SAVE NORVAL'S SCALP

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AND GAG RULE PREVENT IMPEACHMENT

The Whole Affajr was Protected by a United Partisan Program—Fusionists Censure Cornell.

Lincoln, Neb., April 4.—Judge T. L. Norval succeeded in securing a republican caucus, a gag rule and a whitewash report.

The investigation of the supreme court judges and the court commissioners was first brought about by the published statements in the Omaha World-Herald that the judges and commissioners were providing some member of their family with an annual salary of $1,000 at the state's expense, when in fact very little if any work was performed for the state by these people.

Representative Sturgess of Douglas offered a resolution providing for the appointment by the chair of a committee of three to investigate the court. The speaker held the appointment back for many days, but finally selected a couple who are compelled to appear before the court as attorneys from time to time and one farmer.

There is no denial that the judges and commissioners appointed their wives, their sisters, and their cousins and their aunts, and the testimony also showed that these employes with the exception of Judge Sullivan's clerk, a lawyer and a man, whom the judge never knew prior to his election, but who is especially adapted to the important duties assigned him, did but little towards earning their salary.

But, as grave as was the salary grab game which the judges and the commissioners had inaugurated years ago and had kept up faithfully, it was overshadowed by the disclosure of how Judge T. L. Norval had made it a practice to get money out of the state treasury which belonged to other funds and appropriated them to his own use, and then afterwards collected interest on his own wrongdoing.

The investigating committee naturally enough could not agree on a report and the two reports are as follows:

MAJORITY REPORT.

"Lincoln, Neb., March 29, 1899.—Mr. Speaker: Your committee appointed under resolution of March 16 to investigate the alleged irregularities in the offices of judges of the supreme court and supreme court commissioners, beg leave to report as follows:

"We have examined under oath each of the members of the supreme court now serving, besides numerous other witnesses, including several who have served or are serving as clerks or assistants to said judges. All of said witnesses appeared voluntarily before the committee at our request, and answered fully and freely all questions put to them touching the matter under investigation, which evidence is hereto attached and submitted herewith.

"We have also during the limited time at our command examined the record of claims and vouchers in the offices of the state treasurer and auditor, so far as same relate to the subject of this inquiry. From this evidence before us we find the following facts:

"First, that since the enactment of sections 22a, 22b, 22c and 22d, chapter 19, compiled statutes, in 1887 (chapter 32 session laws of 1887), each judge of the supreme court, and during the existence of the supreme court commission, each member of said commission has employed constantly one clerk or assistant, which clerk or assistant has been paid from the state treasury upon couchers duly signed by them as required by law, by warrants payable to their individual order.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

"Second, that the employment of said clerks or assistants was and is authorized by law, and the services rendered are of substantial benefit to the court, enabling the judges thereof to accomplish about one-third more work than would otherwise be possible. The evidence discloses that with few exceptions said clerks have not been stenographers.

"It also appears that none of the judges of said court or commission have been accustomed to make use of dictation in the preparation of their opinions, and that the value of the services rendered by their said clerks would not have been increased from the fact of their being stenographers.

"Third, That beginning in 1893, with Judge Samuel Maxwell, who employed as his clerk successively his two sons and daughter, it has been the common practice of the judges of the court, and of the supreme court commission, to employ as clerks members of the respective families or relatives of the said judges.

"Fourth, the committee finds from the evidence that said practice was adopted and has been continued by said judges largely as a matter of convenience, the greater part of the work of said judges in the preparation of their opinions being done at their homes. So far as your committee has been able to inquire, the clerks so employed have been in every case fit and capable persons and the services for which they were employed have been faithfully and conscientiously performed.

PAY FOR THE CLERKS.

"Fifth, the committee finds that prior to 1896 the appropriation for the payment of clerical assistance of the judges of the supreme court and commission was in a gross sum, and that same was drawn from the treasury upon vouchers based on services at the rate of $4 a day, in accordance with the provisions of section 22a, chapter 19, aforesaid: in 1895 the legislature changed the form of the appropriation so as to read:

" 'Salary of judges and supreme court commissioners' stenographic assistants per annum, $1,000, at the same time and by the same act providing that all salaries should be paid quarter-yearly."

"A similar appropriation was made by the legislature of 1897, but the further provision was made that all those salaries made payable quarterly, and all other salaries shall be payable monthly.

