NEBRASKA McCOOK,

OVER THE STATE.

THE band boys of West Point cleared \$90 by their recent ball. G. F. DURLAND will take charge of

the Plainview postoffice April 1st. THERE are thirteen Sheridan county boys in the reform school at Kearney. FAIRFIELD can secure a creamery if her citizens will put up the necessary

bonus. THREE business buildings at Alvo were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$4,000.

THE soldiers' home at Grand Island will shortly be supplied with incandes-

cent lights. THE Loup and Elkhorn Baptist association will hold a meeting at Tilden

March 13 and 14. I. D. NEWELL, formerly superintendent of Clay county, died recently at Manhattan, Kas.

CHARLES DAVIDSON, a young man living near Stanton, has been arrested charged with the, ruin of Miss Abbie Holmes.

OVERWORK and worry over sick children has caused Mrs. Augusta Lade of Sherman county to lose her mind, and she has been sent to an asylum.

THE Grand Island Baptist college will hold its first graduation exercises this year. Miss Grace Bentley will be the first graduate and is the only one in her class.

An effort is being made, and a meeting will soon be held at Norfolk, to arrange for a circuit of fairs this fall, including Antelope, Pierce, Knox, Madison and Boone counties. DAVE CROCKER, chief of police of

York, has resigned. The trouble arose over the mayor's order, which he refused to obey. It is rumored that James Elginfritz will succeed him. A TECUMSEH wife-beater started in belaboring his wife with his fists, when

the woman's sister arrived on the scene and hit the brute over the head with a stick of cord wood, laying him out.

rell' Fire Extinguisher, made by Farrell & Co., Omaha; Morse-Coe boots and JACK WILKS of St. Louis and Black

Pearl, a colored pugilist from Hastings, had a glove contest at Leon Grove, a resort about a mile south of Grand Island. Wilks had the best of it throughout the four rounds.

meetings at the Willis school house, able to provide themselves with grain, north of Stockville, for the last two will, judging from large numbers of persons were united with the church as a result of his labors.

RETURNS from all precincts in Boyd county show that the proposition to bond the county for \$10,000 to buy seed grain and feed for teams was carried; 836 votes were cast, 500 being in favor of and 336 against the proposition.

A HALF-WITTED boy and a match started a fire at Stewart that caused the destruction of a lot of hav, considerable farm machinery, a number of the Standard Oil company's barrels and a building belonging to John Skiring.

Sunday morning last two young men named Robinson and Powell escaped from the county jail at Springview. It is supposed that they have escaped to the Indian reservation north of there. They were being held on the charge of horse stealing.

AFTER going to church at Leigh Geo. Davis made an assault on Bert Holden and was locked up to await the action of the district court. During the night some one unlocked the jail and gave Davis his liberty. He has not been seen since.

THE special election which was held last week to vote upon the question of bonding Holt county for \$50,000 to provide seed grain for the farmers, resulted in the defeat of the proposition by a vote of about 6 to 1. A light vote

STRIKE FEATHER, a Ponca Indian, while asleep in his tepee in the Niobrara valley, was burned nearly to death. He was alone at the time and districts. There are now fifteen. The it is supposed that the high wind fanned the flames of the fire inside and burned the tepee.

Although W. J. Bryan's term as congressman has closed, he is not expected home in the immediate future. Before he returns to Lincoln he will make a tour of the south, lecturing on free silver. He is expected to remain away about a month.

SPRINGFIELD has just been authorized by the county commissioners to hold an election for the purpose of voting \$5,000 bonds to build a system of water works in the village for fire protection and domestic use. The election

is to be held August 2. THE trial of the gang of farmers charged with breaking into a car on the B. & M. track at Axtell, February 22, and robbing the same, was had in the county court at Minden The court decided to hold the defendants to the district court and fixed the bail at

THE First National bank at O'Neill got a verdict against Holt county for \$11,000 in warrants drawn on the 1893 fund. Barrett Scott got the money, and there being no funds to pay the warrants the suit was brought. The county will be obliged to make a

THE Banner County News says: Stock in this part of Nebraska is in excellent condition, in spite of the severe cold spell of the first half of February. The probabilities are that cattle and horses will come out in better shape than usual, in spite of the reported

scarcity of hay and fodder. . AT Aurora James Gillitly and Ed Williams, sons of old settlers there, were arrested a few days ago for stealwere promptly fined \$25 and costs each | rily absent. and made to pay \$14 for the chickens

they had taken. A SHORT time ago a house which had been recently bought by Richard

A serious if not fatal runaway occurred at Waterloo. Mrs. Louise Larson's horse became unmanageable and ran into a tree, smashing the buggy into kindling wood and throwing the lady over the dashboard, where she struck on her shoulder and when picked up was unconscious. Fatal results are

feared. MEMORIAL services in honor of the late Hon. T. M. Marquette were held at Lincoln in the supreme court room. Appropriate resolutions of respect were adopted and eulogistic speeches made by Judge Cobb, ex-Governow Dawes, ex-Attorney General Hastings, Attorneys A. O. Abbott, Woolworth and others.

