

AT THE STATE HOUSE

What Our Lawmakers Have Been Doing the Past Week.

In the House—Wednesday. Gaylord and Jenkins protested against the statements in the World-Herald exposition editorial, saying that they were misrepresenting their constituents.

Wooster introduced a resolution for a committee to investigate the alleged sale of liquor in the basement of the capitol, which passed unanimously.

A report of the conference committee on H. R. 5, the bill for a reorganization of the vote on the judicial amendment, was adopted by a vote of 69 to 23.

In the Senate—Wednesday. The report of the conference committee on H. R. 5 was agreed to. Joint resolution No. 13, memorializing congress to pass the joint resolution for a woman suffrage amendment, was passed.

In the House—Thursday. The chair, in pursuance to Wooster's resolution of yesterday afternoon for a committee to investigate the report that liquor is being sold in the basement of the state capitol, appointed as such committee Messrs. Wooster, Wright and Alderman.

A memorial was read from a joint session of the South Dakota legislature embodying a joint resolution asking congress to include in the twelfth census a statement of the amount of real estate, stocks, bonds, machinery, etc., in the United States owned by aliens.

Wooster presented a memorial signed by some twenty people asking that the sale or killing of prairie chickens, quail and grouse be prohibited for two years, and such killing is against the interests of the rural or laboring classes and favorable to the interests of the "gentlemen of leisure or sporting men."

Committees submitted favorable reports on the following bills: H. R. 42, to enable irrigation districts to discontinue organization.

H. R. 95, regulating fees of county surveyors. H. R. 73, regulating the creation of irrigation districts and the levying of assessments therein.

H. R. 281, for relief of Manington Garton refunding money paid on illegal appraisements of school land. H. R. 292, to compel railway companies to furnish free transportation to parties accompanying shipments of live stock.

A substitute for H. R. 27, to prevent killing of deer, antelope, prairie chicken, grouse, quail, plover, snipe or curlew, for a term of four years. H. R. 143, requiring the letting of contracts for state printing in a series of separate lots instead of in a lump.

H. R. 241, to amend the law defining a legal newspaper by removing the restrictions against new papers in the publication of legal notices. As H. R. 130 was a duplicate of 241, it was reported back for indefinite postponement.

Under third reading of bill the following were passed: H. R. 109, by House, to reimburse one county for expense incurred for care of an insane person whose legal residence is in another county. There were 88 affirmative votes and none against.

The bill provides that the county earning for the person shall be paid by the county of his residence, and where such person is an inmate of a state institution or a non-resident, the state shall settle the bill. H. R. 140, by Rich, to provide for adoption of minor children, was passed by a vote of 83 to 0. This bill passed with an emergency clause.

H. R. 23, amending the law authorizing the issue of negotiable warehouse receipts by parties having meats, spirits, grain, flax seed or linned oil in store, so as to include chichory root and manufactured chichory, and prescribing punishment for the issue of fraudulent or fictitious receipts. The bill passed by a vote of 79 to 0.

Wooster of Merrick submitted a petition of nearly 100 of his constituents asking him to vote against an appropriation, among them being two of the men quoted by the World-Herald as favoring a large appropriation.

Sheldon submitted a resolution exactly similar to that introduced in the senate favoring the establishment of a college or university in Lincoln for instruction of youth in the principles of bimetalism.

On committee report, H. R. 115, for commissioning Doane college cadets, and H. R. 238, limiting the compensation of clerks of the district court, were recommended to be placed on the general file.

In committee of the whole H. R. 96, authorizing assessment companies to insure against sickness, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 39 to 35. H. R. 131, making hog stealing a felony, met with a similar fate by a vote of 53 to 23.

H. R. 72, for an appropriation of \$1,392 to reimburse Burt county for costs of the prosecution of the persons accused of the murder of Robert Phillips, was reported back for passage. H. R. 211, authorizing boards of supervisors to establish poor houses, was reported for passage.

