...red Him.

...nd a scramble or ... It is the Brook ...wd going to New ...re quickly filled and ...there is a big crowd

...k with a most lan... ...and gushingly prof... ...pretty girl of the ...se known to fam ...typewritist.

...pretty, and instinc... ...ce and share in the ...sure to cast on the ..." Instead, to your ...e 13 a look of wither

...yourself, pray," she ...re barbs and sharp ...ch.

..., I assuah you," says ..."Pray sit down and

...t. w. straightens up ...able scorn mantles ...face.

...man," she says, and ...plainness of the busi... ...he tells you that ...shadow of ... ...salary, "you may ...I don't want it. You ...stand all the way from ...the crookedest road ...I do not propose for ...ride to give you the ...g in my face and ...other liberties may ...ble intellect."

...low tone, but one ...trated edge that it ...entire car. Then she ...back on him. The re... ...smiled audibly, ...ended.—New York

An Ugly Brute.

...interesting denizen of the ice ...off the Greenland and Labrador ...matopus, or hooded ...gainly beast, often ...He lies in a great ...is much the color ...days when the sun is ...spring advances, the oil ...his glistening skin. ...seen him lying so ...his perspiration of ...ed him dead, and ...the heat. The seal ...the "dog hood," be... ...hood or membrane ...ber and a tough tissue, ...thick, which in the ...eye he can draw over ...safe from all or... ...being shielded all over ...several inches thick of ...through which the ...seal hunters' guns ...parts. The green... ...capture the pelt of a ...experienced hunter ...let the ugly brute

...it down till ...it

...everybody is sick of

...everybody knows it ...it—

...s Catarrh Rem... ...worst cases of ...h in the head, ...ache, and "cold

...faith, its makers, ...Dispensary Med... ...on of Buffalo, ...o pay $500 to ...ing from chronic ...the head whom ...cure.

...conditions were ...hey asked you to ...a positive cure ...itate. Here are ..., with years of ...ling; thousands ...d a great name ...and they say— ...re you because ...thousands like ...can't we'll pay ...the knowledge ...one whom we

...e in themselves. ...a trial? Isn't ...rable to catarrh?

...Neb. - - 115

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

The House.

The following bills were reported back to the house by standing committees with the recommendation that they be passed:

H. R. No. 272—To provide cheaper text books and for district ownership.

H. R. No. 251—To govern county treasurers in the deposit of county and other public moneys.

H. R. No. 271—To form a new county from the unorganized territory lying north of Holt county to be known as Boyd county.

H. R. No. 128, by Soderman, giving counties power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, which was reported back to the house by the committee on privileges and elections without recommendation, brought out considerable discussion. Porter favored the bill and asked that it be placed on general file. In counties where saloons are not wanted it gave the people a chance to say so. He believed the state should not force saloons on counties where the were not wanted.

A resolution was adopted inviting T. V. Powderly, grand master of the Knights of Labor, to address the house and senate in joint convention at 3 p. m.

Bredeson offered a resolution allowing transportation and other necessary expenses to the committee on insane asylums in order to allow the committee an opportunity of visiting the state asylums.

Shrader moved to amend by making the committee consist of only three and it was adopted. The words "other necessary expenses" were stricken out by an almost unanimous vote and the resolution was adopted as amended.

The time having arrived for Mr. Powderly to address the house he was escorted to the stand and introduced by Speaker Elder. His appearance was greeted by applause. He said his remarks would be brief because he knew the members were anxious to continue their work.

HON. T. V. POWDERLEY'S SPEECH.

Delivered Before the Nebraska Legislature.

Mr. Speaker and Members of Nebraska Legislature: I feel extremely thankful to you and your house for the kind courtesy extended in allowing me to say a few words to you to-day while passing through your city. You are representatives of one of the foremost states of the great west. I feel that this honor is not extended to the individual who is here, but as a representative of organized labor. I am here to speak to the representative of the organized tillers and toilers of the state of Nebraska. The clouds seem to be breaking away and there seems to be more recognition of the rights of common humanity than ever before, and while the enemies of humanity seem to be more strongly organized than before the desire to give to humanity all the rights to which they are entitled seems to be stronger than ever before. I find in looking before me these words written upon a paper, "I cannot tell a lie." I did not write it, but it really seems to be a strange sentiment to find in a house of representatives and especially in front of the speaker's stand. [Laughter.] Well, I will take it as a happy omen that it means just what it says and that it applies to every representative on this floor, and that it means this: When a man parted from his constituency to come here he told them he would legislate just as they required and when he came here I suppose he intended to do that, and when he goes back to them I hope he will take this motto and say to them, "I Cannot Tell a Lie. Here is Just What I Have Done, as You Told Me," and I hope he will meet with these encouraging words, "Well Done Thou Good and Faithful Servant."