THE roosters of the realm are going to hold a grand carnival ball at the opera house in Madison on the 18th inst. No ladies will be admitted, and one-half the gentlemen present will impersonate the fair sex in dress and manner, a valuable prize being given to the greatest artist in that line. This

is a novelty with whiskers. A GRAND reception was given in the opera house at North Bend by the old settlers of that community, in honor of the fittieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Cotterell, founders of that city. Four hundred invited guests sat down to a sumptuous wedding banquet. Friends and relatives of the aged couple from Canada, Ohio, Iowa and other states were present.

THE board of supervisors of Fillmore county met in called session to consider the question of appropriating funds to assist the destitute farmers in the purchase of feed and seed grain. After prolonged discussion \$3,500 was voted from the general and road funds to be apportioned to the various townships according to ther needs, in amounts ranging from \$115 to \$225.

MR. AND MKS. M. S. COTTERELL of North Bend last week celebrated their golden wedding. Four hundred invited guests were present at a sumptuous wedding banquet. It was one of the most happy social events that has ever occurred in that part of the state. Mr. Cotteroll settled in South Bend in 1859, and has since continuosly resided

HENRY KNOELL of Fremont has commenced two suits in district court to recover heavy damages, one against the receivers of the Union Pacific railway, and the other against the city of Fre-Buy home-made goods and build up mont. The allegations in both cases home industries, is a good policy: Far- | are substantially the same, and in each case he asks for \$10,200 damages. The suit is about a defective culvert that shoes for men, women and children. went down with disastrous results to Knoell.

THE \$10,000 worth of county warrants assigned by the county commissioners of York county to T. W. Smithe of York for the purpose of purchasing seed grain and grain for feed to be sold E. E. SPRACUE has been holding to York county farmers who are unfifth of the amount asked for. No applications will be received after March

> REV. JAMES LYLE of the Methodist Episcopal church of North Loup left last week to solicit seed grain and feed shown to have the highest number of votes.
>
> The bill was amened so as not to apply to for the townships of Independent, Davis Creek and North Loup, intending to visit portions of Illinois, Indiana and perhaps Ohio, where the reverend gentleman is well known and has a large acquaintance, on account of having served pastorates in those regions. He is duly accredited by the officers of the local relief board.

THE agent for the Bookwaiter lands in Valley county the other day received a letter authorizing the purchase of wheat to the amount of \$400 on the account of the owner of the lands and distribute it among their needy tenants, pro rata to the amount of ground broken out, and to take notes for the same, parable October 1 without interest. The company also propose to make some arrangements with regard to seed corn before the time for plant-

Two Judicial Districts Added.

The committee on apportionment considered a number of measures looking to a redistricting of the state. The committee will report favorably on house roll No. 470, by Schickedantz, which relates to judicial districts. The measure provides that the state shall be divided into seventeen judicivl division recommended is as follows: First District-Richardson, Nemaha,

Johnson and Pawnee.

Second-Otoe and Cass. Third—Lancaster. Fourth-Douglas, Sarpy, Washington and Burt.

Fifth-Gage and Jefferson. Sixth-Hamilton, Seward and York Seventh-Butler, Polk and Saunders. Eighth-Dodge, Colfax, Platte, Boone

and Nance. Ninth-Saline, Filmore, Thayer, Nuckolls and Clay.

Tenth-Cuming, Stanton, Dixon, Dakota, Cedar and Thurston. Eleventh-Wayne, Madison, Antelope, Pierce and Knox.

Twelfth-Adams, Webster, Kearney, Franklin, Harlan and Phelps.
Thirteenth-Merrick, Hall, Wheeler. Greeley. Garfield, Loup, Valley and

Fourteenth-Buffalo, Dawson, Custer, Sherman, Blaine, Thomas, Hooker and Grant. Fifteenth-Lincoln, Logan, Keith,

Cheyenne, Deuel, Scotts Bluff, Kimball, Banner, McPherson, Arthur and Perkins.

Sixteenth-Gosper, Furnas, Frontier, Red Willow, Hayes, Hitchcock, Chase and Dundy.

Seventeenth-Holt, Rock, Brown, Keya Paha, Cherry, Sheridan, Dawes, Sioux, Box Butte and unorganized territory.

Seven judges are provided for the Fourth district, two for the Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth, four in the Third, and one in each of the other districts.

THE sixteen-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Raffen of Omaha was burned

ONE of the latest projects on foot in "John C. Fremont Manual Training School," for the training of boys and ground. It was beyond a doubt of incendiary origin. There is a man who
saw the deed done and saw the man
who did it, but refuses to disclose his
name.

appliances, with instruction in mathematics, drawing and the English
branches of a high school course. The
school is to be established to perpetuate the name of the "Path-finder," for
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school is to be established to perpetuate the name of the "Path-finder," for
recording in each county on the line of road
whom Fremont was christened.

