

# LAWS FOR NEBRASKA

DIRECT OF MEASURES APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

**A Brief But Comprehensive Synopsis of Bills Passed at the Recent Session—The State Board of Agriculture—School Lands and Tenants—The State University—Road Tax and Revenues—The Criminal Code—The Eight Hour Law—Other Matters of General Public Interest.**

## Medicine.

**PHYSICIANS MUST HAVE DIPLOMAS.**  
S. F. 110 establishes a board of health and constitutes the governor, attorney-general and superintendent of public instruction such board, of which the governor is ex-officio chairman. It is made their duty to appoint four secretaries to assist them, such secretaries shall be graduated physicians of at least seven years' practice and residents of the state when appointed. Two of them shall be of the regular two of the electric, and one of the homeopathic schools. It is made unlawful for any person to practice medicine, surgery or obstetrics in the state who does not possess a diploma from a medical school of good standing, and has not obtained a certificate from the board, which certificate shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk in which he resides, in a book kept for that purpose, to be known as the "Physician's Register." Physicians in practice in this state at the time of the act are required to present their diplomas to the board and make the necessary affidavits. The board may refuse to grant certificates to persons, guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and may revoke outstanding certificates for like causes. Any person practicing without having complied with the law, may upon conviction be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, together with the costs of prosecution. The itinerant vending of drugs, nostrums, ointments or other articles for the treatment of diseases or injuries is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days or more than three months or both at the discretion of the court.

## Public Warehouses.

**INSPECTION OF GRAIN.**  
S. F. No. 18, is known as the warehouse bill. By its provisions all elevators, storehouses or warehouses where grain or other property is stored for compensation, are declared to be public warehouses. The owners of such warehouses are required to make weekly statements and post in a conspicuous place in the warehouse, reports which shall set forth the amount of each kind of grain or other property stored therein, and in metropolitan cities daily changes shall be noted on the report; the mixing or shipping of different grades of grain together is forbidden, except by consent of the owner. Warehouses are divided into three classes and designated A, B, and C, and they shall receive, store, ship, store and handle the property of all alike without discrimination. Extra hazardous property is exempted. Public warehouses of class A embrace all warehouses, elevators and granaries in which grain is stored in bulk, and in which the grain of different owners is mixed together, or in which grain is stored in such a manner that the identity of different lots or parcels cannot be accurately preserved, such warehouses, elevators or granaries being located in the cities of the metropolitan or first-class. Public warehouses of class B shall embrace all other warehouses, elevators or granaries in which grain is stored in bulk, and in which the grain of different owners is mixed together. Public warehouses of class C shall embrace all other warehouses or places where property of any kind is stored for a consideration.

License shall be issued by the board of transportation to warehousemen who shall file a bond of \$10,000 to the people of Nebraska, with the board of transportation, for the faithful compliance with the law, the violation of which subjects him to a fine of not less than \$100, or more than \$500, for each day such violation is practiced. Receipts are to be given for grain stored, which receipts are negotiable. Grain is subjected to inspection when received, and in store and the receipt shall show its grade. Upon surrender of his receipt and the payment of storage charges the owner may receive or have his grain forwarded, and the receipt will be cancelled. Failure to deliver property in store, with due diligence upon demand and presentation of receipt, and tender of charges subjects the warehouseman to a penalty of 10 per cent on the value of the property at the time of demand and an additional 1 per cent for each and every day of such refusal or neglect.

It shall be the duty of the governor to appoint by, and with the advice and consent of the senate, a suitable person, who shall not be a member of any board of trade and who shall not be interested directly or indirectly in any warehouse in this state, a chief inspector of grain, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed as hereinafter provided for, in every city or county in which is located a warehouse of class A or B, provided that no such grain inspector for cities or counties in which are located warehouses of class B shall be appointed, except upon the application and petition of two or more warehouses of class B doing business in such city or county, and when there shall be a legally organized board of trade in such cities or counties such application and petition shall be officially endorsed by such board of trade before such application and petition shall be granted.

