

WORK OF LEGISLATURE

More Activity Evincing as End of the Session Draws Nigh.

MEASURES THAT HAVE PASSED

No New Bills Now Being Introduced—
Measures Recommended for Passage—
Others Indefinitely Postponed—Other
Miscellaneous Matters.

HOUSE—When the house convened on the 8th the report of the committee on "hold-up" legislation was taken up as special order. Tanner of Nance moved that the committee be instructed to lay before the house for consideration along with its report all testimony taken and evidence adduced before it. The motion prevailed by a viva voce vote. The committee not being prepared to comply with the pleasure of the house the whole matter was made a special order for 11 a. m. Monday. At the afternoon session Taylor of Custer moved that the evidence to be submitted by the "hold-up" committee be ordered spread upon the journal. The motion did not prevail. Senate file 74, by Harlan, providing a charter for all cities of from 5,000 to 25,000 population was read for the second time, and Loomis of Dodge moved that the rules be suspended and the bill advanced to a third reading. So ordered. Senate file 133 was considered. McCarthy moved to strike out from the bill the amendment providing that not more than five of the supreme court commissioners should be republicans and not more than four fusionists. The motion prevailed by a viva voce vote, and the bill was then recommended for passage. House roll 191, by Anderson, to regulate the handling or selling of live stock or farm products in carload lots on commission, and requiring merchants to file a \$25,000 bond with the secretary of state, was recommended for passage.

HOUSE—The session of the house on the 8th was confined to morning work, there being no afternoon sitting, out of respect for the memory of Representative David Brown of Otoe county. The one bill passed was house roll No. 20, which, fittingly enough, was introduced by the member on account of whose death the house adjourned. The bill appropriates \$4,000 for the purpose of creating a public library commission and establishing traveling libraries. The following bills were placed on general file, on recommendation of standing committees: Appropriating \$2,000 for the purchase of a library for the battleship "Nebraska." To make the city treasurer treasurer of the board of education. Relating to the qualifications of teachers. To provide for the use of voting machines. Joint resolution of thanks to Nebraska volunteers of the late wars. To create a state parental home at Lincoln and abolish the Home of Friendless. Relating to water rights and irrigation. To regulate the purchase of supplies for all public institutions and state departments. The vote for senator resulted: Allen, 50; Crouse, 9; Currie, 15; Dietrich, 1; Harlan, 2; Harrington, 2; Hinchaw, 19; Hitchcock, 3; Kinkaid, 2; Martin, 2; Melklejohn, 2; Morlan, 2; Rosewater, 14; Thompson, D. E., 36; Thompson, W. H., 50; Wethereld, 2.

HOUSE—The house on the 7th placed the following bills on general file: House roll 413, by Marshall, to amend chapter 8, section 26, of the compiled statutes, relating to banks. House roll 255, by Ollis, fixing a maximum rate to be charged for the transportation of live stock. House roll 123, by Hall, to authorize the governor to name a revenue commission to draft a bill for the full assessment of all property, a just and equitable levy and complete collection of taxes, the bill to be filed with the secretary of state by March 1, 1902. House roll 374, by Lane, to increase the salary of the governor's private secretary to \$2,000 a year. House roll 378, by Fellers, concerning the compensation of attorneys in legislative election contests. House roll 430, by Lane, the salaries appropriation bill. House roll 358, by Coppel, appropriating \$25,000 for the payment of bounties of wolf, wild cat and coyote scalps. Senate file 42, by Ransom, for the protection of feeble minded females. Emergency clause attached. Here is the joint vote for senator: Allen, 47; Crouse, 9; Currie, 16; Dietrich, 1; Harlan, 1; Harrington, 3; Hinchaw, 24; Hitchcock, 21; Kinkaid, 2; Martin, 2; Melklejohn, 29; Rosewater, 15; Thompson, D. E., 36; Thompson, W. H., 3; Wethereld, 2.