H. R. 221, to require teaching of vocal music in public schools, was also recommended to pass. H. R. 285, Speaker Gaffin's bill to prevent football playing, consumed two hours of the afternoon session. As soon as it came up Jenkins moved to amend by including base ball. He thought the casualties from base ball were about as numerous as those from foot ball.

Clark of Lancaster moved to amend by including also swimming and skating and illustrated by incidents the dangers attending these pastimes. Speaker Gaffin declared that these amendments were designed to ridicule the measure. He believed footballs as degrading and demoralizing as prizefighting, and if it is not prohibited those who refuse to prohibit it, should repeal the law against prizefighting. He had heard coaches directing their men to "knock out" their opponents, or to put "red elbows" through them, making glances out of the players. Reliable statistics show that from 25 to 45 per cent of football players are the recipients of injuries. The public does not know about the injuries received by players which

seriously impair their health in after life. He claimed that the opposition to the bill came from the young men of the universities and from sporting men.

Wimberley declared the game the most repulsive he ever saw, but he thought it would be better to correct abuses than to stop the game. He moved to indefinitely postpone it.

Horne declared it the most hideous game he knew anything about, and that it is not necessary in securing an education.

Jenkins, spoke in defense of the game. The drones of the university are not found in the team. There is an element of patriotism that prompts us to allow youth to develop itself physically, but Gaffin said he could see no patriotism in a prize fight.

Roberts of Douglas spoke against the bill. Roddy thought it should be modified. Young of Cass spoke in its behalf. Pollard of Cass, a university graduate, denied the assertion that the brightest boys in the university belong to the football team. A defect in the bill, however, prevented children from playing with a football.

Demar of Saunders and Roddy of Otoe spoke against the bill, while Bower, Fouke, Gaylord and Eastman favored it, and Speaker Gaffin closed the debate. He evidently leveled his remarks at Clark of Lancaster when he declared that a man makes a fool of himself when he ridicules such a measure. At the close of the debate the bill was, on motion of Pollard, recommitted.

The bill provides as follows: Sec. 1. That if any person shall actually engage as principal in any game of football within the state of Nebraska every such person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than \$20, nor more than \$100 and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than three months, and pay the costs of prosecution, one-half of said fine to go to the informer.

Sec. 2. If any person shall be concerned in or attend any such game of football as described in section 1 of this act as backer, umpire, assistant, reporter or looker on every such person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 and pay costs of prosecution, one-half of said fine to go to the informer.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted that if at any time the sheriff of any county, constable, marshal or any police officer of any city or incorporated village shall have reason to believe that any person in his bailiwick is about to engage as principal in any game of football as described in section 1 of this act or is preparing or training to engage as principal in any such football game, he shall forthwith arrest and conduct him before any judge of the district court or before any county judge, magistrate or justice of the peace in his county and upon the proper affidavits prosecute the complaint and thereupon the judge or magistrate shall inquire into the truth of the charge and if he shall find it true he shall require the accused to enter into a recognizance with sufficient sureties, residents of the state, to be approved by such judge or magistrate in a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, conditioned that the accused will not engage in any game of football within the period of one year from and after the date of such arrest, and in default of such recognizance such judge, justice or mayor shall commit the party accused to the jail of the county, there to remain until he give recognizance with sureties.

Provided, that if after the expiration of one month the person so confined is unable to enter into such recognizance the county judge of such county may discharge such person on his own recognizance in the same amount and with the same conditions on proof satisfactory to such judge by the affidavit of the accused and other evidence that the person so confined will not engage or be concerned in any such game within the time limited in said recognizance.

In the Senate—Thursday. Committees reported favorably upon the following bills: S. F. 145, to require railroads to keep rights of way clear of weeds. H. R. 3, repealing the sugar bounty law. H. R. 31, regulating organization of mutual plate glass insurance companies; S. F. 214, regulating duties of commission merchants; S. F. 40, providing for organization of mutual hail insurance companies; S. F. 78, allowing pupils living at a distance from school houses certain privileges.

