Box Butte county is without a dollar of indebtedness. AURORA has a democratic club in

active working order. A NUMBER of rabid dogs have been

killed at Ashland and vicinity. THE sheriff of Gage county is in pos-session of the American bank at Beat-

THE schools at Valley have been closed during the prevalence of scarlet

Dawes county-will ask for no aid and does not even have to organize a relief

THE Methodists of Haskins have com

menced the erection of a church. will cost about \$2,500.

Some cases of diphtheria have again developed in Hastings. There has been one very sudden death. GEN. THAYER is giving here and there

throughout the state his "Recollections of Grant and Lincoln." Six loaves of bread for 10 cents does

not longer prevail in Nebraska City The war has been declared off.

AT Valley Elmer Powers was de-clared insane by the county board last week and taken to the Norfolk asylum. NINETY cases are before the present

term of the district court of Sarpy county' seven of them being criminal. JOHN PRW of Hebren cut from one cottonwood tree on his farm ten cord of stove wood, and yet the tree was not all consumed.

THE Valetine district of country re ports a big fall of snow, eleven or twelve inches, making the ground in fine shape for plowing. THE 10-year-old son of M. Chapman,

a farmer living south of Neison, had both hands blown off by a gnn which he didn't know was loaded. A DISTRICT Young Men's Christian

association has been organized with a membership of eighteen. J. D. Forbes of Ponca is the president.

REV. P. SJOBLEM of Fergus Falls, finn., has located at Wakefield, where he will be come the pastor of the Swed-ish Evangelical Lutheran church.

THE defalcation of ex-Treasurer Rod-well of Union township, Butler county, amounting to \$350, has been settled by his bondsmen, and Rodwell has gone to

THE interstate encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet at Superior May 15 to determine the place of holding the next interstate re-

A. H. SHORMAKER, a veteran of Broken Bow, has received notice that his pension has been suspended. He will at once take steps to have it it re-

W. F. Copy offers a reward for the conviction of the party or parties who poisoned a few grey hounds at his ranch. The dogs cost him several thousand dollars.

THE harness that was stolen from A. B. Scott of De Witt February 5, 1895, was found in the north part of town, hid in a manure pile. The thieves are known and will be arrested.

Ar Shelby Mrs. Jane Patterson, familiarly known as "Grandma," died at the age of 89. She has resided in Polk county a quarter of a century, leaving a family of respected and prosperous

PAUPERISM is being pretty thorough-ly discouraged in Burt county. The county commissioners are drawing the line close and nearly everyone apply-ing for county aid must go to the poor

REPORTS were received at Beatrice of the wholesale thefts of harness of descriptions from farmers a few miles east of that city last week. The thieves were traced to Beatrice, but have not yet been apprehended.

APRIL 1 work will commence on the new opera house at Pierce. The struc-ture will be 44x90 feet, and thirty-two feet in height. The seating capacity will be 800. The Call says it is to be the finest opera house in northeastern Nebraska.

Roy Moore, a boy of 15 years, committed an act of burglary in Harvard by entering the house of Mrs. M. W. Wilcox by opening the door with a false key and ransacking the place and carrying off \$13 in money he found on carrying off \$13 in money he found on the premises. He is in jail now.

MARK, the 14-year-old son of H. L. Miller of Holdrege, was killed while playing around the Burlington tracks playing around the Burlington tracks. He attempted to cross the track between two cars, to which an engine was attached. His head was cut off and the body dragged some distance.

REUREN CHURCH of Nebraska City swore out a warrant for the arrest of his son, Reuken D. Church, charging him with insanity. Young Church gained some notoriety a year ago by commencing suit against the State university for refusing to grant him a diploma.

Mr. AND Mrs. Woods of Papillion in Fremont last week. Woods is the mother of Charles Carle ton, who is condemned to hang on the 26th of April, for the murder of August Gothman, and she is circulating petitions to be presented to the governor, asking that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment.

THE Callaway Central Relief committee has sent out over 2,000 letters to the newspapers of the country containing an appeal for funds with which to purchase seed. The money contributed is to be deposited with the Omaha National bank, and will be received either as a gift or as a loan. In the latter the committee will undertake to hardle it the same as any other loan.

MARY BURNS of Burt county, was pronounced insane and sent to the Nortolk asylum last week. The young lady is a mute, about 20 years of age and well educated, having attended an Omaha school for six or eight years. An inheritance is also due her from a relative in Iowa.

THE police of Beatrice made a raid on a gambling den in the central part of the city and succeeded in capturing of weil-known citizens of sporting tendencies. The parties were given a mid-night kearing in police court, and were heavily fined and the den broken up and the paraphernalia

A GYMNAISUM class is being organized by the management of the Young Men's Christian association at Fremont to enlist the attention of small boys.

