NEBRASKA. McCOOK,

OVER THE STATE.

Box BUTTE county is without a dollar of indebtedness.

AURORA has a democratic club in

active working order. A NUMBER of rabid dogs have been killed at Ashland and vicinity.

THE sheriff of Gage county is in possession of the American bank at Beat-

THE schools at Valley have been closed during the prevalence of scarlet

Dawes county will ask for no aid and does not even have to organize a relief

THE Methodists of Haskinshave commenced the erection of a church. It

will cost about \$2,500. Some cases of diphtheria have again developed in Hastings. There has been one very sudden death.

GEN. THAYER is giving here and there throughout the state his "Recollections of Grant and Lincoln.'

Six loaves of bread for 10 cents does not longer prevail in Nebraska City. The war has been declared off.

Ar Valley Elmer Powers was declared insane by the county board last week and taken to the Norfolk asylum. NINETY cases are before the present term of the district court of Sarpy county' seven of them being criminal.

JOHN PEW of Hebron cut from one cottonwood tree on his farm ten cords of stove wood, and yet the tree was not all consumed. THE Valetine district of country re-

twelve inches, making the ground in fire from the stove. The child's screams fine shape for plowing. THE 10-year-old son of M. Chapman, a farmer living south of Nelson, had

both hands blown off by a gun which he didn't know was loaded. A DISTRICT Young Men's Christian association has been organized with a membership of eighteen. J. D. Forbes

of Ponca is the president. REV. P. SJOBLEM of Fergus Falls, Minn., has located at Wakefield, where he will be come the pastor of the Swed-

ish Evangelical Lutheran church. THE defalcation of ex-Treasurer Rodwell of Union township, Butler county, amounting to \$350, has been settled by his bondsmen, and Rodwell has gone to

THE interstate encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet at Superior May 15 to determine the place of holding the next interstate re-

A. H. SHOEMAKER, a veteran of Broken Bow, has received notice that his pension has been suspended. He will at onee take steps to have it it re-W. F. Copy offers a reward for the

conviction of the party or parties who poisoned a few grey hounds at his ranch. The dogs cost him several thousand dollars.

THE harness that was stolen from A. B. Scott of De Witt February 5, 1895, was found in the north part of town, hid in a manure pile. The thieves are known and will be arrested.

Ar Shelby Mrs. Jane Patterson, familiarly known as "Grandma," died at sugar factory, giving full instructions the age of 89. She has resided in Polk as to the preparation of the ground for county a quarter of a century, leaving a family of respected and prosperous ture of the crop from the seeding to the

PAUPERISM is being pretty thoroughly discouraged in Burt county. The county commissioners are drawing the line close and nearly everyone applying for county aid must go to the poor house to receive it.

REPORTS were received at Beatrice of the wholesale thefts of harness of all descriptions from farmers a few miles east of that city last week. The thieves | at Verdon as he was going to church. were traced to Beatrice, but have not She was taken to his home and everyyet been apprehended.

APRIL 1 work will commence on the new opera house at Pierce. The structure will be 44x90 feet, and thirty-two feet in height. The seating capacity will be 800. The Call says it is to be the finest opera house in northeastern Nebraska.

Roy Moore, a boy of 15 years, committed an act of burglary in Harvard by entering the house of Mrs. M. W. Wilcox by opening the door with a false key and ransacking the place and carrying off \$13 in money he found on the premises. He is in jail now.

MARK, the 14-year-old son of H. L. Miller of Holdrege, was killed while playing around the Burlington tracks. He attempted to cross the track between two cars, to which an engine was attached. His head was cut off and the body dragged some distance.

REUBEN CHURCH of Nebraska City swore out a warrant for the arrest of his son, Renken D. Church, charging him with insanity. Young Church gained some notoriety a year ago by commencing suit against the State university for refusing to grant him a diploma.

Mr. AND Mrs. Woods of Papillion were in Fremont last week. Mrs. Woods is the mother of Charles Carleton, who is condemned to hang on the 26th of April, for the murder of August Gothman, and she is circulating petitions to be presented to the governor, asking that the sentence be commuted

to imprisonment. THE Callaway Central Relief commit--tee has sent out over 2,000 letters to the newspapers of the country containing as appeal for funds with which to purchase seed. The money contributed is to be deposited with the Omaha National bank, and will be received either as a gift or as a loan. In the latter case the committee will undertake to

handle it the same as any other loan. MARY BURNS of Burt county, svas pronounced instane and sent to the Norfolk asylum last week. The young lady is a mute, about 20 years of age and well educated, having attended as for the presbytery and his time is very house roll No. 631, was then recommended for p sage, and the committee rose and reported, and the report was adopted. An inheritance is also due her from

relative in Iosva. THE police of Beatrice made a raid on a gambling den in the central part of the city and succeeded in capturing a number of well-known citizens of sporting tendencies. The parties were given a mid-night hearing in police court, and were heavily fined and the den broken up and the paraphernalia A GYMNAISUM class is being organized NEBRASKA ASSEMBLY. by the management of the Young Men's Christian association at Fremont to enlist the attention of small boys.

