

NEBRASKA SENATE

PROCEEDINGS OF UPPER LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A succinct summary of the doings of a week—a mass of bills, resolutions, etc., acted upon.

Wednesday, March 29.

The senate yesterday passed the bill locating the state fair permanently at Lincoln, the house agreed to the senate amendments, and the bill will go to the governor today.

The senate concluded consideration of the Weaver insurance bill and the committee of the whole recommended it for passage.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for two normal schools, one south of the Platte and west of the Sixth principal meridian, and the other north of the Platte, the state board of education to select the sites, was recommended for passage after a spirited debate.

Thursday, March 23.

The joint committee on final adjournment reported to the senate yesterday morning, as it did to the house the day before, fixing March 31st as the day for adjournment.

A motion by Van Dusen to lay the report of the joint committee on the table was defeated by a vote of 16 to 13.

Van Dusen of Douglas offered a resolution calling attention to the disgraceful condition of the state capitol building, citing that the law provided for its care and control by a board, and requesting the board to give the senate its reasons why the provisions of the law were not carried out, and calling for detailed information as to repairs, etc., needed.

Bills on third reading brought up house roll 93 for passage. It was passed without opposition. This bill amends section 6014 of the civil code so as to require a complete record of every case in the supreme court except in cases wherein parties on both sides agree that such record shall not be made.

At the evening session Pollard's revenue bill was indefinitely postponed. Van Dusen's revenue bill was taken up and 27 sections considered.

A sitting committee was appointed, with Senator Reynolds as chairman.

Friday, March 24.

The senate yesterday refused to adopt Schaal's resolution asking the chair to appoint a committee to assist the house committee to investigate the supreme court.

The lieutenant-governor's anti-pass bill came up for special order at the afternoon session, but the senate refused to so make it.

The Van Dusen revenue bill was slaughtered, only four votes being recorded for it.

The McCarthy bill directed against the South Omaha live stock exchange was reported by the committee on live stock and grazing, and was placed on the general file. The Weaver insurance bill was reported by the committee on insurance with amendments. The committee cut out the discriminating tax on gross premiums of insurance companies and amended the bill so as to leave life insurance companies practically free from the tax on gross premiums.

The legislative apportionment bill was recommended in a similar manner, after being postponed in committee of the whole.

Friday, March 24.

The house spent nearly all of yesterday passing bills which have been heretofore considered in committee of the whole. The majority of the measures which received the sanction of the members were special appropriation bills for new buildings at the different state institutions.

The committee on state prison recommended the manufacture of barrels and binding twine at the penitentiary at the expense of the state as a means of employing prisoners after the present contract expires next fall. The report was placed on file.

Saturday, March 23.

In the senate yesterday, Roche of Lancaster attempted to secure, under suspension of the rules, a resolution rescinding the resolutions passed some time ago by the senate, demanding the recall of Colonel Stotsenburg, and providing for expunging the same from the records. The attempt failed and the resolutions laid over one day.

The senate passed several bills yesterday and rushed a good sized grist through the committee of the whole. The Weaver insurance bill imposing a tax on insurance companies and transferring the state insurance department to the governor's office, came up in committee of the whole but the committee amendments had not been printed. The bill was not considered, but was made a special order for Monday afternoon.

The bills considered in committee of the whole were those recommended for advancement by the sifting committee. The bill extending the term of county officers was killed. Among those recommended for passage were two bills amending the road laws, to prevent cattle rustling by requiring persons who sell carcasses of beaves to preserve the hides, amending the irrigation law, providing for a committee to revise the revenue laws and report a bill to the next legislature, and a bill permitting the consolidation of Omaha and South Omaha if the people of both cities desire it.

Among the bills passed by the senate yesterday was one relating to the legal rates for the publication of delinquent tax lists.

Monday, March 27.

The senate held an all day session Saturday. The effort to pass the resolution to expunge from the records the resolution asking for the recall of Col. Stotsenburg failed.

The committee of the whole recommended a lot of bills for passage. A bill was passed giving the Omaha board of education power to determine the school levy of that city, the total tax levy being limited to 20 mills.

As it would cost about \$500 to cable a resolution of thanks to the Nebraska soldiers at Manila both houses agreed to permit the governor to mail a copy.

Tuesday, March 28.

