VIOLATES THE LAW

UNION PACIFIC TURNS DOWN ITS OWN MILEAGE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL COMPLAINS

Rules for Fraternal Men's Drills at the State Fair.—Other Matters at the State Capital.

Attorney General Thompson has complained to the railway commission that a Union Pacific railroad conductor refused to accept mileage from a book bought by the attorney general more than one year ago. The railway commission will go after the railroad company for violating the Knowles law, which provides that railroads shall issue 1,000 miles of transportation for $20, the mileage books to be good in any person's hands for two years from date of sale. The Union Pacific and other roads after delay, placed such books on sale, but seek to override the law by limiting their use for one year.

It is said the railroads have strictly enforced the one year limit and accept the unused mileage at the end of one year as payment upon a new $20 book.

Assistant Attorney General George Ayers was on official business when he presented a one-year book to a Union Pacific conductor. The mileage was refused and Mr. Ayers paid his fare in cash. The penalty for a violation of the Knowles law is a fine of from $100 to $500.

Drills at the State Fair.

Following are the rules governing the competitive drill of fraternal societies at the Nebraska State Fair this year:

All teams wishing to enter the above contest may do so do by notifying H. J. Gildersleve, 306 Fraternity building, Lincoln, on or before September 5. No entrance fee will be charged; tickets of admission to the grounds will be furnished captains only for the actual number taking part in drill. The entry list must give the names of the captains, and the number of persons constituting their teams. The selection of judges who are to act without compensation will be made by the board of managers of the State Board of Agriculture from recommendation made from the head offices of the society represented.

The judges when appointed will meet and agree on the rules for scoring the contest, subject to the handicap adopted by the Board of Agriculture, and the decision of these judges shall be final. The captains shall draw for their turn to appear for drill by lot; the drill will take place on the race track on Tuesday morning, September 6, beginning at 10 a. m.

The handicaps are as follows: "Teams having won first prize at any state fair meeting since 1902 will be handicapped seven points; teams composed entirely of men, five points; of ladies and gentlemen, two and one-half points; entirely of ladies, no handicap."

Nebraska National Guard.

W. B. Throop, general superintendent of the Burlington, has written Adjutant General Hartigan that railroad employes belonging to the Nebraska National guard will be permitted to go to Fort Riley, except where such vacations would cripple the service. Complaint was made that two guardsmen employed in the Wymore offices were unable to get leave of absence. Mr. Throop replied that the office was now short-handed and that the loss of either man would be serious

Committees Are Working.

Nothing has been heard of the work of the committees some time ago appointed at the Nebraska conservation in the state. It is said, however, that all the committees are at work, and that perhaps little will be heard of what they are doing until the next meeting of the legislature when some of the reports of the committees will be brought to the attention of the legislature.

Governor Accepts Invitation.

Governor Shallenberger has been asked to be the guest of the committee in charge on the occasion of the visit of Colonel Roosevelt to Omaha on September 2 next. He has written to Victor Rosewater, chairman of the committee, saying he will accept

Johnson Granted More Time.

The secretaries of the state board of health have granted Dr. W. H. Johnson of Lincoln a continuance of thirty days in the matter of a complaint asking the board to revoke his certificate to practice medicine.

Dogs Are Increasing.

Dogs have kept pace with the growing prosperity of the state and not only has this class of property increased in number, but also in value. Last year all the dogs could have been bought for $59,350 if the value placed upon them by the assessors had been paid, while this year the assessed value of the dogs of the state is $606,110. The average assessed value last year was $1.06, and this same figure is used in the computation this year. There were assessed last year a total of 111,530.

STATE ASSESSMENT.

Thirteen Million Increase Over Last Year.

The assessed value of all the property owned in Nebraska is $411,958,354. This is an increase over last year of $12,972,535, the assessed value for 1909 being $398,985,819. The amount of taxes the people Nebraska will have to pay into the general fund of the state and into the university fund on the five mill levy is $2,059,791. The amount paid last year was $2,194,421.

At its final meeting, the board ordered the various counties to restore to the assessment rolls deductions that had been made by banks for bad paper or bad securities held. This increased the assessment of Douglas county some $1,200,000 and affected slightly several other counties.

