THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.

The Legislature.

Monday, January 80. The boune was not in see

Caturday.

Tuesday, January \$1.

At the opening of the house yester-day. Thompson of Clay presented a petition from Edgar citizens asking for passage of a law providing for publi-cation of school books by state. The committee on privilages and elections recommended House roll 61, manding law providing for appeints

ment of judges and clerks of election,

ment of judges and clerks of election, for passage. On motion of Hebbert of Gage bills were ordered printed in the order in which they were introduced. After convening in the afternoon the following bills were passed: H. E. St, by Lane, to amend law re-lative to guardians and wards by pro-riding a appealing clause. H. E. St. amending section 600 of code of sivil presedure fixing reasons for which a district judge may medify its own indgments.

for which a district judge may modify be over judgements. If. R. 64, by Mathern of Red Willow, providing for the transfer of about 660,600 from funds no longer drawn from to the general fund. If. R. 41, by Thompson of Merrick, providing for recording of all assign-ments of mortgages and trust doods, etc., with county recorders. If. R. 77, a curative measure amond-for read law.

ing read law. The house then went into committee of the whole and considered H. E. 171, the University bill. The work of the committee appears elsewhere.

Wednesday, February 1.

The house listened to reports and recommendations of standing com-mistees yesterday morning. A number of bills were placed on general file and recommended for passage. McGinley of Otoe offered a resolu-

tion suthorizing the state board to forthwith make application to the su-preme court for a modification of the decree heretofore rendered by it in the maximum rate case, should they doem

It necessary. Burns thought the resolution was an attempt to breaths life into a corpes. Detweller of Donglas agreed with Burns that it was the duty of the board to ge ahead. Fisher of Dawes was satisfied with the conduct of the beard. satisfied with the conduct of the beard. It had secured reasonable live stock rates for his people. Others spoke for and against the resolution. The motion to refer to the commit-ies on railroads lost. The vote to refer to a special com-mittee of three for investigation was lost by a vote of 43 to 47. The vote on the resolution lost by a rote of 45 to 49. In explaining votes on the resolution

In explaining votes on the resolution r. Leomis said: "I believe the board of transportation is a sinecure and a sacion expenditure of money, there-fore I vote no."

Mr. Prince said: "I think this reso-Mr. Prince said: "I think this reso-lution is simply an expression of the will and opinion of this house and as I believe a reduction of freight rates on grain and live stock, if it can justly be done at this time, is desirable and that there should be no unjust dis-crimination in freight rates against any section of the state against an-other, I rote sys."

Mr. Sturgess said: "Believing in a

day, Joanery So. note was not in session last

ay, January 81.

The sensie spent yesterday forencon in the consideration of bills on first and second reading.

The afterneon session was devoted didy to consideration of bills in committee of the whole. Nine bills were passed over because printed

mendments were not at hand Senamendments were not at hand Sen-ate file 41 occupied the attention of the committee until time to adjourn. The file provides for free attendance at high schools. The committee rec-ommended its passage, arose, and its report was adopted by the senate. It is enlarged upon elsewhere.

Wednesday, February 1.

In the senate yesterday, Senate file 33, by Talbot, a bill to cure defects in the present law relating to admission of atterneys to the bar was read third

of siterneys to the bar was read third time and passed. The judiciary committee recom-mended scuate file 40, by Miller be in-definitely postponed. The bill provided for letting the job of defeading in-digent persons to the attorney putting in the lowest bid. Van Dusen said re-putable attorneys would not bid for business and the result of bidding would be that disreputiable lawyers would get this business and might put the county to greater expanse in the end. Debate ensued and a motion to recommit the bill was defeated. The report of the committee recommend-ing indefinite postponement was adopt-ed.

od. On motion of Noyes of Douglas the vote whereby sensie file Ne. 41, the free high school bill, was recommended for passage was reconsidered and the bill was recommitted to the committee of the whole. Mr. Noyes said he made the motion because some senstors thought the bill could be made more thought the bill could be made more perfect. As there was no opposition to the bill he wanted all to have a chance to assist in its perfection. If the bill was unconstitutional the sen-ate sught to know it. Under the order of bills on first read-

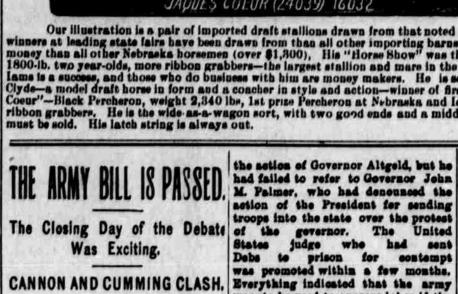
ing a large number of house bills were read, the university tax bill being among them.

