

SUMMARY OF LAWS

A Condensed Statement of the Work Accomplished by Nebraska Lawmakers

GOVERNOR SIGNS MANY BILLS

A Digest of the Bills Passed by Both Houses of the Nebraska Legislature at Its Thirty-Second Session Which Have Been Signed by the Governor and Will Be Placed on the Statute Books

- House Rolls.**
- Eastman. Establishes school of agriculture in southwestern Nebraska.
 - Bushee. Appropriation of \$15,000 to finish and complete the basement rooms of the state house.
 - Bushee. Provides for election of governing board of trustees by benevolent and religious societies.
 - Fries. Establishes salary to be paid clerk of district court.
 - Fries. Makes it optional for school boards to set aside a fund for library purposes.
 - Fries. Grand and petit jurors shall receive \$2 per day and 10 cents per mile.
 - Grossman. Provides police magistrates in cities and villages shall have extensive powers within the corporate limits of such cities or villages.
 - Hatfield. Appropriation of \$5,000 for the maintenance of the Nebraska Orthopedic hospital.
 - Bartels. Appropriation of moneys belonging to state normal school library funds for purchase of books for state normal at Wayne.
 - Price. Amendments to constitution providing for non-partisan board of control for all state institutions.
 - Mortary. Establishes fees in county judge and county treasurer's office.
 - Allen. Proposes an amendment to the constitution relating to time of electing judges of the supreme court.
 - McKisick. A bill for an act to protect lives of the traveling public and relating to the size of caboose cars.
 - Wilder. Empowers county boards to erect or repair all bridges not exceeding in cost \$500 without advertising for bids.
 - Laidigh. Makes it unlawful to camp on the public highway.
 - Taylor of Hitchcock. An act for the relief of animals injured on the right way of railroad companies.
 - Taylor of Hitchcock. Makes it a misdemeanor to abandon maimed or sick domestic animals.
 - Taylor of Hitchcock. Makes it a misdemeanor to inhumanely or unreasonably beat domestic animals.
 - Kent and Clark. Appropriation for completion of the Chadron normal school buildings.
 - Potts. Authorizes the state treasurer to sell certain bonds held by the state.
 - McKisick. Appropriation for purchase supply Cobbe's Statutes for use of the state.
 - Lawrence. Provides that employers shall give letter to discharged employees, setting forth nature of service rendered, etc.
 - Bartels. Appropriation of \$55,000 to erect hall and library building for state normal at Wayne.
 - Dolezal. Joint and concurrent resolution ratifying proposed amendment to constitution of the United States relating to income tax.
 - Metzger. Dipsomanics to be entitled to benefit of a writ of habeas corpus.
 - Sandborn. Provides for the preparation and distribution of hog cholera serum.
 - Kent and Clark. Appropriation of moneys belonging to the state normal library funds for purchase of books for state normal at Chadron.
 - Cronin. County commissioners' salary increased to \$4 per day.
 - Clark and Kent. Appropriation of \$12,000 to install heating plant at the Chadron normal school.
 - Gandy. Road tax in all counties under township organization must be paid in cash.
 - Quackenbush. Appropriation of \$12,000 for completing an additional story to the library building at the Peru normal.
 - Dort. Appropriation of moneys belonging to the state normal library funds for purchase of books for state normal at Peru.
 - Grueber. Limiting the hours of service of railroad employees.
 - Kotouc. State auditor shall be the lawful representative of foreign insurance companies doing business in this state.
 - Colton. When lands revert or escheat to the state it is the duty of the county attorney to appear in court and attend to the state's interests.
 - Potts. Provides that jurors draw their pay for services as soon as they are completed and the jury is discharged.
 - Hatfield. Establishes board of control for dependent children.
 - Ballley. Appropriates \$55,000 to build south wing to the present normal college at Kearney.
 - Bushee. Establishes a hospital for tuberculosis insane.
 - Gerdes. Appropriation for payment of officers and employees of the legislature.
 - Gerdes. Appropriation for payment of incidental expenses of the legislative session.
 - Eyans. Creates an advisory board of pardons and making an appropriation.
 - Jones. Owners of land are permitted to drain the same in the general source of natural drainage.
 - Housh. Prohibits all gift enterprises.