The senate struggled yesterday afternoon with the Weaver insurance bill, rejected the committee amendment which favored life companies in the matter of taxation, struck out the discriminating tax of 1 per cent against companies of foreign countries, and laid the measure aside for further consideration this morning. It is believed that the bill will be passed by the senate with practically no further change.

In committee of the whole the senate recommended the passage of the state fair bill from the house, no change being made except that the board of public lands and buildings, which is to select the permanent location near Lincoln, shall secure title to the property at not to exceed \$1. The bill for the reorganization of the state militia and the bill from the house

regulating child labor were recommended for passage. The senate sifting committee reported twenty-eight bills for advancement. Among the number were bills prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, for the repeal of the law creating the office of state oil inspector, Jansen's food commission bill, and a bill appropriating \$13,000 for the purchase of the property at Milford used as a soldiers home.

The senate yesterday passed the bill locating the state fair permanently at Lincoln, the house agreed to the senate amendments, and the bill will go to the governor today. He will probably sign it.

The senate concluded consideration of the Weaver insurance bill and the committee of the whole recommended it for passage. It is believed that there will not be more than six votes against this measure when it comes up today or tomorrow for passage.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for two normal schools, one south of the Platte and west of the Sixth principal meridian, and the other north of the Platte, the state board of education to select the sites, was recommended for passage after a spirited debate.

THE HOUSE.

Thursday, March 23.

Yesterday was a warm day in the house. The appropriation bill for current expenses of the state government was under consideration for the greater portion of the day and when it was disposed of, the legislative apportionment bill was taken up and recommended for passage.

The university appropriation bill was discussed almost as long as the salary appropriation bill for the same institution and after a hard struggle, when at one time the measure seemed to be snowed under, it was rescued by the efficient work of the Lancaster county delegation and other friends and recommended for passage as it came from the finance, ways and means committee.

The fight on the university bill was over the appropriation of \$93,000 for new buildings which Taylor of Custer and Cunningham of Harlan, together with several others, desired to cut to \$33,000. The committee of the whole decided to make this cut but when the vote came on adopting the report, a great many new friends were found for the measure and it was recommended for passage.

The legislative apportionment bill was recommended in a similar manner, after being postponed in committee of the whole.

The house spent nearly all of yesterday passing bills which have been heretofore considered in committee of the whole. The majority of the measures which received the sanction of the members were special appropriation bills for new buildings at the different state institutions.

On one afternoon recently, bills of this nature were recommended carrying appropriations amounting to \$182,300. These were all passed yesterday. The bill appropriating \$50,000 for a new building at the Lincoln insane hospital was among the number. The bill permanently locating the state fair at Lincoln receiving fifty-six votes and thirty-seven negative votes, was declared passed.

In committee of the whole, a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a monument to the dead Nebraska soldiers was postponed. It seemed to be the sentiment that it was too early to begin work of this character.

A bill appropriating \$5,000 to reimburse Nebraska City for the expense of the smallpox epidemic failed in committee of the whole, but was favorably recommended on being reported back to the house. A bill was recommended for passage reimbursing Thurston county for the expenses of several important criminal trials which have been held there and which the county is unable to pay; being about eight or ten years behind in the payment of claims.

The house passed but one bill yesterday and that was the general appropriation bill for the current expenses of the state government.

The sifting committee recommended that bills amending Omaha charter be ordered engrossed for third reading. Rouse of Hall, who failed to secure favorable action on the sugar bounty bill objected when unanimous consent was asked to advance the charter bills. Thus it is that neither the charter bills nor the sugar bills have much show to come up.

The house passed a resolution to the effect that the request of the governor asking for the submission of an amendment to the constitution for the increase in the number of supreme court judges, was ill advised and that the supreme court commission was the only feasible way to relieve the congestion existing in the court.

In committee of the whole a large number of bills were considered and one was agreed to, appropriating \$25,000 for a governor's mansion, but provision for purchasing certain lots mentioned was stricken out and the state board of public lands and buildings was authorized to advertise for bids for suitable property.

Monday, March 27.

The house held a half day's session Saturday and merely passed a number of bills. The members demanded the regular order, which was bills on third reading, and as a result the few who desired to go into committee of the whole were prevented. The house has held it nearly twenty curative bills passed by the senate and as long as the regular order is demanded the consideration of these must continue.

