THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

A Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.

SENATE.

Most of the day in the senate on the 11th was taken up as a committee of the whole in discussing the bulk law; providing that no retail merchant should be allowed to sell his stock, entire or in part, outside of the regular trade routine, without first having notified his creditors and filing a list of creditors with the county clerk. The bill was amended and discussed so much that it was finally sent back to the committee, which was instructed to patch on the amendments and again bring it forth. S. F. 114, calling for a convention to amend the constitution, after a lengthy discussion, was recommended for passage by the committee of the whole. Sheldon of Cass introduced a resolution authorizing the judiciary committee to get up a bill making such changes in the ballot law regarding constitutional amendments as may be deemed necessary and submit the same on or before February 18, 1903. Bills on first reading included: Fixing fees for county clerks for issuing instruments. To provide for the sale by railroad companies of unclaimed goods. Authorizing mutual fire insurance companies to do business outside of the state. To extend the boundaries of all cities, villages, school districts and other municipal incorporations bordering upon navigable streams which constitute state boundaries. To define the crime of desertion of minor child or children, wife or husband or home, by father, mother, putative father, husband or wife, and to provide punishment therefor.

After being in session an hour on the 12th the senate adjourned for the day. This was done in order to give the committees time to get up a large general file. Standing committees reported as follows: S. F. 68, providing for the payment of certain fines into the school fund, indefinitely postponed; S. F. 9, providing for a board of pardons, recommended for passage; S. F. 98, to prevent the mutilation of horses, recommended for passage; S. F. 65, relating to marks and brands, recommended for passage; S. F. 129, for issuance of bonds for irrigation purposes, recommended for passage; S. F. 138, in regard to water rights, recommended for passage; S. F. 137, water rights, irrigation, recommended for passage; S. F. 131, relating to the destruction of wild animals, favorable; H. R. 16, substituted for S. F. 23, providing for the division of counties into districts; S. F. 64, relating to county treasurer's deposits, indefinitely postponed; S. F. 114, providing for the calling of a constitutional convention, was passed. Bills on first reading were: Providing for general revision of election law; Providing for the appointment of a union soldier having served three years a member of Board of Soldiers' and Sailors', to serve three years, and the appointment of one members annually thereafter.

The senate on the 13th went into committee of the whole to consider bills on general file, with Howell of Douglas in the chair. S. F. 126, an act to provide for the state superintendents making a uniform course of study for district schools, was ordered engrossed after it had been amended so that no change be made in text books. S. F. 9, providing for the appointment of a board of pardons to consist of three members, one of whom shall be a practical attorney. After some discussion the bill was allowed to retain its place on the general file and no action was taken. S. F. 131, to repeal act providing for bounty paid for killing wild animals. O'Neill wanted to amend by attaching the emergency clause. The following bills were placed on general file: To provide for school districts in metropolitan cities paying for cost of bond for treasurer. Providing for making five-year contract for purchase of text books by school districts. Relating to qualifications of teachers. Relating to notice of annual school meetings. Relating to printing report of state superintendent. Relating to establishment of public school system. Providing for payment of bond of treasurers of school board by school district. An act providing for compiling abstracts of title bonds. Providing for the publishing of statutes. Providing for the procedure against tenants holding on. Providing for appeals to supreme court. Defining child dependency, neglect, cruelty, etc., and providing for protection.

The senate, with eighteen members in sight and twenty-seven marked present, held a thirty-minute session on the 14th, beginning at 9 o'clock. This early was chosen so that those who had not gone home would be able to get out of town and the entire thirty-three members would draw pay for a full day. The reading of the journal was cut short. The committee on enrolled and engrossed bills reported that H. R. No. 69, appropriating $28,000 for incidental expenses of the legislature, was taken to the governor Thursday evening at 4 o'clock. Three bills were introduced and read by title, and two senate bills and three house bills were read a second time, and an adjournment was taken until Monday at 2 o'clock. One of the house bills advanced to second reading is to prevent the docking of horses' tails and the others were of little more importance. The following were the bills introduced: S. F. No. 186, by Hall of Douglas, to legalize illegal special assessments levied in the city of Omaha.