HOUSE—By a vote of 52 to 12 the house in committee of the whole on the 5th recommended passage of McCarthy's bill to authorize the appointment of a supreme court commission. An amendment was attached requiring the court to select five of the commissioners from the political party casting a majority of the votes at the last general election and four from other parties. There was very little opposition to the bill in general, but McCarthy's amendment the members were divided strictly on party lines. Under the order of third reading several bills were taken up and promptly disposed of. The South Omaha charter, introduced by Wilcox, was first on the list and, as amended by the committee on cities and towns, the measure was passed, with an emergency clause, by a vote of 60 to 6. It then came up for consideration on the 6th. It was declared out of order because the bill had been announced by unanimous consent of the house. By unanimous vote the house passed Vandegrift's bill authorizing Sherman county to be a separate county for the purpose of providing for care and treatment of insane and feeble minded persons, which bill was recommended for passage by the committee on cities and towns. The bill was passed, with an emergency clause, by a vote of 60 to 6. It then came up for consideration on the 6th. It was declared out of order because the bill had been announced by unanimous consent of the house. By unanimous vote the house passed Vandegrift's bill authorizing Sherman county to be a separate county for the purpose of providing for care and treatment of insane and feeble minded persons, which bill was recommended for passage by the committee on cities and towns. The bill was passed, with an emergency clause, by a vote of 60 to 6.

the whole today Mr. Whitmore withdrew the amendment, saying that he would oppose the entire measure on constitutional grounds. The amendment introduced by McCarthy provoked a discussion that lasted nearly all the afternoon. Loomis of Dodge, a warm supporter of the bill, thought the selection of the commissioners should be left entirely with the supreme court.

HOUSE—The house on the 4th recommended for passage the bill providing for a system of free public traveling libraries and made some headway on the supreme court commission bill. Consideration of the latter measure will be resumed tomorrow. Reports of standing committees, recommending the passage of the following measures, were read and adopted: For relief of the village of Pender, for \$214.50 expended for care and treatment of smallpox patients. To reduce express rates for transportation of commodities, goods or merchandise between points in Nebraska to 85 per cent of the rates fixed and charged for like service on January 1, 1901. To authorize the State Board of Purchase and Supplies to contract for supplies for three months to one year for state institutions. To appropriate \$25,000 for the erection on state house grounds of a monument in memory of Abraham Lincoln and to Nebraska volunteer soldiers of late wars. Relating to the government of cemetery associations. To regulate the manufacture and sale of lard. To admit veterans of Spanish-American war and the Philippine insurrection to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, under rules and regulations governing these institutions. Relating to construction and repair of sidewalks and grading of streets in cities of the metropolitan class; to prevent construction of wooden sidewalks and repair of wooden sidewalks that have deteriorated 50 per cent of their original value. To create a commission of entomology and to authorize quarantine, treatment and destruction of infected trees or plants and to appropriate \$1,000.

HOUSE—A motion by Taylor of Curtis in the house on the 2nd for the appointment of a conference committee to fix the time for final adjournment of the legislature, was defeated by a viva voce vote, after Taylor had spoken in support of the motion and Sprecher of Colfax in opposition thereto. In committee of the whole two bills were recommended for passage: House roll 266, by Fuller, providing that religious societies must be incorporated to have their property exempted from taxation, and their spread of contagious and infectious diseases. House roll 216, by Warner, to reimburse the German Lutheran church in the sum of \$500 for the money paid the state for its site, was recommended to be indorsed for a third reading. House roll 200, by Vandegrift, to appropriate \$610.14 for the relief of Sherman county, to reimburse said county for taxes collected in excess, was recommended for passage. House roll 247, by Harris, to allow the State Dairy association to meet annually at such time and place as its board of managers may designate, was recommended for indefinite postponement. Senate file 171, by Miller, identical with the foregoing, was recommended for passage.

SENATE—The South Omaha charter, with a number of amendments proposed since it passed the house, was ordered engrossed for a third reading by the senate on the 8th. It will probably come up for consideration Monday or Tuesday. A petition signed by several South Omaha electors, asking for the establishment of free employment bureaus, was read and referred to the committee having the measure under consideration. Senator Van Boskirk's bill for reappointment of the state into legislative districts was recommended for passage. A number of amendments were attached. It is senate file No. 76. House roll No. 130, by Wenzel, for relief of Frederick Ulrich of Pawnee county, and appropriating \$55.35 from the state treasury to reimburse him for a tax illegally exacted from him, was recommended for passage. Senate file No. 202, by Young, to provide for exclusion of school bond taxes in computation of aggregate school taxes, recommended for passage. Senate file No. 149, by Edgar, providing that in all actions for constructive or indirect contempt the defendant shall be entitled to trial by jury, recommended for indefinite postponement. Senators Martin and Ransom spoke against it. Senate file No. 193, by Young, a curative act relating to section 509 of the civil code, was recommended for passage.