WHILE Mr. Miller, an old bachelor farmer living about one mile east of Daykin, was preparing supper, two unknown men called at the door and asked permission to go in and get warm. As soon as they entered they attacked the old man and beat him unmercifully, leaving him unconscious. They then ransacked the place and got about \$20.

CLARENCE H. GRAHAM, a printer, lost his right foot while attempting to cross in front of a train of cars on the Burlington in Lincoln. Being in a hurry he crawled between the cars. While so doing the engine let up the slack and Graham's right foot was caught between the bumpers and so badly crushed that amputation was necessary at the ankle joint.

THE efforts of the directors and stockholders of the North Platte National bank, which has been in the hands of a receiver for several months, have proven unsuccessful, so far as concerns reorganizing and reopening the bank. Receiver Doolittle will proceed to close up the affairs of the bank as soon as possible. It is thought that depositors will be paid in full.

Owing to the heaviest pressure of the aid business being over, the local committee at North Loup has made public a regulation that heaeafter no aid will be distributed on any days other than Tuesday and Friday, which indicates that the more serious labors of the committee are over for the season, and unless cold weather intervenes it is hoped that the work may hereafter be only nominal.

FLORA, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dobson, was fatally burned at Filley during the temporary absence of the child's mother. Mrs Dobson was washing clothes and had gone out to hang clothes on the ports a big fall of snow, eleven or line, when the child's clothing caught brought the mother to her rescue, but she was burned so badly that she died of her injuries.

H. E. FREDRICKSON of Fremont, who won a barrel of prizes in bicycle races last year, has received a letter from George D. Gideon, chairman of the L. A. W. racing board, stating that the protest and charges against him in the race at the Chautauqua grounds last June, in which he was accused of receiving a cash prize, had been withdrawn, which places him in good standing in the L. A. W.

Bixвy's Book, 200 pages of rhyme by the "Driftwood" man on the Lincoln Journal, is before the public and is meeting with encouraging sale. The selections are the poet's choicest gems and cover a wide range of subjects, rendering the book of absorbing interest to all classes of readers. One dollar pays the bill and insures to the person ordering a publication faultless in binding, paper and contents.

PROBABLY the oldest woman in Nebraska, certainly the oldest Indian woman, died at her home on the Omaha reservation last week at the age of 115 years. She was quite a relic of ancient times and was the mother of a noted Ponca chief. She claimed to have known the great explorers, Lewis and Clark, personally. It is positive that she had in her possession pots, urns and cooking utensils that were used by the Indians at least seventy-

three years ago. THE Fremont papers publish a long article by Mr. Oxnard of the Norfolk the raising of sugar beets, and the culmarketing. It will doubtless be read with great interest in that vicinity, as the farmers and land owners have already contracted to raise several hundred acres of the crop for the Norfolk factory, and others are preparing to join the procession.

MISS MARY BRADLEY, aged 24 years, was found in a comatose condition by the side of a hedge fence by Fred Fisher thing done that could be for her recovery, but she died. The coroner's jury, after viewing the place and examining witnesses, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by despondency, exposure and cold by lying on the cold, wet ground all night on the night of March 9, 1895.

IF any further proof was needed that Henry Hueske of this county, says a Beatrice dispatch, was a victim of the Elbe disaster, the receipt of a duplicate draft from Bremen to the widow for money which he was bringing home with him would establish the fact. The Lincoln Journal learns that Hueske only put a part of his money in the form of a draft and that quite a large sum was lost with him. The widow received the draft several days ago. The proceeds of it will aid herself and

family greatly in their distress. THE largest and most valuable load of cobs ever sold in Syracuse, says the Syracuse Journal, was brought in last week by Henry McCartney, four miles west of Nebraska City. The load con-tained 10,500 cobs by actual count, and was sold to the pipe factory. The standard gauge requires the cobs to measure one and five-eighth inches in diameter and all but 500 met this requirement. Mr. McCartney realized more for his load of cobs than three ordinary loads of corn would bring in the market even at present prices.

THE Maccabees of Nebraska met in Lincoln last week and elected officers as follows: Past commander, R. J. Coles, York; state commander. W. L. Brown, Lincoln; lieutenant commander, J. E. Fitzgerald, South Omaha; record keeper, M. J. Durkin, Grand Island; finance keeper, A. N. Steele, Aurora, sergeant, J. W. Lewis, Crab Orchard: master-at-arms, J. W. Tanner, Fullerton; sentinel, M. C. Remington, Antelope; Picket, Walter Hainey, Grafton. There are seventy tents in

REN. BRAY of the Presbyterian church at Aurora, started east last week. He is chairman for the relief department committee has distributed thousands