"The committee finds that immediately after the act of 1895 above referred to became a law, the then auditor of public accounts ruled that the salaries of clerks to the supreme court judges and commissioners were payable quarterly and not otherwise, and refused to issue his warrant upon vouchers based upon per diem service as theretofore. Said ruling has been adhered to by the present auditor. That neither the propriety nor legality of said rulings have heretofore been questioned, and that said appropriations have been drawn in accordance therewith.

ALL IS EXPLAINED.

"Sixth, the evidence has disclosed no irregularities in the collection or payment of the salaries of the said judges or their assistants except the following instances, both of which are fully explained:

"First—On December 31, 1894, Judge T. L. Norval, one of the judges of the supreme court, received the warrant, No. 91841, from the state auditor for his salary for the fourth quarter of 1894, amounting to $625. On the same day the same warrant was left with J. S. Bartley, then state treasurer, who advanced to Judge Norval the face of said warrant, said Bartley statiig at the time that the funds so advanced were his own private funds, and so believed by Judge Norval, and said warrant was retained by Bartley as security for said advance. Afterward, on October 15, 1895, upon notice from the state treasurer's office that said warrant had been reached in the regular order for payment, the same was paid in full, the said Bartley retaining the amount previously advanced and Judge Norval receiving the balance, being the interest thereon, amounting to $34.63.

SLUR ON SULLIVAN.

"Second—That upon Judge Sullivan becoming a member of the supreme court in January, 1898, he appointed as his assistant Miss Maud Parker, his wife's sister, who until the 1st of November, 1898, performed only a portion of the duties of the position, but drew from the state the full compensation for that period, and the larger part of the amount so drawn by her was paid by the personal check of Judge Sullivan to others who assisted on the work.

"The committee further finds that in neither of said instances was there any intentional violations of the law by the said judges or their assistants.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.
"A. W. LANE.
"J. O. DETWEILER,
"Committee."

MINORITY REPORT.

"Mr. Speaker: The undersigned minority of your committee appointed to investigate charges of irregularities in connection with the supreme court, being unable to agree with the majority report, begs leave to report as follows:

"It appears from the examination of the judges and ex-commissioners, together with testimony of the parties employed in the capacity of assistants to the court and an inspection of the records in the offices of the state treasurer and state auditor, that it has been the custom to employ in the capacity of assistants members of the families of the judges and commissioners. The wives, sons and daughters of the court have been so employed, and they have been paid either $4 per day or a salary of $1,000 per year, according to the interpretation of the law, from time to time by the interested parties.

"There can be no doubt that the intent of the law was to place at the disposal of the members of the court the services of assistants that would materially aid in the disposition of the business of the court, and not for the purpose of creating sinecure positions to be utilized as a medium of increasing the compensation of the judges in direct violation of the constitution, which provides that "the judges of the supreme and district court shall each receive a salary of $2,500 per annum, payable quarterly. No judge of the supreme or district courts shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, for or on account of his office, in any form whatsoever, nor act as attorney or counselor at law in any form whatever.'

WORK OF ASSISTANTS.

"In the matter of work performed by these assistants, there has not been an adequate quid pro quo for the large amounts of money expended for the purpose. In some instances the evidence shows that the work of the assistant consisted principally of typewriting the opinions of the judge, a service that would not consume the time of a competent operator a month in a year. In other cases the assistants have carried law books from the library shelves to the judge's table. It seems to the minority of your committee that $4 a day is an excessive price to pay for messenger service of this kind. Other members of the court testified that their assistants performed the work of picking out their opinions and picked out of the evidence in the record such as was pertinent to the points at issue. The idea that the wives, sons and daughters of the members of the court were competent, solely by reason of this relationship, to pick out pertinent testimony and block out opinions to be handed down as the decisions of the supreme court of the state has caused lawyers to smile. Should this investigation result in no other good it will have cleared up all doubt as to how some of the hitherto incomprehensible opinions of the court were prepared and the judges will be relieved of the adverse sentiment that has uncharitably attributed these opinions to be their own productions.

DENOUNCES TREASURY RAIDS.