S. F. No. 187, by Cox, by request, relating to the removal of guardians.

Jennings of Thayer introduced in the senate on the 16th a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the management of the office of the commissioner of labor and to report finding within ten days. The resolution went over one day. S. F. 65, relating to marks and brands, ordered engrossed. S. F. 98, to prevent mutilation of horses, recommended for passage. H. R. 16, to provide for township organization, recommitted. S. F. 49, providing for school districts in metropolitan cities paying for bond of treasurer. Committee asked leave to sit again. S. F. 129, relating to school lands and funds. H. R. 32, to make five years' contract for purchase of textbooks, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

HOUSE.

A petition from the Nebraska Federation of Woman's Clubs, praying for the passage of a pure food law, was introduced in the house on the 11th by Gregg of Wayne and referred to the committee on commerce. H. R. 119, by Gregg, requiring district school board to notify officers when reports are due, was read the third time and passed. Anderson of Kearney, moved that the house go into committee of the whole to consider H. R. 112, a bill introduced by Deles Dernier of Cass to authorize and empower boards of county commissioners or supervisors to make contracts for the construction and repair of bridges, to buy material and employ the necessary help to construct or repair the bridges. The matter was discussed at much length, but definite action was not taken. Bills were introduced: To amend section 83a, article 1, chapter xviii, Compiled Statutes, by requiring clerks of district courts to file notice of foreclosure or payment of mortgages with both county treasurer and clerk. Emergency clause. To authorize county commissioners to appropriate unexpended balances credited to any precinct to such precinct. To permit the payment of money arising from the sale or purchase of irrigation bands or coupons at county treasurers' offices as well as state. H. R. 301, by Rouse, relating to district court fees. A joint resolution relating to the unexpended balance in the hands of the Nebraska State Relief commission, created by an act of the legislature at its twenty-fourth session, and to provide for converting said balance of $296.96 into the state treasury.

The house on the 12th concurred in the senate's amendments to H. R. 60, reducing the appropriation for legislators' expenses from $48,000 to $28,000. It was shown by a report by the house deficiency committee that the reduction was warranted, as last session thousands of dollars were spent for furnishings and decorations, which are not required this year. These bills were read the third time and passed: H. R. 88, by Shelly of Douglas, to prevent and punish the desecration of the federal flag; H. R. 166, by Kittel of Sherman, repealing the wolf bounty law; H. R. 175, by Burgess of Lancaster, known as the anti-printing trust bill, was recommended for passage. New bills introduced were: To establish an experimental station at or near Crawford, Neb., fixing the control and management of the same and making an appropriation of $15,000 therefor. Providing for holidays to be known as Lincoln and McKinley anniversaries and Flag day, February 12, January 29 and June 14, respectively. To amend an act to give an award for the discovery of coal, iron ore, gas and crude oil, and to provide an appropriation of $25,000 to pay the award. To provide for the abandonment of operations by irrigation districts and for their disorganization. To provide for full width of public roads of sixty-six feet and to keep them unmolested.

This resolution by Cropsey of Jefferson was adopted:

"Whereas, This, the 12th day of February, being the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln; and,

Whereas, His memory is revered by all people, his ability and loyalty acknowledged and admired, his unbounded love for humanity and devotion to principle, marks him as an honorable example for generations to come; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the flag of our country, for which he gave his services and his life, be placed at full mast for today as a token of respect to the memory of the lamented saviour of our country.