No MORE applications by the farmers

A RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Many Bills Now Being Pushed Through -Insurance Matters-The Irrigation Measure—Bills Recommended 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 11th several emonstrances against the passage of the bill to permanently locate the state fair at Lincoln, and two or three against the amendment to the oleomargarine bill were read. Senate file 29, which permits co-operative mutual insurance companies to charge a policy fee on policies issued, was passed. House roll 530, providing that county officers may invest in seed and feed grain surplus precinct bond funds left on hand after bonds are paid off, was passed grain surplus precinct bond funds left on hand after bonds are raid off, was passed with the emergency clause. Senator Hahn's anti-cigarette bili, senate file 135, which provides that no one shall manufacture, sell, keep for sale, or give away cigarettes or the material from which they are made, was taken up renator Akers brought in a ragged little bootblack, who stood up in the aisle and puffed at a cigarette. The senator said he introduced the boy as an object lesson. Chairman Caldwell ordered the sergeantman Caldwell ordered the sergeant-at-arms to "Take the little fellow outside where he can have a good smoke." Without disposing of the bill the committee arose and asked leave to sit again. The report was adopted by the senate. Senate file 84, Watson's bill to comptel elegraph companies to charge a uniform rate between all points in the state, was taken up and then referred to the judiciary committee. Senator Pope moved that it be referred to the committee on miscellaneous corporations. but accepted the amendment of Senator Watson, making the reference to the judiciary committee. House roll 162, Mc \itt's bill providing for a state board of education, was taken up. Bee of Furnas moved t recommend the indefinite pestponement of the bill. McNitt opposed the motion, and it was defeated by one vote. Then followed a long discussion of the bill, finally resulting in the adoption of a motion to recommend the bill for indefinite postponement. House roll 108 was considered. This is by Lohge and Downley and the property of the pro Johnson of Dougla- and authorizes the ap pointment of special counsel in civil cases in counties having more that 70,000 population. The committee agreed to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

House.-The house on the 11th, after re ess, went into committee of the whole with Harrison in the chair, to consider bills on general file. House rolls Nos. 55, 10 and 398, stock yards bills, were recommended for indefinite postponement. 'The committee's substitute for McNitt's bill, house roll No. substitute for McNitt's bill, house roll No.
162, to establish a State Board of Education
and to define its powers and duties, was
then taken up, it having been agreed that it
should follow consideration of the stock
measures. The bill was indefinitely postponed. House roll No. 421 to regulate all
kinds of public printing, and provide for a
supervisor of printing at an annual salary
of \$1500 was recommended for phasage of \$1,500, was recommended for passage. House roll No. 80, by Perkins, providing for the destruction of the Russian thistle, was amended out of existence and so perforated with allusions to buffalo burs and ox-eyed dalsies that it became worthless as an intelligent measure. House roll 139, by Allan, was then reached. Ricketts moved that when the committee arose it recommended the bill back for passage, and Howard moved to amend by indefinitely postponing the same. Rhodes wanted to know if this bill was not one to remove the appointing power of Police and Fire commissioners from the governor. Ricketts repled and explained the provisions of the measure. Howard said he had been informed that the bill had been drawn in the direct interest of the American Protegtive association. He did not know this to be a fact, but had been told so. The vote then recurred on poward's amendment, which fell by the wayside by a big majority and kickett's motion to recommend its passage prevailed by a corresponding vote.

SENATE.-Several matters of more or less moment to the state occupied the attention of the senate on the 12th. After receiving a number of reports from standing committees the senate took up several pieces of unfinished business and completed them. The governor's message returning the change of venue bill without his approval was read, and McKesson's motion to pass the bill, the governor's veto not withstanding, was made a special order for 11 o'clock tomorrow. The senate went into committee of the whole to consider the \$200,000 relief bill. The bill as it passed the house appropriated \$00.000 to be disbursed for supplies, especially seed grain, by the State Relief commission. Akers offered an amendment which he allowed would give the grain the relative description. laimed would give the governor the right to appoint a new commission, and in sup-port of his amendment he related in detail many of the complaints that had come to him of the incapacity of the present com-mission. Aker's amendment was shut off by Mc Keeby, who offered a sub-stitute for the entire bill. The substitute apstitute for the entire bill. The substitute appropriates \$200,000 to be divided among the counties of the drouth stricken district, no one county to receive more than \$4,000. The amount to be given to each county is to be determined by the State Relief commission and disbursed by the state treasurer to the county boards. This bill was, after some amendment, agreed to and ordered engrossed for third reading. The relieved commited for third reading. The railroad commit-tee reported Dale's anti-pass bill with the recommendation that it be placed on general file. Dale moved that the rules be suspended and the bill ordered engrossed for a third reading. The motion was defeated by a vote of .9 to 9, after which the senate ad-