WHILE Mr. Miller, an old bachelor farmer living about one mile east of Daykin, was preparing supper, two un-known men called at the door and asked permission to go in and get warm. As soon as they entered they attacked the old man and beat him unmercifully, leaving him unconscious. They then ransacked the place and got about \$20.

CLARENCE H. GRAHAM, a printer, lost his right foot while attempting to cros in front of a train of cars on the Burlington in Lincoln. Being in a hurry he crawled between the cars. While so doing the engine let up the slack and Graham's right foot was caught between the bumpers and so badly crushed that amputation was necessary at the ankle joint.

THE efforts of the directors and stockholders of the North Platte National bank, which has been in hands of a receiver for several months, have proven unsuccessful, so far as concerns reorganizing and reopening the bank. Receiver Doolittle will proceed to close up the affairs of the bank as soon as possible. It is thought that depositors will be paid in full.

Owing to the heaviest pressure of the aid business being over, gnittee at North Loup has made public a regulation that heacafter no nid will be distributed on any days other than Tuesday and Friday, which indicates that the more serious labors of the committee are over for the season, and unless cold weather intervenes it is hoped that the work may hereafter be only nominal.

FLORA, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dobson, was fa-tally burned at Filley during the temporary absence of the child's mother. Mrs Dobson was washing clothes and had gone out to hang clothes on the line, when the child's clothing caught fire from the stove. The child's screams brought the mother to her rescue, but she was burned so badly that she died

of her injuries.
H. E. FREDRICKSON of Fremont, who won a barrel of prizes in bicycle races last year, has received a letter from George D Gideon, chairman of the L. A. W. racing board, stating that the protest and charges against him in the June, in which he was accused of receiving a cash prize, had been withdrawn, which places him in good standing in the L. A. W.

BIXBY'S BOOK, 200 pages of rhyme by the "Driftwood" man on the Lincoln Journal, is before the public and is meeting with encouraging sale. The selections are the poet's choicest gems and cover a wide range of subjects, rendering the book of absorbing interest to all classes of readers. One dol-lar pays the bill and insures to the per-son ordering a publication faultless in binding, paper and contents.

PROBABLY the oldest woman in Ne braska, certainly the oldest Indian woman, died at her home on the Omaha reservation last week at the age of 115 years. She was quite a relic of ancient times and was the mother of a noted Ponca chief. She claimed to have known the great explorers, Lewis and Clark, personally. It is positive that she had in her possession pots, urns and cooking utensils that were used by the Indians at least seventy-

three years ago. THE Fremont papers publish a long article by Mr. Oxnard of the Norfolk sugar factory, giving full instructions as to the preparation of the ground for the raising of sugar beets, and the culture of the crop from the seeding to the marketing. It will doubtless be read with great interest in that vicinity, as the farmers and land owners have already contracted to raise several hundred acres of the crop for the Norfolk factory, and others are preparing to

MISS MARY BRADLEY, aged 24 years, was found in a comatose condition by the side of a hedge fence by Fred Fisher at Verdon as he was going to church. She was taken to his home and everything done that could be for her recovery, but she died. The coroner's jury, after viewing the place and examining witnesses, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by despondency, exposure and cold by lying on the cold, wet ground all night on the right of Moral Cold night of March 9, 1895.

Ir any further proof was needed that Henry Hueske of this county, says a Beatrice dispatch, was a victim of the Elbe disaster, the receipt of a dupli-cate draft from Bremen to the wldow for money which he was bringing home with him would establish the fact. The Lincoln Journal learns that Hueske only put a part of his money in the form of a draft and that quite a large sum was lost with him. The widow received the draft several days ago. The proceeds of it will aid herself and

family greatly in their distress. THE largest and most valuable load of cobs ever sold in Syracuse, says the Syracuse Journal, was brought in last week by Henry McCartney, four miles west of Nebraska City. The load contained 10,500 cobs by actual count, and was sold to the pipe factory. The standard gauge requires the sole to be seen that the color of the sole dard gauge requires the cobs to measure one and five-eighth inches in diameter and all but 500 met this requirement. Mr. McCartney realized more for his load of cobs than three ordinary loads of corn would bring in the market even at present prices.

THE Maccabees of Nebraska met in Lincoln last week and elected officers as follows: Past commander, R. J. Coles, York; state commander, W. L. Brown, Lincoln; lieutenant comman-Brown, Lincoln: lieutenant commander, J. E. Fitzgerald, South Omaha; record keeper, M. J. Durkin, Grand Island; finance keeper, A. N. Steele, Aurora; sergeant, J. W. Lewis, Crab Orchard; master-at-arms, J. W. Tanner, Fullerton; sentinel, M. C. Remington, Antelope; Picket, Walter Hainey, Grafton. There are seventy tents in the state.