Among the measures which passed was the bill providing that a saloon-keeper must give a guarantee bond and another bill permitting the organization of mutual companies to insure the fidelity of the members. A senate bill was passed making the offices of city marshal and city attorney in cities of the second class elective. Dogs were made personal property, a senate

file to that effect going through the house. The bill extending the powers of mutual insurance companies so that they may insure country school houses and churches was agreed to. Senator Talbot's bill thanking the First Nebraska regiment for the bravery which they displayed in battle, was passed and will soon be sent to the governor for his signature.

The house adjourned till Monday at 2 p. m. and the senate adjourned till Monday at 10 a. m.

Tuesday, March 28.

The house spent nearly its entire time yesterday on the order of bills on third reading.

Probably the bill of most general interest passed yesterday was house roll No. 363, the compulsory education bill. This has been amended to be satisfactory to persons of various religious beliefs and after a long struggle with the lobby, the members of the house disposed of it.

Some of the other bills passed in the house were: House roll No. 318, by Flynn, compelling the construction of fire escapes on buildings of a certain size and character; house roll No. 457, for the relief of Thurston county; house roll No. 517, fixing the boundary line of Sarpy county; house roll No. 347, providing for state registry of bonds.

House roll No. 421, Jansen's pure food bill, was recommended for passage by the committee of the whole after a brief discussion in which the most important change made was to add a clause exempting the store keeper from blame when he sells a package of adulterated goods if he does it innocently. The sentiment was very generally in favor of the measure, the members having received numerous communications from people throughout the state asking that it be passed.

Wednesday, March 29.

A somewhat sensational incident occurred in the house when Representative Burns moved to have the sergeant at arms bring Editor Ross Hammond of the Fremont Tribune before the house and tell where he obtained information that some members of the sifting committee had said that they must have \$25,000 in the aggregate to bring out the sugar bounty bill. The motion prevailed, but the sergeant at arms was unable to find Mr. Hammond.

The house yesterday passed all the house rolls which were ready for third reading and removed the obstructions which existed to prevent bills from being advanced. The result was that the house reached the deficiency and claims bills in committee of the whole.

In the morning the pure food bill was passed, as was the bill for the governor's mansion. The legislative apportionment bill was killed. In committee of the whole, a bill was agreed to fixing the compensation of the clerk of the supreme court at \$2,500, to come out of the fees of the office.

Deficiency and claims bills were added to quite appreciably and when they were reported to the house, they carried a \$45,000 appropriation for wild animal bounties and \$17,000 for clerical bounties. The best sugar bounty failed of passage when sought to be attached in a similar manner.

Signed by the Governor.

Governor Poynter Wednesday signed senate file 103, by Steele. This bill permits county attorneys to follow cases taken by change of venue from one county to another and to appear and prosecute or defend on behalf of the state or their own counties. He also signed senate file 33, by Talbot, amending section 11, chapter 7, of the compiled statutes of 1897, so as to include judges district courts in the list of persons not permitted to practice law in the state courts.

A Compromise Commission.

Governor Poynter submitted to both branches of the legislature Monday previous to adjournment a special message asking the appointment of a commission with power to compromise the indebtedness of the bondsmen of certain state officials of the state. Bills were introduced in both the upper and lower house following this request. Senator Crow introduced the bill in the senate and Representative Burns has his name affixed to the bill in the house. It is said the bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Bartley are behind the scheme.

New Laws.

Governor Poynter has signed the following bills: Senate file 135, by Holbrook, permitting mutual insurance companies to insure county school houses, country churches and parsonages.

Senate file 136, by Crow, declaring dogs to be personal property and making owners thereof liable for damages done to domestic animals.

Senate file 203, by Newell, making the offices of marshal and city attorney elective offices in cities of the second class.

Encle Jak's Estimate. Land Commissioner Wolfe has submitted to the legislature the estimated cost of repairing the capitol building. He complained bitterly because the last legislature appropriated only \$1,500 for repairs on the capitol, most of it having been used to stop leaks in the roof. In conclusion Mr. Wolfe asked for \$56,000 to repair the building, for a fine copper roof and certain improvements. The report was referred to the committee on public lands and buildings.

Railroad Earnings Last Year.