In committee of the whole the house on the 13th considered the following bills, among others: H. R. 153, by Gregg—To repeal the law providing for rural high schools without requiring a consolidation of districts. Recommended for indefinite postponement. H. R. 112, by Deles Dernier, to authorize county boards to construct bridges without letting contracts, when such boards deem it best to reject all bids for the contract. After a number of futile attempts to amend the motion for indefinite postponement was lost by a vote of 27 to 45. An amendment was offered by Kittell of Sherman requiring boards to advertise for contracts by competitive bidding for bridge work costing $300 or more. The amendment was adopted. An amendment by Rouse of Hall to provide that the work done by the county board shall not exceed the cost of the lowest bid rejected, was adopted. McAllister offered an amendment striking out all that portion of the bill which authorizes the board to build bridges without contract where the amount involved is $300 or more. It was lost, and the bill as amended was recommended for passage. H. R. 152, by Gregg—To provide that in cities of over 1,500 and less than 100,000 inhabitants school boards shall consist of five members, to hold for a five-year term, one members to be elected each year. The committee voted against the bill. Mockett of Lancaster then amended the bill so as to make it apply only to the city of Lincoln. The amendment was adopted, and the committee then decided to report progress on the bill.

The house convened on the 14th with a bare quorum present. Because of the small attendance, Spurlock of Cass moved to adjourn when the order of bills on third reading should be reached. This prevailed. Rouse of Hall was very anxious to compel the members to labor in committee of the whole, and though many demurred, they were finally compelled to do a little work. H. R. No. 152, by Gregg, was first considered. The measure was amended by Speaker Mockett so it related only to Lincoln reducing the number of members of the school board. The bill was passed over till the amendment might be printed. H. R. No. 143, by Gregg, specifying qualifications for county superintendents, was next on general file. The committee rose without taking action on the bill. Mr. Gregg endeavored to amend the report of the committee by ordering H. R. No. 143 to a third reading. A parliamentary struggle resulted over the attempt to adjourn without acting on Mr. Gregg's motion. A motion to adjourn by Wilson of Pawnee finally prevailed by a vote of 26 to 23. The following bills were introduced in the house on the 14th: H. R. No. 316, by Koetter of Douglas, to amend section 215 of chapter 21 of the criminal code. Relates to the statute concerning keeping gaming fixtures. H. R. No. 317, by Bacon of Dawson, to amend section 59 of article 1, chapter 18, of the statutes of 1901. Relates to the duties of chairmen of board of county commissioners. H. R. No. 318, by Mockett of Lancaster, to provide for the appointment of a board of commissioners to be known as "commissioners of inspection and weighing for the state of Nebraska," and prescribing their compensation, duties and regulations pertaining thereto. H. R. No. 319, by Jones of Otoe, by request, to prevent shooting and injury to pigeons and other birds.

The house renewed consideration of H. R. 143, by Gregg of Wayne, providing that no one shall be eligible to hold the office of county superintendent of schools who does not hold a first grade teacher's certificate. Mr. Gregg moved that his bill be engrossed for the third reading. Douglas of Rock opposed the bill, arguing that many of the counties in the western part of the state were without first grade certificate teachers and therefore, if this bill was passed, it would impose the necessity of importing persons for county superintendent. Bartow of Valley thought this was an argument for the bill. Spurlock of Cass made a forcible speech in favor of the bill, urging the importance of raising the educational standard. Gregg's motion finally carried by a vote of 50 to 25. These bills were passed: Appropriating $10,000 from the unexpended board and clothing fund of the Norfolk asylum to the maintenance of patients removed from that to the Lincoln asylum. Permitting the small printer to bid on any state work in separate items he can furnish, instead of as at present, letting the printing out in bulk. This is the so-called anti-printing trust bill. Strengthening the powers of county commissioners and supervisors in the suppression of contagious and infectious diseases. To provide county treasurers with a seal. Providing the school teachers, principals and superintendents shall not receive their full term's pay until they shall have made the full report required by law.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF JUDGES.

