised by each county. The bill is intended to correct the irregularities of the present per centage system, under which the counties with a low assessed valuation escape paying a fair share of the state taxes. In the house the report of the committee of the whole, recommending the passage of the bill providing for the assessment of railroad lands in Valley, Greeley, Howard, Webster and other counties, was agreed to, and the bill recommended for passage. The following items for the expenses of the executive were allowed: For postage, \$400; books, blanks and printing, \$800; stationary, \$500; telegraph, telephone and express, \$400; furniture and repairs, \$500; house rent, \$2,000; contingent fund, \$5,500. Delancy moved to strike out the item for house rent, but it was lost. The appropriation for the support of the adjutant general's office was taken up. Cameron moved to strike out the item for \$40,000 for support of the state militia. Bortis moved to make the amount \$20,000, and Caldwell \$35,000. Both amendments were lost, and the motion to strike out carried by a vote of 44 to 40. A small claim of Pawnee county for costs in collecting state taxes was allowed. Stout's claim for \$47,000 for extras in putting up the capitol building was discussed at length and reported back with a favorable recommendation.

In the senate on the 6th, the South Omaha charter, as amended by Ransom, passed without opposition. The senate passed nine of the bills recommended for passage in committee of the whole. The most important was Jewett's bill relative to the ownership of Nebraska lands by non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, the constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court, and Lindsay's bill equalizing the apportionment of the state taxes among the counties. The committee of the whole approved Beardley's bill increasing the term of register of deeds to four years, and Ransom's bill making nine hours a legal day's labor. In the house the Omaha charter bill was put on its final passage and received ninety-three yeas. The following bills passed: authorizing any religious sect, fire company, literary, scientific or benevolent association to elect three trustees to transact its business. Senate file 2, the Howe bill, prohibiting non-residents from exercising police powers. The Weber bill, requiring the listing by railroad companies of all their property for taxation, was taken up and passed—yeas 79, nays 4. Baker's registration bill requiring all voters in towns and cities of 1,000 inhabitants and over to register previous to each general election was passed. A bill providing that the county board of each county shall levy a tax of not to exceed three-tenths of a mill, for the relief and burial expenses of indigent soldiers and sailors also passed.

In the senate on the 7th Nos. 49 and 50 and senate file Nos. 2, 2 and 295 were recommended for passage. The South Omaha charter bill was reconsidered, amended with recommendation for passage. The news of the death of C. W. Hays, one of the members of the house from York county, having been received, the senate then took a short recess out of respect to his memory. The senate in the afternoon passed senate file Nos. 22, 151, 191 and house roll Nos. 49 and 50. No. 191 provides for assistance in the office of register of deeds, fixing the salaries that may be retained for deputies and clerks at \$1,200 per year and \$60 per month for copyist in cities having more than 60,000 inhabitants, while in those under 60,000 the deputy can receive but \$1,000. The salary of the register is placed at \$2,500 per year in cities having more than 60,000 at \$2,000 in cities having from 25,000 to 60,000 inhabitants and \$1,500 in communities having less than 25,000 population. All fees received in excess of salary and necessary deputy and clerk hire must be returned into the treasury. In the house Mr. Olmstead waived the consideration of house roll No. 449, his meat inspector bill, on account of the resolutions regarding the death of Representative Hays, brought it up again and moved that it be placed on general file. The motion carried. House roll No. 206, compelling railroad companies to build and maintain fences, was reported with the amendments submitted by the committee, without recommendation. It was placed on the general file. House roll No. 495 was reported with the recommendation that it be not passed. No. 248, by Bohacek, was reported adverse-

THE CABINET QUESTION FULLY SETTLED.

President Harrison Sends His First Message to the Senate.

President Harrison on the 5th sent to the senate the following nominations and they were confirmed: Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine. Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota. Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont. Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York. Secretary of the Interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri. Postmaster General—John W. Wainwright, of Pennsylvania. Attorney General—W. H. Miller, of Indiana. Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah Bask, of Wisconsin.

Long before noon every seat and standing place in the galleries of the senate chamber was filled and the stairs and corridors were packed with people. After the reading of the journal Mr. Edmunds reported that the committee which was appointed yesterday to wait on the president of the United States and inform him of the meeting of the senate in extraordinary session had performed that duty and had been informed by the president that he would, early to-day, communicate with the senate in writing.

Mr. Cockrell offered a resolution (which was laid over) for the appointment of a committee of five senators on methods of business in the executive departments and causes of delay in the transaction of business.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that the business interests of the country require the purchase by the secretary of the treasury of \$3,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month for coinage. Laid over.