Action on S. F. 33, the stock yards bill, was deferred until this afternoon to allow submission of a minority and majority report. The committee on printing was authorized to have 5,000 copies of the governor's message printed.

Murphy introduced a resolution reciting that the national government has appropriated \$200,000 for the trans-Mississippi exposition, that sister states have made preliminary appropriations and are ready to join in this demonstration of western resources and western energy, that the proposed exposition is a laudable undertaking which is approved by all progressive people without regard to political ambition or party creed; that at a banquet given in Omaha to the state officers the latter openly pledged prompt action and a liberal appropriation by the fusion majority in the legislature; that the governor in a public interview through the Associated Press gave the assurance that the political party now in control in Nebraska was not a party of retrogression and repudiation, but of progress and public spirit; that Senator Allen in his December speech declared that the fusion party will demonstrate that it is not a party of anti-progress, but representing great public spirit and enterprise; that the exposition would be of incalculable value to the state; that the assurances of the governor, Senator Allen and their political associates have failed to materialize; that the bill has been bandied from one house caucus to another and other legislatures are seriously doubting that Nebraska will make any appropriation; that further delay means defeat of the exposition, is disappointing to the national government, humiliating to Nebraskans and disastrous in its effect upon the action of other states; that therefore it is resolved to be the sense of the senate that the bill should be taken up and considered at once in the house in committee of the whole and disposed of promptly in the broad-minded, business-like and public-spirited manner which the public expects of its representatives.

The resolution went over under the rule. The following concurrent resolution was introduced by Grothan: "Whereas, it is a deplorable fact that

many of the leading universities of this country are dominated by influences that are detrimental to the best interests of the great common people, we hereby proclaim our conviction that the time has come for the establishment of a great school that shall truly represent the commonality of this nation.

"Whereas, it is a well known fact that the trusts and monopolistic influences of this republic are dictating the social and economic utterances of nearly every prominent school of the land, nearly every teacher of political economy and sociology is the tool of unholly corporate interests, nearly every college library bears the impress of partisanship and nearly every college periodical is subjected to plutocratic censorship.

"Whereas, the time for the establishment of a university in which it will not be a crime to speak out in the interests of a common people is at hand, and the young men and women of this country should be brought face to face with the social problems that make for their future weal or woe, and not be compelled to look at all these momentous questions from the view point of corporate greed.

"Whereas, the time has come when the philanthropists and the leaders of the reform movement of this country should give their attention to the great benefits realized by the establishment of a university unshackled by selfish interests, therefore be it

Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that it is the sense of this legislature that there should be established such a university at the seat of government of this great commonwealth that has furnished the most magnificent leader of financial thoughts of modern times, the great teacher of bimetalism, who hails from the city famous as the namesake of the immortal Lincoln; and that we further believe it to be the duty of all good citizens of this state to encourage the establishment of such an institution of learning, where the principles of bimetalism are taught to the children and youth of the plain people."

S. F. 102, defining a legal newspaper and removing the restrictions placed by the present law upon newly established papers, was passed by a vote of 22 to 9. S. F. 11, requiring county attorneys to give counsel to county commissioners without fee, was also passed and the senate took a recess until 2 p. m.

The stock yards bill was reported by the committee on agriculture with a majority report signed by Miller, Osborne, Ritchie and Heapy, and a minority report by Johnson, Feltz and Farrell. The majority report makes a material reduction in the stock yards charges for weighing and yarding, and the limit of 50 cents a bushel is put on corn and 50 cents a hundred above market price on hay.

In the Senate—Friday. Senators Murphy and Ransom engaged in a somewhat heated debate this morning. It arose over a recommendation to indefinitely postpone S. F. 30, a valued policy law made applicable to personal property, as well as real property, as at present.