Warner of Dakota is out in a bill to reapportion the state into judicial districts. According to the bill introduced the state will have four less judges than at present, the Omaha district losing one judge. The Lancasted district gains one county. Following are the districts as apportioned under the bill:

First—Johnson, Richardson, Nemaha.
Second—Otoe, Cass, Sarpy.
Third—Douglas, Washington, Burt.
Fourth—Jefferson, Gage.
Fifth—Lancaster, Saunders.
Sixth—Platte, Colfax, Dodge.
Seventh—Boone, Madison, Stanton, Cuming, Thurston, Dakota, Antelope, Pierce, Knox, Cedar, Dixon, Wayne.
Eighth—York, Seward, Polk, Butler.
Ninth—Clay, Fillmore, Saline, Nuckolls, Thayer.
Tenth—Franklin, Webster, Phelps, Kearney, Adams.
Eleventh—Hamilton, Hall, Howard, Merrick, Nance.
Twelfth—Dawson, Buffalo, Sherman, Custer.
Thirteenth—Cherry, Brown, Rock, Holt, Keya Paha, Boyd, Wheeelr, Garfield, Dawes, Box Butte, Sheridan, Sioux, Grant, Hooker, Thomas, Valley, Greeley, Blaine, Loup.
Fourteenth—Scotts Bluff, Banner, Kimball, Cheyenne, Deuel, Logan, McPherson, Lincoln, Keith.
Fifteenth—Chase, Hayes, Hitchcock, Dundy, Red Willow, Furnas, Harlan, Frontier, Gosper.

In the third district there shall be six judges, in the fifth district three judges, in the seventh and thirteenth districts two judges each and in all other districts one judge each.

AFTER LABOR COMMISSIONER.

The request of the office of the labor commissioner for an appropriation of $10,430 with which to conduct the affairs of the office for the next two years will likely result in an effort to abolish the office. While very little talk has been indulged in by the senators so far, the following resolution, introduced by Jennings of Thayer, is creating some discussion:

Whereas: There is now, and has been for sixteen years last past, what is known as the office of commissioner of labor in this state; and

Whereas, There is now on file with the committee on finance, ways and means of the senate, a request for an appropriation of $10,430 for the maintenance of said office for the next biennium; and

Whereas, After a hasty investigation by some of the members of said committee into the management of said office as to the amount of money expended and results derived therefrom, the information obtained is far from satisfactory; and

Whereas, Doubt has been expressed by senators and others of the expediency of appropriating money for the further maintenance of said office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the management of the office of said commissioner of labor and to report its findings to the senate within ten days.

TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION.

The telephone investigation, is is promised, will be under day soon. The first testimony the committee hears will probably be that of C. H. Judson, general manager of the Twin City Telephone company of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Mr. Judson is in Lincoln, and it is announced he will remain until he has had a chance to appear before the committee. It is expected to be shown by his testimony that in Minneapolis and St. Paul an independent company makes rates little more than half as high as they are in Omaha; that the company has several thousand more subscribers than has the Nebraska Bell company in the Nebraska metropolis, and that it has complete modern equipment, such as the Nebraska company has for some time been promising to put in, and which gives it a much superior and more satisfactory service.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Major Buchanan, general passenger agent of the Elkhorn road, appeared before the house committee on agriculture in the interests of H. R. 138, by Jahnel of Washington, providing for more expeditions methods of compiling and publishing state statistics. Major Buchanan said the railroads favored the bill as it would facilitate the work of their advertising departments.

Since the introduction of bills into the legislature providing for the killing of prairie dogs, the legislature has attracted attention outside the state. Governor Mickey received a letter from a Hoosier who has a remedy that he desires to be tried in Nebraska that he guarantees will bring about the desired results. The letter, dated "Clifty, Ind.," follows: "Your honor, I have a device for the extermination, for the destroying of the pests, the prairie dogs, guaranteed to do the work. If your state will remunerate, I will send you the device, I have applied for patent. The device is this: attach rubber hose to steam engine, insert the nozzle in the holes occupied by the dogs. Let steam on by proper attachments; will burn them out in a few seconds. Will destroy badgers or anything that lives in the ground, by this means you can destroy the dogs on the prairie. Please give notice in some paper that will extend over the state that is infested with dogs."