Gross railroad earnings in 1898 on 163,181 miles of road, as compiled by the Financial Chronicle, aggregated \$1,180,000,000, compared with \$1,124,479,900 in 1897. This is an increase of 6 per cent over large totals for the previous year, and amounts to over \$7,000 per mile. Operating expenses on the same roads increased only 5.9 per cent, thus leaving for net earnings an increase of 6.2 per cent.

Naturally.

Brown held in his hand the photograph of a young lady that Jamison had handed him. "Jove! she's a beauty!" he exclaimed. "You bet she is!" agreed Jamison. "That girl is 19 years old, as pretty as a picture, has neither father nor mother, is worth half a million in her own right, and she—" "Well," put in Brown, "what's the conclusion?" To which Jamison cheerily replied: "I am."—Detroit Free Press.

AS TO ARBOR DAY.

GOVERNOR ADVISES HOW TO OBSERVE IT.

Says the Man Who Plants Grain Plants For Himself, But the Man Who Plants Trees Plants For Others—One For the Present, the Other For the Future.

Governor Poynter is a farmer and knows how it is himself. He has a sense of what is a proper observance of Arbor Day, and tells about it in the following proclamation:

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere men learned To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave, And spread the room above them—ere he framed The lofty vault, to gather and roll back The sound of anthems; in the darkling wood, Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down, And offered the mightiest, solemn thanks And Supplication."

The broad fertile plains, the gentle uplands and the beautiful valleys of our grand state seem to lack nothing to make them perfect except groves and forests. No fairer landscape can be seen in all the world than is presented in the portions of Nebraska where time has brought to perfection the work of the pioneers in tree planting.

The planter of grain plants for himself. The planter of trees plants for others. The one plants for the present, the other for the future.

With much wisdom our laws set apart a day each year devoted to tree planting. I would most earnestly call upon all our people to give it special observance this year. Let each school boy plant at least one tree, which may be a shade for his noontime of life. Let every young man plant a tree which may be a comfort in after years. Let every man of middle life plant a tree, which may grow into a monument of his foresight when his other work shall have been forgotten. Let all our people give up the day to tree planting. Plant shade trees. Plant ornamental trees. Plant fruit trees. Beautify the plains with trees. Lay aside the cares of every day business and engage in a work which shall render our already beautiful state more beautiful and more desirable.

By the authority vested in me as governor of Nebraska I hereby proclaim and designate Saturday, April 22, 1899, as Arbor day. In testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, the capital of the state, this 22d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, of the state the thirty-third and of the United States the 123d W. A. POYNTER.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Official Report of Casualties in the First Nebraska Regiment.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the First Nebraska Regiment.

WALTER POOR, Sergeant company A, L. thigh, moderate.

David O. Barnell, private company L, thigh, moderate.

Ward C. Crawford, private company L, Omaha, hip, severe.

Lee Forby, private company C, Omaha, abdomen, severe.

Otis Sent, private company K, Columbus, elbow, slight.

Clarence A. Fay, private company L, forearm and thigh; severe.

Robert E. Fritscher, private company L, hand, slight.

William J. Koopman, private company L, elbow, moderate.

Rosecoe C. Osman, private company A, forearm, moderate.

Edward A. Pegan, private company L, forearm, moderate.

John E. Robinson, private company M, hand, slight.

Ward S. Roberts, private company G, head, slight.

Harry Shuman, private company A, Stella, jaw, severe.

Wallace C. Taylor, captain company L, Omaha, forearm, moderate.

C. E. Young, company C, hand, severe.

NOT TILL FALL.

Bodies of Soldiers of Second and Third Nebraska to Remain Buried.

In answer to an inquiry sent some time ago General Barry has received the following letter from the war department:

"WASHINGTON, March 21.—General P. H. Barry, Adjutant General Nebraska National Guard, Lincoln, Sd.—Replying to your request of March 7 for information as to when the soldiers of the Second and Third Nebraska interred at Chickamauga Park, Jacksonville or Savannah will be returned to their homes I am directed by the quartermaster general to inform you that, on account of sanitary conditions and the lateness of the season, it will be impracticable to make any further disinterments of remains of soldiers buried in the south before next fall.

COLLINS READS HIS OWN PLEA

Final Statement of the Topeka Boy Before His Sentence.

