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NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

Before the hour for calling the senate to order had arrived several ladies entered and began work among the senators in behalf of female suffrage.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the president called the senate to order.

Rev. Diffenbacher, chaplain of the house offered prayer, with the lieutenant governor as a text.

A messenger of the house was announced and informed the senate that the house had passed the text book bill, H. R. No. 272.

The journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved.

The thanks of the Grand Army post at North Platte to whom the senate flag was donated, was read.

The president at 4:30 signed H. R. No. 141, the Australian ballot bill.

The committee on engrossed and enrolled bills reported as having presented to the governor the following bills.

Concurrent resolution No. 2, the memorial asking for the immediate freedom of the government mortgage against the Union Pacific railroad. Also H. R. No. 2, the bill to repeal the beet sugar bounty act.

The committee on engrossed and enrolled bills reported that they had presented H. R. No. 141, the Australian ballot bill, to the governor for his signature.

The committee on agriculture recommended the indefinite postponement of Senator Hill's bill to grant a bounty on beet sugar.

Also of S. F. No. 196.

Also that S. F. No. 107 be passed.

The committee on railroads recommended the passage of S. F. Nos. 146, 204, 145.

Also that S. F. Nos. 98 and 139 be indefinitely postponed.

The committee on judiciary recommended the passage of S. F. Nos. 132 136, 122 and 142, and that S. F. No. 54 be indefinitely postponed.

The committee on municipal affairs recommended the passage of S. F. No. 80 as amended. The bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The committee on public charities recommended that H. R. No. 34 be passed as amended.

The committee on education recommended that S. F. No. 91 be passed.

The report of the committee on privileges and elections on the contest of Funke vs. Collins was received and placed on file.

H. R. No. 272, the text book bill, was read the first time.

S. F. No. 101, the bill to locate and establish a normal school at Aurora, was read the third time and passed, having received seventeen affirmative votes.

S. F. No. 72, a bill for an act to repeal section 35, chapter 50, compiled statutes of Nebraska, 1889, was read the third time and passed by having received eighteen affirmative votes.

S. F. No. 107, a bill to amend section 123 of chapter 77, of the compiled statutes of 1889, entitled revenue, was read the third time and put upon its passage and passed.

S. F. No. 73, a bill to repeal section 8 chapter 45, compiled statutes, was read the third time and passed.

Senator Switzler—I notice a document lying on the desks of the senators purporting to be an argument in favor of S. F. No. 85, an argument purporting to have been made by Mr. Dawes. I notice further that it says on the covers that it is printed by order of the senate committee on printing. I would inquire of the members of that committee present if they ordered it printed.

Senator Day, chairman of the committee, denied any knowledge of such an order being given.

Senators Hill and Eggleston, two other members of the committee, denied any knowledge of it.

Senator Switzler inquired of the senator from Lincoln county (Stevens) if he could tell anything about it.

Senator Stevens—It is my understanding that a majority of the committee ordered it done.

Senator Switzler inquired how he counted a majority?

Senator Stevens replied, "the same as the gentleman from Douglas, I call three a majority of five."

Senator Switzler—I should like to know how the gentleman knows a majority ordered it?"

Senator Stevens—I am not on the witness stand, and while I have no desire to cover up anything, I do not know as I care to answer his questions, unless brought up in a proper manner.

Senator Switzler—I cannot understand how there could have been a majority of the committee ordering it when the committee consists of only five members, three of whom are present and deny having any knowledge of it, another member (Senator Shea) sick and out of the city.

The senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

In the house Bertrand presented a petition from Omaha bankers and others who compose the clearing house association calling attention to proposed usury laws. The same petition was presented in the senate last week. It asked for the passage of Senator Taylor's bill for the repeal of all usury laws, citing the state of Massachusetts as a model.

Shrader moved to table the matter, to which Bertrand objected, stating that it was not a resolution but a petition. He declared that it was unfair to lay any petition on the table without at least giving it a hearing by referring it to some committee.

Gardner stated that the constitution plainly stated that the right of the people to petition legislative bodies should not be abridged.

Howe took the floor and scored Shrader for his action in the matter. He favored a usury law, he said, and had introduced a bill providing a penalty of forfeiture of principal and interest but the committee on judiciary had killed it. He closed by asserting that before the expiration of two years the people of Nebraska would be glad to hear from the banks.

Shrader said the petition was an insult to the house and declared that an enormous purse had been raised to bribe members of the legislature. He knew from personal experience because the banking corporations had offered to divide with him.

Howe interrupted by asking him why, if bribes had been offered, he had not acted according to law and commenced prosecution.

White brought down the house by asking Shrader what there was about him which was continually subjecting him to offers of bribes.

"I do not know," replied Shrader, assuming an innocent expression.

Bredeson (independent) said: "With the same contempt as I held against all injust laws whereby it is made possible for the few idlers to rob the masses out of the wealth they produce, with the same contempt do I look upon their petitions.

The motion to table was defeated by vote of 52 to 26, and the petition was referred to the committee on banks and currency.

Petitions were submitted asking for a recount of the prohibitory vote and for the passage of a bill conferring upon women the right to vote at city and village elections.

McCutcheon made an effort to bring up Saturday's incompleted roll call on the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole on the municipal suffrage bill, but the speaker ruled it out of order, stating that it would come up as unfinished business.

The committee on miscellaneous subjects reported favorably upon H. R. No. 241. The bill was introduced by Matheson and provides that county surveyors shall establish and relocate obliterated section monuments.