Belden of Richardson presented a bill designed to impose greater restrictions on the proprietors of barber colleges and their students. It contemplates an annual license fee of $500, to be paid August 1 each year; provides not less than a two years' course for every student, who in addition to this must possess a certificate from the manager before he can work at the barber's trade.

A vain woman is to be feared, for she will sacrific all of her pride.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

A new bank will begin business 1 Barneston, March 1st.

The Nebraska Editorial association meeting at Hastings was unusuall, well attended.

The telephone company at Arlington will erect a suitable building for carrying on its work.

York county farmers are organizing to handle their own products by elevator and otherwise.

Fire destroyed four buildings in Bartley and scorched another so badly as to practically render it worthless.

The Y. M. C. A. board of Fremont, has decided to build a two-story building with basement, to cost about $25,000.

The Fremont public labrary building, the cost of which, $15,000, was donated by Andrew Carnegie, has been completed and accepted by the library board.

Cyrus Kelley, a young man of Burwell, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. The remains were taken to Tekamah for burial.

The two children of Mrs. James Lyons, Lincoln, were burned to death while the mother was temporarily absent. She had locked them in the house while making a neighborly call.

While trying to start a fire in the furnace at the home of Mrs. Wadsworth at Beatrice, Miss Bessie McKinney was badly burned about the face and hands by the explosion of gas.

Mrs. Nancy J. Taylor of Fremont, has sued the Union Pacific Railroad company in the district court for $20,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained at the passenger station in Council Bluffs.

The Lange Canning & Preserving company of Beatrice, which contemplated moving its plant to Fremont, has decided to remain in Beatrice and will erect a new factory north of town which will cost about $15,000.

Mrs. B. H. Begole, a prominent resident of Beatrice, took a teaspoonful of carbolic acid through mistake. When she detected the mistake she spit it out and, aside from a badly burned mouth no serious results followed.

Fred Sibert, a young man living fourteen miles southwest of Red Cloud, was killed while chopping down trees. A tree fell carrying him and pinning him to the ground. His arms and legs were broken and his body horribly mangled.

H. C. Grese, representing the Ames beet sugar people, has been at Trenton interesting the farmers in sugar beets. He secured a number of contracts and a large acreage will be put in. Culbertson has organized a sugar beet association.

Otto L. Gibson, a former prominent resident, met death in a peculiar manner near Blackfoot, Idaho, recently. He ate from a raisin stew prepared in a galvanized iron vessel. By some chemical action a poison was formed, causing death during the night.

Swen E. Benson, an Elkhorn section man, was run over and killed in the company's yards at Fremont. He was clearing the ice from a switch and was struck by some cars that were being kicked back. The dead man was 35 years of age and leaves four small children.

The general merchandise store of Wash Reed of Bladen was broken into by robbers and several pairs of shoes stolen. The cash drawer was pried open and a small amount of cash taken. The robbers made their entrance at the back door by breaking the glass.

John Krema, a prominent Bohemian and former business man of Schuyler, shot himself fatally. He had been brooding over financial matters for some time and was, it is alleged, short in his accounts as treasurer of the Woodmen of the World. He leaves a wife and three children.

At Anoka, during a quarrel between Clarence Dutcher and F. L. Williams, 'bus drivers of Butte, as to the proper places to have their buses at the depot, Dutcher drew a 45-caliber revolver and shot at Williams but missed. He was arrested, charged with shooting with intent to kill and bound over under bail of $800.

Albert Gerling, a farmer residing twelve miles north of Humphrey, made an attempt to commit suicide by taking strychnine. It seems that an overdose was taken and with medical assistance he was saved. Gerling has been ailing for the past two years is the only cause given for his attempting to take his own life.

Raymond Brooks, carrier on rural rural route No. 1, was killed by train No. 6 at Glen Creek. He arrived in town at 3:20 and was struck at the crossing by the train, which was going forty-five miles an hour. The engine struck the middle of the carriage, demolishing it and carrying him eighty feet. He fell close to the track.