A sourteous request was made of the house to furnish senators with copies of all printed house rolls. Adjourned.

Free Migh Schools.

Senate file No. 41, by Curris of Cus-ter, to provide free stiendance at pub-lie high schools of non-resident pupils, was considered in the senate Monday in committee of the whole. The bill was introduced to take the place of a similar act declared unconstitutional was introduced to take the pisce of a similar act declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The bill came before the senate with the approval of the Nebrasks educational council. Farrell of Merrick did not like the

Farrell of Merrick did not like the ides of having one county make a levy to pay tuition of pupils who desired to go to school in another county. Currie of Custer explained that the first act was declared unconstitutional because it exempted from taxation all school districts that maintained high high schools. He had never heard anyone oppose the idea in the bill ex-cept the senstor from Merrick. The bill says to each pupil in the state, re-gardless of place of residence, that when he has completed the course in the common schools, when he can no



Was Exciting.

CANNON AND CUMMING CLASH.

Labor Riots and the Increased Army the Subjects for Considerable Discussion is the Closing Hour of the Dobate-

Number of Paymesters Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The House upon his amendment. met at 11 o'clock to-day. The Rev. James L Vance of Nashville delivered fore men were lawyers or bankers or the invocation. This was the closing printers they were American citizens, day of debate upon the army reorgan- and the law of the land, like the grace ization bill. The opposition before of God, covered all. (Applause.) The the session opened had practically one green spot in the record of Presiabandoned hope of either defeating or dent Cleveland had been that when having the bill recommitted. When he saw the law defied, not by labor, the House resumed work upon the but by law breakers, he had kept his bill to-day, section 12, relating to the eath and had seen that it was enpay department, had been reached. forced. Mr. Cannon aroused tumultu-The number of paymaster generals. ous applause when he declared that with the rank of colonel, provided in Mr. Cummings, in seeking to make the bill, was reduced from four to labor the abettor of law breaking. three, with the rank of lieutenant slandered labor. He denounced it as colonel from eight to five, and paymasters with the rank of major from forty-seven to thirty-five. The age limit for appointments in this department was reduced from 50 to 40. In the corps of engineers the number of colonels was reduced from ten he, according to the argument to eight; lieutenant colonels, twenty to sixteen; majors, thirty-six to thirty; captains, forty-one to thirty-five; first lieutenants, fifty to forty, and second lieutenants fifty to forty. Mr. Brownell of Ohio, Republican, moved to strike out the provision authorizing the appointment of engineers from civil life. The amendment was supported by Mr. Walker, Republican, of Massachusetts, but opposed by Mr. Marsh, Republican, of Illinois, who favored the appointment of officers from civil life and said the great engineer scheme of Eads had been scouted by the regular army officers Mr. Dockery of Missouri said the best results in government work had always been obtained from army engineers. Mr. Cannon, Republican, of Illinois directed attention to the amendment of Mr. Cummings, Democrat, of New York, whs gave notice yesterday that he would offer an amendment to prevent the use of United States troops as "posse comitatus" or in putting down strikes or riots except upon the written application of the governor of the state. The amondment, said Mr. Cannon, proposed to put it out of the power of the President, the constitution to the contrary notwithstand-ing, to enforce the law within the territory of any state unless the governor appealed for help. Mr. Can-non then recalled the Chicago riots during the last administration and the dispatch into Illinois without the ansent of the governor, and against his protest, of United States troops to suppress the riots. That action of President Cleveland had been indersed by the Senate of the United States and the people everywhere. Had the pro posed amendment been law the Fresh dent would have been prevented from enforcing the law. The federal au-thority was and should be supreme. Mr. Cummings replied to Mr. Cannon. There was no question, he said, that organized labor, through the American Federation of Labor and the Enights of Labor, had condemned the efforts to increase the standing army to 100,000. There was as good tion that the reason for their adden true the fast that the standing ormy might be coal unconstitutionally to report them. "How," he continued, "if you do man to do it, ony on if you do not, adopt this provine." The gentleman from Blinsin be said, had referred (p

Through the Initiative and Referendum.