The vote for the bill was yeas 70, nays 20.
The roll call was then demanded on the
file 77, providing that contracts for the sale
file 77, providing that contr

NEBRASKA ASSEMBLY

A RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Many Bills Now Being Pushed Through -Insurance Matters-The Irrigation Measure—Bills Recommended for Passage-An Appropriation for Unfinished Buildings-The Sugar Beet Industry-Seed for Nebraska's Drouth Stricken-Miscellaneous Matters.

The Nebraska Assembly.

SENATE.-In the senate on the 4th the standing committee reported the following bills: To establish free employment offices in cities of the first class, recommended to pass: prohibiting justices of the peace from giving process to constables outside their district for service in the district for which the constable was elected, to be indefinitely postponed; making tax and special assess-ment receipts presumptive evidence of the tax or assessment and that the same was legally assessed and levied and a lien against the land, indefinitely postponed: to provide for settling disputes as to owner-ship of islands in non-navigable streams, indefinitely postponed; to make persons liable for pay for newspapers until the full subscription price is paid up and providing that notice to stop must be accompanied by the full amount due on subscription, r commended to pass; the Weston ballot bill providing for using party emblems, recommended to pass: the bill providing for the selection of non-partian election officers, recommended to pass. Consideration was given to senate file 51, the state banking bill. The bill provides for a state banking board, of which the state auditor, state treasurer and attorney general shall be the members. The board is authorized to appoint a secretary at a salary of \$1,500 and a clerk at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, Bank examiners are to be apprinted by the board, and the fee for examining a bank is fixed at \$15 for banks having a capital of \$15,000 or less; banks having over \$15,000 and less than \$50,000, \$20; for those having from \$50,00 to \$150,000, \$25; and on all with more than \$150,000 capital, the fee is to be \$30. The bank examiner is required to give bond in the sum of \$25,00. With to give bond in the sum of \$25,00° With several committee amendment thes bill was recommended to pass. The following were also recommended for passage: To legalize the acts of the governor and of city officers under the act of April 9, 1891, governing cities of the first class, which act was afterward declared unconstitutional by the support of the court control of the support o preme court; senate file 81, to legalize the issue of bonds by counties and precincts, where the bonds are to be used for boring wells to be used for irr gating purposes; senate file 3, to legalize acknowledgments to deeds taken by commissioners of deeds, which have not had attached the certificate of the secretary of state as required by law. House.-In the house on the 4th., the insurance committee reported Harte's bill to

repeal the valued policy law, recommending that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Davies of Cass moved to adopt the report. Harte of Douglas moved to place the bill on general file, but his motion was lost in a chorus of noes, and the bill was laid to rest. Other bills indefinitely postponed were house roll 71, by Hairgrove, regulating the reserve of life insurance companies; house roll 253, by Brownell, regulating mutual fire lightning or tornad; insurance comreserve of life insurance companies, and a sire lightning or tornad insurance companies, and house roll 467, by Burns of Lanca ter, and house roll 467, by Burns of Lancaster, creating an insurance board. House roll 169 was considered. This is a measure providing that in the event of a contest over a county. that in the event of a contest over a county, precinct or township office, or a member of the legislature from one county alone, based upon the ground of error in the count and error alone, the certificate of election shall be withheld until after the recount demanded shall have been completed, when the certificate shall be issued to the person members of the legislature or congress and in this shape was recommended to pass. House roll 123, Cole's bill to reduce the rate of interest on tax certificates to 10 per cent. was recommended for passage. House roll 188, Sutton's compulsory education bill, was indefinitely postponed. House roll 174, Hairgrove's bill to apportion fines and license money in towns and villages, was recommended to pass. House roll 283, Mc-Nitt's bill providing free attendance at pub-lic high schools, was recommended to pass. SENATE.-In the senate on the 5th the standing committee reported senate file 168, the bill to amend the herd law, by including in the meaning of the words, cultivated lands, lands on which are trees, hedge rows, tame grass, or around which a plowed strip of not less than one yard in width has been plowed at least once a year, recommended to pass. Senate file No. 182, the Akers irrigation act, was read the third time. After the reading was completed, Senator Akers moved a call of the house. Roll call showed several senators absent. These were several senators absent. These were brought in by messengers and the proceedings under the call of the house were dis-pensed with. The vote was then on the passage of the bill. Twenty-seven senators voted for it and the bill was declared passed with the emergency clause. The gov-ernor's private secretary delivered to the senate a message from the governor notifying the senate that he had signed senate file 78, and recommending that amendments be made in it as it became a law. Senate file |8], the Platte river canal bill, was read the third time and put upon its passage. The bill received seventy-seven votes, only three, Bauer, Dale and Sprecher voting against it. Senate file 112, providing that county judges should be practicing at-torneys, was passed. Senate file 118, to amend the law relating to draining swamp

