

OVER THE STATE.

NEBRASKA NEWS AND NOTES. STOCK on the ranches in Blaine county is wintering in fine style.

LA GRIPPE in mild form prevails in the vicinity of Nebraska City.

THE Sunday law is now rigorously enforced in Gretna for the first time in its history.

SCHOOL has been closed in the Star district, near Tobias, on account of the measles.

THOMAS DEE of Lancaster county has been adjudged insane and will be sent to the asylum.

REV. MR. BROWN of Hyannis has been sorely afflicted in the loss of his entire family by diphtheria.

A STOCK company has been organized for the purpose of establishing a broom factory at Clay Center.

OMAHA is hopeful of securing the 1892 conference of the M. E. church, but has not yet a sure thing on it.

WM. SCHWARTZ, a young German in Saline county, has disappeared, after mortgaging property to which he had no ownership.

DR. W. J. SISSON and Capt. Rutherford, old veterans of Gage county, have recently received notification of an increase in their pensions.

THE opera house question has been revived at Nebraska City, several prominent citizens agreeing to take stock in the enterprise.

THE elevator at Dannebrog burned, one thousand bushels of grain being destroyed. The insurance, about \$2,000, does not near cover the loss.

ALBERT MAYLEE was arrested at Nebraska City charged with burglarizing his brother-in-law's residence and stealing \$250. He waived examination and went to jail.

FIRE broke out from a defective flue in W. S. Young & Co's implement house at Crab Orchard, and burned it to the ground. Loss on stock \$2,500; fully insured.

THE Camden farmers' alliance in Seward county extend thanks to Gov. Boyd for appointing their old neighbor Vifquain adjutant general of Nebraska.

A PETITION to be presented to the legislature was circulated in Filley praying that a law be passed granting to women the right of suffrage at municipal elections.

H. P. SHERWIN, Lincoln, dealer in drugs, has failed. It is estimated that the liabilities will reach \$10,000 or \$12,000. The assets are unknown, but will reach about that amount.

A TEAMSTER who tried to cross the tracks of the St. Paul road near Omaha was seriously hurt. One of his horses was killed and the other so badly hurt that it had to be shot.

HON. ELIJAH FILLEY of Gage county has gone to Eddy, N. M., where he has recently made large investments in land. He sent a car load of young fruit trees ahead and will superintend the setting out before he returns.

D. C. MOON of Blaine county has been arrested and held for burglarizing a farmer's house and granary and carrying off about \$25 worth of grain. A leaking wagon box strung a stream of oats from the granary to his door.

A SMALL child of George Wilson, a drayman, was seriously burned at Kearney. His clothes caught on fire while the parents were at the barn. It ran out and the father rescued the child by tearing off its clothes. The little one was fearfully burned, but will recover.

THE foundry and engine company of York have completed and successfully tested a new pumping device for irrigating purposes. It is called the Cyclone Irrigation Pump, and at the trial test a column of water three and a half inches in diameter was raised a distance of fifty-five feet.

MARVIS, the cattle thief from McPherson county, who has just served ninety days at North Platte for cattle stealing, was brought to Brewster last week charged with rape by Ella Milbourn. He waived examination and was bound over in the sum of \$500 bonds to answer at the district court.

THE board of supervisors of Buffalo county reconsidered the motion appropriating \$1,500 to buy seeds for needy farmers, and a new committee recommended a sum not to exceed \$4,000 in its stead. This meets with the approval of all. The supervisors will investigate the needs of their respective localities.

THE remains of J. A. Christon, who was the victim of gas poisoning at the Merchants' hotel, Omaha, were brought to Oakland and the funeral services held under the auspices of the Woodmen, of which order he was a member. Deceased was 29 years old. He leaves a wife and three small children in comfortable circumstances. He carried \$3,000 insurance.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says Mr. Dorsey was before the house committee on agriculture this morning and made an argument in favor of his bill giving \$250,000 to the drought sufferers in Nebraska and those who left their homes on account of Indian troubles. The committee declined to put it in the regular appropriation bill, as it would be stricken out in the house on a point of order.