The board of transportation are given a general supervision of all warehouses brought under the provisions of the act, and are empowered to fix their rates of compensation, and prescribe their duties. The portion of the amendment authorizing the board of transportation to fix the charges to be paid for storage was left out of the engrossed bill, and the effect of the bill as signed by the governor is somewhat uncertain.

## Railroad Companies.

**NAMING RAILWAY STATIONS.**  
H. R. 103 provides that railroad companies operating in this state shall call any station located in any city or village the same as the corporate name of said

city or village, and the name thereof shall be prominently exposed to public view. Any railroad company failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

Passed without the emergency clause and approved.

H. R. 36 makes it unlawful for any company or person operating any line of railroad in this state, any car manufacturer or transportation company using, or leasing cars to put in use in this state any new cars or any cars that have been sent into the shop or shops for general repairs, or whose draft rigging has to be repaired with a new draw-bar or bars, that are not equipped with safety or automatic couplers or draw bars such as shall not necessitate the going between the ends of the cars to couple or uncouple, but operate upon or beside of the cars.

A violation of this act is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 or not more than \$1,000 for each offense.

Passed without an emergency clause and approved April 9, 1891.

## Revenue.

**INTEREST ON PUBLIC FUNDS.**  
S. F. No. 92 provides for depositing state and county funds in banks. It is made obligatory on the state and all county treasurers to keep on deposit with state and national banks of recognized standing and responsibility the current funds of the state and counties. Such deposits shall be subject to the checks of the treasurers, and banks so receiving them shall pay to the state or counties for the use thereof not less than 3 per cent per annum, computed on the average daily balances, and shall be paid or credited to the state quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year. Banks receiving the public money on deposit, are required to keep separate accounts with each fund. They are also required to give bonds to double the amount of the public moneys deposited with them, and shall at the end of every month send to the treasurer a statement of the balances due to the state or county together with the accretions thereof. The making of profits directly or indirectly out of the use of the public money, by treasurers shall be deemed a felony, and is upon conviction punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and a fine of not more than \$5,000 for state treasurers, and imprisonment for not more than three years and a fine of not more than \$5,000 for county treasurers, and both shall be liable on their official bond for all profits realized by them. Treasurers are not to be held liable on their bonds for money on deposit in banks under and by direction of the proper legal authority if said banks have given bonds. County moneys shall be deposited in banks whose bonds for the same shall be approved by the county board of such county. This act is not made to apply until the expiration of the present term of the state and county treasurers.

**TAX RECEIPTS.**  
S. F. 211 changes the form of tax receipts and provides that if the tax be paid upon land or lot the receipt shall describe the land as it is described in the tax roll and give the valuation thereof, and if upon personal property it shall state the value thereof, and on the reverse side of the receipt there shall be a statement giving the amount of each kind of tax for each \$100.

## Road Tax.

**METROPOLITAN AND CITIES OF THE FIRST-CLASS.**  
H. R. 357 provides that the county commissioners of counties not under municipal organization may levy the same rate of road tax upon the property within any incorporated city of the metropolitan class and cities of the first-class as is levied upon the property situated within the several road districts, and all moneys paid into the county treasury in discharge of road tax levied upon property within the incorporated limits of any such city shall constitute a part of the general road fund of the county, and be subject to the disposal of the county and city, one-half of which shall go to the county for road purposes.

Section 76, chapter 73, compiled statutes is repealed by this act.

Passed with an emergency clause and approved April 7, 1891.

## School Laws.

**CHEAPER TEXT BOOKS.**  
H. R. 272 provides for cheaper text books and for district ownership of the same.

Section 1. School boards and boards of trustees of high schools when authorized by a majority of the legal voters present at any regular or special meeting of the district, and boards of education in cities of the first and second class, who by majority vote declare in favor of such a policy, are empowered and it is made their duty to contract for books for a term of years not to exceed five, and to deal direct with publishers. Contract prices of books shall not exceed the lowest price then granted to any state, county, school district or individual in the United States.

