

# THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

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

**SENATE.**

In the senate on the 25th day of Hatt, Hasty of Furnas and Sloan of Fillmore were appointed a committee to draft a bill in accordance with the resolution for the establishment of a bureau of roads by congress, so that Nebraska would be prepared to benefit by the establishment of such a bureau. S. F. 21, providing that J. E. Colby be authorized to compile an inventory of the roads of the state, which the state shall pay 500 sets at 10 per cent, was passed. S. F. 22, providing that the supreme court shall have the power to reduce the number of commissioners to six or less if in the judgment of the court the loss would justify it, was taken up. Hasty of Furnas moved to make the number of commissioners three. Hasty of Douglas moved to substitute that six commissioners shall be appointed for one year and three for two years, making nine commissioners for one year. Both the amendment and the substitute were defeated. The bill was introduced with the committee amendments as follows: Three commissioners and stenographers shall be appointed for one year and six for two years from and after April 10, 1902, unless the legislature shall otherwise provide by law. The bill was drawn by the supreme justice. New bills introduced included the following: To provide for the regulation and winding up of the business of certain corporations engaged in the business of holding money from members or others by means of stated installments or payments, to be held, invested or distributed in accordance with certain plans or schemes, to designate such corporations as installment investment companies, to subject such companies to the supervision and control of the auditor of public accounts, state treasurer and attorney general, to designate the auditor of public accounts, state treasurer and attorney general as the state banking board, prohibiting members of school board from being interested in any contract let by board, and prohibiting any member from being instrumental in getting any relative a position in the employ of the school board.

The senate on the 27th was up against parliamentary law. It all happened over the discussion of the amendment to S. F. 11, recommended by the judiciary committee. The original bill provided that the supreme court should reduce the number of commissioners to six or less if the business of the court justify it. The amendment recommended by the judiciary committee provided that three commissioners shall be appointed for one year and six for two years. After being recommended by the judiciary committee the bill was reported back to the committee of the whole at the afternoon session, with its former recommendation. After much wrangling the committee of the whole recommended that the amendment be stricken. The committee of the whole amended that six commissioners shall serve one year and three shall serve two years. The report of the Tarver commission, which has been in the hands of the judiciary committee, was ordered sent to the judiciary committee of the house. This was done at the request of the senate committee. A few reports of standing committees recommending bills for general bills were received. New bills were: For the relief of J. H. Emmett for money erroneously paid for rental of public land amounting to \$15.28. Repealing the law relating to written contracts between owners of land and brokers or agents selling same shall be avoided. To require the strengthening of bridges and culverts of the several counties of this state and to regulate the creation of them by steam threshing machines and gasoline engines.

In the senate on the 27th the Brady elevator bill, senate file No. 102, was reported back to the senate by the committee with amendments. Senate file No. 56, providing that insurance companies organized under the laws of Nebraska may transact a general insurance business and home office and agents provide that school districts shall pay the cost of their treasurer's bond, came up for final reading and were passed. Senate file No. 26, providing that railroad companies organized under the laws of Nebraska shall not be subject to the limit of indebtedness which applies to other corporations; senate file No. 41, which provides that trustees of school districts upon the receipt of the copy and all personal property of their tenants, and senate file No. 122, providing for a soldiers and sailors' relief commission, were reported back by committee. Senator O'Neill introduced a resolution that they be placed on general file for passage. In committee of the whole, house roll No. 46, providing that a lease to take effect one year after making must be in writing, was considered and recommended for passage. At 2 o'clock the senate adjourned to the house to take part in the services in memory of J. Sterling Morton. The following bill was introduced and recommended for passage: S. F. 23, by Senator Hall of Douglas—To legalize acknowledgments and oaths heretofore taken and administered by commissioners of deeds.

H. R. 30, providing that a lease to be valid must be made in writing, came up on third reading in the senate on the 21st and failed to pass. This is the first bill which has failed of passage on the final vote since the senate has been in session. In committee of the whole H. R. 16, giving township officers authority to provide cemeteries, was recommended for passage. S. F. 24, memorializing congress to establish the true military status of the First Nebraska militia, has been signed by the governor. Senator O'Neill is in receipt of a petition over fifty feet in length and carrying over 1,000 signatures, asking for the passage of S. F. 25, the lien law. This petition is signed principally by contractors and carpenters. It has been circulated in the following cities: Lincoln, Plattsmouth, York, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kearney, and several others. Senator Hall has a bill prepared which provides that female laborers may work more than sixty hours per week if an agreement is made with the employer to that effect. As the law stands sixty hours is the limit of time which can be put in by female laborers in one week, and it is claimed this works a hardship in many cases. Where girls are employed on piecework, and where they can put in overtime for pay, the law prevents them from doing so and thus reduces their wages quite materially. Senator Hall asks that laboring women be considered with men and express their opinion of such a revision of the law. The following bills were introduced and read for the first time: A memorial and joint resolution requesting that the federal forest reserve be increased. To provide for

