M'COOK TRIBUNE.

F. M. KIMMELL, Publisher.

McCOOK, -:- NEBRASKA.

OVER THE STATE.

THE new G. A. R. hall in Nebraska City was dedicated last week.

THE Genoa State bank has been reorganized with a woman as president.

THE Free Homestead Colony association of Gibbon will hold its annual reunion April 6.

IN the Davis case on trial at Lincoln for two weeks, the jury disagreed and was discharged.

IN the case of Davis, the alleged train wrecker, on trial in Lincoln, the jury disagreed and were discharged.

REV. A. W. AYERS has accepted the pastorship of the Congregationalist church at David City for another year.

THERE has been a Young Men's Christian Association formed at Chadron in which many are taking an active part.

MRS. JOHN LENSON of Fairfield was thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse and received injuries that may prove fatal.

LEIGH business men are making an effort to raise enough funds to secure the building of a fifty-barrel flour mill at that place.

OMAHA has a nervy harness thief. He took the harness from a horse hitched in the street. He was overhauled and is in jail now.

THE township assessors of Gage county decided to assess personal property at one-third and real estate at one-fourth of its actual value.

JOHN KOLOKOWSKI and George Workman, two young lads, were arrested at Beatrice charged with attempting to set fire to the Rock Island depot.

ALREADY $10,000 worth of improvements are under way in Pawnee City and before many months it is expected that the amount will be doubled.

SCHULTZ and McCabe, proprietors of an Omaha fur store, have been arrested and are in jail charged with firing their establishment to secure the insurance.

THE four tramps whose arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the Talmage burglary were released last week, there not being sufficient evidence to hold them.

AN infant was born to Mrs. Charles Orr near Niobrara that weighed, when fully dressed, less than three pounds. A finger ring was easily slipped over its foot and passed up as far as the knee.

BEATRICE had two business failures last week, Smith Brothers' pharmacy and Clarke Browning's shoe store being closed. The amount of liabilities in either case cannot be ascertained at this time.

MRS. MARTHA A. JANNEY, one of the pioneers of Nebraska, died at her home near Beemer, in the 82d year of her age. She was the widow of Rev. Lewis Janney, who came to Nebraska from Massachusetts in 1864.

VANDALS broke into the school house at Holbrook, destroyed the furniture, tore up the school books and painted the blackboard and woodwork a brilliant red. The directors are making a vigorous search for the miscreants.

AT present there are three crazy men in the Otoe county jail. Clerk of the Court Campbell has received letters from the superintendent of the Lincoln and Hastings asylums stating that there is no room for them at those institutions.

GEORGE STROBLE, a saloon keeper of Nebraska City, was arrested charged with selling liquor to minors. Stroble is a member of the city council and candidate at the coming election for re-election on the independent ticket. He pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs.

THE report that has reached South Omaha to the effect that the time of beginning the work on the South Omaha postoffice building has been set far back in the dim and mystic future has caused tears of regret to spring to the eyes of several patriots who have land to sell.

AS THE result of a neighborhood quarrel, George Wilcox, an Antelope county farmer, shot some horses belonging to Coridine Taylor. A justice of the peace fined him $5 for his fun, but this was not satisfactory to Taylor, and the same has been appealed to the district court.

COLLECTOR NORTH has received this ruling about the income tax: That no debts contracted prior to the year for which return is made (in this instance, 1894) can be deducted from the income where such debts have proven worthless during the year for which the return is made.

SHERIFF KYD of Gage county left last week for Ft. Smith, Ark., to bring back John Epp, a young cigar maker who is wanted to answer the charge of seduction preferred against him by Mary Geispeck. The young man was located by telegraph. He is well known in Beatrice.

AT St. Mary's Catholic church, West Point, just before the commencement of high mass, Mrs. Robert Kube, the wife of a farmer, entered the building and immediately became ill. The sufferer was quickly removed to the parochial house, where she expired in a few minutes of heart disease.