lands, and to provide for keeping open the drainage ditches was passed. Senate file 32, providing for the payment of bounties on the scalps of wolves, was passed. House -Governor Holcomb on the 5th returned the anti-oleomargarine bill, senate file No. 78, signed, but accompanied by a special message recommending important amendments to be incorporated in another bill. Unanimous consent was secured by the committee on finance, ways and means to report house roll No. 531, by Griffith, appropriating \$25,000 for the payment of incidental expenses of the legislature, for passage, House rolls Nos. 534 and 5 w had been made a special order for today, and 524 was put upon its passage, receiving \$2 votes to none aga nst. The bill authorizes county toards of the several counties in the state to use the surplus general funds, road funds and county bridge funds in purchasing seed and feed and to distribute the same among the destitute. House roll No. 39 passed by a vote of 8 to 2. Delany and Guthrie op posing. This till authorizes county commissioners to use the surplus precinct bond funds for purchasing seed and feed. By resolution of the house, senate file No. 250 was called up and put upon its passage. This is known in the house as "the Barrett Scot change of venue bill," providing that the attorney general can take any prisoner out of one county for trial in another. It passed by 69 to 23. The house relief bill appropriating \$290,000 was passed without the emergency clause. Other bills passed as Senator file No. 9, authorizing the appointment of supreme court commissioners. House roll No. 183 by Munger, granting Lincoln real estate to the German Lutheran congregation. House roll No. 60, by Jenkins, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of

cigarettes in the state of Nebraska. House roll No. 117, by Lamborn, relating to the payment of warrants and the form of warrant registers. SENATE. In the senate on the 6th senate file 173, to legalize acts and doings of the governor and of the cities affected under chapter 8, of the laws of 1891, which law has been declared unconstitutional, was passed. The emergency clause was attached. The following also passed. Senate file 81, to legalize bonds heretofore issued and the money realized from the sale of which was used for boring wells to be used for irriga-tion purposes. Senate file 45, making a judgment in the district court a lien on the ing chickens. They piez led guilty to to death last week. She played with real estate owned by the debtor in the ment of Mr. Spearman of Sarpy county, who the charge before Judge Stark, and the fire while her mother was temporated a few days ago for steathing the debtor in the county where the judgment is given. Senting the fire while her mother was temporated a few days ago for steathing the debtor in the ment of Mr. Spearman of Sarpy county, who county where the judgment is given. Senting the fire while her mother was temporated a few days ago for steathing the debtor in the ment of Mr. Spearman of Sarpy county, who county where the judgment is given. Senting the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the debtor in the ment of Mr. Spearman of Sarpy county, who county where the judgment is given. Senting the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the debtor in the ment of Mr. Spearman of Sarpy county, who county where the judgment is given. Senting the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the fire while her mother was temporated at few days ago for steathing the few days ago for steathi and acknowledgements taken before com-missioners of deeds where no certificate Fremont is for the establishment of a manual school, to be known as the "John C. Fremont Manual Training" and a clerk of the board, and regulate the conduct of the officers of the board. Senate file 39, allowing incorporated mutual insur-Louis, a well-to-do farmer, who lives girls in the use of tools and mechanical an e companies to charge a policy fee of west of Decatur, was burned to the appliances, with instruction in mathe-

providing for park coumissioners and au-thorizing them to purchase and maintain parks in cities of from 5 80 to 2 .000 inhabitants, was recommended to pass.

House.-In the house on the 6th Governor

Holcomb's special message accompanying the anti-oleo bill was read, and Miles moved to refer it to the committee on agriculture. Chapman amended to refer to the committee on miscellaneous subjects with instruc-tions to prepare a bill in accordance with the governor's suggestion. The amendment of Chapman prevailed. A message was read from the legislature of South Dakota reciting the passage of a resolution providing for the appointment of three commissioners each by the states of south Dakota and Nebraska for the purpose of settling the boundary line between the states. The message was referred to the committee on federal relations. The following bills were put upon their passage and disposed of. House roll of 14, by Allan, to regulate the conduct of primary elections in cities of the metropolitan class and of the first class having a population of 10, 00 or more, and to require the registration of voters for that purpose. Passed, 71 to 10. House roll No. 3.2, by Myers, to provide for organization of irrigation districts and acquir-Ing of canals partly built. assed, 80 to 1. House roll 159, by Chapman, providing for House roll 159, by Chapman, providing for deciding the merits of an election contest based upon the ground of error in count. Passed, 71 to 12. House roll 531, by Griffith, appropriating \$55,00) for the payment of incidental expenses incurred during the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature, was the last bill on third reading, and was disposed of. The bill passed, \$7 to 0. The committee on accounts and expenditures, by unanimous consent, reported house roll by unanimous consent, reported house roll No. 585 for passage. The bill provides for the method of purchasing all manner of sup-plies for the legislature and regulate the use and care of the same. Sixty days prior to the convening of the legislature the Board of Public Lands and Buildings shall advertise in the same manner as for other bids for supplies not to exceed \$5.0 wor h of stationary and other articles. The person to whom the contract is awarded shall de-liver the goods to the order of the board on or before the first day of the session of the legislature, accompanied by a complete invoice or bill of the same, which shall be pre sented to the committee on claims. All other supplies shall be purchased by resolution of either branch of the legislature.