The following table shows the assessed valuation, which is one-fifth of the actual value by counties for the years 1909 and 1910:

	1909.	1910.
Adams	$ 6,498,362	$ 6,640,391
Antelope	3,975,415	4,165,517
Banner	352,063	378,145
Blaine	397,439	435,474
Boone	5,021,673	5,192,304
Box Butte	1,743,738	1,777,375
Boyd	2,514,365	2,518,297
Brown	1,128,971	1,252,324
Buffalo	7,107,519	7,241,112
Burt	5,595,331	5,719,319
Butler	6,857,004	7,007,905
Cass	8,007,965	8,060,546
Cedar	5,495,849	5,737,579
Chase	974,057	1,055,645
Cherry	2,676,798	2,909,461
Cheyenne	2,125,310	2,188,179
Clay	6,678,029	6,817,620
Colfax	4,961,337	5,109,431
Cuming	6,338,945	6,455,025
Custer	7,119,629	7,386,813
Dakota	2,571,035	2,616,013
Dawes	1,952,442	2,010,593
Dawson	6,283,445	6,419,847
Deuel	1,437,504	836,559
Dixon	4,012,758	4,127,806
Dodge	8,207,478	8,506,211
Douglas	35,755,733	37,689,387
Dundy	1,426,172	1,437,628
Fillmore	6,706,540	6,900,406
Franklin	3,513,803	3,597,463
Frontier	2,699,435	2,726,561
Furnas	4,222,563	4,267,703
Gage	10,991,416	11,060,145
Garden	.....	748,123
Garfield	487,067	544,342
Gosper	2,143,450	2,173,734
Grant	672,426	702,885
Greeley	2,106,717	2,194,397
Hall	6,581,100	6,821,081
Hamilton	6,359,751	6,602,225
Harlan	3,660,710	3,706,722
Hayes	749,105	765,767
Hitchcock	1,848,470	1,889,325
Holt	3,616,288	3,729,452
Hooker	398,150	437,367
Howard	3,712,267	3,798,469
Jefferson	6,691,653	6,781,844
Johnson	4,306,892	4,280,424
Kearney	4,043,922	4,146,872
Keith	1,940,788	2,022,237
Keya Paha	829,696	882,125
Kimball	1,386,875	1,366,961
Knox	4,744,102	4,960,401
Lancaster	20,609,199	20,393,197
Lincoln	4,678,354	4,931,661
Logan	269,262	321,252
Loup	278,670	296,988
Madison	5,887,384	6,054,702
McPherson	230,233	353,154
Merrick	4,251,776	4,365,170
Morrill	867,874	1,091,557
Nance	3,396,894	3,372,178
Nemaha	5,337,959	5,421,002
Nuckolls	5,340,813	5,449,129
Otoe	8,414,789	8,536,782
Pawnee	4,923,406	5,049,087
Perkins	1,051,755	1,150,839
Phelps	4,603,589	4,664,888
Pierce	4,039,316	4,176,212
Platte	7,541,939	7,753,898
Polk	4,852,416	5,051,064
Red Willow	3,305,302	3,349,179
Richardson	6,902,399	7,004,221
Rock	837,373	911,638
Saline	7,200,774	7,367,762
Sarpy	3,825,101	3,803,449
Saunders	9,362,236	9,528,992
Scott's Bluff	1,526,625	1,671,805
Seward	6,828,297	7,005,632
Sheridan	2,286,044	2,484,059
Sherman	2,669,326	2,761,506
Sioux	1,051,220	1,155,004
Stanton	3,701,935	3,824,572
Thayer	5,648,502	5,724,155
Thomas	457,368	482,599
Thurston	1,576,494	2,006,844
Valley	2,947,163	3,061,629
Washington	5,033,113	5,228,134
Wayne	4,419,649	4,477,500
Webster	4,328,429	4,427,053
Wheeler	472,468	535,300
York	7,693,679	7,908,842
Total	$398,985,819	$411,958,354

Increase, $12,972,535.

The amount to be paid into the general fund this year is $1,795,436, against $1,647,833 paid in last year.