Editor Independent:

As 1900 approaches all are beginning to look forward to the oncoming political battle and think of the candidates was to be used to oppress labor if the opportunity offered or if corporate and platforms to be before the voters in the great struggle which will be a politiwealth demanded it. He was no law-yer, or a banker, Mr. Cummings con-tinued; he was a trades union man, a cal turning point in the history of the nation. All earnest reformers are anxmember of Typographical unles No. 4. What he desired was that the mem-bers of the House should go on record ious to see the entire reform forces of all parties and all sections of the country working harmoniously together for the

accomplishment of one common pur-pose, viz: the utter deleat of the iniqui-tous gold standard. To do this, all the voters who are against the gold stand-ard must be united and work with un-Mr. Cannen, replying, said that beconquerable zeal. As one anxious to see this most desirable end accomplished I would like to offer a suggestion for your readers' consideration and discussion. It seems to me that if some such plan could be carried into effect it would do much toward unifying the voters.

Let the national committees of the three parties, the silver republican, demformulate a platform upon which they as committees can agree. Then let the national committee of each party send copies of this proposed platform to their respective state committees in each state; the state committees in turn, sending out copies to the counties. The county committees, then call pre-cinct primaries at which the voters may assemble, discuss, and adopt this plat-form, should it prove satisfactory to them. Local and state issues are of course to be exc'uded. The county and state committees then report such action as the voters may take, to the national committee, and it the proposed platform has been quite generally ratified, a national platform will be already prepared and adopted for all three parties, and one which the voters could all enthusiastically support because they could feel that they had had a voice in making it, and that it had not been forced upon them by party leaders. This method would bring into operation one phase of the initiative, and would be very effective in educating the voters in the principles of direct leg-islation. It would furnish a truly democratic method of obtaining the sentiment of the voters and tend greatly to obliterate friction between the reform elements. The gold standard brethren are manifesting much solicitude over the plat-form upon which the fusionists were elected in Nebraska, as was made ap-parent during the debate on senate file No. 1, the purpose of which is to prevent fusion. They are especially worried since they are having such poor succe in fusing smong themselves sufficiently to elect a United States senator while to elect a United States senator while the fusion forces vote solidly every day for that mighty enemy of monopolies, William V. Allen. Fusion has already been a great blessing to the people of N-braska by giving them a better state government, and it has been a great factor in educating the voters. The old time populist should have no ob-jection to fusion, for the allver republi-cans and democrats are rapidly assimi-lating the grand principles of the Omaha platform. If a new platform proposed by the three national committees should not contain all the principles of the Omahs platform, so populist should bei that those principles have been lost or aban-doned, for they will live in the hearts of of the people. He should give his breth-ren of the other parties time for the law of evolution to work. They were chil-dren as to those principles when he was a full grown une. dres as to those principles when he was a full grown use. A fair and honorable fusion, where each party treats the other as entertain-ing honest intentions and purposes, and othere all ward politician tricks are thrown away, will mean the ultimate breaking up of party lines and bringing about of the very measures for which the old time populat fought so enceedly, the initiative and reheredum. he initiative and referendum. Mon who were formerly the party lines and imme have has a to broader Solds of thought o I and price They now any the news

A NEW PLAN FOR UNION How the Three Parties May Get Together Through the Initiative and th

Lincoln, Neb.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA (Continued from page 1.)

any officer or agent of any such railroad company, free transporta-tion over any railroad outside of tion over any rairoad outside or this state or over any steamship line; and this prohibition shall alos apply to every referee, mas-ter, or other appointee of mid court. Any judge or state solicit-or violating this provision shall be deemed to have forfeited his of-flice, and may be removed by que flice, and may be removed by que warranto in any court having jurisdiction. Provision is made for taxing costs

against the losing party in cases be-fore the court and where the state fails to make its case, the costs are paid out of the state treasury.