Mr. Blair presented the credentials of Mr. Marston, appointed by the governor of New Hampshire to fill the vacancy caused by the termination of Chandler's term and the failure of the legislature to elect a senator. The credentials were read and Marston took the oath.

In the meantime Mr. Prudent, one of the president's secretaries, had handed in a message (the cabinet appointments), and on motion of Mr. Hale the senate proceeded to consider them with closed doors. The senate promptly confirmed them all, and adjourned at 12:45 p. m.

The proceedings in the executive session of the senate were of the most formal character. According to an almost unbroken line of precedents the nominations of members or ex-members of the senate are confirmed without being referred to committees. Blaine and Windom being of this class, Vice President Morton's question to them: "Will the senate advise and consent to this appointment?" was answered affirmatively by unanimous vote, and so as to all the rest. There was no objection raised to any of the names by any one.

HOW THEY ARE RECEIVED. The nomination of members of the cabinet was received with evident satisfaction by the great bulk of republicans at the capitol. Senator Allison was asked what he thought of it, and responded: "It is first rate. The closer it is examined and the more the men are studied the clearer it will appear that President Harrison has done the best thing possible."

"What about Tracy?" "He's all right; an excellent man. I've known him twenty years, and his appointment will be entirely satisfactory to the people of New York and of the country at large when they come to know him."

Senator Spooner, speaking of the Wisconsin member of the cabinet, said: "Governor Bask's appointment will be hailed with delight in the northwest, at least. He was reared upon a farm, and is familiar with all the details of the pursuit of the farmer. He has always been connected with the agricultural societies of his state and county, and always manifested, both in public and private life, an active and intelligent interest in agriculture."

Where the Sole Credit Belongs. Chicago dispatch: In a conversation to-day with an associated press reporter, Alexander Sullivan, speaking in relation to the discovery of Pigott as a forger, said he had but little to add to the version given in the London cable this morning. The credit for the discovery is due solely to Patrick Egan. "No other man living who is not a member of the Times conspiracy," said Mr. Sullivan, "could have exposed the crime and unweaved the criminal, and few other men would have had the keenness, persistence and ability to do the good work if material had been at their command."

Asked what effect he expected all this to have on English politics, Mr. Sullivan said: "I think it will undo the work the Times has done. They had succeeded in solidifying tory sentiment against the Irish and in frightening a large section of liberals. When it is shown that Parnell and his associates are victims of a conspiracy so vile that language is too barren to describe the depth of their infamy the frightened English liberals will realize that they have been deceived. They will follow Parnell and Gladstone and let Ireland govern Ireland. I consider the complete exposure of the plot to destroy Parnell the destruction of the last impediment to home rule. It only requires a general election to end the struggle. How long tory indecency can postpone the general election remains to be seen. When home rule does come the Irish nation will owe as much for its coming to Patrick Egan as to any man who ever lived."

Catherine Taylor, of Troy, N. Y., a widow about 80 years of age, was brutally murdered in her bed at her home with an ax. The assassin is unknown. Her son William, aged 35, is under police surveillance.

THE SOUTH OMAHA CHARTER.

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In the senate on the 8th the senate passed the bill providing for the assessment of railroad lands in Valley, Greeley, Howard, Webster and other counties, which was recommended for passage by the committee of the whole. The bill was passed by a vote of 14 yeas to 18 nays. The most important measures passed were Raymond's banking bill and the Neigh normal school bill. The resolution for a constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court to five members was recommended for passage. Lindsay's amendment to the revenue law was approved. It directs the state board of equalization to examine and compare the various county assessments and then make a just and equitable apportionment of the aggregate amount of state tax to be raised by each county. The bill is intended to correct the irregularities of the present per centage system, under which the counties with a low assessed valuation escape paying a fair share of the state taxes. In the house the report of the committee of the whole, recommending the passage of the bill providing for the assessment of railroad lands in Valley, Greeley, Howard, Webster and other counties, was agreed to, and the bill recommended for passage. The following items for the expenses of the executive were allowed: For postage, \$400; books, blanks and printing, \$800; stationary, \$500; telegraph, telephone and express, \$400; furniture and repairs, \$500; house rent, \$2,000; contingent fund, \$5,500. Delancy moved to strike out the item for house rent, but it was lost. The appropriation for the support of the adjutant general's office was taken up. Cameron moved to strike out the item for \$40,000 for support of the state militia. Bortis moved to make the amount \$20,000, and Caldwell \$35,000. Both amendments were lost, and the motion to strike out carried by a vote of 44 to 40. A small claim of Pawnee county for costs in collecting state taxes was allowed. Stout's claim for \$47,000 for extras in putting up the capitol building was discussed at length and reported back with a favorable recommendation.