"It is manifest that the law contemplated that these assistants should themselves have some knowledge of law, but the members of the court have evaded the plain intent of the constitution and of the statutes and have construed appropriation acts that would illy admit of such straining so as to make them contribute to their personal benefit at the expense of the state. The minority of your committee, therefore, recommends that this house strongly expresses its censure of the practice that has been in vogue that has resulted in a continuous and unwarranted raid on the public treasury, and that this house demands at the hands of the supreme court more careful consideration of the rights of the taxpayers and the abandonment of the seemingly cherished idea that a seat on the most exalted bench in the state makes of its occupant a ward of the commonwealth entitled to special perquisites and privileges in violation of the constitution.

THAT BARTLEY CHECK.

"But the most serious developments brought out by the testimony before your committee affect Judge Norval. It appears from his own admissions, as well as from documentary evidence found in the record, that the state treasurer, Joseph S. Bartley, on the 31st day of December, 1894, accepted from Judge Norval his salary warrant for the last quarter of 1894, in the sum of $625, and that the state treasurer paid Judge Norval therefor the face of the warrant. This warrant, owing to the condition of the general fund, was not payable for about ten and a half months after the date of such advancement. The check by which this money was paid was signed 'J. S. Bartley, state treasurer, by G. M. Bartlett, deputy,' and was delivered to Judge Norval, who held it in his possession some two days and then personally presented it to the First National bank of Lincoln, on which it was drawn, and it was paid. When the warrant became payable some ten months later after the transaction just recited, the state treasurer delivered to Judge Norval a check for $34.63, this check being for the interest due on the warrant in question. This check was also signed by J. S. Bartley, treasurer, and by G. M. Bartlett, deputy.

"One of two conclusions must follow from these facts. These checks showed upon their face that they were drawn against the state funds on deposit in the First National bank of Lincoln. It is true Judge Norval says he did not notice the signature on the checks. The minority of your committee is unable to accept this statement of Judge Norval, and must conclude that he has forgotten the fact. Judge Norval is a lawyer of ability. He has had many years' experience on the district and supreme benches. He is accustomed to examine carefully legal papers placed before him. When these checks were handed him, he must have noticed how they were signed. Not only that, but the law charges him with notice of what these checks contained, as we learn from his own opinion in the case of Bartley vs. the State.

"In that case the warrant in question had written upon its face the words, 'For ——— To reimburse the sinking fund.' That warrant ran to J. S. Bartley, not as state treasurer, but in his individual capacity. There was nothing on its face to notify the Chemical National bank of New York, that purchased it, that Bartley did not have the right to sell it except the statement that it was drawn 'to reimburse the sinking fund.'

RECEIVING STATE FUNDS.

"Yet regarding that, Judge Norval used the following language in his opinion, which stands as the opinion of the court: 'Nor was the bank an "innocent purchaser" within the meaning of that term as applied to commercial paper, inasmuch as the warrant disclosed on its face the purpose and object for which it was drawn, and the bank was bound to know, at its peril, that the defendant had no title to the instrument.' The same must hold true with reference to the present case, where the check is admitted by Judge Norval to show on its face that it was drawn against state funds, and he 'was bound to know at his peril' that he was receiving state funds if he chose to accept it. Following this line of reasoning, the conclusion must be that Judge Norval did see the signature, did know that the check was drawn against state funds, and knew that the money he received thereon was state funds. If, therefore, the transaction by which he received the check for $625 on the 31st day of December, 1894, is to be treated as a loan, as he says it was, he is guilty of knowingly receiving a loan of state funds from the state treasurer for his own use and benefit, and thus he aided and abetted in converting the sum of $625, and under his own decision in the case of Mills vs. the Ctate, became himself an embezzler of state funds.

NOT ENTITLED TO INTEREST.

"If, however, we are to treat the transaction wherein he received the $625 as a payment of the warrant, then he was not entitled to receive any interest on the warrant, and the payment to and receipt by him of the check for $34.63 as interest on the warrant, were illegal and constituted embezzlement on his part.

"I regret that I must come to this conclusion, but under the evidence and the decisions of the supreme court of this state there can be no escape. People may look with some indulgence on violations of the plain letter of the law by men not versed in legal matters and unfamiliar with the provisions of the statutes, but when these violations are met with on the part of members of the highest court in the state that fact in itself is sufficient to call for speedy rebuke and impartial justice. Judge Norval has been chief justice of the supreme court and for more than nine years a member of that court. His conduct has been inexcusable and there can be no palliation. This house should have no hesitation in applying the constitutional remedy.