SENATE .- In the senate on the 7th Stewart stated that he believed the time had come when the senate should take some action toward relieving the distress of the destitute people in the drouth-stricken counties of the state. He therefore moved that the relief bills known as senate file No. 27 and house roll No. 287 te made a special order for 3 o'clock this afternoon. The motion was unanimously agreed to. Senator Sloan of Fillmore county led the opposition to the amendments proposed by Governor ol-comb, while Senat r McKeeby of Webster officiated as the champion of the bill which embodies the governor's sugge-tion. Sloan moved that the bill be referred back to the committee on commerce. In support of his motion he said that he had asked for an opportunity to appear before the committee. The chairman of the committee had assured him that he should have the opportu-nity. Senator Hitchcock attacked Mr. Sloan's right to appear before the committee at all. tie demanded to know by what right or by what courtesy the senator from Fillmore asked to appear before that committee. McKesson stopped the debate by moving the previous question. It was so ordered and the yeas and nays were called on Sloan's motion to refer the bill back to the committee of the comm motion to refer the bill back to the commit-tee on commerce and manufactures. The vote was a tie vote, and under the rules the motion was lost. The bill therefore goes to the general file. The bill providing that all executions shall take place at the peniten-tiary, was read a third time and passed. House roll 5-4, authorizingt he county board of any county to use the surplus general funds, county road funds and county bridge funds, in purchasing seed and feed for distribution among the destitute and needy farmers, was also considered Amendments were adopted by the committee of the whole legalizing past acts of county boards in conformity with the pro-visions of this bill. Senator Stewart ob-jected to the provision which required the applicant to make affiday t that he is destitute, and moved that this clause be stricken out. The amendment was adopted. Sen-ator Sprecher thought the bill conflicted with senate file 512. The bill as amended was recommended to the senate to be

passed House.-In the house on the 7th the following were recommended for passage: To authorize counties to issue warrants during March, April and May, 1895, to the full amount of the levy, the warrants in excess of 85 per cent of the levy being used for the purchase of seed grain; authorizing labor organizations to use a label and to provide a punishment for the infringement of that label, was considered; to authorize the organization of mutual plate glass insurance companies; for an \$8,000 appropriation for a branch soldiers' home at Milford; to pro-hibit the sale of bogus or inferior metal as silver; to provide for county depositories and to enforce deposits of county funds therein; to apport ion the state into congressional districts; to apportion the state into judicial districts; inflicting a penalty of \$25 per day upon county officers for failure to report fees; to define a newspaper for publi-cation of legal notices to be a paper having 200 circulation; regulation the construction of county jails in counties of over 25,000; Fritz's bill to restore \$2,223.50 to Dakota county for over-paid state taxes; Robinson's bill to inco porate companies to do business on the assessment plan.

SENATE .- In the senate on the 8th protests against the passage of the bill to permanently locate the state fair at Lincoln were read. Petitions asking for the passage of house roll 84, requiring convict made goods to be stamped, were presented and read. Senator Crane introduced a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of cruelty and attempted bribery which have been made against Warden Beemer and Prison Contractor Dorgan of the state position that the contractor of the state of the stat on motion of Senator McKesson senate file 335 was advanced to third reading. This bill provides that the secretary of state shall designate the newspapers in which proposed months to the constiwhich proposed amendments to the consti-tution shall be published. The governor nownames the papers. Senate file 133, which provides that the commissioner of public lands and buildings shall have charge and control of the appointment of the deputies and of the business of the state oil inspecand of the business of the state oil inspec-tion, was taken up. Senator Butler offered an amendment substituting the governor as chief oil inspector instead of the commissioner of public lands and buildings. ator Wilson said in support of the bill that the new law on the statute books was con-cedealy unconstitutional on the ground that the legislature could not create a new executive officer. He said he did not object to the governor being added to the board as one of its members. Adjourned until Mon-House.-In the house on the 8th the com-