REN. BRAY of the Presbyterian church at Aurora, started east last week. He is chairman for the relief department for the presbytery and his time is very much occupied with that work. His committee has distributed thousands of dollars, mostly in western counties.

No MORE applications by the farmers of York county for relief in the way of grain for seed and feed will be considered, as the limit has arrived. The number of applications received, as figured up by Relief Agent Smith, are 237. Of this 56,256 bushels were oats and 10,694 corn. If all applications now on hand are accepted, the cost to the county will not be over \$7,000.

NEBRASKA ASSEMBLY.

A RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Many Bills Now Being Pushed Through -Insurance Matters-The Irrigation Measure—Bills Recommended for Passage-An Appropriation for Unflaished Buildings-The Sugar Beet Industry-Seed for Nebraska's Drouth Stricken-Miscellaneous Matters

The Nebraska Assembly.

SENATE - In the senate on the 11th several remonstrances against the passage of the bill to permanently locate the state fair at Lincoln, and two or three against the amendment to the oleomargarine bill were read. Senate file 19, which permits co-operative mutual—insurance companies to charge a policy fee on policies issued, was passed. House roll 530, providing that county officers may invest in seed and feed grain surplus precinct bond funds left on hand after bonds are maid off, was passed with the emergency clause. Senator Hahn's anti-cigarette bill, senate file 135, which provides that no one shall manufacture, sell keep for sale, or give away cigarettes or the material from which they are made, was taken up senator Akers brought in a ragged little bootblack, who stood up in the aisle and puffed at a cigarette. The senator said he hatroduced the boy as an object lesson. Chairman Caldwell ordered the sergeant-at-arms to "Take the little fellow outside where he can have a good smoke." Without disposing of the bill the committee arose and asked leave to sit again. The report was adopted by the senate. Senate file 84, Watson's bill to comptel elegraph companies to charge a uniform rate between all points in the state, was taken up and then referred to the judiciary committee on miscellaneous corporations, but accepted the amendment of Senator Watson, making the reference to the judiciary committee. House roll 162, McNitt's bill providing for a state board of education, was taken up. Bee of Furnas moved to recommend the indefinite pestponement. House roll 108 was considered. This is by Johnson of Douglas and authorizes the appointment the bill for indefinite postponement. House roll 108 was considered. This is by Johnson of Douglas and authorizes the appointment of special counsel in civil cases in counties having more that 70,000 population. The committee of the whole with Harrison in the chair, to consider bills on general file. House on the 11th, after recess, went into committee of the whole with Harrison in the chair, to consider bills on general f remonstrances against the passage of the bill to permanently locate the state fair at

cess, went into committee of the whole with Harrison in the chair, to consider bills on general file. House rolls Nos. 55, 10 and 498, stock yards bills, were recommended for indefinite postponement. The committee's substitute for McNitt's bill, house roll No. 162, to establish a State Board of Education and to define its powers and dutles, was then taken up, it taving been agreed that it should follow consideration of the stock measures. The bill was indefinitely postponed. House roll No. 430, to regulate all kinds of public printing, and provide for a supervisor of printing at an annual salary of \$1.50, was recommended for passage. House roll No. 80, by Perkins, providing for the destruction of the Russian thistle was amended out of existence and so perforated with allusions to buffalo burs and ox-eyed disles that it became worthless as an intelligent measure. House roll 138, by Allan, was then reached. Ricketts moved that when the committee arose it recommended the bill back for passage, and Howard moved to amend by indefinitely postponing the same. Rhodes wanted to know if this bill was not one to remove the appointing power of Police and Fire commissioners from the governor. Ricketts repled and explained the had been informed that the bill had been drawn in the direct interest of the American Protegtive association. He did not know this to be a fact, but had been told so. The vote then recurred on noward's amendent, which fell by the wayside by a big majority and Rickett's motion to recommend its passage prevailed by a correstonding vote.