GUILTY OF FELONY.

"From the evidence adduced before the committee it appears that Judge Norval is guilty of felony. But it is not necessary that this house find him so guilty in order to impeach him. The constitution provides that 'all civil officers of this state shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.' That Judge Norval has been guilty of a misdemeanor is clear and the minority of your committee therefore recommends that the house entertain the following resolution:

" 'Resolved, That articles of impeachment be prepared and presented to the district judges of this state, sitting as a court of impeachment, as provided by law, for misdemeanor in office against T. L. Norval, associate justice of the supreme court.' JOHN H. SHORE."

No discussion of the reports was permitted. The fusionists time and again attempted to speak on the subject, but Speaker Clark enforced the rule governing the "previous question," and all debate was shut off, and while the gag law was thus applied the majority report was adopted by a strict party vote.

STATE NEWS.

The residence of A. Dobson, a farmer living a few miles south of Creighton, was entered by burglars recently and a watch and chain, a suit of clothes, $45 in cash, a note for $200 and a certificate of deposit for $800 on one of the banks of Creighton were stolen. No clew as yet leading to the identification or whereabouts of the guilty parties has been obtained.

Attorney General Smyth has brought suit against the First National bank of Alma, which failed in January, 1894. Some time during the year 1893 the state deposited in the First National bank of Alma $40,612.90 of the state's funds, the bank executing a bond for the payment of the same in the sum of $50,000, with the president of the bank, A. E. Burr—now a janitor in the new federal building at Omaha—and Daniel Sullivan, D. B. Mudgett, William Gaslin and C. C. Burrand, the other bank officials, as sureties.

A Koeing, a well known German farmer living southwest of Wymore, was dangerously assaulted Thursday evening by John With, one of his neighbors. Koeing took up a stray hog last week and Thursday evening With appeared at his home and demanded that he give it up, claiming it was his property. A quarrel followed Koeing's refusal and With struck Koeing a blow over the head with a singletree, badly fracturing his skull. The man's injuries are such that it is thought he will not recover. With, after delivering the blow, secured the pig and went home, and as yet has not been arrested.

Ted Ackerman, deputy marshal, brought down to Omaha from the north part of the state several old-time $10 greenbacks, which were taken from a man who had been arrested for passing counterfeit money, and submitted them to Secret Service Agent Donelia for inspection. They were pronounced genuine. The marshal stated that the man had several hundred dollars of these greenbacks on his person.

A young man named I. E. Strong, aged 25 years, a son of Mrs. J. E. Strong of Council Bluffs, while attempting to board a Burlington freight train at Chalco, caught his foot in the frog and the train ran over his right leg, crushing it below the knee. He was removed to St. Joseph's hospital, Omaha, where Dr. Lee amputated the leg. Strong's right hip was also dislocated.

REFUSES TO INDORSE

OUR SOLDIERS ARE ENTITLED TO PERSONAL PRAISE AND GLORY.

Governor Poynter Vetoes a Resolution Declaring American Principles are at Stake in Philippines

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—Governor Poynter refused to approve a joint resolution declaring the war in the Philippines was in defense of the principles of our government and was adding new glory to our flag. A compliment was also paid to our soldiers there, but the resolution was primarily intended to secure the executive's official indorsement of the president's war against the Filipinos.

Governor Poynter's veto message was as follows:

"To the Members of the Legislature—Gentlemen: I return to your honorable body senate File No. 298 without my approval. I regret that a misstatement of what I deem the facts in the resolution compels me to take this course. No one has a higher regard for the bravery and gallantry of our brave soldiers in the far away Philippines than I. No encomiums that can be spoken for them would exceed the bounds of propriety.

"The state of Nebraska is and has a just right to be proud of the First Nebraska volunteers. We acknowledge with gratitude and joy the debt the state owes to them by reason of the honor conferred upon it by their valor. We pledge the honor of the state that to the living shall be accorded worthy distinction and to the dead all that can be given the dead, a fitting memorial of their fame, but we must regret that circumstances have compelled them to give their services and sacrifice their lives in a conflict which is at utter variance with the very fundamental principles of our government and contrary to the established policy of the nation for more than a century.