SENATE—Out of respect to the memory of Representative Brown, the senate on the 6th adjourned for the day after the joint session with the house at noon. A committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions appropriate on Mr. Brown's death. It is composed of Senators Arends, Newell and Meredith. Senator Harlan's bill providing for the incorporation of cities of the first class having less than 25,000 and more than 5,000 inhabitants, senate file 74, was passed on third reading and will be forwarded to the house tomorrow. On recommendation of the railroad committee, the following were ordered to the general file: Making it unlawful to counterfeit any railroad ticket, check or coupon or to offer such for sale. To prevent fraud in railroad tickets, coupons, receipts and passes. Making it unlawful to engrave or have any die, stamp or other matter for the purpose of counterfeiting railroad transportation of any sort. Providing a method for railroad companies securing right-of-way. To fix maximum rates to be charged by railroad and express companies for transportation of certain classes of mail. Other bills placed on general file were: To amend the chapter of the statutes relating to banks. Senate file 135, by Owens, (on request), dividing the territory in which mutual insurance companies may transact business. Providing penalties for non-compliance with laws relating to insurance. Making it the duty of authority of counties to provide for the care and treatment of insane and feeble minded persons. This measure appropriates

SENATE—In the senate on the 7th the committee on judiciary recommended that McCargar's bill empowering the attorney general, state treasurer and state auditor to settle, compromise or dismiss all suits now pending wherein the state seeks to recover moneys alleged to be due on official bonds for indefinite postponement. This report was not concurred in, and the bill was placed on the general file. Bills ordered to the general file were: Senate file No. 265, by Martin, to determine and locate disputed section and boundary lines of adjacent lands. Senate file No. 272, by Ransom, on request, to repeal section 4164a of the statutes, relating to the making of contracts in writing between owners of land and brokers or agents employed to sell the land. Senate file No. 297, by Johnson, relating to county boards sitting as boards of equalization. Senate file No. 303, by Ransom, to make the record of ancient instruments competent evidence. Senate file No. 294, by Martin, to authorize investment of certain funds in hands of county treasurers under direction of county boards. Senate file No. 296, by Martin, to permit officers of the state relief commission to pay into the state treasury \$400 unexpended funds. The senate then resolved itself into committee of the whole, with Senator Trompen in the chair, to consider the normal school bill, house roll No. 37, by Broderick. The remainder of the day was devoted to the discussion of this measure. Senators Young and Owens speaking against it.

SENATE—The bill to create two new normal schools was again taken up. Its opponents gained a point when they secured an amendment by the narrow vote of 15 to 14. But this was in committee of the whole, while Senator Trompen, a supporter of the measure, was in the chair and not voting. The amendment adopted provides that the schools shall be located in the Fifth and Sixth congressional districts by the board of public lands and buildings, instead of the normal board. It was proposed by Senator Young, who, together with others opposed to the measure, have a number of amendments to offer later. Senator Crouse pleaded for economy and read from figures given him by Senator Arnds, which showed that with this \$100,000 appropriation there will probably be a deficit of \$415,000 at the end of the next biennium. He appealed to the republicans to oppose the measure as a matter of party principle, if for no other reason. Senator Arends also spoke against the bill, quoting freely from the statistics estimating the incoming state expenditures for the next two years. He, too, wanted economy. He could see no demand for even one school, much less two. Senator Olesen also spoke in opposition to the measure. He declared that every member of the senate, regardless of politics, should by his voice and vote announce that the people's money shall not be frittered away. The matter was not disposed of when the senate adjourned.