House.- In the house on the 12th, the hour having arrived for the special order of the day, consideration of the general appropriation bills, the house went into committee of the whole, with Speaker Richards in the chair, as chairman. One of the bills, house roll 631, the salary list, was then taken up and considered. The salary list of the governor's office was recommended without change. On reaching the adjutant general's office Howard moved to strike the office out of existence and voted for it alone. Jenness moved to restore the office of deputy labor commissioner, which had been dropped by the committee on ways and means, to-gether with the salaries, \$1,500 per annum for the deputy and \$1,000 for a clerk. The amendment was carried. The appropriation of \$5,000 for the biennum was made, and the labor bureau restored to its position on of state was reached, and a stenographer added at a salary of \$1,600 for the biennum. An assignment clerk was added to the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings at a larry of \$1,00. The salary of the stenographer of the supreme court was raised from \$6.0 to \$900. The clerk of the banking board was given an assistant at a salary of ₹1,000 per annum. No change was made in the list of the Industrial school at Kearney until the attending physician was reached, when his salary was raised from \$6.0 to \$800 on motion of Schickedantz. The salary list of the Institute for the Elind at Nebraska City was in-creased from \$13,500 to \$16,800. Chapman offered an amendment that the committee's every person so offending shall, upon conoffered an amendment that the committee's report recommending but one secretary of the Board of Transportation be amended to include three secretaries at \$2,000 each per annum, or a total appropriation of \$12,000 for the biennium. Chapman's amendment carried. A second assistant physician was added to the Lincoln Hospital for the Insane at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. The appropriation for the university at Lincoln recommended by the committee was \$1.5,000. This was amended to \$196,295 on a showing by Marcar that this was a bed was a showing by Munger that this was money to be drawn from the university temporary and not from the general fund of the state. Barry from the general fund of the state. Barry moved that the stenographer dropped in the governor's office by the report of the committee, at a salary of \$1,200, be restored, which motion prevailed. Judd moved an amendment to the list of the Industrial School at Geneva that a family manager and two teachers be added at a salary of \$00 per annum, which prevailed. The bill, house roll No. 631 was then recommended.

SENATE .- In the senate on the 13th of dollars, mostly in western counties. was a large amount of routine busines, no | bill, appropriating \$200,000 out of the state less than forty-one being disposed of. Most of York county for relief in the way of grain for seed and feed will be considered, as the limit has crived. The number of applications received, as figured up by Relief Agent Sm. th. are 237. Of this 56,256 bushels were oats and 10,694 corn. If all applications now on hand are accepted, the cost to the county will not be over \$7,000.

The of these were indefinitely postponed, while the rest were placed on general file. Holl-brook endeavored to bring the beet sugar bill to the front by moving that it be made a special order for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Everal senators objected, as figured in the careful consideration its importance deserves. The motion was voted down that they were not yet ready to give the bill the careful consideration its importance deserves. The motion was voted down that they were not yet ready to give the bill the careful consideration its importance deserves. The motion was voted down that they were not yet ready to give their votes to the affirmative except cross. No bill that has passed the senate has occasioned more feeling than this measure. The bill as it was passed by the house, appropriated \$200,000 to be expended by the was announced as 19 to 13 by the secretary.

Under the rule of the senate it requires a two-thirds majority to take a bill from its place on general file and advance it. The senate then in a summary manner proceeded to dispatch the bill repealing the valued policy insurance law. The matter came up with a report from the judiciary committee recommending that senate file No. 121, by Crane, be placed on general file. Soan and Tefft pointed out the fact that the bill practically repealed the valued policy law and urged its indefinite post-ponement. A motion to that effect was carried by a viva voce vote without a dissent-ing voice. The senate then went into the committee of the whole upon the considera-tion of Watson's bill to abolish capital punishment in Nebraska l'ending an agree-ment on the bill the senate took a recess until 2 o'clock. After recess the senate fin-ished the debate on the bill and ordered it engrossed for third reading. The senate then finished the day with a long discussion of the relief bill appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of the drouth sufferers. The senate finally agreed to the bill and at 5: 0 ad-

House.-Consideration of the general appropriation bill, providing for expenses of the state departments and institutions, occupled the principal portion of the time in the house on the 13th. The total amount of increase in appropriations provided for by the committee of the whole, outside of the incoln Hospital for the Insane, so far during the day is \$9,175 above the appropriation for 1893. The amount given the Liucoln asylum in 1893 was \$12,300. The amount recommended today up to the hour the committee arose was \$101,500, a reduction of \$2.,500. This would leave the net total decrease, of are as the appropriation bill her beautiful beautiful to the committee arose was \$101,500, a reduction of \$2. 800. This would leave the nettotal decrease, so far as the appropriation bill has been considered, \$11,625 from the appropriations for 189, biennium. Governor Holcomb sent in a message referring to the Nebraska-Dakota boundary line. The adjutant general was then allowed \$500 for office expenses and the National Guard \$50,000, an increase of \$0 in office expenses over 1893. Howard tried to reduce the guard item to \$10,000 and then to \$20,000. for the office expenses of the superintendent of public instruction, the appropriation of 1893 was \$9.925. The present bill originally appropriated \$9.80. This was amended and appropriated 50,8.0. This was amended and so recommended for passage, by adding \$1,000 for an extra cierk. The bill goes to the senate carrying an appropriation for this office of \$10,85), an increase over 1893 of 925. The present bill recommended for office expenses of the attorney general \$1,6.0. The amount allowed for traveling expenses, \$5.0, was stricken out, leaving a total appro-priation of \$1,100, or \$200 above the biennium appropriation of 1893. For expenses of the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings the bill as it came from the ways and means committee provided for \$2,30) The sum of \$250 of this was for new carpets and furniture. Harrison tried to raise this amount to \$50, but the committee wouldn't have it that way. The total appropriation for 1893 was but \$1,900. The general appropriation bull has made no provision. eral appropriation bill has made no provision for the office expenses of the labor com-missioner, as nothing had been provided for this office in the salary list considered yesterday, an amendment was moved and carried appropriating \$2,00) for the biennium, an increase of \$1,000 over the appropriation