TOPEKA, March 28.—Sentence of death was passed on John Henry Collins, the convicted murderer of his father, John S. Collins, this morning. Collins was glib to the end, and when the court asked him if he had anything to say why death should not be passed he delivered himself of a remarkable protest, in part as follows:

"May it please the court, I understand that this sentence was not to be pronounced until this afternoon, and for that reason I am not so well prepared as I might have been on what I have to say upon this subject. I have, however, a few things to say in my own behalf, and have committed them to paper so that there may be no controversy hereafter as to what I said at this time. I am aware that nothing I can say will prevent sentence being passed upon me, but I desire to say some things in my own behalf at this time. I do not come here as a criminal, but I come here as an innocent man protesting against the commission of a great injustice."

Uttering this, Collins looked straight into the eye of the court in calm defiance and then slowly about him, and with a sigh, resumed:

"I feel, although my situation is very unpleasant, that I have some things to be thankful for. I have hosts of friends among the respectable people of this community, and I feel that I ought to be thankful for them. I also feel thankful that I am not as some other men are; for I had rather have my past and my present and my future than that of some of my accusers."

"I submit, in the first place, that I am the victim of a series of circumstances, or strange coincidences, somewhat remarkable, perhaps, but not unusual. The history of circumstantial evidence will show many stranger cases than this of men being punished for crimes they never committed."

"In the second place, I am also the victim of a morbid public sentiment. Your Honor knows as well as I do the stand that has been taken against me by the newspapers of this community. Newspapers are mighty moulders of public sentiment and juries and sometimes courts are influenced by them. I need not discuss the sentence you are about to pronounce."

In his reference to the newspapers and their attitude toward him there was a tone of rage in his voice. Continuing, he said:

"In the next place, I am at this time as firmly as ever of the opinion that I should have had a new trial; that I did not have a fair trial in this case. I believe now, as I have always believed, that the evidence in this case does not justify the verdict which was returned against me."

"In the third place, I know that I am not guilty of the offense charged against me."

This was uttered without any flourish, but in the calm tones of a man conscious of his own innocence, regardless of the verdict of the jury, the judgment of court or clamor of the public.

Having laid his premises, Collins proceeded briefly, but logically, to state his argument.

"I have very little to say about the first two of these propositions. But I submit that no man should be convicted of any crime or any alleged crime upon circumstantial evidence and nothing but circumstantial evidence, when the principal witnesses against him are notorious breakers of the law, and when evidence against him has been prepared by a man who is known to be an unmitigated liar and unworthy of belief. But as to my being innocent, I know that I am innocent; I know that I did not kill my father."

"I never conspired with Johnson Jordan or any other person to have him killed. I had no reason to desire his death and I did not desire his death. I wish, if it were possible, that he might come back here to-day from beyond the grave, and be before you, so you might learn from him that I am not guilty. I would, if it would avail anything, call upon Almighty God to read my heart to-day and show you that I am an innocent man."

"But standing here as I do, I have no fear concerning my past, my present or my future. We have not given up the fight by a long sight. I do not feel that I shall be in the penitentiary very long."

"I feel that there will come a day when all the mystery of this case will be cleared away; when it will be known who killed James S. Collins, and that I had no hand in that crime; when the guilty man will be brought to justice; when the constancy of my mother and sister and friends will be understood, and when Your Honor shall feel that when you passed sentence upon John Collins you did a great injustice, for, as I am to be judged by Almighty God, I swear that I am an innocent man."

Many were in tears through the prisoner's plea. Collins himself was able to gulp down any emotion he may have felt.

France has no vice president, and probably doesn't know that this country is blessed with such an official.

Bank Changes Hands. MACON, Mo., March 28.—Colonel F. W. Biees, Macon's millionaire, yesterday bought Harry Rubey's controlling interest in the Exchange bank and his \$30,000 residence. Colonel Biees is also the chief stockholder in First National bank. Both banks will continue in business.

Big: Is to Be a Priest. NEW YORK, March 28.—Prof. Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D., of the faculty of the Union Theological seminary in this city, will soon be ordained to the priesthood in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Potter.

DISCIPLE OF CHIMAY.

NEBRASKA WOMAN PREFERS A VAGABOND.

Wife of a Respected Omaha Citizen Takes Up With a Man Known to Police Authorities—Like the Princess Chimay, She Clings to Her Worthless Lover.