At last three important powers are granted by this act to the Kansas board which are not granted by our Nebraska statute to the Nebraska board. They are the second, fourth and eleventh items in the schedule as follows: 2. To apportion charges between connecting roads and determine all questions relating to charges for the use of cars and equipments. 4. To apportion transportation charges among connecting carriers. 11. 1o summon juries, as a court I equity, in any case or matter before it, such juries to be select-ed as may be directed by rule. Jurors to possess the qualifica-tions, except as to locality, re-quired by law for jurors in the district court. But the most important difference tween the Kansas and the Nebraska law is the provision for a state selicitor who shall act as attorney for the people in prosecuting cases before the court of visitation. Most of the efficiency of the new law depends upon the ability, fidelity and honesty of this officer. On his shoulders fall the real burden of prosecuting the people's interests. But the fact that there is an officer charged with the duty of prosecuting the complaint of the poorest citizen of the state against the greatest railwas corporation marks an advance in leg'slation. Most students of the railway question have reached the conclusion that the effort to combine private ownerth'p with public regulations is impracticabi .. The Kansas railroad law is the nost strenuous effort yet made to secure the people's rights under such a system. Its administration will be watched with keen interest.

Feb. 3, 1899

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Our illustration is a pair of imported draft stallions drawn from that noted and well known "Sweepstakes Stud" of Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb., where more winners at leading state fairs have been drawn from than all other importing barns in Nebraska. Iams showed more horses—received more state money and prize money than all other Nebraska horsemen (over \$1,300). His "Horse Show" was the largest and best. He showed more black stallions, more 2000-lb. horses, more 1800-lb. two year-olds, more ribbon grabbers—the largest stallion and mare in the U. S.—bad more visitors and received more compliments than all other importers. Iams is a success, and those who do business with him are money makers. He is selling Omaha Exposition winners at \$400 to \$800. "Darnebey Boy"—Scotch Clyde—a model draft horse in form and a concher in style and action—winner of first prize for three years in succession at Nebraska and St. Louis fairs.—"Jaques Coeur"—Black Percheron, weight 2,340 lbs, 1st prize Percheron at Nebraska and Iowa state fairs of 96.97. Not shown for ribbons at exposition. Iams had other ribbon grabbers. He is the wide as-a-wagon sort, with two good ends and a middle, and a Chesterfield in style every day in the week. Write Iams. His horses must be sold. His latch string is always out.

stical test of the question whethe

Prosperity is sweeping over the coun-try, I vote aye." Mr. Thespson of Merrick said: "Be-Heving this is a covert effort to give some lawyer a fat job, at the expense of the state, I vote no." Mr. Fellard offered a resolution call-

ing for a committee of five to ascer-Buty. Primes of Hall submitted a sub-mittime that the board be requested to furnish to the house its opinion as to whether or not it was advisable to pe-bitten the supreme court of the United States for a modification of its decree. hompson of Clay offered an amend-ent to the substitute, calling for a emparison between the work of the resent board and that of previous oards.

The amendment was lost and the substitute carried.

The house then went into committee of the whole, and upon arising its re-port was adopted and the house ad-

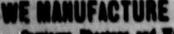
To Tax Inheritances.

The source got through with one long bill inst Wednesday and adjourned at a late our in the evening with the members congratulating them elves on having accom ished a great deal on the eighteenth gislative day. This measure was the one providing a tax on lineal and collateral inheritances. The members had a long tussle over the question whether they should tax only callateral or should include both collateral and lineal inheritances. The conclusion was to place the tax upon both. The bill was recommended for passage in the committee of the whole and the report was accepted by the house. This matter consumed the entire afternoon, the foremoon being entirely o cupled with reu-tine business and the reports of standing

A Modera Paras

model farm, on the American plan, ad run with American machinery. stock and methods, is about to be ablished by a Chinese mandarin who lives near Shanghal.