FOR several months farmers in the vicinity of Pender and others have been missing their hogs. A load of swine was stolen from the Wheeler ranch, just outside of Pender. Wagon tracks were traced to R. S. Donnelson's residence at Pender, but there was no trace of the hogs. Deputy Sheriff Tadlock took up the trail and followed the outfit to West Point, where he found the hogs in a dealer's pen. The thieves were arrested and are now in jail.

MR. V. G. LYMAN of Kearney has accepted a position with the American Bible society and in a few days will leave with his wife for Shanghai, China, and will act as agent for the society at that place. A farewell reception was tendered them at the Methodist church and a pleasant time had.

AT Plattsmouth Judge Chapman last week passed on the motion for a new trial made by the defense in the case of Pugilist James Lindsay, by denying the same. The defense laid considerable stress on an alleged state of fact that the jury had been affected by outside influences during the progress of the trial. The case will be taken to the supreme court.

IN the United States district court at Lincoln last week, the last remaining count in the indictment against ex-Congressman G. W. E. Dorsey, charging him with criminal acts in connection with the National bank, with which he was connected, was dismissed by District Attorney Sawyer.

WHILE attempting to hold an unmanageable team by the bits Harvey Akins of Tecumseh was knocked down, tramped and run over. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and carried home. An examination revealed that no bones were broken, but he had sustained severe internal injuries.

IRA J. SHAUL, an inmate of the Soldiers' home at Grand Island, died last week after being an invalid for years. Shaul was a member of company K, Thirty-seventh Iowa infantry, known as the "Greybeards." He was admitted to the home from Broken Bow in 1892, and has been a hospital patient ever since admission. He was 75 years of age.

R. A. MCHALE of Milford has made a proposition to those interested in starting a co-operative creamery at Wakefield, to take shares in it and run it for the company for $65 a month. His proposition has been conditionally accepted by the committee and the work of soliciting shares is now going on. The plant is to cost $3,500 and handle the milk of 400 cows to start with.

MR. LEE, a Boston capitalist, is in Ord in the interest of an irrigating ditch on the north side of the river. The intention was to have it commence some six miles below Ord and extend down to Scotia. The plan now is to start near Burwell, which would make the ditch about forty miles long. Five thousand dollars worth of stock was subscribed in Scotia in less than two hours for the project.

ROBERT FOX hails from Ashland, where he puts in his spare time buying live stock for the South Omaha market, says a correspondent. He came in yesterday morning and after attending to his business at the yards drew out $250 and went out with the "boys" to see how much Packingtown tanglefoot he could get outside of. He succeeded fairly well, so much so that he was robbed of half of his wad.

ONE of the signs of the times as regards the initiation of more diversified agriculture in this portion of the state, says a North Loup dispatch, is found in the fact that one gentleman in the community has undertaken to raise several acres of vine seeds for a Sioux City seed firm, and another has just received a proposition from a prominent seed merchant of Rochester, N. Y., relative to raising 225 pounds of tomato seeds.

LAST September a herd of about 170 horses was made up at Miller to be sent to the northwestern part of the state to be wintered, for which the sum of $1 per month was to be paid. The man agreed to return them in good condition, but now they are coming back m ch reduced in flesh and some of them scarcely able to stand. A number of them died of starvation and exposure. There is talk of having the feeder arrested for cruelty to animals.

THE senate adopted the following resolution presented by Senator Akers at the request of the people of Sidney, Neb.: Resolved, by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, the senate and house joining, that the honorable congress of the United States be and is hereby requested to cede the tract of land known as the Fort Sidney military reservation to the city of Sidney, adjoining said reservation, to be used for public, school and military purposes.

FARMERS of Hall county are planting and making good headway for spring work. Aid for the needy ones will be provided for in some manner and Hall county will cultivate every acre. A variety of crops will be planted, so as to counteract any dry weather that might come, English peas will be grown for hogs, as they mature early and are equal to corn for fattening. Flax will be sown, so that money will come in before other crops can be harvested.

THE published announcement of Congressman Meiklejohn that he would send into Colfax county a portion of the seeds alloted to him for distribution caused quite a flurry among many who have not seed for spring sowing. There was much disappointment when it was learned that small packages of flower and garden seeds only would be sent, instead of trainloads of grain for seed. In the absence of a relief committee in this county, the county judge, county clerk and county treasurer were designated by Mr. Meiklejohn to distribute the seeds.