Senator Murphy moved to place it on the general file, and supported his motion with an argument wherein he pointed out that the people were entitled to relief in this matter, and the insurance trust was the most gigantic trust in Nebraska.

Ransom replied with some feeling. He wanted to know why Mr. Murphy as county attorney and a republican attorney general had not brought an action to break up this trust. This bill was a scheme to amend the valued policy law so as to make it unpopular and thus finally secure the repeal of the valued policy law, or its defeat in the supreme court.

Feltz wanted the senate to understand that the bill had been carefully considered by the committee. Murphy replied with some feeling. He declared the gentlemen who were opposing this bill had disclosed a peculiar knowledge of the insurance trust. That he, as county attorney, had broken up the insurance trust in Gage county, and secured insurance at lower rates, and he intimated rather broadly that Ransom was acting in the capacity of counsel for the corporations. He directed attention to the declaration in the republican platform in favor of the valued policy law, and maintained that he was a friend of that measure and would be found fighting for it from start to finish.

Ransom warmed up considerably when he replied, and he directed his remarks to Murphy, referring to him bluntly as "you" and pointing all kinds of fingers at him. He protested that he had voted with a party last fall that had voted for the interests of this state and against the interests of the corporations, while "you" voted with a party that voted against the interests of the state and along with the corporations. Ransom said the trusts had done all they could in Douglas county to defeat him, and he did not intend that Murphy should by implication charge that he was working in the interests of a trust. He referred sarcastically to Murphy's assertion that the latter had dissolved the insurance trust in Gage county, and said that if, in his individual capacity and unaided, he could break up a trust, "in the name of God what could he not do in that line with the machinery of the law behind him?"

Senator Caldwell declared that the republican party had declared in favor of the valued-policy law, and the one pledge he had made his constituents was that he would sustain it. He touched upon Ransom a little by declaring that the trouble with the republican party was that it had had a lot of barnacles clinging to it, but now that they had been shaken off, the party will redeem itself grandly.

At the close of the debate Murphy's motion to put the bill on general file was defeated, being supported only by Conaway, Haller, Heapy, Miller and Murphy, and the measure was indefinitely postponed.

The committee on privileges and elections submitted a report on the Douglas county contest. It was against Constant Joffcoat and favored retaining Contestee Evans in his seat.

After some discussion a motion to defer action on the report until next Friday was agreed to by a vote of 17 to 7.

The following bills were reported back favorably: S. F. 61, providing for the government of the industrial home; 73, to prevent members of a saloon license board from soliciting or receiving favors from an applicant for liquor license; 111, to repeal sections 4 and 10, of chapter 28; 85, to more severely punish public

obscenity and indecent exposure; 226, to protect grazing lands from stock of non-residents; 142, to repeal eight sections of the law regulating marks and brands of live stock; 72, to fix commissions for selling live stock; 175, fixing boundaries of lands; 99, to commission Doane college cadets.

Mutz called up his resolution directing the state auditor to ascertain and report the amount of unpaid wild animal bounty claims, and it was agreed to.

Mutz also introduced a resolution directing the auditor to furnish a statement of all prisoners sent to the penitentiary during 1895 and 1896, all fees paid sheriffs and assistants, to whom paid and all expenses of the state for caring for and bringing prisoners to the penitentiary. The resolution was agreed to, and after twenty minutes spent in an effort to adjourn until Tuesday a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

After the noon recess yesterday the senate took up and passed S. F. 194, Beal's bill for the creation of new counties by consolidation of counties now existing.

S. F. 173, Johnson's bill levying a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on state bank deposits to create a fund for security of depositors, which has excited more discussion than any other bill that has claimed the attention of the senators, was passed by a vote of 17 to 12.