SENATE—On the 4th senate file No. 61, Van Boskirk's bill providing for a state veterinarian, was recommended for passage with but a few dissenting votes. Senator Trompen's bill proposing to increase the fees of the office of sheriff, senate file 123, was recommended for indefinite postponement. The senate went into committee of the whole with Senator Martin in the chair to take up the state normal schools bill, house roll 37, out of its regular order. Its consideration occupied the entire time of the afternoon session. Senator Harlan was against the proposed appropriations and quoted figures to show that the state was already paying over \$500,000 a year for educational purposes. "Why place these schools in the Fifth and Sixth districts," said the senator from York, "where the population is annually decreasing and where they have no railroad facilities to speak of? Why not consider the Fourth district?" Senator Miller, who lives in Buffalo county, spoke in favor of the bill. He thought the western part of the state should be taken into consideration. Senator Harlan sent up an amendment which cut out of the bill all reference to districts and which would leave the board free to locate them at any point in the state should the bill pass. He had been accused, he said, of being suspicious of the action of the locating board. The amendment was lost. After further discussion the measure went over.

SENATE—A wave of anger swept over the senate on the 2nd culminating in several wordy encounters, during which Ransom of Douglas gave notice that he would ask for a time for the trial of Owens of Dawson for words used on the floor of the senate, and at one time President Steele ordered the floor cleared of all but members of the senate. All this turmoil grew out of a report signed by three members of the judiciary committee recommending the indefinite postponement of senate file No. 108, a bill by Martin to fix the salary of the clerk of the supreme court at \$2,500 a year, and to require all fees to be turned into the state treasury. Mr. Martin privately declared his intention of testing the right of the clerk to retain the fees of his office. Regardless of the disposition of this bill, he said he would bring a suit to test the constitutional provision which fixes the clerk's salary at \$1,500 a year. He said he placed the salary in the bill at \$2,500 knowing that \$1,000 of it would be unconstitutional, but hoping that the clerk and all future clerks would be willing to accept it without questioning the constitutionality of a law both fixing the salary at that figure and requiring all fees to be turned into the state treasury. This was Mr. Martin's reply when some one spoke of testing the constitutionality of his bill if it became a law. The senate adjourned until Monday without taking action on the report.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.
The big item in the appropriation bill is that for \$600,000 in favor of the State university, which is larger by nearly \$100,000 than the appropriation two years ago, when it was a tremendous sum. The bill also provides for the purchase of land for the purpose of providing for the care and treatment of insane and feeble minded persons. This measure appropriates

tion is the outgrowth of the extra 1-mill tax levy imposed by the last legislature, which it is now proposed to make permanent.

The educational committee of the legislature will in a few days receive a petition which is very much out of the ordinary. It will consist of 8,402 ballots signed by parents of children attending the Omaha public schools. Of them 7,438 are in favor of allowing the board of education to continue under the present law to make the tax levy for school purposes; 752 are in favor of having the city council make the levy, and 212 are unmarked or so marked that their meaning is doubtful.

Owing to the death of Representative David Brown, which occurred at his home in Nebraska City, the legislature adjourned on the 8th until the following week in order that the members who so desire might attend the funeral Saturday.

Representative Brown, whose death occurred at Nebraska City, was born in Pennsylvania and came of the plain, rugged Quaker stock. He came to Nebraska City more than forty years ago. He has been engaged of late years in farming, stock raising, real estate and insurance, and has amassed considerable property. He has been a member of the legislature at the time of the impeachment of Governor Butler and was elected last fall to represent the legislative district of Cass and Otoe counties. He leaves a widow and one son aged 14 years.

If the report of its committee on claims is adopted by the senate J. B. Meserve, ex-state treasurer, will not be reimbursed for the \$2,000 it cost him to furnish a guaranty company bond the last two years of his incumbency. The same committee, however, in the same report, recommends the appropriation of \$3,000 to pay the premium of State Treasurer Stuefer for the year 1901. The bill, with this committee report attached, was placed on the general file.

Calvin Ballows, aged 45, an employe of the Trees Manufacturing company at Greenfield, Ind., was instantly killed by the Pennsylvania fast mail.

The destruction of the penitentiary by fire and the largely increased appropriations which its rebuilding will necessitate discourages some of the enthusiastic "normalites" who have been working hard for the passage of a bill making appropriations for two additional normal schools. "We have not given up the fight by any means," said one of the more enthusiastic members, "but we are afraid that the changed conditions brought about by the burning of the penitentiary will have an effect on some of the senators who were indifferent as to the normal school bill, but on whom we were figuring to help us out by their votes, if not by their active support.