POSTOFFICE INSPECTOR JESSE T. McCLEURE met with quite a serious accident between Ansley and Berwyn. He was standing in the back door of the caboose of a freight train looking out when the engine struck a cow. The jar of the train threw him against the door, driving both hands through the glass cutting his left hand very seriously and nearly severing one of the tendons in front of the metacarpal joint.

LAWS FOR NEBRASKA.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TWO HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of the Joint Convention. The Decision of the Supreme Court on the Series of Questions Submitted to that Tribunal—Bills Introduced in the House and Senate—February 5 Set as the Day for Beginning the Contests—Miscellaneous Legislative Notes.

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

A RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH BRANCHES.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.—The joint convention to hear the contest cases met on the 20th. Senator Poynter, president pro tem of the senate, took his seat beside Speaker Elder. The roll call showed that every senator was present and every member of the house except Johnson (ind.) of Valley. President Poynter arose and read part of the law governing contested elections. Shrader moved that a special committee of nine be appointed to draft rules to govern the joint convention, which was carried. Senator Shea arose and offered the following protest:

Comes now the said James E. Boyd, contestee, and protests that the meeting of the two houses of the legislature in joint session for the purpose of hearing and determining the contest in the above case, is illegal and invalid in this, to-wit: The concurrent resolution under which the two houses of the legislature have so met in joint session has never been presented to Thomas J. Majors, lieutenant governor of the state of Nebraska, for his signature, nor has the same been presented to the governor of the state of Nebraska for his signature as required by the constitution of the state of Nebraska; and that said concurrent resolution has never been signed or approved by either the governor or lieutenant governor of the state of Nebraska, as required by law; and for the further reason that said joint convention is not organized in accordance with the constitution and laws of the state of Nebraska, and for other reasons appearing upon the records; and therefore, the contestee protests and expects to proceeding further with the trial of said contest before said joint session for the reasons aforesaid.

JAMES E. BOYD, Contestee.

The rules prepared by the committee provide that the Powers-Boyd contest shall be settled first; that each side shall have one hour to open its case, fifteen hours to present its evidence, and three hours for argument; that there shall be three three-hour sessions daily; that no objections, motions or resolutions relative to the evidence shall be offered, entertained, put or passed upon; that there shall be no interruptions except to take recess; that each side may be represented by counsel on the floor; that there shall be no vote on the merits of a contest until after the argument, and that all contests except for governor shall be tried together, but voted upon separately.

HOUSE.—In the house among bills introduced were the following: Requiring railroad companies to maintain guards at each end of switch rails and frogs. To amend the constitution so that all license fees and fines shall go to the general school fund. Providing for the cumulative system of voting in the election of members of the legislature. Providing for the appraisal and lease of public school lands. Shrader introduced the following resolution: Whereas, The present rate of interest allowed in the state of Nebraska is too high and is fast transferring the wealth of the state to the eastern bankers, and whereas, Other western states are suffering from the same cause, and whereas, It might be injudicious for a single state to attempt to lower the rate of interest without the concurrence of the others, as the money power would concentrate its power upon that state and by withdrawing their loans make the law obnoxious, and secure its repeal, therefore, be it resolved, That the speaker appoint a committee of two, and the senate be requested to add one to the number, who shall correspond with the legislatures of the states of Kansas, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Colorado, to the end that such states may agree upon a common rate of interest, as low as may be practicable, and report at the earliest possible day. The resolution was adopted and the speaker appointed Messrs. Shrader and Gillman as said committee.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.—As soon as the joint convention was called to order on the 21st Representative Shrader offered a resolution as follows: Whereas, Certain members of this joint convention are in doubt as to the constitutionality of our procedure without the signature of our lieutenant governor or the defuncto governor to the joint resolution by which we are convened; and whereas, There is a general desire for such an opinion; therefore, be it resolved, That the opinion of the supreme court is hereby asked upon the following questions: 1. When the legislature is convened for the purpose of hearing cases of contests for the executive offices of the state, is it necessary to have the signature of the governor to the concurrent resolution fixing the date for said hearing when the seat of said governor is also contested? 2. When the office of lieutenant governor is also contested, is it necessary to secure his signature to the concurrent resolution as defuncto presiding officer of the senate? 3. Should the lieutenant governor decline to affix his signature, what course should the legisla-