Howell of Douglas withdrew his opposition to the bill, but before doing so made a statement in which he said that friends of the measure had feared that if it were recommitted for amendment the bill might be killed, but they had pledged themselves to see it amended in the house so as to permit of national banks receiving deposits of public funds. Howell stated that he made this public statement in advance so that friends of the bill will be on record in regard to the amendment he desires made in the house. This amendment provides that from such banks as shall have complied with the provisions of the act, no other security for the return of public funds shall be required and that such national banks as in addition to the bonds now required, shall deposit as security with the state treasurer government bonds or state, county, city, township or school district warrants or bonds of this state for the full amount of the moneys to be deposited in such bank, and upon the certificate of the state treasurer of the receipt of such deposit running to the officer or manager of such bank, then it shall be lawful for the officer or officers having the custody of public money to deposit such money in such national bank, not exceeding in amount the value of the security for such deposits, and in case of the failure of any of the national banks of the state having on deposit such public money, it shall be the duty of the state treasurer to collect the money on securities so deposited with him, or sell such securities and pay the proceeds to such officer or officers, or such part thereof as may be necessary to make good the losses that the might otherwise have sustained.

On the call of the roll those voting aye were Beal, Canaday, Dearing, Farrell, Feltz, Grothan, Heapy, Howell, Johnson, Lee, Mully, Mutz, Osborne, Ransom, Sykes and Watson—17.

Those voting against the bill were Caldwell, Conaway, Dundas, Evans, Fritz, Haller, Miller, Murphy, Ritchie, Steele, Talbot and Waller—12. Absent and not voting: Gondring, Graham, McGann and Spencer.

Senator Murphy's resolution calling for immediate action on the exposition bill was called up. As introduced this resolution was as follows: "Whereas, The national government at Washington has shown its appreciation of the trans-Mississippi region and its confidence in the business integrity and public spirit of Nebraska by appropriating \$200,000 to the trans-Mississippi exposition, and

"Whereas, Many of our sister states have already made preliminary appropriations with the assurance of large appropriations later, and

"Whereas, A number of other states are ready to join Nebraska in this great demonstration of western resources and western energy, and

"Whereas, The proposed trans-Mississippi exposition is an undertaking laudable and worthy, and is earnestly desired by all progressive people of this state, regardless of political ambition or party creed; and

"Whereas, At a banquet given by the people of Omaha to the governor of this state and other newly elected state officials recently, they did openly promise and pledge prompt action and a liberal appropriation by the fusion majority in control of this legislature; and,

"Whereas, The governor of this state, in a public interview sent through the Associated Press, gave to the country at large the assurance that the political party now in control of this state, was not a party of retrogression and repudiation, but a party of progress and public spirit; and,

"Whereas, Hon. W. V. Allen, the leader of the fusion party of this state, in the United States senate, in a public speech in the senate on December 14, 1896, declared that the fusion party in Nebraska would demonstrate that it was not a party of anti-progress, but a party representing great public spirit and enterprise; and

"Whereas, We believe that the trans-Mississippi exposition, to be held in our proud metropolis, the great central gateway to the west, where the world can behold all the products, industries and civilization of the states west of the Mississippi river, would be of great value, not only to the trans-Mississippi states in general, but would be of incalculable value to the great state of Nebraska in particular; and,

"Whereas, These assurances of the governor, the senior United States senator of this state and their political associates have failed to materialize up to this time; and

"Whereas, Instead of acting promptly in a business-like manner, and passing the appropriation bill now before the legislature within the first two weeks of this session, the whole matter has been bandied from one house caucus to another, and thereby held in abeyance, and other states whose legislatures are now in session and will soon adjourn are seriously doubting whether Nebraska intends to make any appropriation for said exposition, and

"Whereas, We believe further delay means defeat to the success of said exposition, is disappointing to the national

Government, humiliating to the people of Nebraska generally, and disastrous in the extreme in its effect upon the action of our sister states; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the sense of this body, that house roll No. 93, which is the exposition bill, should be taken up and considered at once in the house by the committee of the whole and disposed of promptly in that broad-minded, business-like and public-spirited manner which the public, both in and out of the state, have a right to expect of this legislature."