Some complications are apt to arise out of the penitentiary fire. A resolution was adopted in the house asking the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings to employ a competent architect at once to examine the walls of the burned building and submit an immediate report as to their condition whether available for rebuilding, and an approximate estimate of the cost of reconstruction. It is certain an effort will be made to retain the penitentiary at its present location, the principal factors enlisted to that end being the convict labor contractors.

The only feature of the balloting for United States senator on the 2nd was the appearance of N. D. Jackson of Neligh in the list. He received the votes which were cast the day before for Wethereld and in addition those of Jouvant, Olesen and Cumming, Smithberger and Swanson. The position of some of the leaders except Melklejohn were changed by the switches. The Currie, 13; Dietrich, 2; Harrington, 4; Hainer, 1; Harlan, 2; Hinchaw, 11; Hitchcock, 29; Kinkaid, 2; Martin, 4; Melklejohn, 30; Rosewater, 14; Jackson, N. D., 5; Thompson, D. E., 36; Thompson, W. H., 17.

Following is the joint vote for senator on the 4th: Allen, 31; Dietrich, 7; Crockett, 7; Currie, 13; Crouse, 2; Dunn, 9; Hainer, 2; Harlan, 2; Harrington, 2; Hinchaw, 9; Hitchcock, 20; Kinkaid, 2; Martin, 3; Melklejohn, 26; Morlan, 1; Rosewater, D. E., 35; Thompson, W. H., 9; Wethereld, 2.

WRITES OF SUICIDE.

Percentage of Self-Destruction Increasing Fast in Europe.

In a paper printed in the American Journal of Insanity, Mr. G. Styles presents statistics regarding the occurrence of suicides. Forty years ago it was shown that only four out of 10,000 persons rated as paupers died by their own hands, while seven coachmen or other servants, five bankers or other professional men, nearly eight soldiers, seven tailors, shoemakers or bakers, and only 1 3-10 carpenters, butchers and masons out of 10,000 were suicides. Sweden had the lowest average of all the countries considered, namely, one suicide to 22,000 persons; Russia had one to 25,000; the United States one to 15,000; Saxony, one to 8,446. In St. Petersburg and in London the proportion was one to 21,000. If we take the statistics of the fifty years just passed for France the following results: For every 100,000 inhabitants of France there were in 1841-45, nine suicides; in 1846-50, ten; in 1851-55, thirteen; in 1856-60, sixteen; in 1861-65, seventeen; in 1866-70, twenty-one; in 1871-75, twenty-two; in 1876-80, twenty-six. During the years 1834-1890 the percentage of suicides increased in Belgium 73 per cent; in Prussia, 41 per cent; in Austria, 23 per cent; in France, 313 per cent; in Saxony, 213 per cent; in Sweden, 73 per cent; in Denmark, 35 per cent.

Got Speeches Not to Blame.
To oblige a friend, the great Caesar, Verdi accepted a seat in the Italian parliament, but the proceedings bored him and he occupied his time acting as the creators' speech to music. The session was very religious. He had a private chapel in his home in which mass was said daily.

A BELGIAN HARE SHOW

It Proved Successful Beyond All Expectations.

BIG AND LITTLE HARES IN PLENTY

The Hare Proposition as Viewed by a Well Informed Farmer—A Murderer Gets Nineteen Years' Imprisonment—Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters.

OMAHA, March 11.—The Belgian hare show in this city was so well attended and created such interest that it was prolonged beyond the date first set.

Just how many hares were on exhibition is not known, though not on account of the number running around so fast, for all were in cages or in the rabbitry language, in hutches. But there were hundreds of them and then more hundreds, not only from Nebraska, but from all adjoining and several far-away states.

There were big hares and little hares, brown, golden, red, black and spotted hares, and a number of interesting hare families. As a rule they are gentle, but they have teeth like knife blades and some of the boys hares are great fighters of other boy hares.