Sexate,—Several matters of more or less moment to the state occupied the attention of the senate on the 12th. After receiving a Harrison in the chair, to consider bills on

moment to the state occupied the attention of the senate on the 12th. After receiving a of the senate on the 12th. After receiving a number of reports from standing committees the senate took up several pieces of unfinished business and completed them. The governor's message returning the change of venue bill without his approval was read, and McKesson's motion to pass the bill, the governor's veto notwithstanding, was made a special order for 11 o'clock tomorrow. The senate went into committee of the whole to consider the \$200,000 relief bill. The bill as it passed the house appropriated \$0,000 to be disbursed for supplies, especially seed grain, by the State Relief commission. Akers offered an amendment which he claimed would give the governor the right to appoint a new commission, and in support of his amendment he related in detail many of the complaints that had come to him of the incapacity of the present commission. Aker's amendment was shut off by Mc Keeby, who offered a substitute for the entire bill. The substitute appropriates \$200,000 to be divided among the counties of the drouth stricken district, no one county to receive more than \$4,000. The amount to be given to each county is to be determined by the State Relief commission and disbursed by the state treasurer to the county boards. This bill was, after some amendment, agreed to and ordered engrossed for third reading. The railroad committee reported Dale's anti-pass bill with the recommendation that it be placed on general file. Dale moved that the rules be suspended and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading. The motion was defeated by a vote of 9 to 9, after which the senate adourned.

House.— In the house on the 12th, the hour having arrived for the special order of the number of reports from standing commit-

HOUSE.—In the house on the 12th, the hour having arrived for the special order of the day, consideration of the general appropri-ation bills, the house went into committee of the whole, with Speaker Richards in the chair, as chairman. One of the bills, house roil 631, the salary list, was then taken up and considered. The salary list of the governor's office was recommended without change. On reaching the adjutant general's office Howard moved to strike the office out of existence and voted for it alone. Jenness moved to restore the office of deputy labor commissioner, which had been dropped by the committee on ways and means, togother with the salaries, \$1,500 per annum for the deputy and \$1,000 for a clerk. The amendment was carried. The appropriation of \$5,000 for the biennum was made, and the labor bureau restored to its position on the salary list. The office of the secretary of state was reached, and a stenographer added at a salary of \$1,000 for the biennum. An assignment clerk was added to the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings at a salary of \$1,00. The salary of the stenographer of the supreme court was raised from \$6.0 to \$900. The clerk of the banking board was given an assistant at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. No change was made in the list of the Industrial school at kearney until the attending physician was reached, when his salary was raised from \$6.0 to \$900 on motion of Schickedantz. The salary list of the Institute for the Plind at Nebraska city was increased from \$15,500 to \$16,80. Chapman offered an amendment that the committee's report recommending but one secretary of the Board of Transportation be amended to include three secretaries at \$2,000 each per annum, or a total appropriation of \$12,000 for the biennium. Chapman's amendment carried. A second assistant physician was added to the Lincoin Hospital for the Insane at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. The appropriation for the university at Lincoin recommended by the committee was \$1,5,000. The salary in the sovernor's office by the report of the committee, at a salary of \$1,200, be restored, which motion prevailed. Judd moved an amendment to the list of the Industrial School at Geneva of the whole, with Speaker Richards in the chair, as chairman. One of the bills, house roll 631, the salary list, was then taken up and considered. The salary list of the gov-

was a large amount of routine busines, no less than forty-one being disposed of. Most of these were indefinitely postponed, while of these were indefinitely postponed, while the rest were placed on general file. Holbrook endeavored to bring the beet sugar bill to the front by moving that it be made a special order for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Several senators objected, asserting that they were not yet ready to give the bill the (areful consideration its importance deserves. The motion was voted flown by the application of the two-thirds rule. The vote stood 19 to 11, although it was announced as 19 to 13 by the secretary.

Under the rule of the senate it requires a two-thirds majority to take a bill from its place on general file and dwance it. The senate then in a summary manner proceeded to dispatch the bill repealing the valued policy insurance law. The matter came up with a report from the judiciary committee recommending that senate file No. 121, by Crane, be placed on general file. Stoan and Teff pointed out the fact that the bill practically repealed the valued policy law and urged its indefinite postponement. A motion to that effect was carried by a viva voce vote without a dissenting voice. The senate then went into the committee of the whole upon the consideration of Watson's bill to abolish capital punishment in Nebraska. Pending an agreement on the bill the senate took a recessuntil 2 o'clock. Aftegreess the senate finished the debate on the bill and ordered it engressed for third reading. The senate then finished the day with a long discussion of the relief bill appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of the drouth sufferers. The senate finally agreed to the bill and at 5; 0 adjourned.

House.—Consideration of the general appropriation bill proportions.