Sec. 2. Publishers shall file with the superintendent of public instruction a bond in the sum of \$20,000, also a sworn statement of the lowest prices for which their books are sold anywhere.

Sec. 3. Any publisher joining a trust for the purpose of raising the price of school books thereby annuls his contract.

Sec. 4. Relates to the filing of statements of publishers.

Sec. 5. The superintendent of public instruction shall furnish to school boards printed forms of contract.

Sec. 6. Upon complaint of the superintendent of public instruction the attorney-general may investigate and commence suit against publishers.

Sec. 7. Books purchased by district boards shall be held as the property of the district, and loaned to pupils, who shall be held responsible for damage or loss.

School boards may designate some local dealer to handle books and allow him such prices as will cover the cost of transportation only. School books shall be construed to mean all supplies for school work. Parents may buy books for their children if they so desire.

Passed without the emergency clause and approved April 4, 1891.

## School Lands and Funds.

**INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.**  
H. R. 408 provides that section 25, article 1, chapter 80, compiled statutes be amended to read as follows: The said board shall at their regular meetings

make the necessary orders for the investment of the principal of the fund derived from the sale of said lands in the treasury, but none of said funds shall be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities and registered county bonds; provided, that when any state warrant, issued in pursuance of an appropriation made by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be money in the proper fund to pay said warrant, the state treasurer shall pay the amount due on said warrant from any funds in the state treasury belonging to the permanent school fund, and shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund, and shall stamp and sign said warrant as provided in section eleven (11), of article two (2), of chapter eighty (80), of the compiled statutes of 1887.

## SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

S. F. 17 is amendatory of the 1887 statute relating to school lands and funds, and provides that any lessee of any educational land may apply to the chairman of the board of county commissioners, or supervisors, as the case may be, to have the land embraced in his lease appraised for sale. It shall be the duty of a majority of the board, or if the county is under township organization three of the supervisors, to view and appraise the land and make a report under oath, and such report shall be entered upon the record of their proceedings. The applicant may pay to the county treasurer the appraised value of the land, and shall then be entitled to receive a deed upon forwarding evidence of the appraisal, and the payment of the purchase price, to the commissioner of public lands and buildings, or he may, at his option, pay one-tenth of the purchase price if the land be prairie, or not less than one-half, if the land be timber land.

## Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

**ADMISSION OF VETERANS AND WIVES.**  
S. F. 223 amends the law in relation to the soldiers' home. The principal features of the law as amended are as follows: Such honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines or hospital nurses, who shall at the time of application have resided in the state for two years next preceding such application, and who shall be totally disabled by reason of their services in the United States, or from old age or otherwise from earning a livelihood, and are dependent on public or private charity, and also the wives of such soldiers, sailors and marines who have attained to the age of fifty years, and the widows of such soldiers, sailors or marines who died in the service of the United States, or who by reason of such service have since died, may apply to the judge of the district court of the district in which the applicant resides for admission to the home. If upon investigation it shall be found that such applicant is eligible, notice shall be given to the visiting board of the home, whose duty it is to receive and act upon applications for admission. The governor shall appoint five persons to sit as a visiting and examining board; three of such board shall be honorably discharged volunteer soldiers, and two shall be either the wives, daughters or sisters of soldiers, sailors or marines, and likewise members of the Woman's Relief Corps. They shall give bond in the sum of \$2,000, and their term of office is fixed at two years. Their compensation shall be fixed at \$4 per day for actual services, and all necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Power is given to the governor to remove any member of the board for inefficiency, and to fill vacancies. The management of the home is vested in the board who shall meet at the home as often as once each month; they shall prescribe rules for the treatment of the inmates, define the duties and fix the rate of compensation of the officers; they shall attend to the furnishing of supplies and shall let the same to the lowest bidder; they shall audit all bills and vouchers before they shall be paid. The commandant is made the financial agent of the board, and shall with their consent, appoint all subordinate officers.

## State Officers.

### TRANSFERRING FUNDS.

H. R. 463 directs the state treasurer to transfer from the capitol building tax fund to the state general fund the sum of \$281,970.