A number of farmers were in attendance and bought quite heavily. One of these farmers in discussing the hare proposition said:

"I am of the opinion that the hare is going to be raised extensively by the farmers in the near future. They will not breed for points, but instead, will pay most of their attention to meat stock. I have investigated this question thoroughly and have reached the conclusion that on a farm I can raise a hare to maturity for not to exceed 10 cents. Such a hare will sell for at least 12 1/2 pounds on foot, thus yielding a net profit of \$1.25 on each animal. If I care to do my own killing, I can sell the meat at 18 to 20 cents per pound and as a hare of ten pounds will dress seven pounds, I have from \$1.25 to \$1.40 to say nothing of the pelt, which is worth something like 50 cents. You may raise chickens, hogs, sheep or cattle, but you can't get any such returns for your money.

"Just now the small hare, weighing eight pounds is more in demand, but inside of a year, when the hare gets down to a strictly meat proposition, as it must, the big fellows will be the high priced ones and will be the ones sought after."

Of the hares now at the show, Professor Crabtree, who is recognized as an authority, says that they are as fine a lot as he ever saw on exhibition. Along this line he said:

"I realize that Nebraska was one of the last states to take up the Belgian hare industry, but it has made some rapid strides. In this show the animals average as good as those in Colorado, Kansas and California, where breeders have been in the business for years. There must be something about the Nebraska climate that does it, for it is not all in the breeding and care that the animals are given."

SIDNEY PLEASED WITH THE HONOR.

SIDNEY, Neb., March 11.—News received here that President McKinley had sent to the senate the name of James L. McIntosh for receiver of the Sidney land office in place of Matt Daugherty, resigned. The appointment is received here with universal satisfaction as Mr. McIntosh has resided here since childhood and is a practicing attorney of excellent ability. He is a member of the state central committee and chairman of the republican county committee.

Immigrant Loses His Money.

M'COOK, Neb., March 11.—W. H. Chambers, an immigrant from Anderson, Ia., who arrived in McCook, is poorer by \$58 in cash. He had the money in a wallet and does not know anything about the money after he left Indianapolis. He was with a car of goods on the way to Culbertson.

Receiver at Sidney.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The appointment of J. L. McIntosh, Jr., to be receiver of the land office at Sidney, Neb., was sent to the senate today and it is expected he will be promptly confirmed, as it is the desire of the leading republican senators to get away from Washington Saturday.

Three Veterans Pass Away.

FALLS CITY, Neb., March 11.—John Schuler died at his residence in this city Tuesday morning, after a long illness, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Schuler was a pioneer of Richardson county, and was well and favorably known. He served through the civil war. Mr. Schuler is the third member of the Falls City G. A. R. to pass away within the past ten days. J. D. McCann and Elias Minshel preceding him.

Nineteen Years for Murder.

COLUMBUS, Neb., March 11.—At the special session of the district court here, Judge Hollenbeck on the bench, a motion for a new trial for N. J. Gentleman, convicted of murder in the second degree two weeks ago, was argued and overruled and Gentleman was sentenced to the penitentiary for nineteen years.

Interest Felt at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 11.—The supreme court ruling in the case of Frank L. Dismore, convicted of murdering his wife in Dawson county, is of more than passing interest to the people of this city. He formerly lived here and for years was a clerk at the Randall hotel and is a brother of the former superintendent of city schools. He was well known at Beatrice, this county, having been in charge of a grain elevator at that point prior to his removal west. He was married in this city, his wife being a Miss Caldwell of West Beatrice.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Cattle—There was another light run of cattle and the demand being quite liberal the market ruled active and steady to strong all around. Beef steers of good quality were picked up early this morning at prices that looked strong and compared with yesterday. Where the cattle just suited them they paid perhaps a little higher prices, but as a rule the situation could best be described by calling it a strong, active market. As high as \$5.40 was paid for a bunch of steers, which is the highest price paid in some time. The cow market was also active and fully steady with yesterday. Medium weight heifers or cows of good quality were ready sellers and in some cases brought a little stronger prices today. The ordinary run of cow stuff sold fully steady, particularly early in the morning. Bulls were in good demand and if they were of good quality and prices could safely be quoted steady to stronger. Calves also brought good firm prices and the same is true of stags. Stockers and feeders did not show much of any change. There were only a few on sale and anything at all desirable met with ready sale at fully yesterday's quotations.