House.—Consideration of the general anpropriation bill, providing for expenses of the state departments and institutions, octhe state departments and institutions, occupied the principal portion of the time in the house on the 13th. The total amount of increase in appropriations provided for by the committee of the whole, outside of the Lincoin Hos, Ital for the Insane, so far during the day is \$9.175 above the appropriation for 1892. The amount given the Lincoin asylum in 1833 was \$12,300. The amount recommended today up to the hour the committee arose was \$101,500, a reduction of \$23,800. This would leave the net total decrease, so far as the appropriation bill has been considered, \$11,025 from the appropriations for 189, blennium. Governor Holcomb sent in a message referring to the Nebraska-Dakota boundary line. The adjutant general was then allowed \$5.00 for office expenses and the National Guard \$30,000, an increase of \$0 in office expenses over 1893. Howard tried to reduce the guard item to \$10,000 and then to \$20,000. For the office expenses of the superintendent of public instruction the appropriation of 1893 was \$9.225. The present bill originally appropriated \$9,800. This was amended and so recommended for passage, by adding \$1,000 for an extra clerk. The bill goes to the senate carrying an appropriation for this office of \$1,450, an increase over 1893 of \$925. The present bill recommended for office expenses of the attorney general \$1,500. The amount allowed for traveling expenses, \$90,0 was stricken out, leaving a total appropriation of \$1,100, or \$200 above the blennium appropriation of 1893. For expenses of the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings the bill as it came from the ways and means committee provided for \$2,500. The sum of \$230 of this was for new carpets and furniture. Harrison tried to raise this amount to \$30, but the committee wouldn't have it that way. The total appropriation for 1893 was but \$1,900. The general appropriation \$0,000 over the appropriation of 1893.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 14th the anti-clgarette bill came up. The house cupied the principal portion of the time in the house on the 13th. The total amount of The total amount of

SENATE.—In the senate on the 14th the anti-cigarette bill came up. The house measure was substituted and recommended for passage. Senate file No. 114, by Hitch-cock, to amend section 235 of the Code of Civil proceedure, was recommended for passage. The senate, while in committee of the whole, took legislative cognizance of the dog. Senate file No. 146, by Rathbun, provides that the dog shall be included in the list of domestic animals recognized by the statutes and provides further that if any one shall maliciously kill a dog valued at 335 or more he shall be subject to imprisonment in the state penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years. If the dog is worth less than \$35, the person killing it shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than three months, or both line and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. The bill also provides severe penalties for the crime of poisoning dogs with intent to kill them. The senate, after some debate, agreed to the bill and it was ordered engrossed for third reading. It was amended for passage. Stewart declared the bill one of the most iniquitous pieces of legislation attempted at the present session. The senate, he said, had frequently made itself ridiculous, but never more so than in attempting to pass this measure. He had had four valuable horses killed in ten years by dogs which were not worth a square meal. He declared that 999 dogs out of every 1.0.00 ought to be killed anyway. Among the billi also considered in committee of the whole during the afternoon and recommended for passage were the ones prohibiting the display of brass knuckles, siung shots, billies and loaded canes in shop windows, the one prohibiting bucket shops and gambling in grain, and the house bill enabling cities of the first and second class to issue bonds for the purpose of purchasing or erecting electric light plants or water works systems.

House.—In the house on the 14th the general appropriation bill was completed in committee of the whole and, with the salary anti-cigarette bill came up. The house measure was substituted and recommended

eral appropriation bill was completed in committee of the whole and, with the salary bill, which has already been engrossed for a third reading is ready for action by the senate. The total net increase in the bill over the appropriations of 1893 is \$17,890. This includes the penitentiary appropria-tion, which is this session smaller by \$28,335 senate. The total net increase in the bill over the appropriations of 1893 is \$17,890. This includes the penitentiary appropriation, which is this session smaller by \$26,335 than in the 1893 biennium appropriation. Without counting the penitentiary matter, which two years ago contained quite an amount for repairs of buildings, the net increase is \$44,135 over the 1893 appropriation. The greater portion of this increase is for new additions to and repairs of state institutions. The industrial home at Milford was first in line among unconsidered items. The 1893 appropriation for this institution was \$19,750. The new bill provides for \$29,-500, and the items were unchanged by amenament. There was appropriated for the Home for the Friendless at Lincoln for the iennum of 1893, \$8,500. The new bill goes to the senate carrying only \$27,000. The legislature of 1893 appropriated \$133,600 to the Asylum for Incurables at Hastings. The present ways and means committee recommended \$140,000 for the blennium. The 100spital for the Insane at Norfolk was given \$75,00 in 1894. The committee's bill provided this session for \$76,050. The Institute for the Deaf at Omaha asked for \$50,-76. The appropriation of 1893 gave it but \$29,74, but the bulk of the increase was for pending deficiencies, some of which were overlooked two years ago. The penitentiary asked for \$102,700, a decrease of \$26,235. The following miscellaneous appropriations were also recommended by the committee: Support of State Poultry association, \$2,000; expenses of state Historical society, \$2,000; expenses of state presidential electors in 1896, \$00; for state sinking fund for reimbursing the fund for same amount tied up in the Capital National bank, \$180,101.75; resetting and repairing capitol boilers, \$3,000, expenses of state presidential electors in 1896, \$00; for printing reports of the State Board of Agriculture, \$1,500; printing reports of State Hortcultural Society, \$1,000.