Murphy spoke at length upon the resolution, urging that other states are awaiting the action of the Nebraska legislature, and that legislative action in other states will depend largely on the course of the legislature here at home.

At the close of his remarks the lieutenant governor called him forward and for some time engaged in conversation with him, and when Beal objected to the resolution because it embodied an unwarranted criticism of the house, the lieutenant governor announced that Murphy proposed to eliminate the parts referring to the action of the house.

This announcement was not satisfactory to Beal, who moved that it be referred to the committee on labor.

Ransom, chairman of that committee, said the resolution came as a friendly act toward the exposition and he was satisfied with it in its original form.

Talbot protested against referring it to a committee to have it sent back as a partisan measure. He thought the senate had the right to criticize the action of the house, any person or any body of people on earth, the governor or any branch of the government.

Dundas intimated that Talbot was taking "arnica," and Talbot replied that plain truths and facts are sometimes worse than "arnica."

Beal asked if the speaker thought it proper for a senate to criticize the supreme court, to which Talbot responded, "Yes. Is that more 'arnica' for you?"

A motion by Graham to table the resolution was defeated by 17 to 11 and the bill was referred to the committee on labor.

The senate adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday.

FACTS WITH POINTS.

Everyone of These Statements Absolutely True.

Mr. A. W. Sharper, 61, Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind., says: "Gratitude prompts me to write that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets completely cured me of Nervous Dyspepsia from which I had suffered for the last four years. I had tried many remedies without results, but am now cured and have gained in flesh, sleep well and have none but words of praise for Stuart's Tablets."

Mrs. Sarah A. Skeels, Lynnville, Iowa: "It has been six months since I took Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and am fully cured. Have not had a particle of distress or difficulty since. This is in the face of the fact that I had suffered from stomach trouble for twenty-five years and was pronounced incurable by the doctors."

James Newmestres, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, says: "Two 50 cent packages of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets did me more good than any remedy I had ever used before. They hit the spot with me and I once more have an appetite and can eat what I please without fear of distress and bloating afterward."

Dr. Harlandson relates the case of Miss Helen Shoels of Nashville, who was cured of dyspepsia and gained 18 pounds in weight after suffering from stomach trouble for eight years. The doctor uses them in all stomach troubles because they are not a secret patent medicine, but contain pure pepsin, Diastase, fruit acids, and valuable digestive principles needed by every weak stomach add a whole box would not hurt a child, being absolutely harmless.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents per package. Send to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on symptoms and treatment of stomach troubles.

CHARITY WORKERS CONFERENCE.

Annual Conference Held in University Chapel Yesterday.

The Nebraska state conference of charities at its annual meeting in this city yesterday elected the following permanent officers for 1897: President, Governor S. A. Holcomb; vice president, Professor J. A. Gillespie; secretary, A. W. Clark; treasurer J. P. Hebard; enrolling secretary, Burwell Spurlock. The executive committee consists of the president, secretary, treasurer and in addition, Chancellor MacLean and Mrs. T. H. Leavitt of this city.

Yesterday afternoon the members listened to an excellent program along the lines of charity work. Among the persons taking part were Mrs. F. M. Williams, superintendent of the home for the friendless, Rev. A. W. Clark of Omaha, Rev. Luther P. Ludden, Miss Mary Fairbrother of Omaha, Mrs. S. A. Latta of the woman's associated charities of Nebraska, Burwell Spurlock, superintendent of the mother's jewels home, and Colonel Alexander Hogeland. It is the purpose of the promoters of the conference to make the organization a permanent one. Politics will be eschewed and the entire object of the work will be to promote and assist charity organizations and work in Nebraska.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY, & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Dr. Clyde Davis, dentist, Richards Bldg.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

JUNKETING EXPEDITIONS

Mr. Hart of St. Paul Thinks Legislative Investigative Committees a Farce.