Hogs—There was not a heavy run of hogs today and the market started about 2 1/2c higher than yesterday morning. The first hogs sold largely at \$5.37 1/2 to \$5.40, and some prime heavyweights sold as high as \$5.45, or 5c better than yesterday's top. The hog began moving toward the scales quite rapidly, but before there was time to sell more than half the receipts the market weakened and packers were only offering \$5.32 1/2 to \$5.35. The last end of the market was very slow, as the best hogs were sold first and packers were not particularly anxious for what was left.

Sheep—There was just a fair run of sheep here today and the demand was in good shape, so that the market ruled active and steady to strong all around. Quotations: Choice fed westerns, \$4.60 to \$4.65; fair to good westerns, \$4.50 to \$4.55; choice lightweights yearlings, \$4.00 to \$4.05; fair to good yearlings, \$3.90 to \$3.95; choice lightweights ewes, \$3.75 to \$3.80; fair to good ewes, \$3.60 to \$3.65; choice lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.05; fair to good lambs, \$3.90 to \$3.95; feeder ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.55; feeder lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.05.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Native beef steers, steady to 10c lower; Texas, steady to strong; others steady; native beef steers, \$4.70 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.00 to \$4.05; including heavy feeders at \$4.25 to \$4.30; fed westerns, \$4.50 to \$4.55; Texas and Indians, \$3.75 to \$4.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$2.55; including calves at \$2.50 to \$2.55; hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.05; bulls, \$3.00 to \$3.05; calves, \$4.00 to \$4.05.

Hogs—Market steady; top, \$5.47 1/2; bulk of sales, \$5.30 to \$5.35; heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.30; mixed packers, \$5.25 to \$5.30; light, \$5.20 to \$5.25; pigs, \$4.90 to \$5.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Market for sheep steady to 10c higher.

Choice lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.05; western wethers, \$3.50 to \$3.55; western yearlings, \$4.00 to \$4.05; ewes, \$3.75 to \$3.80; culls, \$2.50 to \$2.55.

MEANS EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

Senators Not to Reorganize Committees at Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The republican senatorial conference decided to not reorganize the committees at this session. This means an early adjournment of the senate—probably today.

The conference was without exciting incident, although many speeches were made. Two resolutions were considered and both were voted down. The first was offered by Senator Mason and provided for the immediate reorganization of the committees.

Senator Foraker presented the second and it provided for the appointment of a committee to consider the basis of a reorganization, to report at the beginning of the session of congress commencing next December. The majority against both propositions was large. The effect of these two negative votes is to defer all action on reorganization until the December session.

The speeches against organization at this time were all based upon the plea that it meant indefinite prolongation of the present special session. To this argument the reply was made that it was better to take the time for this necessary work now, when only one house is in session and no legislation is pending.

The new senators said very little, generally taking the position that they were willing to be guided by the experienced senate leaders.

Requisition for Bralley.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 11.—Lieutenant Governor Savage issued a requisition on Governor Van Sant of Minnesota for the return of Fred Bralley to Boyd county, Nebraska. Bralley is under arrest at Marshall, Minn. He is wanted on the charge of criminal assault on the person of a young woman in Boyd county, alleged to have been committed last July. Sheriff Herman Stamer has been commissioned to bring the prisoner back.

Opposition to Sanger.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—There is growing opposition to the appointment of Colonel Sanger as assistant secretary of war. Senator Platt of New York called on both the president and Secretary Root in relation to the matter. Secretary Root said it was his personal appointment and should therefore not be interfered with. Whether Senators Platt and Dewey will take the same view of the matter is problematical.

Gang Attempts Blackmail.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., March 9.—A gang of seven toughs has written several letters to Henry Gallup, a citizen of Shenandoah, to the effect that it would burn his property if he did not leave town or pay it \$250. Mr. Gallup has placed the letter in the hands of the postal authorities and an investigation will be made. The cause of sending the letters is that the gang believes Mr. Gallup gave information against them as gamblers.

Indians Complain.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A delegation of Musquakie Indians from a reservation near Tama, Ia., had a conference with the Indian officials. They were accompanied by Attorney Wilcox, who was at the Indian office with them. The Indians complain of the treatment by Agent Mallis, and they make charges against Mr. Nellis, superintendent of their school. While the charges made against both officials are serious they are discredited by Indian Commissioner Jones.