Time forbids me to point to very many of the important questions. I will simply speak of a few of them so far as pertains to the state of Nebraska. I believe you have passed upon a bill that is of the vital importance to the toilers of the land, that of securing to men in cities, in towns, in hamlets and villages, on the farm and elsewhere, the right to cast a free and untrammelled ballot without interference and without intimidation from anybody else and as your house has passed its decree no words of mine are in order, except to thank you on behalf of the Knights of Labor for the vote recorded on your books.

Another question which will come before you is the convict labor question. I do not know all the bills you have before you, but I hope you will make it possible for the honest men to stand at least the equal of the convict. One system in this country makes it almost impossible for the man who works through the long hours to support himself and family. I understand there is a law introduced here that will take more of his wages than the way it was before. I refer to the garnishment law. I think it would be more in order to enact a law that would enable him to pay his honest debts. To take what little he does earn away from him seems like beginning at the big end of the horn and working out at the small end. Ten per cent is a big change. I drop this hint in passing and go to the convict labor question Disheartening effects come from this to men who work at home. They are driven away from places where they might find something to do and become not only tramps but criminals. To illustrate, a man on his way home to-day, we will say a shoemaker, has a gold watch in his possession which he has earned by hard work, and someone comes along. He may be a Knight of Labor and he may be a representative, [Laughter] knocks him down and robs him. We say it come to trial in Lincoln and the man who did the robbing is sent to the penitentiary as a result of it. May be the trial is postponed so as to enable the man who was robbed and beaten to hear the trial and give his testimony when able to do so. He gives his statement and the man is sent to the penitentiary. The man is set to work, we will say making shoes. He has beated the other shoemaker and made him unable to do his work and he takes his place and he does the work for one-half less than the man who he has robbed could do it. On the outside he robbed the shoemaker of his watch and of his money and he beat him so badly he could not follow his occupation and then he is placed under the shadow of the state to take the man's place at his own trade at one-half less wages. He robbed him on the outside of his own free will and is robbing him on the inside against his will by the authority of the laws of the state of Nebraska. Should we place a premium on dishonest labor to the detriment of honest labor. The labor of the convict is to be taken out and made to stand side by side with the honest labor. If that is not done it is discriminating in favor of the criminal against the man who desires not to be a criminal. Is that not plain and fair?

You will have the eight hour law before you for your consideration. I ask the members of the legislatture to do what you can in behalf of this measure. It does not apply only to men working in mills, factories and workshops, but it is a question that commends its self to every lover of humanity.

These men have no time to study the conditions that we are now so rapidly springing up in this nation of ours, no time to study the affairs that take up your time here, or to know whether they have the right things brought before your body or not. This is not only in the interest of humanity and we ask that the hours of labor may be reduced to eight hours per day that they may have time to study these great questions and to prepare to meet them. I would like to speak of other matters, but I know that I have taken up more time than I should and I know that you are prepared to do your work. I know there are others here who can give their views on these matters, and on all other points relating to the interests of the Knights of Labor, and they are all as competent to give the information as I. I am grateful for your consideration, and consider it as a compliment to Knights of Labor everywhere; also a courtesy from the state of Nebraska to one of the humble citizens of Pennsylvania.

The following bills were reported back to the house by the committees with the recommendation that they be passed:

H. R. No. 133—A bill for an act to provide for a system of steam boiler inspection and to provide for licensing engineers.

H.R. No. 243, by Mr. Modie—A bil for an act to fix the minimum rate of charges for the use, occupancy and fare for upper and lower berths in palace sleeping cars in their transportation in or through the state.

H. R. No. 212, by Faxon—A bill for an act to amend chapter 50, section 1, of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska of 1887 in regard to the sale of malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in towns and precints.

H. R. No. 125—For the relief of George W. Davis was amended by cutting down the amount from $7,000 to $2,000.

H. R. No. 43, by Faxon—For an act conferring upon women the right to vote at city and village elections, was recommended for passage by a majority submitted a report recommending that it be indefinitely postponed. The minority report was rejected by a vote of 31 to 52.

The Senate.

The committee on privileges and elections reported on the contest case of Scott vs. Starbuck, Twenty-third senatorial district, that there was no ground for contest, and the committee's report was adopted.

The committee on miscellaneous corporations brought in two reports on H. R. No. 65, the bill to repeal the act granting a bounty on Nebraska manufactured beet sugar. The majority report recommended the passage of the bill as it came from the house, while the minority reported in favor of so amending it as to make it take effect one year from date of its passage.

The committee on judiciary reported as follows: That S. F. No. 74, a bill relative to estates in dower, do pass. Report adopted.

S. F. No. 75—A bill for an act relative to estates by the curtesy, do pass, Report adopted.

S. F. No. 76—A bill to amend sections 30 and 176 of chapter 23, compiled statutes of 1889, be passed as amended. Report adopted.