THERE are two horse thieves now in jail at Lincoln under $1,000 bonds. Frank Jones, alias Frazier and a few other things, and Chris McGiff were heard in Justice McCandless' court, with the above result. The men stole a team of horses belonging to O. N. Dunn of Emerald from the corner of Ninth and O streets, Lincoln. Through the Nebraska detective association the men were located, Jones at Columbus and McGiff at Kearney, where he has a sister living. Officer Pound went after them and brought them back.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CHURCHILL in an interview with W. F. Wills, county attorney of Boyd county, who returned from Lincoln, states that in case the legislature had succeeded in passing the "Barrett Scott bill," he would not ask for a change of venue. Wills is authority for the statement that the attorney general had arrived at the conclusion that when the case was called he would move to dismiss the action, and then institute new proceedings in Boyd county. The theory of the prosecution is that since the body was found on the Boyd county side of the river, the supposition is that the crime was committed in Boyd county, and if the defense wants a trial in Holt county, they will have to show that the murder was actually committed in that county.

IN Franklin county a married woman and her married daughter each gave birth to a baby the same day. Both were boys, same complexion, size and weight. When the neighbors came in they of course took the babies, and in some way got them mixed. Now neither mother can tell which baby belongs to her.

AT the home of Herman Brigman, four miles south of Hartington, the 6-year-old daughter was playing alone in a room in which was standing a loaded shotgun. The little girl got her mouth over the muzzle of the gun and discharged it, her head being literally torn to shreds.

THE END IS NEARING.

LEGISLATORS ARE THEREFORE PUSHING THEIR WORK.

Many Measures Being Transformed Into Law—Location of a Second Soldiers's Home—The Seed Grain Bill in the Hands of the Governor for Signature—Constitutional Amendments Passed Upon—Report on the Penitentiary—Miscellaneous Matters of General Interest.