> DR. MOGREY SPECIALIS Private Diseason MEN ONLY D Years in Oreaks Trees Bars 286. All and Person Sta



when he has completed the course in the common schools, when he can no longer pursue his studies to advantage in the common schools, he shall be permitted to continue his education in the nearest high school and his tuition shall be paid by a general tax on prop-erty of his county. Such a bill would extend advantages of an education to hundreds and thousands of young peo-ple who are not able to pay. Fowler of Fillmore said the bill was aminently a more man's hill. If there

eminently a poor man's bill. If there was any bill in the legislature in the interest of the poor, this was surely such a one. The common schools are free, the state university is as free as he sir, and no one could explain why the connecting link between these two, the high school, should not also be free to rich and poor alike. As to the matter of mixing taxation there is no more mixing in this bill than there is at present in the support of any part of the county government.

Many of the senators favored the bill. They had been unable to secure such advantages themselves, but were willing that their children and their friend's children should have every advantage possible. Van Dusen of Douglas suggested one

change—that the expenses contem-plated in the act should be paid from the general "fund" instead of from the general "levy." Noyes of Douglas emphasized

point that this bill completes the Nebraska educational laws, joining the free common schools to the free university, making the system systemati-

An effort was made to cut down the tuition allowed a high school for nonresident pupils from 75 cents to 50 cents per week. It was unsuccessful. The bill was recommended for passage. The senate adopted the report

A Voting Machine.

The continual discussion of the bal-lot law and of contests has led makers of a voting machine to send one to Lincoln where it will be in operation soon. It is at present in the clock room of the house.

State Fair at Lincols

Senator Rocks introduced a bill Tues-day last providing for the permanent location of the state fair at Lincoln. The bill is similar to one introduced last week in the house and both were drafted so as to conform to the pro-

drafted so as to conform to the pro-visions of the new bill to reorganize the state board of agriculture. The provision in Senator Rocke's bill re-isting to the permanent location of the state fair is as follows: "The state fair shall be held as-nually at or usar the city of Lincola, in Lancaster county, under the direc-tion and supervision of the state board of bgriculture, and the state board of public insite and buildings is hereby sutharized, empowered and directed to molect the site of the same within a rediue of three miles of the present state cepitel building and to present

When answering advertise-ments mention Independent. L CAMP

cheap demagoguery. Mr. Cummings said he honored Pres-

ident McKinley because he was unlike Mr. Cleveland. When, recently during the riots, Governor Tenner de clined to order out the militia, said of the gentleman from Illinois, it was the duty of President McKinley to order out the army. But he left the case in the hands of Governor Tanner

and the people honored him for it. At 5 o'clock, under the order, the committee rose and reported the army bill to the House and it was passed.

CAVALRY BOUND FOR CUBA. The Infantry Movement to the Island

Said to Have Stopped.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.-It is said here that the War department has reached the conclusion that it has enough infantry in Cuba and that cavalry is now needed. Fifteen troops of the Second, Fifth and Eighth cavalry regiments will sail from here on three transports, the Minnewaks, the Man-Stobe and the Michigan, to-day and tomorrow.

The cities of Cuba are supplied with American foot troops, and the special need in the island is for mounted men in the country districts.

Their Wires to Go With Them

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. - Secretary Alger and the members of the Senate and House military committees, with their wives, will go on a tour through the West Indies. They will sail from New York March 6, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, on the steamship Berlin, and will be gone un-

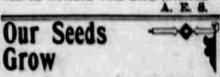
A PLEA TO THE CATTLEMEN.

Asked to Encourage Uniform Stock

Torana, Kan., Jan. 25.-A res tion introduced in the House by Ravenseraft to-day was adopted under a suspension of the rules, that a copy might be sent to the Cattlemen's conresolution follows:

"Whereas. There is now pending in the legislature of the state of Missouri a bill containing the same provisions as the Kansas law and the subject of stock yards legislation is a matter of therefore, be it "Resolved, By the House of Repre-

"Received, By the House of Repre-contatives, the Secate concerning thereis, that we respectfully ask the National Livestock association, new accombied at Denver, to use all here-orable means to secure the parage of salform stock yards legislation, new only in Missouri, but throughout the proval states."



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