final vote on Watson's bill to abolish the death penalty in Nebraska came during the death penalty in Nebraska came during the forenoon and the measure was given the required constitutional sauction of seventeen votes and no more. The bill not only abolishes capital punishment, but adds to the present law two provisions which recite that "if any person shall add, abet or procure any other person to commit any felony, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the state penlicentiary for any time between the respective periods for which the principal offenders could be imprisoned for the principal offender would on conviction be imprise ned for life, then such aider, abettor or procurer shall be imprisoned for life, the same as the principal offender would be." The following provision is also added: If any person shall purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice, or in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any rape, arson, robbery or burglary, or by administering poison, or causing the same to be done, kill another; or fif any person, by wilful and corrupt perjury, or subornation of the same, shall purposely procure the conviction of nurder in the first degree of any innocent person, every person so offending shall be deemed guility of murder in the first degree and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary during life. The first thing the senate did after the moon recess was to pass the McKeeby substitute for the house re lef bill, appropriating \$200,000 out of the state. The bill passed by a vote of 59 to 1, with two senators absent. On the original roll call cross, Hitchcock, Lindsay, Sloan and Steufer voted no. But after the roll call had been completed all these senators changed their voted no. But after the roll call had been completed all these senators changed their voted no. But after the roll call had been completed all these senators changed their voted no. But after the roll ca forenoon and the measure was given the required constitutional sauction of seventeen

was authorized to reserve \$4,000 of that sum for expenses. This bill passed the house, but the opposition was strong to prevent the addition of the emergency clause. The substitute provides that \$50,000 shall be taken from the state treasury and distributed among the several counties in the drouth district. No county is to receive more than \$4,000. The State Relief commission has no part in the distribution of the funds, but it is authorized to designate the amount that each county shall receive.

House.—In the house on the 15th house roll No. 631, the salary division of the general appropriation bill, was put upon its passage the first thing, and passed. Soder-

passage the first thing, and passed. Soderman, in explaining his negative vote, said that the amount of \$2,000 per annum voted to the governor's private secretary was plainly unconstitutional. For this reason he declined to support the measure, and a number of populists were with him. The vote on final passage of the bill was 7- to 15. Other bills were passed as follows. House roll No. 283, by McNitt, to provide for free attendance at public High schools. House roll No. 491, by Cole, to authorize the commissioners of Hitchcock county to apply 33,000 of the fund known as the Culbertson irrigating and water power bond funds to the payment on the bonds maturing January 1, 1896. House roll No. 8, by Jones, to authorize the organization of mutual plate glass insurance companies. House roll No. 214, by Robinson, to provide for the relief of Maurice Dee, authorizing the Board of Public Lands and Buildings to issue to him a contract for land. House roll No. 388, by Jenkins, to regulate stock yards and provide punishment for violations of the provisions thereof, 78 to 9. House roll No. 139, by Allen. to provide for the appointment of fire and police commissioners in Omaha, was, after a call of the house and continued disorder, put upon its passage, and failed to pass with the emergency clause, by a vote of 28 to only 66, two less than the required number. The bill was then put upon its passage without the clause and passed. House roll 24, by Harrison, providing that claims against cities of the first class having less than 25,000 and more than 8,000 inhabitants shall be presented in writing with a full account of the items verified was then passed. The governor announced that he had signed house roll No. 27, providing for fine and imprisonment of persons unlawfully wearing the fireman's national button: No. 530, autorizing county commissioners to use the surplus of precinct bond funds for the purpose of procuring seed grain, and senate file No. 15, making it the duty of district courts to appoint a competent number of b passage the first thing, and passed. Soder-man, in explaining his negative vote, said

Concerning Our State Institutions.

Senator Tefft for the senate committee on public lands and buildings made a report of the result of the trip of investigation to the state institutions. The report generally commends the management of the institutions and after specially noting the condi-tion of each in detail, concludes as follows:

"In our inspection of the public buildings we were impressed with the idea that it we were impressed with the idea that it would be for the best interests of the state that a general superintendent of repairs, charged with the duties of making and superintending and making repairs and erection of buildings, be appointed. With the superintendent of repairs and erection recommended, the carpenters at the various institutions could be dispensed with except where necessary in teaching the inmates the trade. Your committee is not in favor generally of increasing the officers of the state, especially at this juncture, but the officer would cost little money, and intelligent supervision is an item of first importance.