Sheriff Hodges took Joseph Robinson to the penitentiary from Nelson, to begin serving a sentence of seven years at hard labor for setting fire to a saloon bulding in Lawrence last June which resulted in a property loss to the extent of about $9,000. Robinson made a confession in which he stated that three saloonkeepers here hired him to burn out their competitor.

While a train of the Union Pacific was pulling along at the rate of forty miles an hour in the vicinity of Lexington, in the baggage car there was born to the happy parents, passengers from the west to Fairfield, Cornish by name, a bright, bouncing baby. When the train arrived at Grand Island the company physician was at the depot, but his services were not needed and all in the party were reported to be doing finely.

SIGN A PROTOCOL

AMERICAN-VENEZUELAN AGREEMENT APPROVED.

INCREASE OF CUSTOM DUTY

Claims to Be Adjusted by a Commission—Of Whom It Will Consist—Commissioners to Meet in Caracas on the 1st of June Next.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Hay, for the United States, and Mr. Bowen, for Venezuela, on Tuesday signed a protocol providing for the adjustment of United States claims against Venezuela by a commission to meet at Caracas.

This commission will consist of two members, a Venezuelan and an American, to be appointed respectively by Presidents Castro and Roosevelt, and in the event of disagreement an umpire to be appointed by the queen of the Netherlands.

The commissioners are to meet in Caracas on June 1 to make awards which are to be paid out of 30 per cent of the customs receipts at Puerto Cabello and La Guayra. The Hague tribunal is to decide what proportion of this 30 per cent comes to America and what proportion goes to other claimant nations.

It is expected that the minister for foreign affairs will be appointed as Venezuela's representative and that either Mr. Bowen or Mr. Russell, the United States charge, will be named to represent the United States.

Baron Gevers, the minister for the Netherlands, called at the state department Tuesday and gave notice of the acceptance by Queen Wilhelmina of the task imposed upon her, her consent having been previously sought by both parties to the arbitration.

Some light is thrown upon the unpleasant reference made by Mr. Haggard, the British minister at Caracas, to United States Charge Russell and published in the British blue book Monday by a naval officer now stationed at Washington, who was in Venezuelan waters and frequently at the American legation during the period referred to by Mr. Haggard. Without going into details it appears in this officer's statement that by trying to assist some British citizens in their distress without first losing the time necessary to hunt up and confer with the minister, the American legation incurred the ill will of Mr. Haggard, and the difficulty got to be rather personal, so that all the exchanges between the two ministers have since been of a most formal character.

The navy department Tuesday received the following cablegram from Commander Diehl of the Marietta, dated Willemstad, February 17:

"Raised blockade. War vessels withdrawn all blockaded ports.'

NEW YORK—The Associated Press has received the following cable from President Castro:

"CARACAS, Monday, Feb. 16.—I charge the Associated Press to transmit, together with my gratitude, my sentiments of deference to the people of the United States.

"PRESIDENT CIPRIANO CASTRO."

GETS THE AMERICAN MILLIONS.

Another English Earl Trades Title for Good Dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. William Thaw, formerly of Pittsburg, but now residing in Washington, on Tuesday announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Alice Thaw, to the earl of Yarmouth.

Miss Thaw inherited $1,000,000 in her own right from her father, who was an iron manufacturer, and will succeed to another large fortune on the death of her mother.

No date has been set for the wedding. She first met the earl of Yarmouth, who is the eldest son of the marquis aof Hertford, about three months ago.

MISSING MAIL CASH FOUND.

Pouch Containing $50,000 Turns Up at Cincinnati Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The missing mail pouch containing $50,000 has been found and is now safely housed in the office of the superintendent of mails here. The missing pouch arrived here Tuesday from Cincinnati.

The theory is that the pouch in this instance lost its destination tag, and that the mail clerks mistook it for one containing other empty pouches that were being sent back to Cincinnati. The pouch probably went to the Cincinnati pouch storage room and lay there unopened.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

Houses Thrown Down in Several Towns.