"Enlisting in a war for humanity and in the cause of human liberty, complications have arisen which have compelled them to engage in a conflict against a people who have been battling against the oppression of another nation for nearly 400 years.

"Such a conflict is not defending the principles of our government and adding new glory to our flag, which has ever stood as the glorious emblem of freedom. I cannot stultify myself and the calm judgment of the thinking people of this commonwealth by giving official approval to the statement that the war of conquest now carried on in the far away Philippines is in defense of the principles of our government and is adding new glory to our flag.

"W. A. POYNTER, Governor."

The resolution is here given in full:

"Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, That the thanks of the state be hereby extended to the officers and men of the First Nebraska regiment, United States volunteers, for their gallant conduct on the field of battle, their courage in the presence of danger, and their fortitude in the hardships of camp and campaign.

"Resolved, That we acknowledge with gratitude and joy the debt the state owes them by reason of the honor conferred upon it by their valor while defending in the far off Philippines the principles of our government and adding new glory to our flag. We pledge the honor of the state that to the living shall be accorded worthy distinction and to the dead all that can be given the dead, a fitting memorial of their fame.

"Resolved, That where all have done so nobly individual mention is well nigh impossible, yet the fresh blood of gallant officers shed in defense of our country's honor cannot be passed by without notice, and to Captain Albert H. Hollingsworth and Lieutenant Burt D. Whedon, now suffering from severe wounds received at the head of their commands, we tender the sympathy of the entire state, and respectfully request his excellency, the governor, and all others in military authority to promote each of them in such degree as is consistent with military necessity.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted by letter to the commanding officer of the First Nebraska, with a request that they be read at the head of the regiment, and that a certified copy be also forwarded to such officer.'

Will Hold Dead Six Mouths.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—Adjutant General Corbin cabled General Otis, saying that the secretary of war desired, if possible, that the dead of the present campaign be returned to the United States on the early transports, and asked the opinion of the general on the subject.

General Otis cabled that it would be impossible to send the bodies home now. The climatic conditions are such as to make it dangerous to the health of the people who would handle the bodies. He was of the opinion that six months later the remains of the dead could be returned to the United States.

General Corbin replied to General Otis, directing that no further effort be made at present to ship the remains of the soldiers to the United States. He told General Otis that the acting secretary of war desired that not only the graves of the soldiers buried in Manila be plainly designated, but that each casket should also be carefully marked, so that there will be no question of identifying the dead when the remains are removed to this country. With this care it is believed that there will be but very few unknown dead to be returned.

WOOLEN COMBINE FORMED.

Capital Stock is Placed at Seventy-Five Million Dollars.

Trenton, N. J.—The American Woolen company, with a capitalization of $65,000,000, was incorporated this afternoon. The incorporators are: S. B Lawrence, John B. Summerfield, Henry C. Everdell, Armitae Matthews, Henry M. Haviland, George E. Spencer, Leavitt J. Hunt, Charles B. Hill and Robert H. Barry, jr., of New York, and James C. Woodhull of Newark.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Manitowoc Seating company sold its plant to the American School Furniture company for a consideration of $200,000. The stockholders are to receive for their stock 40 per cent in cash and the remaining 60 per cent in stock in the new company. The plant at Manitowoc is to remain open for a period of five years.

New York.—It is announced that the combination of manufacturers of clay sewer pipe, fire brick, chimney tops and linings and similar products, is now definitely completed. The new concern will be called the Federal Sewer Pipe company and will have a capital of $25,000,000, half of which is to be 7 per cent preferred stock and half common stock. Of each class of stock $10,750,0000 is to be presently issued.

Louisville, Ky.—A deed was filed in the county clerk's office today from Dennis Long & Co. of Louisville to the United States Castiron Pipe and Foundry company of Burlington, N. J., transferring the plant and all property of Dennis Long & Co. to the new combine. The plant is one of the largest in the country, and the purchase price, which is said to have been $1,200,000, is said to have been $1,200,0000, was paid to the Louisville owners several days ago in a lump sum.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Pipe company of this city was formally transferred to the United States Castiron Pipe and Foundry company, better known as the sewer pipe combine, today. The consideration named in the deed is $1, but the revenue stamps show the local plant is valued at $250,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Heine Marsh of Milwaukee, representing the American Malting company, is in Louisville and has had talks with several of the officials of the Kentucky Distilling and Warehouse company. It is said that the American Malting company has secured the contract to furnish the whisky combine with malt. It was also stated on good authority that Mr. Marsh had secured an order from the whisky people for 1,000,000 bushels of malt.