H. R. 464 directs the state treasurer to transfer the saline stock yards fund to the state general fund the sum of \$11,050.39.

### SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

H. R. 450 gives the superintendent of public instruction power to appoint a deputy who shall receive a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

### State Warrants.

#### PRESENTATION AND REGISTRATION.

H. R. 402 amends section 3, chapter 93, compiled statutes, to read as follows: It shall be the duty of every such treasurer upon the presentation of any warrant for payment, in presence of such person, to enter such warrant in his warrant register for payment in the order of its presentation, and upon every warrant so presented and registered he shall endorse "registered for payment" with the date, and shall register and sign such warrant; provided, that all warrants outstanding at the time this act takes effect shall be presented for payment or registration by August 1, 1891, and shall not draw interest after such date unless so presented.

### State University.

#### TUITION, WHEN FREE.

H. R. 260 amends section 17, chapter 87, compiled statutes, to read as follows: "All persons residing within this state may be admitted to any organized college of the university, and students entering the college of literature, science and art, or the industrial college, shall not be required to pay any tuition fee than the matriculation fee during the term of four years. All other students in these colleges and all who elect to remain under instruction for a longer term than four years shall be required to pay such fees as the board of regents may determine. Students may be admitted to the college of law, medicine and fine arts upon each term, and be required to pay such tuition and fees as the board of regents may determine."

### UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FUND.

H. R. 16 provides that all moneys which may be received by state treasurer from 31st day of March, 1891, to and including the 31st day of March, 1893, on account of matriculation and diploma fees collected from students of the university of Nebraska, and which by law constitute a special "library fund" for said university, shall be appropriated for

the purchase of books for the library of said university.

### UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

H. R. 17 provides that full and complete acceptance, ratification and assent is made and given by the state of Nebraska, to all and every one of the grants, purposes, terms and conditions set forth in an act of the congress of the United States, approved August 30, 1890, entitled, "an act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of congress approved July 2, 1862." That all moneys that now or may hereafter be received by the state treasurer or other state officer, in pursuance and by virtue of the said act of congress, shall be specifically appropriated and set apart solely for the more complete endowment, support and maintenance of the college for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts now existing in this state under the provisions of an act of congress approved July 2, 1862, and designated by law as the industrial college of the university of Nebraska; and all of said moneys shall be immediately paid over by said treasurer to the authorities of said college, without further warrant or authority.

The board of regents is authorized to disburse the money so derived, and to them shall seem wise for the best interests of the college.

Passed with an emergency clause and approved March 19, 1891.

### Swamp Lands.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF DITCHES.

S. F. 12, amends the swamp land laws, and empowers the commissioners to, if it be necessary, levy a tax not exceeding 1 mill on the dollar of assessed valuation of the county to pay for the location and construction of such portions of ditches located by them, or by the commissioners of two or more counties as may be apportioned to the county, and the removal of any obstructions that may accumulate in such ditches. All such improvements shall remain under the direct control and supervision of the county commissioners, or board of supervisors, who shall cause the same to be repaired when in their opinion it shall be deemed necessary, and shall pay for the same out of the county ditch fund.

### Eight Hour Law.

#### LEGAL DAY'S WORK.

H. R. 104 provides that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, servants and laborers, and for any girl under eighteen or any domestic laborer engaged in farm or household labor.

State and municipal officers who shall evade or violate this act shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office and be suspended or removed by the head of his department.

Employers working employees over time shall pay the amount per hour in excess of previous hour.

Persons failing to comply with or requiring more hours of labor for the compensation agreed to be paid per day than is herein fixed and provided for shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000.

Passed without the emergency clause and approved April 7, 1891.