BOTH BILLS INTRODUCED.
Washington.—Two of the tariff measures which the house expects to pass in advance of any general legislation have been introduced. They are Canadian reciprocity, following the identical lines of the McCall bill except for a clause authorizing continued negotiations on articles not covered by the pending agreement, and a bill to put on the free list about 100 articles now dutiable. Both will receive early consideration.
The free list bill is designed to place

- Bulla. Provides for a state hotel commission.
- Gallagher. General salary appropriation bill for state officers.
- Shoemaker. Appropriates \$500 to pay deficiencies of school for deaf.
- McArdle. Amends law granting franchises in cities of metropolitan class for gas mains, electric lights, etc.
- Kirk. Makes judges ineligible to other offices during their term of office as judges.
- McArdle. Establishes Nebraska legislative reference bureau.
- Grossman. Appropriates \$5,000 for water mains for the Nebraska school for deaf at Omaha.
- Reagan. Requires registration of all pedigreed stallions.
- Gandy. Appropriation for the relief of W. A. Philpot, injured at asylum.
- Stebbens. An act to prohibit throwing glass, crockery, etc., on public highways.
- Prince and Sink. Articles of incorporation must fix the terminal of all proposed street railroads.
- Nordgren. Appropriates five thousand dollars for fire-proof vaults for insurance department.
- Laidigh. Appropriates \$12,000 for heating plant for the institute for the blind at Nebraska City.
- Laidigh. Creates a bureau of printing and establishes a commission.
- Bushee and Harrington. Appropriates \$125,000 to aid school districts to hold at least five months' school in each year.
- Holmes. Appropriates \$62,000 for purchase of land for Nebraska school for the deaf.
- Gallagher. Appropriation law for current expenses of the state officers.
- Matrau. Appropriates \$600 for the relief of Louisa Rollins, injured in the feeble minded institute at Beatrice.
- Liver. Provides for changing date of saloon license in metropolitan cities and "submission of question of saloon license in all cities upon petition signed by thirty resident freeholders."
- Gerdes. Compels all state institutions to deposit public funds with the state treasurer.
- Gerdes. Moneys collected for examination of insurance companies to be paid to state treasurer.
- Gerdes. Certain members of the faculty of the state university shall be under direction and control of the regents.
- Kirk. Appropriates \$15,000 for construction of sewer and water system at Wayne normal.
- Gerdes and Potts. Provides that all buildings erected by state appropriations shall be constructed within the limits of such appropriations.
- Laidigh. Appropriation for purchase of two blocks of land adjoining institute for the blind at Nebraska City.
- Swan. Appropriation for miscellaneous items of indebtedness owing by the state.
- Joint Road Committee. Establishes county highway commissioner.
- Gustafson. All bridges on public highways to be of sufficient strength to bear the weight of traction engines.
- (At request of governor.) Provides for state inspector of buildings.