The Nebraska Assembly.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 18th house roll 287, Judd's bill to provide for a lien on crops to secure purchase price of seeds sold to drouth sufferers, was read the third time and passed as amended by the senate. The senate went into committee of the whole, with Senator Pope in the chair, to consider bills proposing amendments to the Australian ballot law. These bills were all read. They were senate file 106, by Senator Graham; senate file 231, by Cross; senate file 117, by Jeffries, and senate file 15, by Watson. Senator Graham advocated the passage of his bill, which provides for an emblem for each party, opposite to which the voter can make a mark indicating that he votes the straight ticket. This bill was explained by the author as being patterned after the Iowa and Kansas laws. Senator McKesson favored the adoption of the Graham bill with some slight changes, as it would permit the illiterate voter to vote a straight ticket. Senator Crane said that he thought that the voters at last fall's election showed that they understood the manner of using the present ballot, and he opposed any change. The committee recommended that senate files 106 and 134, which both provide for blanket ballots, be indefinitely postponed. Senate file 321, by Cross, was recommended for passage. This provides that candidates by petition shall not have their names followed by a party designation. Jeffries' senate file 117, providing that two judges shall be present when the ballot of an illiterate or blind voter is marked for him, was recommended to be indefinitely postponed. When the committee arose the report as to each bill considered was adopted. Senator Graham offered a resolution instructing the board of public lands and buildings to set apart a room for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic officers and a depository for war relics.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 18th Cole of Hitchcock moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with a like committee from the senate to fix a time for adjournment. Adopted. Senate file 27, by Graham, to amend the law regulating the soldiers' relief county funds and commissions, was recommended to pass as amended. Senate file 13, the pure food bill, was advanced to third reading, also senate file 173, by Watson, legalizing acts of cities of the first class under the laws of 1891. House roll 133, the Omaha charter, was reported with the recommendation that it pass as amended, on a special order for Wednesday afternoon. The report was adopted. Howard that house roll 2 8, Munger's bill for an appropriation for prosecuting the maximum rate case through the federal courts, be made a special order for 11 a. m. tomorrow. Adopted. Rouse's bill, providing for a supervisor of state printing, was amended with an appropriation provision and recommended to pass. The bill of Merrick of Gage, providing for the location of a branch soldiers' home at Milford, was considered. After considerable discussion the bill was recommended to pass. House roll 612, providing for the payment of miscellaneous items of indebtedness, was recommended to pass. The committee arose and reported. Howard of Sarpy wanted to amend the report by deducting the 15 per cent from the allowances to the Lincoln Journal company, but he was unsuccessful, and the report of the committee of the whole was adopted.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 19th irrigation bills were considered. The bill was house roll No. 322. This was identical with senate file No. 59, already passed by the senate, but the house bill was amended in several important particulars. Amendment was in the shape of a proviso added to section 1. The first section of the bill provides: Section 1. Whenever twenty or a majority of freeholders owning lands susceptible of one mode of irrigation from a common source and by the same system of works desire to provide for the irrigation of the same, they may propose the organization of an irrigation district under the provisions of this act, and when so organized each district shall have the powers conferred or that may hereafter be conferred by law upon such irrigation district. The proviso added to this section by the house was as follows: Provided, That where ditches or canals have been constructed before the passage of this act of sufficient capacity to water the land thereunder for which the water taken in such ditches is appropriated, such ditches and franchises and the land subject to be watered thereby shall be exempt from operations of this law, except such district shall be formed to make purchases of such ditches, canals and franchises, and that this law shall be construed to in any way affect the right of ditches already constructed. When the senate bill was up for consideration an attempt was made to add this provision, but it failed. Akers asked that the bill as it passed the house be placed on its final passage by the senate. He defended the house amendment. He declared that it would encourage the investment of capital in the state. He declared further that the senator who undertook to delay the passage of the bill would receive the severe condemnation of the people of the irrigation districts of the state. The house amendments were agreed to and the bill was read the third time and passed, and awaits the governor's pleasure. It provides for the organization and control of local irrigation districts. The other irrigation bill providing for the appropriation of all running water of the state and for the organization of a State Board of Irrigation, is still pending in the house, having already passed the senate.