telephones or less, full metallic circuits, one party line business telephone, \$5; residence, \$3; two party line business, \$8; residence, \$4.50; three party line business, \$12; residence, \$6.50; four party line business, \$15; residence, \$8; five party line business or residence, \$17.50; six party line business or residence, \$19; eight party line business or residence, \$21.25; for extra service (two parties using same telephone), \$1; for extra name in subscriber's list of party connected with subscriber in business, 20 cents; for grounded or common return circuits the rates shall be 25 per cent less than those fixed for full metallic circuits. A reduction is made when exchanges have more than 7,500 subscribers.

**NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.**

Representative Swoezy of Adams has completed his bill for the reappointment of the judicial districts in the state. It makes some interesting changes. Leaving the number of districts fifteen, the same, it cuts down the number of judges from twenty-eight to twenty-one, taking one from the Third district and one from the Fourth. The Third district is composed entirely of Lancaster county, with Lincoln as its center, having three judges, and the Fourth of Douglas, Washington, Sarpy and Bart, with Omaha as its center, and a total of seven judges. Thus Omaha's district would, under the Swoezy bill, have six judges and Lincoln two. Every other district in the state is left with one judge each.

The bill contemplates a reduction of the district court judges to fifteen, of course, of \$5,000 and is designed to give each district, as near as possible, 65,000 inhabitants. Of course the Fourth district exceeds this number very materially. The districts under this bill are:

First—Richardson, Pawnee, Gage, Second—Otoe, Cass, Nemaha, Johnson, Third—Lancaster, Fourth—Douglas, Washington, Sarpy, Bart, Fifth—Seward, York, Polk, Hamilton, Butler, Sixth—Saunders, Dodge, Cuming, Colfax, Seventh—Saline, Jefferson, Fillmore, Thayer, Eighth—Thurston, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, Wayne, Pierce, Knox, Ninth—Platte, Madison, Boone, Stanton, Antelope, Tenth—Nuckolls, Webster, Adams, Clay, Eleventh—Hall, Howard, Merrick, Nance, Valley, Greeley, Twelfth—Dawson, Buffalo, Custer, Blaine, Thomas and the unorganized territory adjoining, Thirteenth—Lincoln, Perkins, Keith, Deuel, Cheyenne, Kimball, Banner, Scotts Bluff, Sioux and Decatur, Fourteenth—Kearney, Phelps, Gosper, Frontier, Hayes, Chase, Dundly, Hitchcock, Red Willow, Furnas, Harlan, Fifteenth—Holt, Rock, Brown, Keya Paha, Cherokee, Sheridan, Boyd, Loup, Garfield, Wheeler and the unorganized territory adjoining.

This is the second judicial reappointment bill before the legislature.

**LEGISLATIVE NOTES.**

H. R. by Bacon of Dawson, providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose of determining whether petroleum, coal or gas exists and can be obtained in paying quantities in Logan, has been recommended for passage in the house by the committee on internal improvement. The plan of the bill is to sink six wells as a means of getting at the desired information.

In the house Wegberg introduced a bill to provide that the Board of Equalization shall consist of one member to be elected from each congressional district of the state, to be elected at the next general election. Three members shall be elected each alternate two years thereafter. The first terms of those elected in even numbered districts shall be two years and those in odd numbered districts four years. Thereafter each term shall be four years. The board shall have power to raise or lower county assessments.

Senate file 303, introduced in the senate by Fries of Valley, is a second edition of the Tooley house bill, which was killed in the house last week. It is a bill for the rearrangement of the apportionment of school money. It provides that one-fourth of the money shall be given to counties according to the number of school districts and the remaining three-fourths shall be divided pro rata according to the number of pupils. Senator Fries said he believed the bill was not thoroughly understood in the house, hence he introduced it in the senate. It seeks to take from the larger school districts money that they now get under the apportionment law and give it to the smaller districts.