The state conference of charities concluded their work Thursday by listening to an address by H. H. Hart of St. Paul, Minn., general secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. The members' desks in representative hall were well filled when Governor Holcomb rose to introduce the speaker. In a few preliminary remarks the governor said he was pleased to see such an active interest taken in the subject of organized charity and believed much good would result therefrom.

In beginning his remarks Mr. Hart said Nebraska should be proud of the record she had made as a new state. Nebraska has only one-half as many criminals in proportion as does the United States. In this matter of insane, the state has less in proportion to its population than other states.

Mr. Hart believed that it should be a matter of very much consideration where state institutions are located. Towns should not be asked to give donations to secure the location of any of the state buildings, and they should not be considered in the light of objects to be knocked off to the highest bidder. When a city makes a donation of ten or twenty thousand dollars to secure an institution it forever afterwards considers itself to have a lease on its management and location. Careful attention should be paid to the erection of state buildings so that they may be fully adequate to the needs of a growing state. The institutions of Nebraska have a national reputation. When people speak of Nebraska's institutions, two speak of the deaf institute, where the rest are mentioned but once. It has a national reputation for efficiency. This cannot be maintained if salaries are reduced. In Ohio during the past fifteen years they have driven out by a pernicious system of partisanship men whom it cost the state thousands of dollars to educate. Nebraska must pay dearly for the education of the managers of the state institutions. The speaker said he had been for fourteen years an officer of the state of Minnesota and knew that it took three years for him to really be able to properly serve the state's interests. He contended that partisan politics should not enter into the management of state institutions. During the fourteen years of his official life in Minnesota he has never worked for a candidate nor paid a political assessment. In this state the board of public lands and buildings is composed of state officers. This should not be. Their time cannot and should not be given for this purpose. About all the supervision they can give the institutions is to audit the accounts. The committees appointed by the legislature to inspect state institutions are generally junketing expeditions, furnishing the members an opportunity to give their wives and children and wife's relations a trip at state expense.

They arrive when everything is prepared for their coming, eat a splendid dinner, look at the scenery and leave in the evening having enjoyed a picnic, but knowing no more about the real affairs of the institution than they did before they came. Sometimes the chairman of one of these committees takes a trip on Saturday night, and unexpectedly drops in upon the superintendent. He then finds the true condition of affairs. He goes into the kitchen and sees if the food is clean. He looks into the swill barrel and can tell at a glance if any extravagance is going on. He probes into one corner and into another and then he has somewhat of an intelligent idea of what is going on.

All of this work of inspecting these institutions should be placed in the hands of a board of charities and corrections, as is now the case in twelve states. Keep this board out of politics and let them inspect these institutions and report as to the real facts of the management. Then there will be less fraud and mismanagement.

Mr. Hart was aware of the constitutional difficulty in Nebraska as to the appointment or election of new boards or officers, but believed the difficulty could be overcome by having a state charities aid association organized and given power by the legislature to inspect all state institutions and report to the governor their findings as to the needs and deficiencies of them.

At the conclusion of the address, a vote of thanks was unanimously extended to Mr. Hart for his able effort and for the sacrifice of time and money he had made to be present.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonderworker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist under guarantee to cure, 50c or \$1. Booklet and sample mailed free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Skirmishing Continues.

CANEA, Crete, Feb. 15.—[Copyrighted by the Associated Press].—There is not much change in the situation here this morning. Skirmishing between Musselmans and Christians around the town continues incessantly. There are skirmishes in progress at Haffa. It is believed that foreign fleets will occupy Canea, Retimo and Haraklion today or tomorrow.

No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise sent by Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Greek Troops in Crete.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—An Athens dispatch says that the Greek troops, consisting of a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, which left Saturday for Crete, have landed there. The report is not confirmed.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels; never sicken, weaken or gripe 10c