### State Board of Agriculture.

#### EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

S. F. 213 establishes experimental stations at Culbertson and Ogallala. The objects of agricultural experimenters to select and secure the necessary lands, either by lease or purchase, to make all necessary improvements in the way of buildings, fences, etc. They shall have control and supervision of the stations, shall appoint expert superintendents and such other officers and employes as may be deemed necessary, and fix the compensation of such employees. They shall select three resident trustees for each station, who shall serve without compensation other than their necessary traveling expenses. They may also in their discretion establish sub-stations, not to exceed four in any one year. The object shall be to determine the adaptability of the soil to agriculture and horticulture, such as the producing of grain, grasses, root crops, and fruit of all kinds that are produced in the same latitude in other states, also the most economical methods of producing the best results in growing such crops, both with and without irrigation. Also to determine the most successful methods of applying water by artificial means to the lands of the state of Nebraska. The proceeds arising from the sale of products of said stations shall be applied to the liquidation of the running expenses, and all moneys so accruing shall be credited as coming from the state, and be applied as part or whole payment of any amount which may be appropriated from the funds of the state for the maintenance of said station. To enable the state board of agriculture to carry out the provisions of this act they are hereby authorized to expend such amounts as they may deem necessary from any moneys hereafter appropriated to carry out the intent of the bill, either by the state or the United States.

Passed with an emergency clause and approved April 7, 1891.

### SELLING LIQUORS TO INDIANS.

#### SELLING FIRE ARMS TO INDIANS.

S. F. No. 117, provides that any person, who shall sell, or give away under any pretext whatsoever any malt, spirituous or vinous liquors or any intoxicating drinks of any kind whatsoever, to any Indian, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two years or more than five years.

#### SELLING FIRE ARMS TO INDIANS.

S. F. 158 provides that any person who shall sell or give away under any pretext whatsoever to any Indian not a citizen, any firearms, ammunition, or other munitions of any kind which can be used in firearms shall be deemed guilty of felony and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two years or more than five, or fined not less than \$100 or more than \$1,000.

Passed with an emergency clause and approved April 7, 1891.

### FRAUULENT SIGNATURES.

H. R. 9, amends section 125, chapter 15 of the criminal code, making it a criminal offense for any person to obtain the signature or indorsement of any person, by any promissory note, bank check, draft, bill of exchange or any other instrument in writing, fraudulently or by misrepresentation, and if the value of the written instrument shall be \$25 or upwards, the offender shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years nor less than one year, but if the value of the property be less than \$25 the offender shall be fined not to exceed \$100 or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days and be liable to the party injured in the amount of damages sustained.

Passed without the emergency clause and approved April 8, 1891.

### Land Titles.

#### TO CORRECT THE PLAT OF LINCOLN.

H. R. 374 authorizes the board of public lands and buildings to give a quitclaim deed of a street to the south boundary of sections 25 and 26, town 10, north, range 7, east, conveying the said strip and all interest that the state may have to the city of Lincoln.

#### STATE DEEDS TO JOHN DEE.

S. F. 106, conveys to John Dee the south half of the southwest quarter of section 24, township number 11, north of range number 7 east of the sixth principal meridian, in Lancaster county. Mr. Dee settled upon this tract in the spring of 1856, intending to make it his home, and has placed valuable improvements thereon. After his death it was certified to the state by the United States under an act of congress dedicating to the state certain lands on account of certain salt springs. The consideration for the deed made to Dee under this act is \$1.25 per acre.

#### Manufacture and Commerce.

##### REPEALING THE BOUNTY ON SUGAR.

H. R. 65 repeals the whole of chapter 70, laws of Nebraska of 1859, approved March 19, 1859, entitled "An act to provide for the encouragement of the manufacture of sugar and paying a bounty therefor."

Passed without an emergency clause and approved March 5, 1891.

### Municipal Drainage.

#### SANITARY DISTRICTS.

S. F. 163 provides for the organization of sanitary districts, and defines their powers. Whenever one or more municipalities are situated upon a stream which is bordered by lands subject to overflow from natural or artificial causes, and its drainage would conduce to the preservation of the public health, sani-

tary districts may be incorporated to secure such end, any 100 legal voters, freeholders residing in the proposed district, may petition the county board to submit to the voters a proposition for the incorporation of such district. The county board shall cause such petition to be published twenty days prior to a meeting for hearing the petition; at such meeting all persons interested shall have an opportunity to be heard. If, after a hearing, it is decided by the legal voters of the district after the publication of the notice of such election for twenty days, and a majority of those voting shall decide.