The revenue bill introduced in the house on the 22d is entitled: "A bill for an act to provide a system of revenue and to repeal articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of article III of chapter 19xvii Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for the year 1901." It was introduced by J. A. Douglas, George L. Loomis, W. T. Thompson, W. G. Sears, F. A. Swoezy, C. J. Warner and W. H. Weaver. It was referred to the committee appointed by Speaker Mockett to act jointly with Senators Brown, Pemberton, Fries, Saunders, Day, Anderson and Reynolds in the framing of a revenue bill. The committee has been at work about a month.

**MACHINES FOR THE VOTERS.**

Senator Hall of Douglas has introduced a bill in the senate to provide for the owning and operating of voting machines to be used in all elections held in the state. This bill is S. F. 25. The bill provides that the governor shall appoint a commission to select, purchase and distribute to the state board of voting machine commissioners. A further provision is to the effect that any person or company engaged in the manufacture or sale of such machines can deposit with the secretary of state a sample machine together with \$100, and that the secretary shall immediately notify the commission that there is a machine on hand ready for examination. The commission shall then make a thorough examination of the sample machine and file a report of their findings. Each member of the commission is to receive one-third of the amount deposited, or \$30, for his labor in making such examination.

**TO SETTLE BOUNDARIES.**

Senator Bart has introduced H. R. 329, providing for the appointment of a commission of three by the governor of the state at a salary of \$10 a day for not to exceed twenty days to act jointly with similar commissions from South Dakota and Iowa in determining the boundary line between these states where there are discrepancies caused by the changing channel of the Missouri river. South Dakota has already passed a bill providing for the appointment of its commission, and the legislature was apprised of this fact today. It is believed Iowa, though failing last year to appoint a commission, will do so at its next session in 1902. Senator Bart was the author of all three bills making this provision for the three states named before.

Some few birds, notably the blue throat, accomplish the whole of their migratory journey in one stupendous effort.

### NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

An Omaha man is about to drill for coal in Cass county.

The retail hardware dealers will hold their next annual convention in Omaha.

An ordinance has been passed raising the salaries of most of the city officers of Fremont.

At Nebraska City Lee Dolan attempted suicide by taking morphine. He was despondent from being out of work.

Before the season closes it is estimated that there will be over 75,000 bushels of corn cribbed at the thriving little town of Filley.

Miss Pooker, employed in a steam laundry at Kearney, was caught in the machinery and so badly injured that she may lose her arm.

While wandering about the streets of Wymore at 1 o'clock in the morning in a semi-intoxicated condition, Everett Hanna of Table Rock, was held up by two unknown men and robbed of \$180.

Great anxiety is expressed at the home of Claus Eggers, a farmer north of Yutan, for the mental welfare of his wife, Christine. Her condition is such that she may have to be removed to the asylum.

Goaded to desperation by unrequited love, Jennie Thomas shot and killed her former lover, Fritz Broderson, in the latter's room in Lincoln. Broderson had seduced the girl and then refused to marry her.

A quit claim deed was filed for record in the register of deed's office at York, which conveyed 4,120 acres of land in Baker, Brown and Hays townships from Wm. Otto to his three sons. The consideration named was \$500. The property is valued at \$206,000.

By the accidental discharge of a shotgun with which he was shooting pigeons, Rudolph Cizek of Lincoln was instantly killed. The charge struck Cizek in the forehead and tore off the entire top of his head, blowing portions of his skull a distance of thirty feet.

The doctors of Dixon, Dakota, and Thurston counties met at Emerson and organized a tri-county medical association. Dr. O'Connell of Ponca was chosen president; Dr. Maxwell of Dakota City, vice president, and Dr. Rouse of Wakefield, secretary and treasurer.

The National Reform association will hold a conference to discuss the Christian principles of civil government in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church in Lincoln March 10 to 12. Governor Mickey will preside at the first meeting and deliver an address of welcome.

H. R. 371, introduced in the legislature by McAllister of Deuel, reappoints the state into senatorial and representative districts. It reduces the number of senatorial districts from thirty to twenty-eight and increases the number of representative districts from sixty-seven to seventy-four.

Smallpox has broken out among the Indians of the Winnebago and Omaha reservations, in spite of the most earnest efforts to prevent the reappearance of the disease this winter. Last winter the disease worked sad havoc among the Indians, and all that could be thought of was done to stamp out the disease.

The following were the prize winners at the annual declamatory contest of the school of expression of the Nebraska Wesleyan university: First honors, Miss Emma Smith of Cedar Bluffs; second honors, Miss Nettie Steimweyer of Clatonia, and, third, Fred Winship of Grand Island. There were eight contestants.