- Senate Files.**
- Skiles. Constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum.
 - Reagan. Constitutional amendment permitting cities over 5,000 to make their own charters.
 - Allen. Amends law relating to salary of county superintendents.
 - Kemp. Permits change of location of school site at either regular or special elections.
 - Reagan. Providing for protection of persons in and about the construction or repairing of buildings.
 - Cordell. Cities of second class and villages may fund their indebtedness.
 - Placek. Repeals section 215, Code of Civil Procedure, relative to new trials in suits for damages.
 - Bartos. Actions may be brought for recovery, partition or sale of real property.
 - Cox of Hamilton. Fixes salaries of officers in cities of second class.
 - Buhrman. Provides for the drainage of sewer courses running through private lands.
 - Tibbets. County attorneys to prosecute and defend on behalf of the state in neighboring counties under a change of venue.
 - Kohl. Fixes the limit of 40 mills for school taxes in all cities and villages.
 - Tibbets. Abstracts of transcripts of evidence shall be prepared in all cases appealed to the supreme court.
 - Albert. Mayor and council in cities having over 5,000 and under 25,000 inhabitants authorized to issue bonds for construction of city halls, jails and buildings for fire department.
 - Banning. Provides for issuing distress warrants by county treasurer and for serving of same by the sheriff.
 - Lee. Prohibits hauling or conveying voters to polls on election day.
 - Tibbets. An act concerning private and foreign corporations holding and forcing liens upon property in this state.
 - Kemp. Provides for parole of first-term prisoners.
 - Horton. An act relating to paupering to define and prohibit the same.
 - Morehead. Amends the law providing for register of deeds, fixing salary, etc.
 - Talcott. Making birthday of John Howard a legal holiday in all penal and reformatory institutions.
 - Brown. Establishes statutes for organization of a parish of the Protestant Episcopal church.
 - Brown. Fees to be charged in office of secretary of state.
 - Brown. Fixing amount of fees to be paid by corporations annually to the state.
 - Tanner. Provides punishment of persons interfering with telegraph and telephone wires.
 - Ollis. Defines meaning of co-operative company, corporation or association under the state laws.
 - Tanner. Amending South Omaha charter.
 - Ollis. Defines public stock yards and places the same under control of state board of railroad commissioners.
 - Bodinson. Provides when liens against real estate shall not be enforceable by reason of lapse of time.
 - Voelp. Amendments to constitution relating to term of office of members of legislature.
 - Voelp. Cemetery associations shall have power to purchase or take by gift, devise or power of eminent domain, lands, not exceeding 250 acres, and same to be free from taxation.
 - Brown. Establishes law granting divorce under certain conditions.
 - Placek. Authorizes and empowers cities of second class to require and enforce the lighting of railroad tracks.
 - Tanner. Amends law relating to terms of members of school boards in metropolitan cities.
 - Tibbets. An act authorizing the organization of trust companies, defining their powers and privileges.
 - Hoagland. Provides for the indeterminate sentence of persons convicted of certain felonies.
 - Banning. Auditor of public accounts authorized to deputize two competent accountants to establish uniformity in the system of keeping accounts.
 - Placek. Drainage district officers are permitted to issue bonds up to \$5,000 without the holding of elections.
 - Hoagland. Providing for the drainage of self-irrigated lands.
 - Hoagland. Defining the duties of board of directors of irrigating districts.
 - Hoagland. Provides for the filing of petitions by electors in irrigation districts.
 - Hoagland. Relates to meetings of irrigation district boards, and provides for publication of proceedings.
 - Tibbets. Court costs to be taxed to persons suspended or disbarred in all contempt proceedings.
 - Albert. Judicial district appointment law, specifying counties in each district, also number of judges to be elected in various districts.
 - Buhrman. Designates certain days as "legal holidays."
 - Hoagland. Provisions for establishing a system of sewerage and drainage in cities.
 - McGrew. Amends guaranty of bank deposits statutes.
 - Hoagland. An act to make irrigation districts liable in damages for negligence in failure to deliver water.
 - Hoagland. To appropriate water and irrigate lands for which water has already been appropriated.
 - Hoagland. Provides for lists of all lands to be watered, names of officers, owners and those in control of ditches or reservoirs.
 - Buhrman. Railroad companies to build and maintain sheds for protection of live stock at all shipping points.
 - Judiciary Committee. Fixes fees of shorthand reporters in all matters other than district court work.
 - Hoagland. General irrigation law.
 - Talcott. Board to make rules and regulations for admission of pupils in public schools and junior and summer normals.
 - Ollis. Provides for appeal from decision of state railway commission.
 - Morehead. Provides for a fire board, to have authority for the investigation of fires in all cities where a fire department is located.
 - Morehead. Establishes "State Fire Day" in all public and private schools.
 - Horton. An act to legalize issuance of bonds for purpose of maintaining parks, etc., in Omaha.
 - Smith of Fillmore. Prohibits sending or receiving telephone messages so they may be overheard by persons near the person sending or receiving.
 - Horton. Prohibits persons making connections with electric wires without knowledge or consent of owners.
 - Hoagland. Repeals section 423, Cobbe's Statutes, relating to irrigation.
 - Barton. An act to prevent overloading of passenger cars.
 - Smith of Boone. Provides for the taxation of mortgages on real estate and prevents double taxation on encumbered property.
 - Placek. Legislative apportionment, redistributing the state in senatorial and representative districts.
 - Horton. Fixes salary of sheriffs in counties having a population of 100,000 or over.
 - Bodinson. Prohibits the sale of soda or carbonated waters, containing saccharine or coal tar sweeteners.
 - Talcott. Authorizes villages and cities under 5,000 to sell real estate where same has been abandoned.
 - Hoagland. Defining the term "state board of irrigation."
 - Tibbets. Amends law relating to sewer and water districts in all cities.
 - Kemp. Provides fees charged by county judges in certain cases.
 - Selleck. County superintendents shall hold public examinations of persons desiring teacher's certificates on third Saturday of each month.
 - Bodinson. Provides for division of counties in supervisor districts.
 - Hoagland. Commissioners may appoint temporary county judge under certain conditions.
 - Varner. Provides for recovery of damages against drainage districts.
 - Brown. Compels corporations, foreign and domestic, to file articles of incorporation.
 - Banning. Amends statute relative to salary of county attorneys.
 - Bartos. Prohibits bucket-shops, and provides penalties for those engaged in promoting or patronizing the same.
 - Banning. Compels railroads to furnish watchmen to protect shipments of freight.
 - Selleck. Authorizes county boards to grade or pave in cities having cities over 25,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants.
 - Reagan. Authorizes use of photographic processes in making and copying of public records.
 - Banning. Commission plan of government for all cities having a population of 5,000 inhabitants or over.
 - Selleck. Provides for committing dependent or neglected children to suitable institutions for the purpose of caring of the same.
 - Tanner. Establishes rates and condition of service under authority of water boards in South Omaha.
 - Hoagland. An act to determine the rights of parties who have acquired water right under the act of congress of the United States.
 - Hoagland. Provides for laying out of public roads where topography of country will not permit following section lines.
 - Selleck. Authorizes mayor and council in cities of first class to levy taxes for certain purposes.