After the district be organized, the county board shall call an election for three trustees, one of their number shall be selected to act as president of the board, and one as clerk. The latter shall have power to employ and pay an engineer. The board shall have power to lay out, construct and maintain ditches and widen, deepen or straighten any channels of any streams or remove any dams within the district to effect the desired drainage. They may acquire by purchase or otherwise, real estate, personal property or right of way. They may borrow money for corporate purposes to an amount of 4 per centum of the assessed valuation of the property in the district for county purposes. Before incurring any bonded indebtedness the question shall be submitted to the people under the law governing the borrowing of money for internal improvements.

All contracts for work the expense of which is more than \$500, shall be let to the lowest bidder. The board may levy and collect taxes for corporate purposes not to exceed 5 mills on the valuation of the property within the district as assessed for state and county purposes. They shall be collected by the county treasurer, and disbursed by him on warrants of the trustees. Payment for taking or damaging private property is provided for in the act.

### Memorials to Congress.

#### UNION PACIFIC MORTGAGE.

Concurrent resolution No. 2 requests the Nebraska senators in congress to demand the immediate foreclosure by the government of the mortgage against the Union Pacific railroad.

#### Have You Ever Noticed It?

A carpenter's right shoulder is almost invariably higher than his left, in consequence of having to use his right arm all the time in planing and hammering. With every shaving the shoulder rises with a jerk, and it finally becomes natural to him to hold himself in that way.

The right arm of a blacksmith, for the same reason, is almost hypertrophied, while the left arm, from disuse, becomes atrophied.

A shoemaker is almost always round shouldered from continually bending over the last between his knees as he sews and hammers.

The head of a bricklayer's laborer is held aloft with a haughty, self-reliant air, from his habit of carrying a hod on his shoulder and looking above him as he climbs up the scaffolding.

All good orators have most abnormally wide mouths. This is the direct consequence of their habit of using sonorous words and speaking with deliberation and correct pronunciation. If one practices this before the glass one can see that the muscles in the cheeks are stretched more than ordinarily and the mouth is extended a great deal more than in every day conversation. Then, too, the nature has something to do with it. A large mouth, like a prominent nose, is a sign of power. But all men with big mouths are not orators. Thank heaven for that!

Cowboys and cavalrymen are usually bowlegged. But all bowlegged people are not cowboys—for which they should be grateful.—Detroit Free Press.

#### A Glass of Cold Water.

In the following manner J. B. Gough recited the virtues of man's natural beverage: "Where is the liquor which God the eternal brews for all his children? Not in the shimmering still, over smoky fires choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruptions, doth your Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water. But in the green glade and glassy dell, where the red deer wanders and the child loves to play; there God brews it. And down, low down, in the lowest valleys, where the fountains murmur and the rills sing; and high upon the tall mountain tops, where the naked granite glitter like gold in the sun; where the storm-cloud broods and the thunder storms crash and away far out upon the wide wild sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big waves roar; the chorus sweeping the march of God; there he brews it—that beverage of life and health giving water. And everywhere it is a thing of beauty, gleaming in the dew drop; singing in the summer rain; shining in the ice-berg, till the leaves seem to turn to living jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun; or a white glow around the midnight moon.

Sporting in the catacact; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail-shower; folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world; and waving the many-colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky, whose warp is the rain-drop of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven; all checked over with celestial flowers by the mystic hand of refraction.

Still always it is beautiful, that life-giving water; no poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep no burning tears in its depth; no drunken, shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in the words of eternal despair; speak on, my friends, would you exchange for it demon's drink, alcohol?

#### Take Up a Subscription.

Children may be led to think there is something in a name. Louis Hamilton, a resident of Bradenburg, Ky., named his children London Judge, Hebrew Fadhion, Chinese Figure, Reputable Kingdom and Greek Wisdom.

The Burlington road will abandon commission-paying, but the Alton will fight the boycott.