HOUSE.—The house on the 19th refused to concur in the senate's substitute for the $200,000 relief bill, passed by the house without the emergency clause. The principal objection urged against the bill was that it made no discrimination in the cultivated area of the different counties when it came to appropriating the $4,000 provided for each county. It was this that was urged against the measure by Higgins of Custer and Miles of Saline. The latter showed in round numbers the discrepancies existing between various counties. Thomas county has about 750 acres under cultivation, McPherson 2,100 only, while Custer has not less than 200,000 acres which must be seeded. To appropriate $4,000 to Thomas and the same amount to Custer county Miles held to be a gross injustice. The house agreed with him, and a motion to submit the bill to a conference committee was carried. The house went into committee of the whole to consider house roll No. 208, the special order, and bills on general file. House roll No. 208 provides for the defense of suits now pending in the federal court known as the maximum rate cases. The bill provides for an appropriation of $13,069.27 for the purpose of paying a number of items. The bill as recommended for passage by the committee of the whole carries $9,688.92, divided as follows: Omaha Printing company, $2,169.90; S. D. Woodruff, $261.00; George H. Hastings, $478.95, John L. Webster, $6,000; W. A. Dilworth, $479.07; L. F. Wakefield, $330; total, $9,688.02. The sum of $11,96 .78 was appropriated for the following purposes: John L. Webster, for services to be rendered in the appelate and supreme courts, $4,000; for the payment of witness fees already incurred and other expenses, $7,960.78. This effects a reduction of $3,443.25 from the bill as reported by the committee. The state university bill was recommended for passage, some amendments being added. House roll No. 582, by Brickman, to compel railroad companies to furnish stockmen free transportation from initial points to place of destination and return, was considered, and Howard moved to strike out the section containing the gist of the entire bill. This amendment prevailed and the bill was indefinitely postponed on motion of Ricketts.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 20th the anti-cigarette bill as it passed the house was taken up, and after being amended out of its original form was recommended for passage. The bill as it passed the house absolutely prohibited the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in the state of Nebraska. The bill as amended by the senate permits the sale of cigarettes to all persons over 21 years of age. Graham, chairman of the sifting committee, reported five bills with the recommendation that they be placed at the head of the general file in accordance with the new rule adopted by the senate last Friday. The five bills recommended for immediate consideration were senate files Nos. 40, 100 and 104, and house rolls Nos. 41 and 67. Senate file No. 340 is by McKesson, and is an act to facilitate the giving of bonds, undertakings and recognizances, and to authorize the acceptance of certain corporations as surety thereon. It will enable city, county and state officials to give a bond purchased from a security company, instead of being signed by private individuals. Senate file No. 100 is by Steufer, and relates to decedents' estates. It provides that the county judge, upon a proper showing by petition, grant authority to executors or administrators of estates to mortgage any real estate belonging to such estate where mortgages existing on such real estate are due or about to become due and there is no money belonging to such estate with which to pay or redeem such mortgage. Senate file No 104, by Hahn, provides for the listing of whole sections, half or quarter sections in one description when advertised for delinquent tax sale. House roll No. 41 provides for the pensioning of volunteer firemen when injured while in the line of duty. House roll No. 67 is the beet sugar bounty bill.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 20th the Omaha charter was recommended for passage by the committee of the whole, and the bill to repeal the state depository law was indefinitely postponed. These two measures comprise nearly the entire business transacted by the house. Senate file No. 41, by Watson, was first reached in committee of the whole. It provides for the better protection of prisoners confined in any jail in any county having more than 25,000 inhabitants, by repairing or constructing jails, and authorizes the issue of bonds for that purpose. The bill was recommended to pass. In considering the depository law a whirl of excitement was precipitated by the sudden demand of Davies that a number of lobbying bankers be excluded from the floor of the house. Chapman, in the chair, replied that the point of order was well taken and that the suggestion would be enforced. Burch made a speech of protestation against remarks which had been made by certain speaker impugning his motives. He could conscentiously say that his vote was always cast according to the dictates of his best judgment and uninfluenced by lobbyists. He admitted that the law was crude and needed amendment. But for forty days and forty nights prior to the expiration of the limit for introducing bills no one of the members opposed to repeal had offered to amend the incongruities and objectionable features of the present depository law. Howard's motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was carried by a vote of 48 to 33. Senate file No. 19, by Crane, was up for consideration, and was the occasion of a hot debate. It provides that county attorneys shall without fee give opinions and advice to the board of county commissioners, when requested to do so by such board, upon all matters in which the county is interested. The bill further provides that in counties whose population exceeds 70,000 the county attorney may employ additional counsel in civil cases as the public interest may require. The bill was amended by the senate to exclude the provision relating to counties with more than 70,000 population, and it was thus recommended for passage.