Ray Cook, living four miles southwest of Gibson, has lost twenty head of cattle and twelve more will die with a disease claimed to come from poison in the hay. It affects the rear extremities, sometimes at the root of the tail, but generally in the hind legs. It cuts off all the flesh and coverts to the bone and some of them have broken off at the knees, and the cattle hobble around on the bare bone joints until killed to put them out of their misery.

J. C. Stevens, draftsman in the office of the state board of irrigation, has compiled a table showing the amount of water available for irrigation that is not used. The statistics, which run back to 1895, give a mean annual average of 6,854,000 acre feet. Measurements were made in each case in the channel of the stream below the irrigated region so that the amount of water shown would be practically all available for irrigation. Calculating that the amount needed for each acre would be two acre feet this water would irrigate an area of 3,427,000 acres.

A party of fifteen homeless waifs from the east will arrive in Blair March 5. They range in age from 2 to 14 years. The society which has them in charge has requested that homes be found for them where they can grow up into lives of usefulness. Considerable farm and city property is changing hands at present in Gage county. It is thought this is due to the fact that quite a number of Gage county people have gone to Oklahoma and Indian Territory during the past few months.

C. S. Barber, residing in Auburn, while helping to run a power wood saw on the Penney farm, about four miles southeast of the city, had the misfortune to lose the second and third fingers of the right hand.

John Gibson, living one mile north of the Gibson stock yards, was found dead in the barn hanging by a leather line down from a rod overhead by his mother. She called a neighboring boy, who ran in and cut him down. His legs were drawn up and his knees all most touched the floor.

## IS URGED TO ACT

### PRESIDENT SENDS A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

#### THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL

Action is Asked in Behalf of Humanity as Well as From the Standpoint of Wise Government—President Points Out What is Needed.

WASHINGTON.—The president on Friday sent the following message to the senate:

"I have just received a cable from Governor Taft, which runs as follows: 'Necessity for the passage of the house bill is most urgent. The conditions of productive industry and business are considerably worse than in November, the date of my last report, and are growing worse each month. Some revival in sugar and tobacco prices have been experienced, due to the expectation of a tariff law. The interests of Filipinos in sugar and tobacco are excessive and the failure of the bill will be a blow in the face of those interests. A number of tobacco factories will have to close and many sugar haciendas will be put up for sale at a sacrifice if the bill should not pass.'

"Customs receipts have fallen off this month one-third, showing the decrease of the purchasing power of the islands. General business is stagnant. All parties, including labor unions, most strenuously petition for the tariff bill."

"Vice Governor Luke Wright endorses in the strongest manner all that Governor Taft has said and says he has the gravest apprehensions as to the damage that may come to the islands if there is not a substantial reduction in the tariff levied against Philippine goods coming into the United States. I most earnestly ask that this matter receive the immediate attention of congress and that the relief prayed for be granted."

"As congress knows, a series of calamities have befallen the Philippine people. Just as they were emerging from nearly six years of devastating warfare, with the accompanying destruction of property and the breaking up of the bonds of social order and the habits of peaceful industry, there occurred an epidemic of rinderpest which destroyed 90 per cent of the caribous, the Philippine cattle, leaving the people without draught animals to till the land or to aid in the ordinary work of farm and village life. The extent of the disaster can be seen from the fact that the surviving caribous have increased over ten fold in value. At the same time a peculiar oriental horse disease became epidemic, further crippling transportation. The rice crop already reduced by various causes, but a fourth of its ordinary size, has been damaged by locusts so that the price of rice has nearly doubled."

"Under these circumstances there is imminent danger of a famine in the islands. Congress is in course of generously appropriating \$2,000,000 to meet the immediate needs, but the indispensable and pre-eminent need is the resuscitation of productive industry from the prostration into which it has been thrown by the causes above enumerated."