New York.—The plants of the following distilling companies in Kentucky were taken over by the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse company: Nelson County, J. J. Ripley, Commonwealth, J. G. Mattingly, E. L. Miles, New Hope, William Tarr, John Cochran, Latonia and Warwick.

IN THE TRAIL OF IMPERIALISM

The War of Conquest Adds Strange Laurels to American Arms.

The following press dispatch, copied from the columns of the Omaha Bee of a recent date, is food for thought for Americans to ponder over:

The country between Marilao and Manila presents a picture of desolation. Smoke is curling from hundreds of ash heaps, and the remains of fences and trees torn by shrapnel are to be seen everywhere. The general appearance of the country is as if it had been swept by a cyclone. The roads are strewn with furniture and clothing dropped in flight by the Filipinos. The only persons remaining behind are a few aged persons, too infirm to escape. They camp beside the ruins of their former homes and beg passers-by for any kind of assistance. The majority of them are living on the generosity of our soldiers, who give them portions of their rations. The dogs of the Filipinos cower in the bushes, still terrified and barking, while hundreds are pigs are to

Bodies of dead Filipinos are stranded in the shallows of the river or are resting in the jungle, where they crawled to die, or were left in the wake of the hurriedly retreating army. These bodies give forth a horrible odor, but there is no time at present to bury them.

The inhabitants who fled from Marilao and Micauayan left in such a panic that on tables our soldiers found spread money and valuables, and in the rooms were trunks containing other property of value. This was the case in most of the houses deserted. They were not molested by our soldiers, but the Chinese who slip in between the armies are looting where they can and have taken possession of several houses, over which they raised Chinese flags, some of which were torn down.

An old woman was found in a house at Micauayan who had just died, apparently of fright and hunger.

HERE AND THERE.

"Wait Awhile," a railroad station in New South Wales, has just won a fight to retain its name, which the railroad company wished to change.

A Belfast (Me.) man prizes as one of his most valued possessions a map of the world which was executed by his aunt when a schoolgirl in 1829. It is a fine piece of work and attracts general notice.

The expense of running an Atlantic steamer for three years exceeds the cost of its construction.

The smallest flower known to the botanist is said to be that of the yeast plant. It is microscopic in size.

At Birkin, near Ferrybridge, England, the other day, a plow came into contact with a stone coffin covered with a stone lid, and containing human bones. The coffin is 7 feet 6 inches long, 3 feet wide, and the sides 4 to 5 inches thick. It weighs nearly two tons.

HOMES FOR THE DEAD.

Adjutant General Gives Information About Nebraska Relatives.

Lincoln, Neb., March 29.—Adjutant General Barry has sent to the headquarters, department of Missouri, information as to the desire of relatives of deceased soldiers of the First Nebraska interred at Manila, P. I., or Honolulu, in reply to a letter stating that the government would forward the remains of these soldiers in sealed caskets to the parents or relatives of the deceased. In this communication the adjutant general gives the following:

Names of the members of the First Nebraska killed in battle and died of disease interred at Manila, P., I., and Honolulu, and wishes of nearest relatives as to their interment:

Charles O. Ballenger, private, company L, body to be forwarded to Mrs. C. W. Ballenger, 2202 North Twenty-first street, Omaha.

Raphael C. Maher, private company E, Catharine Anderson, Valparaiso, Neb.

Harry C. Fisk, private, company D, Mrs. N. M. Fisk, Adams, Neb.

Julius G. Miller, private, company C, Mr. O. C. Miller, Arapahoe, Neb.

Frederick J. Pegler, private, company I, Mr. H. J. Pegler, Palmyra, Neb.

William J. Evans, sergeant, company C, Mr. C. D. Evans, 1020 High street, Beatrice, Neb.

Robert W. Kells, private, company L, Leslie E. Kells, 405 North Twenty-fourth street, South Omaha, Neb.

Warren H. Cook, sergeant, company F, Mrs. Anna Brones, Calamus, Ia.