ture pursue in order that the proceedings may be legal. 4. Should the governor decline to affix his signature, could the legislature proceed to hear and determine the contest cases without the governor's approval, or the passage of the resolution in both houses without the requisite two-thirds vote. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock. The committee waited on the supreme court and that body decided to hear arguments from counsel on the questions propounded in the Shrader resolutions at 3 o'clock.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.—The joint convention met on the 22d and immediately took a recess until 2 o'clock in order to hear the decision of the supreme court on the questions submitted on the 21st. The supreme court met at 11 o'clock and Judge Cobb gave an oral opinion on the questions. He reviewed all the laws and constitutional provisions on the subject from territorial times and the delivery occupied one hour. The court held that it is essential to the validity of a concurrent resolution for any purpose whatever that it should have the signature of the presiding officer of the senate. That signature is in the nature of a certificate that the proceedings and vote on the measure were correct. It is no such act as would excuse the presiding officer from its performance even when a party in interest. The court was of the opinion before investigating the matter that this kind of a joint resolution need not be presented to the governor for his signature, especially when he is a party in interest; but the court had been forced to the conclusion that there was no way out of construing the constitution and law as requiring that this resolution must be submitted to the governor for his consideration. The present joint convention therefore, is not a legal meeting. The court expressed the opinion that a new resolution should be introduced naming a date far enough in the future to allow each house to read it on three separate days and give the governor the time allowed by the constitution for his consideration. If that ruling be followed, the joint convention will be postponed at least ten days. The joint convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. Kruse (ind.) asked if the committee appointed to wait on the supreme court had any report to make. The speaker said the committee had no report. The roll call on the motion to indefinitely postpone Stevens' resolution to send the committee to the court, requesting that body to file their opinion with the legislature in writing, resulted in 65 yeas and 65 nays.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 22d bills were introduced: For an act to regulate the liability of master or employer to servant or employee for injuries; a bill for an act to amend section twenty-five (25) of an act entitled "An act concerning counties and county officers;" to amend section seventeen (17) of chapter four (4), of the criminal code of Nebraska; a bill for an act to provide for the redemption of realty sold at a judicial sale on execution or decree and order of sale, and to repeal sections 491 a, 491 b, 491 c, 491 d, 495, 497 a, 498 and 499 of title 14 of the code of civil procedure entitled, "Executions of the compiled statutes of 1877;" an act to the electors of the state of Nebraska, for approval or rejection, an amendment to the constitution of the state of Nebraska, to amend section five (5), of article eight (8), of the constitution of the state of Nebraska entitled, " liquor license;" a bill for an act to amend section two (2); a bill for an act to make the under valuation of property by assessors a misdemeanor and to provide a penalty therefor.

HOUSE.—In the house numerous petitions were read. Breen moved the appointment of a committee to notify Governor Boyd that the house was ready to receive communications. Tabled by a vote of 66 to 29. A resolution was passed for a committee to ask ex-Governor Thayer for any information he might wish to impart about the affairs of the state. McKeynolds introduced a concurrent resolution naming February 5 as the day for beginning the election contest. The state treasurer was requested to report the amount of funds on hand, where deposited and the interest paid him.

SENATE.—Nothing of importance was done in the senate on the 23d. No bills were ready for consideration and adjournment was taken to give committees time for work.

HOUSE.—In the house a large number of bills were introduced, among them the following: To prevent the corrupt use of money at elections by prohibiting candidates from contributing to campaign funds and treating, and providing penalty for same. A bill for an act to extend and regulate the liability of railroad corporations to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employes in their service. To reimburse parties who have purchased real estate from the state of Nebraska in case of duplicate transfers, and appropriating money for same. Providing that only the property covered by the mortgage may be taken under foreclosure, and releasing the mortgagor from all further liabilities. To repeal an act entitled "An act concerning the care of and to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals to provide for the appointment of a live stock sanitary commission and state veterinary surgeon, defining their powers and duties and regulating their compensation. Approved March 5, 1885."