In the senate on the 9th, the South Omaha charter, as amended by Ransom, passed without opposition. The senate passed nine of the bills recommended for passage in committee of the whole. The most important was Jewett's bill relative to the ownership of Nebraska lands by non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, the constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court, and Lindsay's bill equalizing the apportionment of the state taxes among the counties. The committee of the whole approved Beardley's bill increasing the term of register of deeds to four years, and Ransom's bill making nine hours a legal day's labor. In the house the Omaha charter bill was put on its final passage and received ninety-three yeas. The following bills passed: authorizing any religious sect, fire company, literary, scientific or benevolent association to elect three trustees to transact its business. Senate file 2, the Howe bill, prohibiting non-residents from exercising police powers. The Weber bill, requiring the listing by railroad companies of all their property for taxation, was taken up and passed—yeas 79, nays 4. Baker's registration bill requiring all voters in towns and cities of 1,000 inhabitants and over to register previous to each general election was passed. A bill providing that the county board of each county shall levy a tax of not to exceed three-tenths of a mill, for the relief and burial expenses of indigent soldiers and sailors also passed.

In the senate on the 10th, the South Omaha charter, as amended by Ransom, passed without opposition. The senate passed nine of the bills recommended for passage in committee of the whole. The most important was Jewett's bill relative to the ownership of Nebraska lands by non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, the constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court, and Lindsay's bill equalizing the apportionment of the state taxes among the counties. The committee of the whole approved Beardley's bill increasing the term of register of deeds to four years, and Ransom's bill making nine hours a legal day's labor. In the house the Omaha charter bill was put on its final passage and received ninety-three yeas. The following bills passed: authorizing any religious sect, fire company, literary, scientific or benevolent association to elect three trustees to transact its business. Senate file 2, the Howe bill, prohibiting non-residents from exercising police powers. The Weber bill, requiring the listing by railroad companies of all their property for taxation, was taken up and passed—yeas 79, nays 4. Baker's registration bill requiring all voters in towns and cities of 1,000 inhabitants and over to register previous to each general election was passed. A bill providing that the county board of each county shall levy a tax of not to exceed three-tenths of a mill, for the relief and burial expenses of indigent soldiers and sailors also passed.

In the senate on the 11th, the South Omaha charter, as amended by Ransom, passed without opposition. The senate passed nine of the bills recommended for passage in committee of the whole. The most important was Jewett's bill relative to the ownership of Nebraska lands by non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, the constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court, and Lindsay's bill equalizing the apportionment of the state taxes among the counties. The committee of the whole approved Beardley's bill increasing the term of register of deeds to four years, and Ransom's bill making nine hours a legal day's labor. In the house the Omaha charter bill was put on its final passage and received ninety-three yeas. The following bills passed: authorizing any religious sect, fire company, literary, scientific or benevolent association to elect three trustees to transact its business. Senate file 2, the Howe bill, prohibiting non-residents from exercising police powers. The Weber bill, requiring the listing by railroad companies of all their property for taxation, was taken up and passed—yeas 79, nays 4. Baker's registration bill requiring all voters in towns and cities of 1,000 inhabitants and over to register previous to each general election was passed. A bill providing that the county board of each county shall levy a tax of not to exceed three-tenths of a mill, for the relief and burial expenses of indigent soldiers and sailors also passed.

In the senate on the 12th, the South Omaha charter, as amended by Ransom, passed without opposition. The senate passed nine of the bills recommended for passage in committee of the whole. The most important was Jewett's bill relative to the ownership of Nebraska lands by non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, the constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court, and Lindsay's bill equalizing the apportionment of the state taxes among the counties. The committee of the whole approved Beardley's bill increasing the term of register of deeds to four years, and Ransom's bill making nine hours a legal day's labor. In the house the Omaha charter bill was put on its final passage and received ninety-three yeas. The following bills passed: authorizing any religious sect, fire company, literary, scientific or benevolent association to elect three trustees to transact its business. Senate file 2, the Howe bill, prohibiting non-residents from exercising police powers. The Weber bill, requiring the listing by railroad companies of all their property for taxation, was taken up and passed—yeas 79, nays 4. Baker's registration bill requiring all voters in towns and cities of 1,000 inhabitants and over to register previous to each general election was passed. A bill providing that the county board of each county shall levy a tax of not to exceed three-tenths of a mill, for the relief and burial expenses of indigent soldiers and sailors also passed.