SENATE.-In the senate on the 14th the anti-cigarette bill came up. The house measure was substituted and recommended for passage. Senate file No. 114, by Hitchcock, to amend section 235 of the Code of Civil proceedure, was recommended for passage. The senate, while in committee of passage. The senate, while in committee of the whole, took legislative cognizance of the dog. Senate file No. 146, by Rathbun, provides that the dog shall be included in the list of domestic animals recognized by the statutes and provides further that if any one shall maliciously kill a dog valued at \$35 or more he shall be subject to imprisonment in the state penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years. f the dog is worth less than \$35, the person killing it shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months, or both fine and Imprisonment at the discretion of the court. The bill also provides severe penalties for the crime of poisoning dogs with intent to kill them. The senate, after some debate, agreed to the bill and it was ordered engrossed for third reading. It was amended for passage. Stewart declared the bill one of the most iniquitous pieces of legislation attempted at the present session. The senate, he said. had frequently made itself ridiculous, but never more so than in attempting to pass this measure. He had had four valuable horses killed in ten years by dogs which were not worth a square meal. He declared that 999 dogs out of every .000 ought to be killed anyway, Among the bills also considered in committee of the whole during the afternoon and recommended for passage were the ones prohibit-ing the display of brass knuckles, slung shots, billies and loaded canes in shop win-dows, the one prohibiting bucket shops and gambling in grain, and the house bill en-abling cities of the first and second class to issue bonds for the purpose of purchasing or erecting electric light plants or water works systems.

House.- In the house on the 14th the general appropriation bill was completed in committee of the whole and, with the salary bill, which has already been engrossed for a third reading is ready for action by the senate. The total net increase in the bill over the appropriations of 1893 is \$17,890. This includes the penitentiary appropriation, which is this session smaller by \$26,235 than in the 1893 blennium appropriation. Without counting the penitentiary matter, which two years ago contained quite an amount for repairs of buildings, the net increase is \$44,135 over the 1893 appropriation. The greater portion of this increase is for new additions to and repairs of state insti-tutions. The industrial home at Milford was first in line among unconsidered items. The 1893 appropriation for this institution was \$19,750. The new bill provides for \$20,-500, and the items were unchanged by amenument. There was appropriated for the Home for the Friendless at Lincoln for the i lennum of 1893, \$28,000. The new bill goes to the senate carrying only \$27,000. The egislature of 1894 appropriated \$133,600 to the Asylum for Incurables at Hastings. The present ways and means committee re-commended \$140,000 for the biennium. The Hospital for the Insane at Norfolk was given \$75,00 in 1833. The committee's bill provided this session for \$76,050. The Institute for the Deaf at Omaha asked for \$50,-706. The appropriation of 1893 gave it but \$29,74, but the bulk of the increase was for pending deficiencies, some of which were overlooked two years ago. The penitentiary asked for \$103,700. The 1893 appropriation was \$179,935. The bill goes to the senate for \$102,700, a decrease of \$26,235. The following miscellar goals appropriation was appropriated was appropr miscellaneous appropriations were also re-commended by the committee: Support of State Poultry association, \$2.000; expenses of state Historical society, \$2.000; expenses of state presidential electors in 1895, \$ 00; for state sinking fund for reimbursing the fund for same amount tied up in the Capital National bank, \$180,101.75: resetting and repairing capitol boilers, \$3,000, expenses of examining county treasurer's offices, \$3,000; for printing reports of the State Board of Agriculture, \$1,500; printing reports of State