"I ask action in the tariff matter not merely from the standpoint of wise governmental policy, but as a measure of humanity in response to an appeal to which this great people should not close its ears. We have assumed responsibility toward the Philippines which we are in honor bound to fulfill. We have the specific duty of taking every measure in our power to see to their prosperity. The first and most important step in this direction has been accomplished by the joint action of the military and civil authorities in securing peace and civil government. The wisdom of congress at the present session has provided for them a stable currency, and its spirit of humane liberality and justice will be shown in the appropriation now substantially agreed upon, but there remains a vital need that one thing further shall be done. The calamities which have befallen them as above enumerated could have been averted by no human wisdom. They cannot be completely repaired, but the suffering can be greatly alleviated and a permanent basis of future prosperity assured if the economic relations of the islands with the United States are put upon a satisfactory basis."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

**British Ship Goes Down.**

HAMBURG.—The carpenter of the British ship Cambrian Prince, Captain Owens, from Coquimbó, for Middleborough, has been picked up in the North sea. He reports that the Cambrian Prince was of 1,252 tons net burden. She was built in 1876, and was owned by the Cambrian Prince company of Liverpool. She was 224 feet 7 inches long, had thirty-seven feet beam.

**Bubonic Plague Spreads.**

LAREDO, Tex.—Both the state and federal quarantine officers have received instructions to enforce a quarantine against Torrón, Mex., where it is thought the bubonic plague has appeared. Dr. J. H. McKnight has received a dispatch instructing him to establish quarantine at once and Dr. Hamilton of the marine corps has also received similar instructions from the department at Washington.

**Baldy Smith Passes Away.**

PHILADELPHIA.—General William Farrar Smith, better known as "Baldy" Smith, one of the prominent figures of the civil war, is dead at his home in this city. He was in his 80th year. He entered West Point at the age of 17 and when the Civil War broke out was made commander of the Third Vermont regiment. He rose rapidly and became one of the leading figures in that struggle.

**Presidential Nominations.**

WASHINGTON.—The president on Wednesday sent the following nominations to the senate:

Postmasters: Nebraska—Dennis H. Cronin, O'Neill.

South Dakota—Evan J. Edwards, Bowdle.

Frank L. Campbell, Ohio, assistant attorney general.

Melville W. Miller, Indiana, assistant secretary of the interior.

**Child Saving Institute of Omaha.**

The county commissioners of Greeley county in the month of January of the present year, appealed to the Child Saving Institute of Omaha to look after the welfare of five little children which were found in a pitiable condition in that county. Prompt attention was given to this matter by the management of the institute and plans have been formed for the future good of the children. A similar appeal recently came from Custer county and some children were taken from a condition of destitution and neglect and good homes were provided for them. Several other counties have of late also appealed to this institute because they believe in the principles controlling the management and also believe in the methods which are employed in the work.

The 1st of February an urgent appeal came to the institute from the county officials of Schuyler to come to that place at once, to take charge of some little children requiring immediate care and attention, and this appeal was promptly responded to, as are all such appeals.

This institute is supported wholly by voluntary gifts from the people, and since the work extends throughout Nebraska and western Iowa it is hoped that many good people will count it a privilege to make a donation to help in this important work of providing for the helpless and dependent little ones.

In many cases the parents or relatives are permitted to know the whereabouts of their children who are placed in permanent homes for adoption. This is only done in cases where the best interests of the children would not be in any way endangered.

The cost of maintaining this work is considerable and the society has always been governed by the principle never to go into debt. It is earnestly hoped that contributions will soon be made by those who are interested in this work throughout the country, to enable the institute to respond to the many appeals which are coming.

**Bill to Divide Nebraska.**

It is Dead for This Session of Congress, at Least.

WASHINGTON.—The bill to divide Nebraska into two judicial districts has gone glimmering. A prominent member of the sub-committee of the house committee on judiciary stated that the bill would be reported out of the committee. The members, he stated, did not think there was any necessity for such a measure, the attorney general having opposed it, and his opinion was known to all. In addition to this several members of the Nebraska delegation had expressed themselves as opposed to the division of the state. It is safe to prognosticate, said the member, that the measure will not pass the house, at least not at this session.

**CONSUL SAWTHER IS AFRAID.**

He Decides to Not Accept Post Because of the Yellow Fever.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—United States Consul General Sawter and Mrs. Sawter, who arrived here February 25, via Paita, Peru, have started on their return to the United States, on the steamer which brought them south. Mr. Sawter, it is alleged, became afraid of the yellow fever when he saw the consulate where Thomas Naat, the former consul general, died December 7 of the fever.

Strong winds have caused an overflow of the Allausi river. Some damage has been done to the railroad line to Quito, but traffic will be resumed in a few days.

**ABSOLUTE RIGHT OF WAY.**

It is Granted to Railroads and Water Companies.