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 21st it was agreed to pass the beet sugar bounty bill already passed by the house, but with an amendment providing for the payment of a bounty of five-eighths of a cent a pound upon chicory manufactured in this state, providing the manufacturers pay $10.50 per ton for the chicory beets at the factory. After the sugar bill had been disposed of the sifting committee reported five more bills for immediate consideration. The conference committee's report on the $200,000 relief bill was received and agreed to. The report was quite lengthy, but in substance it provided that the money appropriated by the state shall be distributed under the direction of the State Relief commission. The house bill placed the entire amount at the disposal of the Relief commission, while the senate substitute apportioned the amount directly to the counties, to be used as each county deemed best. The following bills were read the third time and passed: House roll No. 531, appropriating $40,000 for the payment of the incidental expenses of the present session of the legislature. The bill as it passed the house only appropriated $25,000, but the senate believed that an extra $15,000 would be needed. Senate file No. 132, by Wright of Lancaster, to regulate the organization and operation of mutual benefit associations. Senate file No. 192, by Wright, repealing the law creating sanitary districts in the city of Lincoln. Senate file No. 340, by McKesson, to permit guarantee companies to furnish bonds for persons holding public or private trusts. It was ordered engrossed for third reading without discussion. Senate file No. 100, by Steufer, granting to administrators of estates power to mortgage property belonging to such estate in order to pay off mortgages falling due. It received no opposition and was recommended for passage. House roll No. 41, by Wait of Otoe, to pension members of volunteer fire departments who are permanently injured while in discharge of their duty. Like the others it met with no opposition and was recommended for passage. Senate file No. 104, by Hahn of Adams, providing for the listing of whole, half or quarter sections in one description when advertised for delinquent tax sale. Recommended for passage.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 21st the following were passed: Providing for an appropriation of $8,000 for a branch of the Soldiers' home at Milford. House roll No. 494, by Burch, appropriation for completion of the University library building. House roll No. 5 1, by Ashby, authroizing the Board of Supervisors of Clay county to compromise with the taxpayers the unpaid taxes for the year 1874 on certain lands in the county. House roll No. 612, making appropriations for the payment of miscellaneous items of indebtedness owing by the state, including the wolf bounties. House roll No. 348, Benedict's age of consent bill, raising the age of consent from 15 to 18 years, by 91 yeas to 3 nays. Senate file No. 1 0, by Holbrook, providing for the creation of a board of bank commissioners in cities of the second class having more than 5,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants. House roll No. 291, by Hairgrove, to prevent counterfeiting of sterling and coined silver goods and wares. House roll No. 208, by Munger, appropriating money for the payment of expenses already incurred in the prosecution of the maximum rate cases, and for further expenses likely to be incurred. The bill, as amended and passed, strikes out the claim of E. S. Dundy, jr., as master in chancery, $2,618 05, and appropriates $6,000 to J. L. Webster for services performed and $4,600 for contingent services in carrying the case up to higher courts. The bill passed by a vote of 84 to 5, Cooley, Jenkins, Roddy, Moehrman and Wait voting in the negative. The house then went into committee of the whole. House roll No. 443, by Schickedantz, the general irrigation bill was considered for a few minutes, and the repeal of section 2034 reconsidered, and the section left in the law as it now stands. Senate file No. 274, constitutional amendment No. 4, authorizing the merging of county and city franchises, was recommended for passage.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 22d two bills were taken up, read the third time and passed. One of these is the now celebrated anti-cigarette bill. It prohibits the sale of cigarettes to all persons under 21 years of age. The bill, as it came from the house, absolutely prohibited the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in the state, but its opponents succeeded in adding the amendment limiting the sales to persons over 21 years old. The senate passed the bill providing for a pension for volunteer firemen disabled while in the performance of their duty, and then took a recess till 2 o'clock. After concurring in the conference report on the $100,000 relief bill the senate went into committee of the whole for the purpose of consideration of the bills recommended by the sifting committee. Senate file No. 44, by Graham, was recommended for passage. It provides for the keeping of an incumbrance book in the office of the clerk of the district court and to require entry therein by the sheriff of each levy of attachment or execution, in order to bind subsequent vendees or incumbrances. In the committeee of the whole the senate spent some time in consideration of Hitchcock's judicial reapportionment bill, but there were so many amendments offered that the bill was uncompleted. The bill will come up next week. Crane, chairman of the penitentiary investigating committee, presented the report of that committee. The report was accepted and ordered spread upon the journal. The senate then again resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider bills recommended by the sifting committee. The first bill taken up was house roll No. 139, better known as the Omaha Fire and Police commission bill. After reading one or two sections the committee rose without further action. The senate then adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.—The house, in committee of the whole on the 22d, recommended for passage the following bills: Providing for regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases; providing for the disposal of carcasses of dead animals; authorizing county boards to bind or apprentice minor children under the age of 14 who may become public charges; providing for a uniform system of vouchers for use in the disbursement of state funds; to levy a tax to create a special fund for the erection of court houses and other public buildings. House roll No. 420, by Fritz, to provide for the relief of Dakota county; to appropriate the sum of $2,000 for the purpose of furnishing additional shelving for the state library; appropriating $.00 for a card catalogue in the state library. The report of the conference committee on house roll No. 5 5, the $200,000 relief bill, was, on motion of Bee, taken up and read. The conference committee's report was in the shape of an entirely new bill, with an emergency clause. The speaker ruled that the report could not be amended, but must be adopted or rejected as a whole, and also that it would require sixty-seven votes to adopt it, in view of the emergency clause attached. The report was adopted, 69 to 26. The house then went into committee of the whole and continued discussion of the banking bill, which was recommended for passage. Rouse's bill, house roll No. 522, providing for the appointment of county boards of depositories for public funds, was next considered. The bill was recommended for passage and the committee rose.