Horticultural Society, \$1,00). SENATE.-In the senate on the 15th the final vote on Watson's bill to abolish the death penalty in Nebraska came during the forenoon and the measure was given the required constitutional sanction of seventeen votes and no more. The bill not only abolishes capital punishment, but adds to the present law two provisions which recite viction thereof, be imprisoned in the state penitentiary for any time between the respective periods for which the principal of-fenders could be imprisoned for the principal offense: or, if such principal offender would on conviction be imprised for life. then such aider, abettor or procurer shall be imprisoned for life, the same as the prin-cipal offender would be." The following provision is also added: If any person shall purposely and of deliberate and premedi-tated malice, or in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any rape, arson, rob-bery or burglary, or by administering poison, or causing the same to be done, kill an-other; or if any person, by wilful and corrupt perjury, or subornation of the same, shall purposely procure the conviction of nurder in the first degree of any innocent person, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of murder in the first degree and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the peniten-tiary during life. The first thing the senate did after the noon recess was to pass the McKeeby substitute for the house re ief treasury with which to purchase grain for seed and feed for destitute farmers in the

was authorized to reserve \$4,000 of that sum for expenses. This bill passed the house, but the opposition was strong to prevent the addition of the emergency clause. The substitute provides that \$10,000 shall be taken from the state treasury and distrib-uted among the several counties in the drouth district. No county is to receive more than \$4,000. The State Relief commission has no part in the distribution of the funds, but it is authorized to designate the amount that each county shall receive.

eral appropriation bill, was put upon its passage the first thing, and passed. Soderman, in explaining his negative vote, said that the amount of \$2,000 per annum voted to the governor's private secretary was plainly unconstitutional. For this reason he declined to support the measure, and a number of populists were with him. vote on final passage of the bill was 7+ to 15.
Other bills were passed as follows. House roll No. 283, by McNitt, to provide for free attendance at public High schools. House attendance at public High schools. House roll No. 491, by Cole, to authorize the commissioners of Hitchcock county to apply \$3,000 of the fund known as the Culbertson irrigating and water power bond funds to the payment on the bonds maturing January I. 1896. House roll No. 8, by Jones, to authorize the organization of mutual plate glass insurance companies. House roll No. 214, by Robinson, to provide for the relief of Maurice Dee, authorizing the Board of Public Lands and Buildings to issue to him a lic Lands and Buildings to issue to him a contract for land. House roll No. 358, by Jenkins, to regulate stock yards and provide punishment for violations of the provisions thereof, 78 to 9. House roll No. 139, by Allen, to provide for the appointment of fire and police commissions. sioners in Omaha, was, after a call of the house and continued disorder, put upon its passage, and failed to pass with the emergency clause, by a vote of 28 to only 66, two less than the required number. The bill was then put upon its passage without the clause and passed. House roll 264, by Harrison, providing that claims against cities of the first class having less than 25,000 and more than 8,000 inhabitants shall be presented in writing with a full account of the items verified was then passed. The governor announced that he had signed house roll No. 27, providing for fine and im-prisonment of persons unlawfully wearing the fireman's national button: No. 550, au-toorizing county commissioners to use the surplus of precinct bond funds for the purose of procuring seed grain, and senate file No, 15, making it the duty of district courts appoint a competent number of bailiffs to wait on the grand jury, with an allowance

Concerning Our State Institutions. Senator Tefft for the senate committee on public lands and buildings made a report of the result of the trip of investigation to the state institutions. The report generally commends the management of the institutions and after specially noting the condition of each in detail, concludes as follows:

"In our inspection of the public buildings we were impressed with the idea that it would be for the best interests of the state that a general superintendent of repairs. charged with the duties of making and superintending and making repairs and erec-tion of buildings, be appointed. With the superintendent of repairs and erection recommended, the carpenters at the various institutions could be dispensed with, except where necessary in teaching the inmates the trade. Your committee is not in favor generally of increasing the officers of the state, especially at this juncture, but the officer would cost little money, and intelli-gent supervision is an item of first impor-

"Without indulging in criticisms of past methods, your committee recommends that in contracts made in the future the idea should be prominent that the supplies contracted for should be obtained at the very lowest obtainable price. The state is a large consumer and wholesale prices should be obtained whenever possible.

"The burden of supporting our various in-

stitutions is large enough upon the taxpayers at the best, and should be lightened in every conceivable way consistent with good upplies and good service. In the item for instance, in these institutions the state consumes 22,344 tons, and purchasing thus largely the state should have the same benfit as other purchasers of like amounts. "Your committee would strongly recommend a uniform system of bookkeeping as far as possibler insisting that all book-keepers keep their books brought down

practically to date and not be allowed to let hem run several months behind. "Pay rolls should be often scrutinized and made as near uniform, taking into consideration the charcter of service, and rerenchment insisted on wherever possible. In a few words, business should only be con-

idered in the management of the institu-"In regard to the cash funds of the various institutions of the state your committee recommends that the board of public lands and buildings should consider these funds as being applicable for the legitimate uses of the various institutions more especially in the way of extraordinary repairs and supplying extraordinary demands of the in-stitutions, and recommends that they formulate some system of rules by which the vouchers will show the purpose for which these funds were expended, which vouchers shall be carefully scrutinized and approved by the beard

"Your committee has considered the nuestion of abolishing the name of the asylum for the incurable insane at Bastings and placing the three institutions for the care of the insane on the same basis and

recommend that the same be done. The Russian Thistle Bill.