Mr. Gardner introduced a resolution of inquiry asking why House Roll 79, the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the drought sufferers, had not been printed as ordered a week ago. Nearly the whole session was taken up in discussing the matter. The printed bill was finally laid on the desks and Gardner's resolution was lost. The joint resolution introduced by Gale (ind.) of Rock, instructing our senators and representatives to demand the immediate foreclosure of the government mortgage against the Union Pacific railroad, came up for third reading. In speaking in favor of the resolution, Mr. Gale said that the whole history of the Union Pacific railroad is a record of fraud and rascality. The managers have diverted the money which should have been used to liquidate the claims of the government into their own pockets, and used the funds to build branch lines, and unless the government took immediate action it would lose the entire amount advanced to the company, which amounted to over \$60,000,000. The resolution was adopted. The speaker appointed the following special committee on irrigation: Purnell of Perkins, chairman; Messrs. Oakley (rep), Ruggles, Henrich, Stevens of Furnas, Heath (rep), Lomax, Wilson and Mathewson (dem). McKeynolds introduced a new resolution fixing the time for the joint convention to hear the contest cases on February 17.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 24th a petition was presented from the inhabitants of Spring Creek and Brayton precincts, in Greeley county, stating that their crops had been destroyed two successive seasons by hail and drouth, and praying for a share of the relief to be given by the state. A petition from Franklin county urged the legislature to speedily pass the memorial to congress asking for \$1,000,000 for the drouth sufferers. Among new bills introduced were the following: Providing that the buyer of a note or other evidence of indebtedness shall take it subject to all defenses that might have been made against the original holder of the paper, also providing that any person who makes a false statement about the consideration when selling such paper shall be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years. Providing that a lender who charges more than 15 per cent shall forfeit to the borrower a sum equal to the principal and interest. To regulate the interest of mortgagors and mortgages in real estate mortgages. Requiring corporations to pay employes' wages weekly. To regulate proceeding in garnishment in civil actions. To amend the law of chattel mortgages.

HOUSE.—In the house the McKeynolds resolution fixing February 5 as the date for the meeting of the joint convention for hearing contest cases, was indefinitely postponed, and a similar resolution, changing the time to February 17, was called up for second reading and was ordered printed. A large number of bills on second reading were read and referred. The following bills were introduced: Making an appropriation of \$150,000 for the Columbian exposition and world's fair. The bill provides that the governor shall appoint three commissioners, one from each of the three political parties, from the several congressional districts, who shall have full charge of the exhibit. To prevent wholesale merchants from discrimination, and attaching a penalty therefor. The bill makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine for wholesale dealers to decline to sell goods to associations of farmers at the same rates as they supply the trade. Providing that the returns of elections shall be counted by the county clerk and the chairman of each political party. Making corporations operating railways within this state liable for all damages sustained by neglect, mismanagement and wilful wrong of agents, engineers and other employes and rendering void all contracts restricting such liabilities. A number of bills were reported back from the judiciary committee and indefinitely postponed. Among them was a bill by Stephens of Fillmore to repeal the "innocent purchaser" clause in the law relating to notes, rendering them to a large extent non-negotiable. The following resolution was adopted: That the state treasurer be requested to furnish the house at an early day, not to exceed five days from this date, the amount of permanent school funds now on hand; also the amount of those funds paid out within the past two years upon registered and state warrants; also the amount invested in bonds, the date of such investment and the rate of interest received; also a list of all other state funds, specifying each and the amount now on hand, also where said funds are deposited, the rate of interest paid, and who receives the interest on said deposits.

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LEGISLATIVE NOTES. February 5th is now fixed as the day for hearing the contest cases. Nearly two hundred bills are already on file, but the committees have done very little, some of them not even being organized.

The attempt to hold sessions on Saturday is not a brilliant success. No sooner is the journal read until "I desire to be excused till Monday" is heard all over the house, and nearly one-fourth of the seats are soon empty. The shortest bill before the legislature was introduced by Mr. Stevens of Fillmore and read as follows: "Article 8, chapter 72, of the compiled statutes of 1887, entitled 'Board of Transportation,' be and the same is hereby repealed."

On considering Switzer's bill for the appointment of three commissioners to report a measure to relieve the supreme court of some of its labor, the senate judiciary committee decided to refer it to the court for suggestions or approval. Mr. Stevens of Furnas has introduced a bill to prohibit the use of Pinkerton police, whether citizens of the state or otherwise. The bill provides that all posses or special service policemen shall be under the immediate control of the civil authorities.