mittee of the whole consumed nearly the entire day in considering one of the five stock yards bills, house roll No. 328. It had been anticipated that a stutborn fight would e waged on this, or any of the other five bills, and such anticipations were verified. The amendment of Miles prevailed, making the charge for weighing hors 6 cents a head. Sutton of Pawnee offered an amendment making a charge for switching cars, but it was voted down. Nothleuter wanted to re-duce the price of weighing and yarding catthe from 2 to 15 cents a head. It is now 25 cents and the bill, as drawn, provides for 10 cents. Fothleuter's amendment was defeated. The bill was recommended for passage by the committee. House roll No. 9, by Suter, to fix commissions for selling live stock in the state, was then rushed through and recommended for passage. It provides that it shall be unlawful for parties selling stock to charge more than 40 cents per head for cattle, \$5 for hogs, single deck cars and \$8 for double deck cars; \$4 for sheep, single deck, and \$7 for double deck cars. On the question of amending the bill to permit any one to sell live stock in the Omaha yards. Barry said that no one could sell stock either in Omaha or Chicago except members of the Live Stock exchanges there. Benedict disproved this by the sworn state-ment of Mr. Spearman of Sarpy county, who of the stock exchange. There was a close vote on the motion to recommend the measure for passage, but it prevailed, 37 to 35. The committee then rose and reported. Benedict moved that the report be not concurred in, but that a committee of five be appointed to visit the stock yards and report. A motion to table was lost, as was also Benedict's motion for a committee. The vote for the bill was yeas 70, nays 20.

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Signed the Oleo Bill.

Anxiety over the fate of the anti-oleomargarine bill was ended on the 5th by Governor Holcomb, who attached his official signature to the measure, accompanying it

with the following message: To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Nebruska: In notifying your honorable body of the approval of senate file No. 78, entitled "An Act Concerning Imitation Butter and Imitation Cheese, Defining the Same, Prohibiting Their Being Colored in Sembiance of Butter and Cheese, Regu-lating Their Manufacture, Shipping and Sale, and Protecting the Consumers at the table and Prescribing Penaltie for the Vio-lation Thereof." I desire to say that I thor-oughly appreciate the justice of so branding oleomargarine that consumers may know they are using imitation butter and not the genuine article, and I heartly ap-prove of wise legislation having for its object such reasonable protection as may be given to the manufacturer, dealer and consumer of unadulterated butter and cheese, the product of the dairy. I believe that oleomargarine should be sold on its own

merits and not on the merits of butter. The bill referred to is the first legislation had in this state on this important subject, and, as it seems to me, in order to remedy the evils mentioned, the act in question works an unnecessary hardship upon the manufacturers of oleomargarine in this state. The provisions, as now contained in the bill, practically prevent the manufacture of oleomargarine within the state under the laws of the United States for ship-ment into other states than Nebraska without any corresponding advantage to the manufacturer of the darry product, who has to compete in the open markets of the world with the oleomargarine product, now recognized in our commercial system as a

wholesome food product.
While a law of the kind enacted is needed, I am of the opinion the law should not be so constructed as to deprive the state of the benefits accruing from the manufacture of oleomargarine within its lim.ts, with no corresponding advantage to those who are sought to be benefitted thereby.

The manufacture of oleomargarine is an industry which has been located in the state, giving employment to a large number of workingmen and enhancing the value of

ive stock on the market. Assenate file No. 78 received almost unanimous approval of the representatives of the people in the legislative bodies, I did not deem the objections to be of such character as to necessitate the vetoing of the oill, which in the main, I considered to be for the best interests of the whole people. But I hereby authorize and recommend the introduction and passage of an amendment to senate file No. 78, providing that nothing in that act shall be so construed as o prevent the manufacture within the state of eleomargarine, under the restric-tions and provisions of the Unite States law, and I would further suggest that the word "oleomargarine" be used wherever the words "imitation butter" appear in the act, thereby making the state law conform to the laws of the United States and preventing confusion in complying with the law by the manufacturer.
SILAS A. HOLCOMB,

Governor.

The New Gambling Law.

The new gambling law which the senate has placed on the general file, with a recommendation tacitly favoring its passage. is likely to create something of a stir before it is finally passed. The entire bill is contained in the following paragraphs:

Every person who shall play at any game whatever for any sum of money or other property of value, or shall bet any money or property upon any gambling table pro-hibited by law, or who shall bet upon any game played at or by means of any such gaming table, shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, and upon a second or any subsequent conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$200. or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than sixty days, or both, at the discre-

tion of the court. Sec. 2. If any person or persons shall lose any property or money at any game, either cards or games of hazard of any kind, such person shall have the right to recover, by civil procedure, the money or value thereof, or the property or value thereof, upon proper proof of the same, said money or property or the value thereof so recovered to revert to the school fund of the county in which said action is brought. Every person who shall set up or keep any gaming table, fare bank, or any kind of a gaming machine of any description or name whatso ever for the purpose of playing any game of chance for money or property, except bil-liard tables, or who shall keep any billiard table for the purpose of besting or gam-bling, or shall allow the same to be used for such purposes, shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine in any sum not exceeding \$200, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed sixty days, or both, at the discre-

tion of the court. Sec. 4. Section 214 and section 215 of the Criminal Code, enacted in 1887, and all other

acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. The proposed bill changes the present law in this respect: Under the present statutes gambling is made punishable by fine and imprisonment in the state penitentiary; the new bill simply provides for imprisonment in the county jail; the maximum fine under the present law is \$500; under the proposed law, \$200; the extreme term of imprisonment in the penitentiary under the present law is one year for the first conviction and two years for the second; under the pro-posed law the limit is sixty days in the county jail for the second conviction; no imprisonment is provided for the first con-

Features of the Stock Yard's Bill. House roll 328, by Jenkins, the stock yards oill, recommended for passage by the committee of the whole, opens the case with the preamble that all stock yards opened or organized under the general corporation law of the state or by special charter are declared to be public markets.