William R. Philpot, private, company F, James W. Philpot, Humboldt, Neb.

George M. Andrews, private, company A, Mrs. George W. Andrews, York, Neb.

Earl W. Osterhout, private, company E, George W. Osterhout, David City, Neb., wishes body to remain buried at San rFancisco, where it now is.

Frank G. Glover, private, company A, Henry Glover, York, Neb.

Horace L. Falkner, private, company F, Mrs. H. B. Wilkinson, Western, Neb.

George W. Neiman private, company G, Henry Neiman, Junction City, Kan.

Theodore Larson, private, company K, O. S. Larson, Corning, Ia.

Edward H. Day, private, company A, A. J. Day, York, Neb.

Fred Taylor, private, company L, Mrs. N. M. Hitchcock, Omaha, Neb.

Alfred J. Erisman, private, company I, Jacob Erisman, Hickman, Neb.

William P. Lewis, private, company E, B. F. Brown, clerk of district court, Osceola, Neb.

Elmer B. Wampler, private, company A, Mrs. G. F. Gold, Highmore, S. D., care of James Humphrey.

John S. Alley, private, company [illegible], S. D. Alley, Madeira, Cal.

Arthur C. Sims, private, company [illegible], Erwin W. Sims, Madison, Neb.

Guy C. Walker, private, company [illegible], Benjamin F. Walker, 622 Main street, Davenport, Ia.

Henry Guy Livingstone, private, company M, Mrs. A. M. Livingstone, Plattsmouth, Neb.

John Black, private, company B, Samuel Black, Millerstown, Pa.

Homer F. Seeley, hospital corps, Mrs. Ann Seeley, Care J. N. Hiller & Sons, funeral directors and embalmers, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Gustave Edlund, private, company [illegible], Charles Blixt, Wahoo, Neb.

Walter Hogue, private, company [illegible], J. A. Hogue, Milligan, Neb.

The Sowing of Alfalfa.

The subject of alfalfa growing is now having its annual inquiries and discussions as to the best method of seeding and preparation of ground to get a successful start. There is no difficulty in getting alfalfa to grow in Nebraska other than is found in the growing of red clover. The main matter of requirement is to have the ground well plowed and the surface thoroughly pulverized by repeated harrowings. This previous preparation of seed bed is recommended by all alfalfa growers. It is true some excellent stands of alfalfa have been secured where the ground was not plowed at all, the [illegible] being well cut with a disc harrow, the seed sown broadcast and harrowed in. This, however, is not a safe method of seeding, and the results cannot be counted upon as certain.

There have been more failures recorded in late sowing than in the early seeding, consequently the majority of practical alfalfa growers are advising that seeding be commenced as early in April as the ground can be put in proper condition and evidences of genuine opening up of spring are present. The taking of chances of damage from late spring frosts is not regarded as so much of a risk as the later seeding, where the tender plant comes in contact with the hot, drying influence of the winds of the latter part of May. The first ten days or two weeks after the alfalfa plant makes its appearance is the critical period of its life. If it gets safely rooted it will then stand a great deal of drouth influence, and make a safe growth. In this respect it is not different from the tame and cultivated grasses in general.

The best plan for sowing is yet a matter of opinion that is not fully settled. Many sow broadcast by hand and use a drag or harrow, and are satisfied with results; others use the grass seed attachment with a grain drill, and find no reason to complain. Some sow with oats or spring wheat. The cover[illegible] ing the seed receives from the pr[illegible] getting in the wh[illegible] drill following [illegible], and very sa[illegible] is considered [illegible] reported. It is b[illegible] factory results [illegible] some cov[illegible] however, to give [illegible] growth is injuri[illegible] ing, but too grea[illegible] of failure, as [illegible] and often is the c[illegible] is used and [illegible] instance when a [illegible] permit the s[illegible] ground solid enough [illegible] bottom of the s[illegible] to drop down to th[illegible] covered by cr[illegible] cut by the disc, th[illegible] the seeds [illegible] discing or harrow[illegible] the surface. quently do not get [illegible] when intelligent [illegible] Alfalfa is a succe[illegible] used in selec[illegible] sown, and judgme[illegible] season conditi[illegible] suitable weather a[illegible] for the work.—World-Herald.