In the senate on the 13th, the South Omaha charter, as amended by Ransom, passed without opposition. The senate passed nine of the bills recommended for passage in committee of the whole. The most important was Jewett's bill relative to the ownership of Nebraska lands by non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, the constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court, and Lindsay's bill equalizing the apportionment of the state taxes among the counties. The committee of the whole approved Beardley's bill increasing the term of register of deeds to four years, and Ransom's bill making nine hours a legal day's labor. In the house the Omaha charter bill was put on its final passage and received ninety-three yeas. The following bills passed: authorizing any religious sect, fire company, literary, scientific or benevolent association to elect three trustees to transact its business. Senate file 2, the Howe bill, prohibiting non-residents from exercising police powers. The Weber bill, requiring the listing by railroad companies of all their property for taxation, was taken up and passed—yeas 79, nays 4. Baker's registration bill requiring all voters in towns and cities of 1,000 inhabitants and over to register previous to each general election was passed. A bill providing that the county board of each county shall levy a tax of not to exceed three-tenths of a mill, for the relief and burial expenses of indigent soldiers and sailors also passed.

In the senate on the 14th, the South Omaha charter, as amended by Ransom, passed without opposition. The senate passed nine of the bills recommended for passage in committee of the whole. The most important was Jewett's bill relative to the ownership of Nebraska lands by non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, the constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court, and Lindsay's bill equalizing the apportionment of the state taxes among the counties. The committee of the whole approved Beardley's bill increasing the term of register of deeds to four years, and Ransom's bill making nine hours a legal day's labor. In the house the Omaha charter bill was put on its final passage and received ninety-three yeas. The following bills passed: authorizing any religious sect, fire company, literary, scientific or benevolent association to elect three trustees to transact its business. Senate file 2, the Howe bill, prohibiting non-residents from exercising police powers. The Weber bill, requiring the listing by railroad companies of all their property for taxation, was taken up and passed—yeas 79, nays 4. Baker's registration bill requiring all voters in towns and cities of 1,000 inhabitants and over to register previous to each general election was passed. A bill providing that the county board of each county shall levy a tax of not to exceed three-tenths of a mill, for the relief and burial expenses of indigent soldiers and sailors also passed.

In the senate on the 15th, the South Omaha charter, as amended by Ransom, passed without opposition. The senate passed nine of the bills recommended for passage in committee of the whole. The most important was Jewett's bill relative to the ownership of Nebraska lands by non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, the constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court, and Lindsay's bill equalizing the apportionment of the state taxes among the counties. The committee of the whole approved Beardley's bill increasing the term of register of deeds to four years, and Ransom's bill making nine hours a legal day's labor. In the house the Omaha charter bill was put on its final passage and received ninety-three yeas. The following bills passed: authorizing any religious sect, fire company, literary, scientific or benevolent association to elect three trustees to transact its business. Senate file 2, the Howe bill, prohibiting non-residents from exercising police powers. The Weber bill, requiring the listing by railroad companies of all their property for taxation, was taken up and passed—yeas 79, nays 4. Baker's registration bill requiring all voters in towns and cities of 1,000 inhabitants and over to register previous to each general election was passed. A bill providing that the county board of each county shall levy a tax of not to exceed three-tenths of a mill, for the relief and burial expenses of indigent soldiers and sailors also passed.

In the senate on the 16th, the South Omaha charter, as amended by Ransom, passed without opposition. The senate passed nine of the bills recommended for passage in committee of the whole. The most important was Jewett's bill relative to the ownership of Nebraska lands by non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, the constitutional amendment increasing the supreme court, and Lindsay's bill equalizing the apportionment of the state taxes among the counties. The committee of the whole approved Beardley's bill increasing the term of register of deeds to four years, and Ransom's bill making nine hours a legal day's labor. In the house the Omaha charter bill was put on its final passage and received ninety-three yeas. The following bills passed: authorizing any religious sect, fire company, literary, scientific or benevolent association to elect three trustees to transact its business. Senate file 2, the Howe bill, prohibiting non-residents from exercising police powers. The Weber bill, requiring the listing by railroad companies of all their property for taxation, was taken up and passed—yeas 79, nays 4. Baker's registration bill requiring all voters in towns and cities of 1,000 inhabitants and over to register previous to each general election was passed. A bill providing that the county board of each county shall levy a tax of not to exceed three-tenths of a mill, for the relief and burial expenses of indigent soldiers and sailors also passed.

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