substitutes; sausage, buckwheat, flour, corn meal, wheat and rye flour, bran middlings, and other offals of grain; oatmeal and rolled oats, all prepared cereal foods, biscuits, bread wafers and similar articles not sweetened; timber, hewn, sided or squared, round timber used for spars or building wharves, shingles, laths, fencing posts, sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, except ebony, mahogany, rose wood and other cabinet woods.
Sewing machines and salt complete the free list.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

ONCE A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR



United States Senator George S. Nixon of Nevada is a man of varied attainments. He never held an office in his life except one term in the state legislature as a state representative until he was sent to the United States senate. Senator Nixon got his start in life as a telegraph operator. It must have been mighty paying, as he is now the owner of several banks, land and a theater or two, all of which are said to be worth at least 20 millions of dollars.
A story of one of his feats of telegraphy has recently been told. He was on one of the California limiteds a few years ago, when there was a wreck. They were away off from nowhere, so to speak, with the methods of communication cut off. The conductor of the limited said that they had a telegraph instrument aboard, and always carried it, but unfortunately there was no one that could send a message. Senator Nixon heard him, called for the instrument, and proceeded to climb the nearest telegraph pole with all the agility of one fond of the art. He cut in, and in less than five minutes was calling for a certain station down the line, which he had called thousands of times in his youthful days.

Now, everybody does not know, perhaps, that a telegraph operator's manner of sending is equally as distinct as his manner of writing or speaking, and those who have ever known his touch remember it just exactly as they would remember his voice if they had ever heard it. The operator at the station he was calling happened to be the old one, and he had not heard Senator Nixon's touch for 20 years, but recognized it at once.
"Where the Sam Hill did you come from, and where are you?" came over the wire to Nixon.
"On top of a telegraph pole," replied Nixon. "Send us a wrecking train."
And you better believe the wrecking train was sent in a hurry. Since then Senator Nixon has been a hero with the people on that train.

IS DOING MUCH FOR PEACE



Never before has the peace movement evoked such unanimous enthusiasm in Great Britain. The most striking fact is the cordial response given by the German official press to the overture of Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey.
Of all the great European newspapers the Paris Temps alone strikes a discordant note, but its cynical doubts are drowned by the cordial welcome extended to the movement by the other French papers.
Sir Edward Grey himself is optimistic, and he is a man of singularly calm and unemotional character. Peace advocates here, while warmly appreciating his work, wish that he was endowed with more fire and energy to avail himself of the present temper on both sides of the Atlantic, to mark an immediate and decisive advance in the good work. Thoroughly sincere, determined and single-minded, Sir Edward Grey lacks the touch of imagination that might at this moment arouse the people of Europe to a full sense of the folly and barbarism of armaments and war. But his temperament makes him proceed slowly and cautiously within the conventional lines of diplomacy.

TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING



With this spring the city of Memphis, Tenn., inaugurates an experiment which, it is believed, by the foremost authority in the farmers' co-operative demonstration work at Washington will prove the practicality of a plan capable of reducing the cost of living in America by reduce it half that amount.
Dr. S. A. Knapp, the chief of the co-operative demonstration office in the department of agriculture at Washington, in announcing the inauguration of the Memphis experiment, dwells particularly on the efficiency of boys in showing that, by the use of proper modern methods, enormously increased crops can be raised on ground which gave previously but meager returns to the toll and the crude systems in vogue among the men farmers of their respective districts. In brief, the corn-club plan is to be applied to town back yards, in the imposing magnitude contemplated, proposes that every family in the United States shall utilize the spare ground attached to its dwelling for the raising of the vegetables used on the home table. It is obviously impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that there are many thousands, perhaps millions, of families who, living in city localities so densely populated and so completely bricked, have no spare ground available for even a foot of parsley.

MEXICO'S NEW AMBASSADOR



The latest addition to the diplomatic corps at the nation's capital is Manuel de Zamacona e Incian, who was selected by President Diaz as Mexican ambassador to the United States as a successor of Francisco Leon de la Barra, who has accepted the post of minister of foreign affairs in the new Diaz cabinet. Senor Incian is at present the financial representative of the government of Mexico in London. He has had considerable experience in diplomacy.
He studied in the United States and Europe when a young man, and in 1878-80 filled the position of attaché to the Mexican legation in Washington while his father, Manuel M. de Zamacona, was minister. From 1880 to 1895 he was secretary to the local board of the Mexican Central railway. From 1895 to 1897 he was paymaster to the military commandery of the federal district and administrator of the stamp tax at Pachuca, capital of the mining state of Hidalgo. From 1897 to 1903 he was postmaster general of Mexico, and on April 16, 1903, he was promoted to be treasurer of the nation. The new ambassador is 51 years old.