"Without indulging in criticisms of

officer would cost little money, and intelligent supervision is an item of first importance.

"Without indulging in criticisms of past methods, your committee recommends that in contracts made in the future the idea should be prominent that the supplies contracted for should be obtained at the very lowest obtainable price. The state is a lar, e consumer and wholesale prices should be obtained whenever possible.

"The burden of supporting our various institutions is large enough upon the taxpayers at the best, and should be lightened in every conceivable way consistent with good supplies and good service. In the item for instance, in these institutions the state consumes 22,341 tons, and purchasing thus largely the state should have the same benefit as other purchasers of like amounts.

"Your committee would strongly recommend a uniform system of bookkeeping as far as possible. Insisting that all book keepers keep their books brought down practically to date and not be allowed to let them run several months behind.

"Pay rolls should be often scrutinized and made as near uniform, taking into consideration the charcter of service, and retrenchment insisted on wherever possible. In a few words, business should only be considered in the management of the various institutions.

"In regard to the cash funds of the various institutions of the state of the service and required to the cash funds of the various institutions of the state of the service and the various institutions of the state of the service and the various institutions of the state of the service and the various of the state of the various institutions of the state of the service and the various of the state of the service and the various of the state of the service and the various of the state of the service and the various of the state of the service and the various of the state of the service and the various of the state of the service and the service and the various of the state of the service and the service and the service and the service and the s

sidered in the management of the institutions.

"In regard to the cash funds of the various institutions of the state your committee
recommends that the board of public lands
and buildings should consider these funds
as being applicable for the legitimate uses
of the various institutions more especially
in the way of extraordinary repairs and
supplying extraordinary demands of the institutions, and recommends that they formulate some system of rules by which the
vouchers will show the purpose for which
these funds were expended, which vouchers
shall be carefully scrutinized and approved
by the board.

"Your committee has considered the

"Your committee has considered the question of abolishing the name of the asylum for the incurable insane at liastings and placing the three institutions for the care of the insane on the same basis and recommend that the same be done."

The Russian Thistle Bill. The senate has recommended passage of the above bill as drawn by the interstate conference at St. Paul, Minn., on February 14. This conference was held between dele-gates from the legislatures of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, the delegates from this state being Senator Stewart and Representative Lamborn. Several bills had been introduced covering the subject, but the conference bill was substituted for them all.

The bill makes it the duty of every person or corporation who shall be the occupant of any real estate in Nebraska to cut down and destroy all Russian thistles growing thereon or in the highways adjoining the same so often as to prevent their going to seed. It is made the duty of the county clerk of any county wherein is growing any Russian thistles to annually publish in a newspaper of general circulation, commencing the first week in June of each year, notifying all occupants and owners of land in such county to destroy such thistle forthwith. If the parties so notified neglect or refuse to destroy the thistles, it is made the duty of the road overseer of each road district in the county to destroy them at the expense of the party, persons or corporations so neglecting. The road overseer is required to annually present to the county board a statement giving the description of each tract or parcel of land upon or adjoining which he shall have destroyed Russian thistles and the amount of charge to each tract, and said amounts shall be placed on the tax list and become a lice non such lands, to be collected as other taxes on the same. If any person shall knowingly dispose of any grass or other seed in which there is mixed the seed of the Russian thistle he shall be fined \$25 for each and every offense, and shall also be liable for all damages resulting from the sowing of such seed, the damages to be recovered in an action at law. and South Dakota, the delegates from this state being Senator Stewart and Represen-

Report on the Penitentiary. The chairman of the special penitentiary investigating committee, Wait, reported as

investigating committee, Wait, reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to investigate newspaper reports as to cruelty and inhuman treatment of inmates of the state penitentiary finds that such reports originated from statements made by three ex-convicts named Frank Jones, whose real name is A. E. Hawley, Frank Kennedy and Peter Begiey. That the affidavits made by said exconvicts to Governor Silas A. Holcomb, charging cruel and inhuman treatment and gene al mismanagement, a copy of which is herewith submitted, have since been substituted by a counter affidavit, herewith submitted, setting forth that the statements there made were false in every particular, and that they were induced to make these statements by an aspirant for the office of warden and his friends for a money consideration. Your committee is not empowered by the terms of the resolution to send for persons and papers and incur expense in the investigation, and therefore submit whether in the opinion of the house the investigation should be further prosecuted. A careful reading of the charges made by these ex-prisoners will reveal the fact that the contract system of prison labor in vogue at the state penitentiary is largely responsible for the continual charges and countercharges of illtreatment to inmates, and not because of the inhumanity of Warden Beemer and his officers. Your committee is of the opinion that the management should be eliminated as far as possible from political influence, which cannot be complished while managed under the contract system.