The State Board of Equalization, fixed the assessed valuation as above. As a whole the taxes to be paid are less this year than last, because the board reduced the levy from 5½ mills to 5 mills, of this 4 mills is for the general fund. The university 1 mill levy is fixed by law. While more money will be paid into the general fund for the purpose of paying the expenses of the state government, yet the total amount to be paid for state and university purposes is decreased a total of $134,630.

Beer Signs Still Up.

In spite of the fact that Lincoln has been without saloons now for nearly a year and a half there are still a few beer signs hanging "high and dry" over the side doors of places where the wet goods were formerly dispensed.

Nebraska's Poultry Wealth.

The poultry in Nebraska is valued at 2,369,895. This is an increase from $1,839,485 in 1909, as reported by the county assessors.

State Fair Plows.

In previous years the machinery exhibit at the Nebraska State Fair has been so great that it almost seemed impossible to increase the display, yet year after year more exhibitors have asked for space until this year the scenes about that portion of the grounds will be far in excess of all former years. Exhibitors of this class each year are beginning to discover that it is the best way to bring before the public their stock in trade and each year increases the demand for space.

Increase in Switching Rates.

Frank Ransom, attorney for the Union Stock Yards company, filed a brief with the state railway commission in defense of the increase in switching rates which the stock yards company wants the commission to approve. The Updike Milling company had previously raised the objection that the switching affecting them had been put into effect by the stock yards company voluntarily and it was therefore to be presumed that the rate was satisfactory. Ransom argues that is not a proper presumption.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

Uncle Sam Asks All to Swat the Fly

NEW YORK.—The whole United States government, with its vast treasury of wealth, its brainy statesmen and Insurgents, its army and navy, its immense horde of highbrows, against the poor little house fly! That's the line-up in a bitter war of extermination scheduled to set the nation by the ears and enlist the courageous support of every man, woman and child in this broad land. The final knell of the house fly has been sounded and the battle has just begun. "Catch 'em and kill 'em; show no quarter"—that is the war cry of the army of extermination that is to put forth every effort to rid the land of the Musca Domestica, the polite name by which the house fly should be addressed by strangers.

Until the scientists got busy with their investigations the house fly was considered merely as a pestiferous insect, designed by the Creator of all things merely to take its bath in the sweet cream and maple sirup, annoy the late morning sleeper, skate about with abandon on the polished surface of shiny baldheads and practise the Morse telegraph code on the cleanest of windows.

Long suffering housewives since time began were the only really active enemies of the seemingly insignificant little fly, and they alone and unaided applied the imprecations and dish cloths vigorously against the nuisance. But after the scientists got onto the job the fight against the insect began to assume proportions of magnitude.

That little insect which the average citizen was wont to regard merely as a domestic pest is now branded as the most dangerous creature on earth. The house fly has been publicly indicted as a murderer of the human race, the greatest disease propagator and the carrier of more menacing and malignant germs than all other creatures put together.

This little, but potent, messenger of death wanders from the sick room, from the filth of the garbage pail, from the heaps of refuse of all kinds into the peaceful, happq homes of our land, walks upon the butter, the meat, the fruit, the sugar, takes a bath in the milk, leaving everywhere the germs of disease that have gathered upon its furry feet and body.

About half the deaths from typhoid in New York, according to the health authorities, are attributed directly to the distribution of germs by house flies. And worse than that, the figures show that of 7,000 deaths of cooing babies in that city from infantile diseases, more than 5,000 were traced to infection carried by house flies.

According to a noted scientist the extermination of the pest is comparatively easy. All that is necessary, he says, is a systematic effort on the part of the public. If all the people will practise the utmost cleanliness, it is declared, the house fly will be extinct in this country within a few years, for the house fly cannot exist without filth.

"Cleanliness," then, is the watchword for the American public to put an end to an insect that is not only a terrible nuisance, but a terrible instrument of death to thousands of our population every year.

'Gators and Insects Hunt New Home

NEW ORLEANS.—More than 1,000,000 acres of marsh land lying within 50 miles of New Orleans are to be drained, reclaimed and transformed from a wilderness into gardens, homes, hamlets and towns. The work of reclaiming some 50,000 acres within the corporate limits of New Orleans is now well under way, while contracts have been let for the reclamation of fully 100,000 acres additional in adjoining parishes.