Adjutant General Vifquain announces a discovery that may have an important bearing on the question of Mr. Boyd's citizenship. He learns that Mr. Boyd was mustered into the army at Fort Kearney, Neb., in the latter part of 1864, and enlisted for the campaign.

On motion of Purnell, a special committee of nine on irrigation was created. Many petitions favoring the establishment of a system of irrigation for Deuel, Perkins, Lincoln, Blaine and other western counties were presented by the same member, and referred to this committee when appointed.

The adjutant general has no bills for expense incurred in sending the militia to the border, but an estimate puts the aggregate at \$50,000 to \$55,000. General Vifquain thinks the bills of the railroads may aggregate \$40,000. He maintains that the outlay occasioned by the recent Indian outbreak will eventually be refunded by the general government.

One of the most important bills before the legislature was introduced by Mr. Parker of Howard. Under existing laws if a mortgagee fails to realize the entire sum covered by the instrument in the sale of mortgaged property, the balance will become a judgment against any other property held by the mortgagor. This bill limits the execution to the property mortgaged, and releases the debtor from any further obligations.

Inquiries are being made about the amount of bounty paid by the state on the best sugar manufactured by the Oxnard company at Grand Island. W. R. Bacon, the resident inspector, has sent in a report showing that the output was 7,364 bags weighing 736,400 pounds. The law of 1889 provided for a bounty of 1 cent per pound, which should have brought the Oxnards a total of \$7,364. Unfortunately for them the last legislature made no appropriation for the payment of the bounty, and the Grand Island factory has not received a cent.

Mr. Hardy, in an interview, said: "We have given up all hopes of securing statutory prohibition from this legislature, and will make no attempt to press such a measure. We have decided to concentrate all our energies in favor of the bill granting municipal suffrage to women. We are going to mass our forces and work the independents. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar is coming here a week from Tuesday and stay with the legislature until the matter is decided. We don't expect any help from the democrats, and not much from the republicans, but it won't hurt the independent party any to pass this measure. This will be the entering wedge towards securing full suffrage for women, and when this is once accomplished we can carry prohibition."

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST. LINCOLN, Jan. 22.—The following rules of procedure for hearing and determining the Nebraska contests were decided upon by the independents in caucus:

- 1. The speaker of the house shall preside over this joint convention.
2. That the contest of John H. Powers, namely, against James E. Boyd for the office of governor shall be first heard and determined.
3. That the other seven contests for the executive offices in which the evidence is the same, shall be heard together as one case, but the vote thereon shall be taken separately in the order in which such offices are named in section 1, article 5 of the constitution.
4. That in the trial of these cases the contestant shall have one hour in which to state his case, immediately after which the contestee shall have one hour in which to state his case, provided, that in the consolidated case but one hour shall be allowed to all the contestants and one hour to all the contestees for that purpose.
5. The contestants shall then read or cause to be read such evidence taken in his behalf as he shall deem necessary, but he shall be required to read the cross-examination of any witness called by him, provided the contestee may read such portions of such cross-examination, as he shall deem necessary, but shall not be required to read the whole of such cross-examination, and in case the contestee shall read any portion of such cross-examination, then the contestant may read such other portion thereof as he shall deem necessary.
6. When the contestant shall have rested his case, the contestee shall then read such evidence taken in his behalf as he may deem necessary, but he shall not be required to read the cross-examination of his witnesses, but the contestant may read such parts of the cross-examination as he may deem necessary, provided, when the contestant shall read any part of such cross-examination then the contestee shall have the right to read such other portions thereof as he shall deem necessary. No objections or exceptions to evidence shall be made, except by counsel in argument.
7. That the time occupied by the contestant and contestee shall be kept by the clerk of the house of representatives and the contestant shall be allowed twelve hours in which to read his evidence in chief, and the contestee shall have fifteen hours in which to read his evidence in chief, including the reading of the cross-examination of the contestant's witnesses, after which the contestant shall have three hours to read evidence in rebuttal, including the time consumed in reading the cross-examination of the witnesses of the contestee.
8. No objection to any of the evidence taken in these cases shall be made or entertained, nor shall any motions, objections or resolutions concerning the same be offered, entertained, put, or passed upon, but the right is reserved to counsel of the respective parties to urge such objections in the argument of the case as hereinafter provided. During the reading of the evidence there shall be no interruption thereof, except for the sole purpose of taking recess from time to time as herein provided.
9. The respective parties shall have the right to submit such printed abstracts of the evidence, or such printed portion of the evidence as they shall deem proper.
10. Upon the close of the evidence the contestant shall have two hours in which to argue his case to the convention, after which the contestee shall have three hours in which to present his case to the convention, after which the contestant shall have one hour in which to close the argument, which time may be divided between counsel as they may agree.
11. That in the trial of these cases the respective parties may be represented by counsel, and such counsel during the trial shall have the privileges of the floor of the convention, but shall make no interruption of any kind.
12. During the hearing of these contests this convention shall convene at 9 o'clock a. m. and remain in session till 12 o'clock m., and convene at 2 o'clock p. m. and remain in session till 5 o'clock p. m., and convene at 7 o'clock p. m. and remain in session until 10 o'clock p. m. daily, except Sunday.
13. No vote shall be taken by this convention upon the merits of any contest or upon any disposition thereof until the evidence has been read and the argument made in such contest as herein provided.