MEXICO CITY—The state of Guerrero continues to report many and somewhat alarming earthquakes. Chilpancingo, which two years ago was almost destroyed by an earthquake, now reports another, which threw down houses, as also happened in the towns of Chilapa, San Diego and Mexical.

ERIE CANAL MAY BE CEDED.

State Constitution is No Bar to Transfer.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The attorney general has decided that it is practical to cede a small portion of the Erie canal to the United States government for ship building purposes, despite the state constitution. The opinion is given in a letter to Major Thomas W. Symonds, head of the United States engineering corps for the Buffalo district.

MAN TO FEED WYOMING ELK.

Jeton-Yellowstone Superintendent Has Hay-Fed Wild Animals.

NEW YORK—Steps were taken here Tuesday to save 10,000 starving elk on the Jeton-Yellowstone reserves in Wyoming. Seven feet of snow covers their feeding ground and temperatures as low as 40 degrees below zero have added to their sufferings.

News of the critical condition of the elk herds reached here from the chief of the United States rangers to A. A. Anderson, a special superintendent of the Jeton-Yellowstone reserves, who spends his winters in New York.

Mr. Anderson at once ordered that a temporary supply of wild hay, at his own expense, be distributed as soon as possible at convenient points by the force of thirty rangers. He then proposed that $1,500 to $2,000 be raised here by subscription to purchase more wild hay ,and it is believed that prominent persons will support the plan.

CATTLE AGAIN DISEASED.

Foot and Mouth Epidemic Takees Fresh Start in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON — The foot and mouth disease has become serious again in Massachusetts and Dr. Salmon will return to Boston in a few days to investigate the situation.

BOSTON, Mass.—The recrudescence of the cattle disease in Massachusetts reported by the bureau of animal industry at Washington is in the towns of Needham and Medfield in Norfolk county, some twenty miles southwest of Boston.

The cases were reported to the state cattle bureau last week and a herd of thirty-nine pure bred Jerseys was slaughtered on Monday after condemnation, by Drs. Thompson and Durfee, representing the federal authorities, and Dr. Austin Peters, of the state cattle commission.

SAYS THE MONEY HAS GONE.

Chairman of Montana House Committee Makes Serious Charges.

HELENA, Mont.—Chairman Everitt of the Montana house committee on irrigation and water rights, to which was referred resolutions calling for investigation of the state arid lands committee, announced in the house Tuesday that inquiry had developed evidence of a shortage and that $30,000 received by certain members of the commission had not been applied as the law directs. The charge was made that the money had been misappropriated. On motion of Mr. Everitt the committee was allowed $300 to employ counsel and a stenographer with which to further prosecute an investigation.

Senate Encourages Breeders.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The senate committee on finance on Tuesday agreed to report favorably the bill providing for free importation of thoroughbred live stock for breeding purposes. The bill extends the privilege to such live stock imported for sale.

Garfield Gets Good Place.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The president Tuesday sent to the senate the nomination of Jomes Rudolph Garfield of Ohio, to be commissioner of corporations in the department of commerce and labor.

Small Blaze in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some little excitement was created in the house of representatives just before that body convened Tuesday, by the discovery of a slight blaze in the flooring of the east reserved gallery. The flooring had caught fire from a defective flue in the democratic cloak room and when discovered about fifteen feet of the molding was ablaze. The blaze was extinguished and the members suffered no inconvenience when the house met.

SEES SALVATION IN TRUSTS.

Holds Combines Alone Able to Meet American Competition.

BERLIN.—Minister O. Comerie Meller, in the course of an address in the chamber of commerce, said:

"The United States will be Germany's chief competitor in the world's markets in the future. We must therefore learn from the Americans to adopt their business methods, the salient feature of which is the concentration of capital and trade into trusts.

The strong repugnance existing in Germany against such combinations will certainly be replaced in time by a better view, especially after the evils of the syndicates have been removed.