WASHINGTON.—The senate committee on public lands favorably reported the bill introduced by Senator Warren, granting to railroads and water companies the right of way through public lands and reservations for reservoirs and pipe lines. Under the present law these companies do not acquire absolute right of way across public lands, and when any portion of these lands, upon which these reservoir or pipe lines have been erected or laid, are sold to homestead settlers, the railroad companies are required to settle with them for damages or take up their pipe lines. The proposed measure gives them an absolute right of way, and the proposed purchaser takes the land with this understanding.

### STRIKES YOU ANY TIME.

Never know when or where backache pains will strike you.

The kidneys will go wrong and when they do the first warning is generally through the back. Do not fail to help the kidneys when they're sick. Neglect means many serious ills. Take only a short step from common backache to Rheumatic pains, Urinary Disorders, Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all ills of the kidneys and bladder. Read this testimony; it tells of a cure that lasts.

Mr. A. W. Lutz, carriage work employer of 109 17th avenue, Sterling, Ill., says: "After procuring Doan's Kidney Pills in the month of November, 1897, I took a course of the treatment which cured me of backache and other annoyances due to over-excited or weakened kidneys. During the three years which have elapsed, I have had no occasion to retract one word of my statement. I unhesitatingly and emphatically reendorse the claims made for Doan's Kidney Pills."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Lutz will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

The world loves an optimist. Even a poker player likes to hear his opponent say, "That's good."

Superior quality and extra quantity must win. This is why Defiance Starch is taking the place of all others.

**THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS FOR WESTERN CANADA.**

"There will be thousands of Americans coming up here in the spring," was the remark made by a farmer from the vicinity of Langdon, North Dakota, when he arrived in Winnipeg, Manitoba, the capital of Western Canada, a few days since. He was the advance guard of a large body who are following him, and he has already invested in several farming sections for himself and others and purposes to take up his permanent abode in this country. He went on to say: "Hundred are coming from my district alone. I know this to be a fact for many of them are neighbors of mine. The chief topic of conversation with the farmers is the coming immigration in the spring."

"The impression general in the part of Dakota where I live that farmers can get from 10 to 15 cents more a bushel for wheat on the American side of the line than on the Canadian has not prevented people from turning their eyes to Canada as a place to live in. They know they can get land in this country which is every bit as fertile as that in Dakota at about one-quarter the price. It is safe to say that the exodus from Dakota into Canada this year will exceed the expectations of all Canadians."

The 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; and Great Falls, N. Dakota; Grand Forks, N. Dakota; and Great Falls, Mont., and the suggestion is made that by addressing any of these, who are the 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., etc.

When a man prays one day and steals six the Great Spirit thunders and the Evil One laughs.

Try me just once and I am sure to come again. Defiance Starch.

**Taking Down Beerbom Tree.**

Beerbom Tree, the London actor, has rather a pompous manner, which is calculated to ruffle the temper of other people at times. An actor from the provinces called upon him recently, hoping to get an opportunity to show his worth on the metropolitan stage. "Oh, I could not possibly give you any part," said the great manager, "but I dare say I could arrange to let you walk on with the crowd in the last act." The young aspirant flushed with indignation, but holding himself well in hand he replied pleasantly: "My dear Mr. Tree, I really don't think I have heard anything quite so funny from you since your Hamlet."

**Hadn't Time for Squirming.**

Not long ago Sir Richard Powell, a famous London physician, was called to treat King Edward. The king's regular physician, Sir Francis Laking, was present. After examining his august patient Sir Richard said in his characteristically brusque way: "You have eaten and drunk too much. I will send you a prescription that will put you right." Then he hurried out to see other patients, when Sir Francis followed and protested against his abrupt way of treating the king. "My dear Laking," said Powell, "if there is any squirming to do you return and attend to it. I really haven't the time."

**Through and Through.**

New Bedford, Mass., March 2d.—At 655 First street, this city, lives a very happy man. His name is Urie Levasseur and he certainly has good reason to feel glad and proud.

Mr. Levasseur has been sick for a long time with general weakness and a sore pain in his back. At the last he got so very bad that he could not walk without great misery. Now he is well, and in speaking of this wonderful change in him he says:

"I believe it to be my duty to tell everybody how I was cured. I was so weak that I could not stoop. In fact, I was unable to walk without great pain. I began taking Dodd's Kidney Pills and after a two months' treatment I am well and sound again."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are a God-sent remedy. I will always praise them for their wonderful cure of my case. They cured me through and through. I am as strong and able a man now as I ever was."

An Irish student defines nothing as a bungalow without a barrel around it.