LAND COMMISSIONER'S REPORT. The biennial report of the state commissioner of public lands and buildings is out and shows the following facts and figures: Under a grant of congress there has been selected by the state and confirmed by the general land office for several educational purposes, the following amounts of land: Common school land, 2,733,500.16 acres; agricultural college land, 89,140.23 acres; state university land, 45,426.08 acres; state normal school land, 12,804.80 acres; total, 2,886,871.27.

Of the common school land, 1,436,304.19 acres are under a contract of lease; 553,873.65 are under contract of sale; 225,419.43 acres have been deeded, and 517,992.89 acres are still vacant. Of the agricultural college land, 40,811.76 acres are leased; 45,859.20 acres are under contract of sale; 2,529.07 acres have been deeded and 40 acres are still vacant.

Of the university lands 19,895.80 acres are leased; 33,235.37 acres are under contract of sale; 2,544.91 acres have been deeded and 769 acres are vacant. Of the normal school lands 300 acres are leased; 10,108.82 acres are under contract of sale, and 2,335.98 acres have been deeded.

This shows that 232,729.88 have been deeded, leaving a balance of 2,648,141.88 acres to which the title is yet vested in the state. Of this amount 632,067.04 acres are now under contract of sale, 1,437,371.03 acres are leased and 518,702.89 acres are yet a part of the public domain. This makes a wonderful heritage for the educational interests of Nebraska.

There is now invested in United States bonds, state securities and registered county bonds out of the permanent school fund the sum of \$2,222,364.35, and cash in the treasury to the amount of \$522,364.86, making a total of \$2,744,729.21 in this fund as compared with \$2,100,744.45 two years ago, an increase of \$644,984.76 in that period. The increase being 30.23 per cent as compared with 13.45 per cent for the previous two years.

The cash in the treasury and the investments belonging to the school fund amounts to \$2,744,729.21. The unpaid principal on sale amounts to \$3,766,882.61, making a grand total of \$6,511,611.82, exclusive of the 1,437,371.95 acres under lease contracts and the 518,702.90 acres still vacant. The common school lands under lease are appraised at \$3,182,132.77, with an annual rental of \$190,927.96. This, together with the annual interest on the unpaid principal on contracts of sale, which amounts to \$226,096.95, makes a fund of \$416,934.91 to be annually apportioned among the various school districts of the state, in addition to the revenue derived from the investments of the permanent school funds in the state treasury.

LIVE STOCK AND FUR TRADE MARKETS. Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Eisenberg.

Table with columns for market locations (OMAHA, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY) and various livestock items (Butter-Creamery, Butter-Dairy, Mess Pork, Eggs-Fresh, Honey, Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Lemons, Onions, Beans-Navy, Wool-Fine, Potatoes, Beef-Per bush, Apples-Per bush, Hay-Per ton, Hogs-Mixed packing, Hogs-Heavy weights, Bees-Choice steers, Sheep-Natives, etc.) with corresponding prices.