The house made good pa with the general appropri ways and means committe port considerably reduch port considerably reducing some cases cutting out of clerkships altogether. When of the whole got fairly to m to restore these, in most ca to restore these, in most case original figures of 1831 00 made on the bills in the ward but in most every case they as When the Industrial homes reached a motion was made to salary of the superintendent of the salary of the superintendent factorial fields and the salary of the salary of the superintendent factorial fields and the salary of the

increase over the committee increase over the committee matter of salaries is \$25.75 in mum.

The changes made in the repriation bills were nearly all increasing the amounts read the committee on finance, and the committee of the sure of the commissioner, \$1.00 for \$500 for expenses per annual mene clerk was then added to ported for the commissioner, \$1.00 for and buildings at assistant of the sure of the

Rejection of the Relle The senate by rejecting the man passed by the house and substant entirely new bill, has surrous nation with complications whi to defeat the object in passing the house bill provided for the appression, one of the purishing and for the payment of the pa

szoc,000, to be used for the purha grain and for the payment of the such seed as might be donated states. The senate has rejected passed a bill appropriating the money, but providing that a vided among the counties that After it is divided the money in by the counties in the purha grain which is in turn to be solded ers upon any terms that the care decide to offer. When the magnature was the farmers it is to be in the state treasury again.

The debate in the senate assury ry phase. Senator Mckeeby, and bill, charged that a combination formed between senators on the members of the State Rellef comdefeat the bill. He said that the by the house was a measure day the Ludden commission for the securing to itself \$4,000 in the upries. It had been lobbled throuth by the Ludden commission. It commission the \$4,000, the Ludden was that a substitute had been presproposed to take away from the single and the Ludden commission.

Senator McKeeby grew vigorousing in denouncing what he termed the commission.

Seretary Ludden stood near a leading from the lobby to the suber, and McKeeby faced him ashed in the state to charge laber face with a desire to thwart the path measure rather than to forest given the State Rellef commission original bill. He said had had and ters and complaints against Laber high, and he would have these aread or printed if necessary to good capacity of the state commission.

Senator McKeeby faced him ashed the fight against the senate stood read or printed if necessary to good capacity of the state commission.

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asked some one to point out the tures of the bill which he had des worthless, Senator Black intensive suggestion that 'he mightask lank Kesson replied that Ludden was sue in the senate. "Well, I notice him pretty close to you," retoris him pretty close to you," retoris hickesson moved that when bear ise it report the bill back to a symmittee of five, with instructions a new bill.

Aimed at the Grain Gambies
It required but a few minutes for ate to agree to recommend for past
ator Caldwell's bill to suppress
ator Ladwell's bill to suppress shops and gambling in stocks, leum, cotton, grain, provisions

shops and gambling in stocks, beloum, cotton, grain, provisions a produce. The bill is somewhat sind its provisions, and will very send terfere with the commission bar terfere with the commission and other Norsal Senator Caldwell includes in the the purpose of the act by declariate following language:

It is the intention of this act to puntsh and prohibit, within his a business now engaged in and coad places commonly known as backs and also to inclue the practice of known as bucket shopping, by persporations, associations or coparable who ostensibly carry on the basis cupation of commission merchankers in grain, provisions, period and bonds; and it shall be the duthis act for all the judges of the court in this state, at every registered, to charge all regularly grand juries to make due investigation of the shall be unlawful for any person the bill protice and the protice of the bill protice of the bill be unlawful for any personers.

The first section of the bill pi it shall be unlawful for any pers It shall be unlawful for any persation, association or copartnersh or cause to be kept within thissiet shop, office or store or other pin is conducted or permitted the buying or selling of the shares of the share

Governor Holcomb declined to atta official signature to the changed so bill so anxiously desired to fit the st cles of the Holt county case again leged murderers of Barrett Scott is to the senate a message in which he length his reasons for vetoing the bin length his reasons for vetoing the bin length his reasons for vetoing the bin measure, which was crowded know, at the length his reasons for vetoing the bin measure, which was crowded through the length of the sate of the length of the attorney general shall file at the offers be alleged to have been the offense is alleged to have been the offense is alleged to have been the offense of the county, the trial inhabitants of the county, the trial inhabitants of the county, the trial with enter an order in the case main designating another county within a decignating another county case in prosecuted and the accused tried in procedured and the accused tried in spects as if indicted or informed at the county so designated. Governor Holcomb bases his object the law solely upon legal and constitutions.

It is claimed by friends of the same veto but this is yet to be determined. leged murderers of Barrett Scot