The following sad tale comes from Beatrice under date of March 27: John W. Gilbaugh of Omaha, who came to Beatrice Saturday night to ascertain if it was true his wife was in Beatrice consorting with a man named Grant Bartram, has returned home. Gilbaugh had their two children with him, a boy and a girl six and eight years of age, and immediately on arrival went to the city jail. He at once identified the woman confined there as his wife. Bartram and she had been living together for a short time as man and wife. Gilbaugh pleaded with the woman to return home with him and he would forgive her, but instead of listening to his pleadings she asserted with considerable vehemence that she would cling to Bartram as long as she lived. She took up the two children and after kissing them asked Bartram to kiss the little girl. The father at this point protested, and for once his will was law. Yesterday when the police officers told Bartram to get ready to go to the county jail, the conduct of the two in the city jail becoming too offensive, the woman raved and swore. She didn't want to be separated from her lover and declared it was some of her husband's work and that she would kill him at the first opportunity. Today the pair was taken into court and arraigned on a charge of adultery. They waived examination and were sent to the county jail in default of \$500 bonds each. Bartram is a man who is known to nearly every police officer in the state and some others as well. Gilbaugh is a highly respected citizen of Omaha and bore with him here a number of letters substantiating this. He says that his wife left him during the corn carnival week and came here with Bartram, but that after a few days she repented and returned home, promising never to stray away again.

Following is a list of the wounded in the First Nebraska, sent in by Otis Tuesday:

Joe Scott, age 19, company A, knee, slight; relative Robert Scott, York, Nebraska.

William T. Rymer, aged 21, company B, arm, severe; relative G. L. Rymer, Normal, Nebraska.

W. Scriven, company D, knee, severe; not on muster rolls.

John Gretzer, jr., age 23, company D, scalp, severe; relative J. Gretzer, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Frank A. Peterson, age 19, company F, knee, severe; relative Henry Peterson, Battle Creek, Neb.

George Newhoff, age 21, company F, leg, severe; relative C. W. Newhoff, Creston, Neb.

Charles J. Ebn, (capt.), age 30, company F, elbow, slight; relative Mrs. Chas. W. Jens, Columbus, Neb.

Harry E. Wight, age 21, company H, foot, severe; relative R. E. Wight, Elwood, Kan.

Asa Holbrook, age 21, company I, shoulder, severe; relative Mrs. G. M. Holbrook, Mexico, Mo.

Herman Benschel, age 18, company I, knee; relative August Benschel, Orleans, Neb.

Albert C. Taylor, (maj.), age 18, company I, scalp; relative Mrs. W. B. Taylor, No. 921 F street, Lincoln, Neb.

Maynard E. Sayles, age 19, company L, chest, serious; relative Arthur T. Sayles, Omaha, Neb.

George L. Sears, age 30, company M, hip, severe; relative Elisa Sears, Falls City, Neb.

Pearly S. Busic, age 19, company M, forearm, severe; relative W. C. Busic, Ansley, Neb.

Royal E. Riley, age 22, company L, thigh, severe; relative Edward L. Riley, Alma, Neb.

FOR THE THIRD TIME.

John W. Argabright Again on Trial for the Murder of His Father-in-Law.

The trial of the case of the state of Nebraska vs. John W. Argabright began at Auburn Monday last before Judge Letton. This case will be remembered as having been tried five years ago by Judge Babcock, the jury finding the defendant guilty of manslaughter and the judge sentencing him to ten years in the penitentiary. The case was reversed in the supreme court and sent back to Auburn for retrial. Judge Letton trying him the second time, when the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree and he received a life sentence. This verdict also was reversed and he comes back for the third trial. The defense made a strenuous effort to obtain a change of venue, but were unable to do so. It is expected that a very large special venire will be necessary in order to obtain a jury. Argabright killed his father-in-law.

Sold Team and Skipped. A man giving his name as Dr. Cronlett hired a team of Liveryman Williams of Nebraska City, took the same to Weeping Water and sold it to a liveryman named Dave Woodard for \$135. He made good his escape.

Ripraping the Niobrara. The last congress appropriated \$500,000 for ripraping above the government bridge across the Niobrara river at Niobrara and work has commenced under the supervision of Indian Agent Baird. The bridge will also be newly planked.