Section 2 provides that all persons, cor-porations or companies dealing at such stock yards - ball have the same rights and privileges with all other persons or corporations, and no rights or privileges granted or conferred upon any person or corpora-tion, either directly or indirectly, shall be held from any other person, company or corporation.

Section 3 authorizes the governor to anpoint a number of competent persons to inspect live stock at the yards and determine what stock is unfit for market, and have the same removed. All persons except those appointed for the purpose are prohibited from acting in the capacity of inspectors.

Section 4 prescribes the price for yarding and weighing stock.

Section 5 makes it unlawful for any stock yards corporation or company in the state to charge for grain and hay more than double the market price in the city or village where the stock yards are located. Section 6 makes it unlawful for proprie-tors of stock yards to deliver or sell less than 2,000 pounds of hay for a ton or less than seventy pounds of corn in the ear or fifty-six pounds of shelled corn for a bushel, or less than sixty pounds of wheator thirty-Section 7 makes it unlawful for proprie-

tors of stock yards to prohibit the owners of dead stock in the yards to sell to any person to whom said owner may desire to sell the The penalties for violation of any of the provisions of the act are not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for the first offense, not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for the sec-ond offense and for each subsequent offense

not less than \$2.0 nor more than \$500. The Penalty Attachments. Penalties attaching to violation of the oleomargarine law, which has been signed

by the governor, and which has heretofore been given in full, are embodied in the following sections: Sec. 8. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of sections three (3), tour (4), five (5), six (6) and nine (9) of this act shall, for the

first offense, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty day And for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.60), nor more than one hundred dollars (\$10.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail of not less than thirty days nor more than six months, and by both such fine and invarious results. or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Sec. 9. No action can be maintained on account of any sale or other contract made in violation of, or with intent to violate, any

of the provisions of this act by or through any person, firm or corporation who was knowingly a party to such wrongful sale or other contract. Whoever shall mutilate, obprovisions of this act shall be guilty of a

misdemeanor. Sec. 10. Whoever sells, or offers for sale. to any person who asks, sends or inquires for butter, imitation butter, or imitation cheese, or any substance made in imitation of or semblance of pure butter, not made

entirely from milk of cows, with or without coloring matter, shall be guilty of fraud and punished by a fine of not less than twentyfive dollars (\$25.00) nor more than fifty dol-lars (\$50.00) for each offense.

Sec. 11. All acts and parts of acts in con-flict herewith be and the same are hereby

repealed.

New Board of Immigration. One of the last bills introduced in the house, and by which it is intended to legislate out of existence the office of deputy labor commissioner, is Cain's measure, house roll No. 639, providing for a State Board of Immigration. It appropriates 825,one for the use of the board, but provides that it shall not, under any consideration, involve the state in any indebtedness or expense in amount exceeding the sum appropriated by the act. The board sought to be created is to consist of the secretary of state, auditor of public lands and buildings. It is made the board's duty to encourage immigration by disseminating information regarding the advantages offered by the state. It is authorized to employ a secretary at a salary of \$2.00 per annum. Each year it shall collect and compile for publication a report to the governor of all facts and statistics relating to crops, character and resources of the state, the amount of money expended by them, to-000 for the use of the board, but provides amount of money expended by them, to-gether with other information of general interest and calculated to subserve the designs of the act. The board itself is to receive no compensation. It is endowed with the power to appoint six representatives. one from each congressional district, and they, with the secretary, shall give a bond in the sum of \$5,000 conditioned for the faith-

Beet Sugar Bounty Assured.

ful performance of their duties.

A Lincoln special says: Now that the house has passed the beet sugar bounty bill the final campaign in the senate promises to be brief and triumphant. No one doubts the ability of this, one of the most popular measures of the session, to pass the senate. The small opposition to the measure that is promising to do so much for Nebraska is, however, making a few spasmodic efforts to ereate prejudice against it. Yesterday a roorback of the wildest character was turned loose. It was in the shape of a story to the effect that the Norfolk sugar factory was holding in reserve 2,000,000 gallons of syrup, and that as soon as the bounty bill became a law the syrup would be worked up

and \$50,000 drawn out of the treasury.