The committee on militia reported H. R. No. 120, by Severin, without recommendation and it was placed on general file. The bill provides for designating an enrollment of the militia.

H. R. No. 219, by Oakley, pertaining to the care, preparation and disposition of the dead and to insure the better education of funeral directors, was reported to the house by the committee on medical societies with a majority and minority recommendation. The majority reported in favor of indefinite postponement and after some debate it was adopted.

Extinguishing Incipient Fires.

It is the opinion of experts that much of the money which is spent by factories, mills and stores on the introduction of pipes and valves for fire extinction might be saved by the adoption of a much simpler and more efficient method. Both sulphur and ammonia are well adapted for extinguishing fire. Sulphur absorbs oxygen and forms sulphuric acid, the fumes of which are much heavier than air. The quantity required would be small since seventy grammes of sulphur can make 100 cubic meters of air inimical to combustion. An effective sulphur extinguishing appartus can be made of a large iron box of moderate depth and open at the top. It should be hinged at one end or the side to a protected ceiling, and kept close thereto by a cord or wire connected with a wire or strap formed chiefly of cadmium fusible at 144 degs. Fahrenheit.

Inside the box is placed a considerable quantity of cotton wadding, well saturated with powdered sulphur. On the heat of an incipient fire melting the wire or strip the box drops a short distance; by a simple device the cotton wadding is ignited at the same moment, and a strong cloud of sulphurous acid gas is instantly evolved, which extinguishes the fire by rendering the air unfit for combustion.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Earnings of Railways for 1890.

Bradstreet's gives the gross earnings of 129 railways for the year 1890. The amount realized on a total mileage of 85,678 was $484,239,134. This is a gain of 8.6 per cent. in earnings and 2.7 per cent. in mileage. The gain on 130 roads in 1889 over 1888 was 8.5 per cent. Every group of roads shows an increase for the year, the smallest gain being that of the Mexican roads, seven tenths of 1 per cent., and the largest that of the southwestern roads, 12.7 per cent. In addition to the latter three others show gains in excess of 10.3 per cent.; the southern roads, 13 per cent., and the Pacific roads, 10.9 per cent., and the grangers 8.7 per cent., while the trunk lines show the comparatively modest gain of 2.4 per cent.

No Difference Perceptible.

Jones—Very stupid girl, that Miss Wilpin.

Smith—How so?

"Why, you see we were guessing conundrums the other evening, and I asked her what was the difference between myself and a donkey."

"Well?" Why, by Jove, she said she didn't know."

"Well, as far as that goes, I don't either."—Texas Siftings.

Nothing the Matter with the Deacon.

First Deacon—You've got that horse yet, I see.

Second Deacon—Why shouldn't I have him?

First Deacon—You are always selling or trading your horses, you know.

Second Deacon—There isn't anything the matter with this horse.—New York Ledger.

A Real Republican.

A painter about to receive a visit from a duke bade his little boy put on his best clothes. The child refused, saying:

"I won't dress up for a duke."

"Well, then, it's a king," said his father.

The young gentleman promptly submitted to his toilet. On being asked why he yielded in the case of a king, the child responded:

"I want to see his two heads."

His knowledge of kings was confined to playing-cards.—Paris Figaro.

Socialism Defined.

Wait—Now, if I understand correctly, the first principle of socialism is to divide with your brother man.

Potts—Then you don't understand it correctly. The first principle of socialism is to make your brother man divide with you.

Easily Suited

He (ardently)—I love you truly, Miss Prettigyrl, more than words can tell. May I hope that my love is returned?

She—I can't—

He—O, well, perhaps you don't like me as well as I like you. You see I am more easily suited than you are.

An Efficacious Medicine.

"Ah, doctor, allow me to give you my heartiest thanks for that medicine you prescribed for me."

"So it helped you very much?"

"Yes, indeed, immensely."

"How many bottles did you use?"

"I didn't drink any myself, but my uncle got away with one bottle, and soon after breathed his last. I inherit all his property."

Enthusiasm in Chicago.

"Whoop! Hooray!" yelled the Chicago man.

"What's up?" queried his companion.

"Niagara falls are on the move in our direction. In the course of time Chicago'll have 'em. Hooray! Whoopooo oope!"

Accident and Art.

Young Wife—Just to think, Harry dear, my new hat blew into the street today, and was run over by three wagons, four carts and a cable car!

Harry—Humph? That means a new hat, of course.

Young Wife—No truly. It was rescued, and I took it to Madame Wayuppe's who was perfectly charmed! The wagons and things had mangled it into the most fashionable shape imaginable, and it is to be trimmed just as it is. You never saw anything so utterly fetching.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Indianapolis Journal: But this girl Egbert is engaged to—isn't she rather giddy? She seemed to me a rather thoughtless creature." Thoughtless! answered Edgbert's mother. "She is absolutely thinkless."

Somerville Journal; The reason things go wrong so often in this world is because men won't take women's advice. If you don't believe this at first just go and ask the women—that's all.

Indianapolis Journal: Watts—Women don't seem to marry so early as they did some few years ago.

Potts—No; they don't. The great number of thirty-year-old widows with grown daughters is proof enough of that.

Washington Post: "I have had a good mind to bid farewell to the world," said a misanthropic citizen.

"What deterred you?"

"Well, there would'nt be much satisfaction. Now-a-days nobody seems to believe a man's dead, whether he is or not."

Binghampton Leader: There are some people in this world who would not be satisfied if they were perfectly contented.