This means that within two years the alligator will no longer find aboriginal harborage in the Carnival city, that the breeding grounds of countless billions of mosquitoes will be turned into highly productive farms on which mosquitoes cannot breed, that hundreds of miles of paved roadways will lead from New Orleans north, east and west, and that for the first time in its history New Orleans will posess suburbs.

The nearest town or settlement of any consequence is now 50 miles distant from New Orleans. Within fifty miles of every large city in the country a million or more people reside, and many industries develop business and wealth for the urban population.

This is the end New Orleans is working to and will have reached, in large part, anyway, by the time the Panama canal is opened to the ships of the world.

Meanwhile modern sewerage and drainage within the city proper have practically and wholly solved the city's sanitary problems, and the discovery of a simple method of filtering the waters of the Mississippi river has given the city a pure water service excelled by none in the world. These systems are in operation and are nearly complete. They have cost the city about $25,000,000.

No Corsets are Worn at West Point

WASHINGTON.—"I have often heard a question as to whether West Pointers wore corsets. It is absurd in a way, because should any effeminate youngster resort to such a thing it would be impossible to keep the affair a secret, and once known his school life would become a burden to him on account of the endless amount of criticism he would receive from his fellows. He would be made the laughing-stock of the school and would soon find himself the possessor of any number of effeminate nicknames that would grate upon his ears in any but a pleasant manner.

"It is true," continued the old soldier, who was no other than Col. K. B. Collins, a retired army officer, in a discussion of West Pointers, "that many West Pointers acquire a figure of perfection of symmetry and a carriage the acme of manly grace, but these are due not to any ingenious appliances, but to the systematic drills and exercises that make the cadet, to a certain extent, an athlete. At the outset these young fellows are put through what are called the 'setting up' exercises, their object being to straighten the body and develop the chest. One might suppose that it would require a great amount of such exercise to make any marked showing, but three long hours of such exercise daily will soon produce beneficial results in the most stooped forms.

"The cadet uniform is also a great help in this direction. The dress coat is tight, very tight. The shoulders are heavily padded in order to give them a square effect. The chest is made thick, so that there will be no danger of wrinkling. All this for the sake of looks; comfort has no place in the make-up of a West Pointer; it is discipline and looks."

Dentists Believe They Have a Kick

CHICAGO.—"Well, I don't know what under the shining forceps I am going to do, anyway," and a dentist in the Masonic temple sighed a perfect mammoth of a sigh.

"The matter? Hair, just plain hair. No—not plain, either. Now, for instance. A lady came up to my office the other day and wanted her teeth fixed, and finally I took hold of the top of her head with one hand, while I worked with the other. Then I turned away to get an instrument, and my sleeve button caught in her hair and the whole back of it, about fifteen fat, shiny curls, came along with me. She simply froze me up, and she didn't come back to pay her bill, either. Say, this new fangled hair style is putting me to the bad.

"The worst feature of the whole thing is that the heads, or rather the hair, won't fit into the headrests. I have tried all manner of schemes, and even had a new headrest built along lines that I was sure would fit, but the heads simply won't fit into anything.

"If we do succeed in getting the mass laid out and tucked away carefully where it won't bother us, we get something like this:

"'Oh, mercy, doctor, you are mussing my hair all up. And I am going to a party this afternoon, too.'

"But the most usual thing is: 'Oh, doctor, there is a hairpin sticking in my head. Wait a minute. O, dear, it's coming down. Doctor, do stop a minute while I fasten up my braid.'

"I do tell you what, the dentists ought to get together and boycott the present style of hairdress, or else insist that all extra hair be taken off before any dental work will be done. That would settle it, all right."

SOMETIMES.

Henderson—When a man marries he keeps his wife in dresses, hats, shoes—in fact, everything she needs. What does a wife keep her husband in?

Henpeck (absently)—Hot water.

Statistics are almost as unsatisfactory as facts are stubborn.

Many a man who stops to think twice fails to act once.

The lamb that plays around a mint bed tempts fate.

Man will have what he desires, and will find what is really best for him, exactly as he honestly seeks it.—Froude.

A woman tells her troubles to a doctor; a man tells his to a lawyer.

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 34—1910.