S. F. No. 77—A bill to amend section 16 of chapter 36 of the compiled statutes of 1889, do pass. Report adopted.

S. F. No. 78—A bill to repeal chapter 57 of session laws of 1889, do pass. Report adopted.

The committee on finance, ways and means reported as follows: That S. F. No. 51—A bill to regulate the interests of mortgagors and mortgagees, in real estate mortgages be referred to the judiciary committee. The bill was so referred.

There Is Hope For Us Yet.

There is hope for America. Lady cooks are beginning to establish themselves in London. At a recent cooking exhibition in the Westminster town hall a class of ladies from the recognized schools of domestic economy made a display that surprised the caterers and hotel men. Among the exhibitors was Mrs. Jeanette Miller, an Irish lady, who, having taken the highest culinary diploma, has boldly donned the cap and apron and gone out to the ladies' houses to dress lunches, dinners and ball suppers.

At the Westminster exhibition she stood between a range, and the pantry and made seed cake, fried cakes fish cakes and patty cakes with which she fed the hungry and admiring crowd. Mrs. Miller agrees with the bishop of Chester that the cook's it the most understocked profession in the women's kingdom. She is, however, very emphatic in stating that to succeed a girl must understand high class cooking which can only be obtained through actual practice in the kitchen under an accomplished cook. It is her opinion that in five years cooking will be as adylike a profession as trained nursing is today.—London Letter.

A Neglected Branch.

We are taught in school to read and write but how many of us are ever taught how to talk? And if we wished to learn where should we seek a suitable teacher? And yet among all the accomplishments which men and women possess there is not one that can give so much pleasure as an ability to talk pleasantly and entertainingly. Think how many things go to make up good talk—a good voice, well disciplined, "soft and low," one that rests rather than tires, a voice with music in it. Next, a well stored mind. Next, possession of the art of putting things, for it is quite as important that you say a thing right as that you say the right thing. Then to communicate information in such a way as to make it appear that you assume the superiority. Wendell Phillips, who was perhaps as delightful and charming a conversationalist as Boston ever had, would alwas put it; "You remember that the Socrates said——" It was a harmless fiction and a pleasant one.—Boston Budget.

Seventy-five thousand baskets hold 15,000,000 oysters. Multiply that by 245, the number of days in the oyster season, and we have the enormous amount of 3,630,000,000 oysters eaten in the metropolitan district every year Besides this the oystermen say that the local traffic uses nearly one-third as many clams in the course of a year, or 1,210,000,000.—New York Letter.

New York Herald: Deacon Hardscrabble (to passenger requiring three seats for himself and baggage)—You are from the city, I presume?

Mr. Shoat—Yes: how did you know it?

Deacon Hardscrabble—O, we butchered our country hogs three months ago.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Crown.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt wore a royal crown to the opera on Friday evening. Her appearance as a right down royal queen, instead merely of a society queen, attracted immediate attention and started a buzz of comment The crown was a real unmistakable crown, not a tiara by any means, and is according to her friends' made in exact duplicate of the British crown.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs Dr. Seward Webb also have crowns, and they did not elicit the unstinted and unqualified admiration commanded by Mrs. Vanderbilt's queenly showing.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has, indeed, two crowns. The one made in imitation of Queen Victoria's crown was got up after some patriotic hesitation by a London jeweler. The other one is the crown of a German princess, purchased from the one time regal and legal owner by Mrs. Vanderbilt herself. The purchaser has every necessary guarantee of its genuiness. She does not wear it regularly, because the princess was somewhat obscure, and the crown does not fit her as well as the British crown does. It is very well in its way, though, and she kept it in reserve.

The crown that Mrs. Vanderbilt has worn at the opera, and which she has previously worn at some society affairs, is a glorious arrangement in pearls and diamonds, rising in a very stately and picturesque fashion from the head. It would make half a dozen tiaras, and it is said to have cost $300,000. The design is very graceful.—New York World.

Curiosities of Chemicals.

Certain substances which are deadly in there effects upon man can be taken by animals with impurity. Horses can take large quantities of antimony, dogs of mercury, goats of tobacco, mice of hemlock and rabbits of belladorna without injury. On the other hand, dogs and cats are much more susceptible to the influence of chloroform than man and are much sooner killed by it. If this invaluable anæsthetic had been tried first upon animals we should probably, have never enjoyed its blessing, as it would have been found to be so fatal that its discoverers would have been afraid to test its effects upon human beings. It is evident, then, that an experiment upon an animal can never be the means of any certain deductions so far as a man is concerned. No scientist can ever know when trying some new drug or some new operation whether or not when he comes to try it upon man the effect will be the same as that upon an animal.