The senate has recommended passage of the above bill as drawn by the interstate conference at St. Paul, Minn., on February 14. This conference was held between delegates from the legislatures of Minnesota, Wiscon-in, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, the delegates from this state being Senator Stewart and Representative Lamborn. Several bills had been in-troduced covering the subject, but the conference bill was substituted for them all-

The bill makes it the duty of every person or corporation who shall be the occupant of any real estate in Nebraska to cut down of any real estate in Nebraska to cut down and destroy all Russian thistles growing thereon or in the highways adjoining the same so often as to prevent their going to seed. It is made the duty of the county clerk of any county wherein is growing any Russian thistles to annually publish in a newspaper of general circulation, comprensing the first week in Lune comprensing the first week in Lune commencing the first week in June of each year, notifying all occupants and owners of land in such county to destroy such thistle forthwith. If the parties so notified neglect or refuse to de-stroy the thistles, it is made the duty of the road overseer of each road district in the county to destroy them at the expense of the party, persons or corporations so neg-lecting. The road overseer is required to annually present to the county board a statement giving the description of each tract or parcel of land upon or adjoining which he shall have destroyed Russian thistles and the amount of charge to each tract, and said amounts shall be placed on the tax list and become a lien on such lands, to be collected as other taxes on the same. If any person shall knowingly dispose of any grass or other seed in which there is mixed the seed of the Russian thistle he shall be fined \$25 for each and every offense, and shall also be liable for all damages resulting from the sowing of such seed, the damages to be recovered in an action at law.

Report on the Penitentiary. The chairman of the special penitentiary investigating committee, Wait, reported as

follows: Your committee appointed to investigate newspaper reports as to cruelty and inhu-man treatment of inmates of the state penitentiary finds that such reports originated from statements made by three ex-convicts named Frank Jones, whose real name is A. E. Hawley, Frank Kennedy and Peter Beg-ley. That the affidavits made by said ex-convicts to Governor Silas A. Holcomb. ch rging cruel and inhuman treatment and gene al mismanagement, a copy of which is herewith submitted, have since been sub-stituted by a counter affidavit, herewith submitted, setting forth that the statements there made were false in every particular, and that they were induced to make these statements by an aspirant for the office of warden and his friends for a money consideration. Your committee is not empowered investigation, and therefore submit whether in the opinion of the house the investigntion should be further prosecuted. A careful reading of the charges made by these ex-prisoners will reveal the fact that the contract system of prison labor in vogue at the state penitentiary is largely responsible for the continual charges and counter-charges of illtreatment to inmates, and not because of the inhumanity of Warden Beemer and his officers. Your committee is

Valued Policy Law Still Safe. The house made good progress on the 12th with the general appropriation bills. The ways and means committee had made a report considerably reducing salaries, and in some cases cutting out departments and clerkships altogether. When the committee of the whole got fairly to work it proceeded to restore these, in most cases, back to the original figures of 1893. Onslaughts were made on the bills in the way of reductions, but in most every case they were repulsed. When the Industrial home at Milford was reached a motion was made to increase the salary of the superintendent from \$1,200, as House.-In the house on the 15th house roll No. 631, the salary division of the gensalary of the superintendent from \$1,200, as recommended by the committee, to \$1,500. Kaup said it was time to call a hault on raising salaries. This brought Conaway to his feet. He said that if a hault was demanded it should have been called long ugo. Kaup thought so too, but evidently thought it was better late than never. The total net increase over the committee's bill in the matter of salaries is \$26,275 for the blennium.

The changes made in the general appro-priation bills were nearly all in the line of

increasing the amounts recommended by the committee on finance, ways and means.

the committee on finance, ways and means. The first move made was to restore pecuniary life to the Bureau ef Industial Statistics, the deputy labor commissioner and his assistant. Six thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose, \$1,500 for the deputy labor commissioner, \$1,000 for a clerk and \$500 for expenses per annum. An assignmene clerk was then added to the list reported for the commissioner of public lands and buildings at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. Then the salary of the stenographer of the supreme court was raised from \$600 to of the supreme court was raised from \$600 to \$900 and the two balliffs from \$800 to \$1,000 each. An assistant clerk was given to the clerk of the banking board, Dick Townley, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

The heavy majority against Mr. Pairgrove's bill, house roll No. 417, to repeal the valued policy law, 83 to 6, proves how hopeless are any further attempts this winter to assault so popular a measure as the present law has become. The bill had been kept back as long as possible, in the hope that something might eventuate in the way of overturning present opinions. It is quite evident now that the voice of home constituencies has been heard with effect. Even Hairgrove, the introducer, by request of the bill, found himself at the parting of the waws, and voted for indefinite postponement of the apparently very obnoxious measure. In explaining his vote he said:

I did not believe that the house would consent to a full and fair discussion of a bill which certainly has some merits. Those merits could be preserved and the defects

Rejection of the Relief Bill.

modified, or completely done away with in committee of the whole by amendment. But I observe a disposition in the house to give this bill no show for life. Consequently I

shall vote for its indefinite postponemen

The senate by rejecting the relief bill last passed by the house and substituting for it an entirely new bill, has surrounded the situation with complications which threaten to defeat the object in passing the bill. The house bill provided for the appropriation of \$200,000, to be used for the purchase of seed grain and for the payment of freight upon such seed as might be donated by other states. The senate has rejected the bill and passed a bill appropriating the same sum of money, but providing that it shall be divided among the counties that need it. After it is divided the money is to be used by the counties in the purchase of seed grain which is in turn to be sold to the farmers upon any terms that the countles may decide to offer. When the money is paid back by the farmers it is to be turned into

the state treasury again.