HOUSE WELL ADVANCED.

The Appropriation Bills are Nearly All Through.

WASHINGTON.—The appropriation bills are well advanced in the house for this stage of the session. With nearly three weeks remaining only three supply bills remain to be acted on.

Two of these, the naval and fortification bills, are on the calendar and will be passed this week. Delays of these bills in the senate, however, now promise to crowd things during the final hours.

The Fowler currency bill, which has been postponed from time to time, is to have a special rule making it a continuing order at the first opportunity this week. But if it reaches the stage of consideration it will be side tracked whenever an appropriation bill or conference report is ready.

WESTERN CANADA AROUSING GREAT INTEREST.

The Wonderful Yields of Wheat Attracting Thousands.

Until the last five or six years but little attention was given to that vast area of grain-producing land lying north of the 49th parallel, and immediately adjoining the northern boundaries of Minnesota and Dakota.

The Canadians themselves were aware of the wealth that lay there, but being unable to fully occupy it, they have asked the Americans to assist them in converting the land from its virgin state to one that will largely supplement the grain-producing area of the North American continent and the response has been most liberal.

During the year 1901 upwards of 20,000 from the United States went over to Canada, being induced to settle there by the reports that reached them of the success of those who had preceded them during the previous years. This 20,000 was increased to 30,000 during the year 1902, and it is fully expected that there will be fully 50,000 during the present year. The work of the immigration branch of the Canadian government is not now being directed towards giving information as to the advantages of settlement in Canada as it is to extending an invitation to the Americans to follow those who have gone.

Those who have charge of the work point with considerable pride to the success of those who have been induced to take advantage of the offer of 160 acres of land free in Canada, and have no cause to hesitate in continuing the invitation. Many of those interested say there are no more free homesteads to be had in Canada, but the writer has most positive assurance from the Canadian government that there are thousands of such homesteads to be had, and in one of the districts now being opened up fully as good as the best, and it is probably the best.

The Canadian government has established agencies at St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Wausau, Wis.; Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio; Watertown, S. Dakota; Grand Forks, N. Dakota, and Great Falls, Mont., and the suggestion is made that by addressing any of these, who are authorized agents of the government, it will be to the advantage of the reader, who will be given the fullest and most authentic information regarding the results of mixed farming, dairying, ranching, and grain raising, and also supply information as to freight and passenger rates, etc.

A man's heart is blamed for a lot of things that his head is responsible for.

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"The man who is idle will put the cats on the fire."

Misery sho likes comp'ny, but de wise man ain't sociable w'en she c'roun'.

When a woman keeps a secret she can't keep secret the fact that she is keeping one.

By the time a man gets old enough to talk well he has learned the value of not talking at all.

The man who wouldn't be a fool over the right woman doesn't deserve to have the right woman to be a fool over.

Says an Irishman: Every man is so honest in this country that they are compelled to offer rewards for thieves.'

The daily task of the Hebrideans has a shrewd picturesqueness. "Let the loan go laughing home,' they say. That is, "Be careful of whatever you have borrowed.'

Two noblemen in the reign of Maximilian II—one a German, the other a Spaniard—who had each rendered a great service to the emperor, asked the hand of his daughter in marriage. Maximilian said that, as he esteemed them both alike, it was impossible to choose between them, and, therefore, their own prowess must decide it; but, being unwilling to risk the loss of either by engaging them in deadly combat, ordered a large sack to be brought and declared that he who should put his rival into it should should have the fair Helena. And this whimsical combat was actually performed in the

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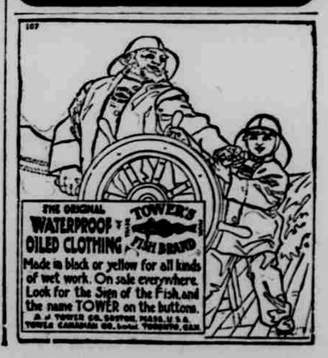
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