A little anarysis of these figures will show their fallacy. In the first place the Oxnards last year at their Norfolk factory manufactured and sold 3,600,000 pounds of sugar from 27, 00 tons of beets. To secure \$60,000 bounty from the state treasury the Oxnards would have to have on hand after July 1 next enough syrup from last year's crod to make 2,6:0,000 pounds of sugar. This would require 60,000 tons of beets. It is hardly possible that after selling the product of 27,0:0 tons of beets last season the Norfolk factory tons of beets last season the Norfolk factory would have remaining the syrup from 50,000 tons in addition. Even if such an amount should be on hand it is only fair to infer that the Oxnards would prefer to make up the sugar before July 1 and receive the federal bounty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound hounty instead of waiting until after July 1. bounty instead of waiting until after July 1 to receive a state bounty of but five-eights of a cenl per pound.

Branch Soldier's Home.

The old soldiers in the vicinity of the state house are jubilant over the favorable report on Merrick's bill, house roll 284, which proposes to locate a branch soldiers' home at Milford.

The bill has aroused some discussion, but It is generally favored by the Grand Army of the Republic. It provides for the estabishment of a branch soldier's home at Milord. The free use of the sanitarium building and park is given to the state for the next two years. Captain Culver says it is not intended to antagonize the Grand Island home, but to provide for the present emergency. So many of the veterans desire and require immediate care that to walt for new buildings to be erected would cause great suffering. One hundred can be accommo-dated in the building offered to the state with but little cost for operating expenses, which would give the state \$10,000 from the

general gavernment. The bill provides the duties of command-ant, adjutant and quartermaster sha i be performed by one person and for the same amount is is now paid to the adjutant at the Grand Island home. The duties of sur-geon will be performed by any one of the doctors at Milford for SE per month. One engineer performs all of the work at the in-dustrial home and can do it at this branch home. The other positions can be supplied from the inmates. No work is needed on the grounds, as nature has made ample provision in the way of shade trees, springs and pleasant surround ngs. The demand is great at this time, which fact suggests the wisdom of immediate relief.

Capital Punishment in Nebraska.

Discussion of the Smith bill, to require all death sentences to be executed inside the walls of the state penitentiary, developed the fact that there is a strong sentiment in favor of the abolition of capital punishment.

A number of senators, during the debate, took occasion to express the hope that the time would soon come when there would be no judicial killings of human beings in the state. Senator Stewart's amendment, which had the effect of abolishing the death penalty, was not adopted, but this is believed to have been because the question was unex-pectedly brought up, and its adoption would have have killed the Smith bill, without giving assurance that the amended measure would be adopted.

Friends of the reform in the penal code have, after consultation, come to the conlusion that the house will pass a bill abolishing hanging. An amendment has been prepared, and when the Smith bill reaches the house it will be offered, by which the change will be made.

When the bill passes the house, as it is expected it will by those who are pushing it, will come back to the senate. Those best informed as to the sentiment of the senators unhesitatingly say that there is no question but that the amendment will be oncurred in if adopted by the house

Without the Emergency Clause The relief bill which appropriates \$200,000

passed the house without the emergency clause. The constitution provides that bills that pass without an emergency clause become laws after the expiration of three calendar months after the adjournment of the legislature. If this ill should pass the senate without amendment, and the legislature should adjourn during the month of March, the bill would become a law July I. If the legislature should adjourn on any day in April it would not become a law until August 1. In this event it would seem that the appropriation would be practically use-less, but the friends of the bill hope that the money would be advanced by some one in order that it could be used in time to buy seed grain. It is not probable, however, that the senate will pass the bill with the \$200,00 appropriation. It is very likely that the senate will cut the sum down to \$100,00 at the most and will then tack on the senate will the tack of the most and will then tack or the senate will the tack of the most and will then tack or the senate will the most and will then tack or the senate will the most and will then tack or the senate will the most and will then tack or the senate will the most and will then tack or the senate will the most and will the senate will the most and will the senate will the most and will the most and will the senate will be at the most, and will then tack on an emergency clause, sending it back for the concurrence of the house. The situation seems very dreary for a suitable appropriation to the drouth sufferers at the hands of the re-publican legislature, although Mr. Oxnard's interests have been well cared for.

Amending the Slocumb Law.

Mr. A. G. Wolfenbarger, representing the Nebraska prohibitionists, has addressed letters to the members of the legislature in which he protests against Hairgrove's bHI to amend the Slocumb law. This bill is house roll 416. Mr. Wolfenbarger says:

Section 1 of this proposed amendment equires a \$100 band by remonstrators, which s unfair and unreasonable. But the crowning iniquity of this bill is found in sections 3 and 4, which seek to amend sections 15 and is of the present law in such a manner as to practically abolish all rights in civil damages under the statute for injury growing out of the traffic.

"I would especially call your attention to the manner in which section loof the pres-ent law is to be changed. If this proposed act becomes a law, no woman whose home has been wrecked by the drink traffic in this state, need seek to recover damages. It will be practically impossible to do so. Not one woman in 10.00 knows or will know who is selling the liquor that detauches and ruins her husband, so that she can with cerwritten notice upon the one whose traffic eventually, works the injury. "The entire measure is uncalled for, was

Our actions are our own; their con-

sequences belong to heaven. The world gives no pleasures without giving burdens with them.