The debate in the senate assumed an angry phase. Senator McKeeby, author of the bill, charged that a combination had been formed between senators on the floor and members of the State Relief commission to by the house was a measure drawn up by the Ludden commission for the purpose of securing to itself \$4,000 in the way of salaries. It had been lobbied through the house by the Ludden commission. The Ludden commission has undertaken to pass the original bill through the senate, and now that a substitute had been presented that proposed to take away from the state commission the \$4,000, the Ludden commission, under the leadership of Ludden himself, had undertaken to defeat the measure. senator McKeeby grew vigorously eloquent

in denouncing what he termed the Ludden commission. Secretary Ludden stood near the gate leading from the lobby to the senate cham-ber, and McKeeby faced him and said that he did not hesitate to charge Ludden to his face with a desire to thwart the passage of the measure rather than to forego the \$4,000 given the State Kellef commission by the original bill. He said he had a stack of letters and complaints against Ludden a foot high, and he would have these complaints read or printed if necessary to prove the in-capacity of the state commission.

Senator McKesson of Lancaster county led the fight against the senate substitute. He said that the senate stood ready to appriate the money asked by the drouth stricken farmers of the state, but he characterized the substitute as a piece of patchwork. During his address Secretary Ludden sat beside his desk, and when McKesson asked some one to point out the good fea-tures of the bill which he had denounced as worthless, Senator Black interjected the suggestion that 'he might ask Ludden." Mc-Kesson replied that Ludden was not an Issue in the senate. "Well, I notice you keep him pretty close to you," retorted Black. McKesson moved that when the committee rise it report the bill back to a special committee of five, with instructions to prepare

Aimed at the Grain Gamblers.

It required but a few minutes for the enite to agree to recommend for passage Senator Caldwell's bill to suppress bucket shops and gambling in stocks, bonds, petroleum, cotton, grain, provisions or other produce. The bill is somewhat stringent in its provisions, and will very seriously in-terfere with the commission business in Omaha, Lincoln and other Nebraska cities. Senator Caldwell includes in the bill itself the purpose of the act by declaring in the following language:

It's the intention of this act to prevent, punish and prohibit, within this state, the business now engaged in and conducted in places commonly known as bucket shops, and also to inclue the practice commonly known as bucket shopping, by persons, corporations, associations or copartnerships who ostensibly carry on the business or occupation of commission merchants or brokers in grain, provisions, petroleum, stocks and bonds; and it shall be the duty under this act for all the judges of the district court in this state, at every regular term thereof, to charge all regularly impaneled grand juries to make due investigation and report upon all violations of the provisions ousiness now engaged in and conducted in report upon all violations of the provisions

of this act.

The first section of the bill provides that t shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, association or copartnership, to keep or cause to be kept within this state a bucket shop, office or store or other place where in is conducted or permitted the pretended buying or selling of the shares of stocks or onds of any corporation, or of petroleum. cotion, grain, provisions or other products, either on margins or otherwise, without any intention of receiving and paying for the property so bought, or of delivering the property so sold, or wherein is conducted or permitted the buying or selling of such property on margin, or when the party buy-ing any such property or offering to buy the same, does not actually intend to receive the same if purchased, or to deliver the same if sold, and the keeping of all such places is hereby prohibited.

Vetoed by the Governor.

Governor Holcomb declined to attach his \ official signature to the change of venue bill so anxiously desired to fit the exigencies of the Holt county case against the alleged murderers of Barrett Scott, and sent to the senate a message in which he gives at length his reasons for vetoing the bill. The measure, which was crowded through both houses under expediency, is known as sen-ate file No. 259. It provides that when in any criminal trial in any county of the state the attorney general shall file an affidavit to the effect that the state cannot have a by the terms of the resolution to send for persons and papers and incur expense in the the offense is alleged to have been committed, because of the bias and prejudice of the inhabitants of the county, the trial judge shall proceed no further, but shall forthwith enter an order in the case naming and designating another county within the ju-dicial district, wherein such case shall be dicial district, wherein such case shall be prosecuted and the accused tried in all respects as if indicted or informed against in the county so designated.

Governor Holcomb bases his objections to the law solely upon legal and constitutional grounds.

of the opinion that the management should be eliminated as far as possible from political influence, which cannot be accomplished while managed under the contract system. It is claimed by friends of the measure that it will be passed over the governor's veto but this is yet to be determined.