Agreement on Seed and Feed Bill.

Some time ago the house passed a bill appropriating $250,000 for seed grain for the drouth stricken district. The senate amended this bill, but the house refused to concur in the amendments. A conference committee was appointed, and this committee on the 21st presented to the house and senate the following, which it recommended to pass:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section. 1. That there be and is hereby appropriated the sum of $200,000 for the purpose of procuring seed and feed for teams for the destitute farmers of this state during the spring of 1895.

Sec. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the auditor of public accounts to draw his warrants on the state treasurer on the requisition of the state relief commission, approved by the president and secretary thereof, in favor of the several county treasurers of the counties entitled to receive aid under the provisions of this act for such portion of the amount herein appropriated as the state relief commission may determine necessary in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of the state relief commission to appoint in each of the counties entitled to receive aid under this act, where such appointments have not already been made, a county central relief commission, and in every county entitled to receive aid under this act the county central relief commission shall have charge of all seed and feed procured from their respective counties, and said county central relief commission shall appoint a sub-commission in each voting precinct.

Two or more of the county commissioners or supervisors, as the case may be, together with the county clerk, shall be members of the county central relief commission, and such county central relief commission shall, on its appointment, immediately organize by the election of a president and secretary.

Sec. 4. The county clerk shall on requisition of the county central relief commission, signed by its president and secretary, draw his warrant on the sum placed in the county treasury by the provisions of this act, in payment for such seed and feed as may be procured by the county central relief commission and the expenses incurred in procuring the same.

Sec. 5. The county central relief commissions of the several counties shall use the sum placed in the county treasury by the provisions of this act, or so much thereof as may be required in the procuring of seed and feed for teams, and shall apportion the same pro rata to the several precincts in proportion to the number of needy farmers in such precinct. Said feed and seed, as apportioned by the county central relief commission, shall be delivered to the several sub-relief commissions for distribution.

Sec. 6. It is hereby made the duty of the state relief commission to aid the several county central relief commissions in the procuring of seed and feed when requested by the said county central relief commission to do so, and furnish to them upon application all information on this subject which it, the state relief commission, may be possessed; provided, that where the county central relief commissions may so desire, they may procure their supply of feed and seed through the state relief commission.

Sec. 7. The sub-relief commissions of the several counties shall report to their county central relief commission the disposition of all seed and feed passing through their hands, giving the names of the persons receiving the same, the amounts and kinds of seed and feed each person received, and the several county central relief commissions shall compile the reports so received from the sub-relief commissions into a statement which shall give a complete accounting of all moneys received and paid out under this act, which statement shall be submitted to the county board for its indorsement and approval at the next regular meeting.

Sec. 8. That all moneys appropriated and to be distributed under the provisions of this act shall be divided among the several counties having relief commissions auxiliary to the state relief commission pro rata, according to the number of farmers requiring such seed and feed in said counties, the same to be determined by the state relief commission, based on knowledge now in their possession, or upon information in writing, signed by the president and secretary of the county central relief commission of such county, showing the number of farmers in need of such aid in their several counties, and the state relief commission shall receive the sum of $.00 for services, properly rendered under this act, to be paid out of the appropriation herein provided for.

Sec. 9. Any member of the county central relief commissions or of the sub-relief commissions knowingly distributing seed or feed to individuals who are able to procure the same for themselves, or who shall show favoritism in such distribution to a member of any society, political or religious organization, or who shall improperly dispose of any of such seed or feed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $100 or imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days.

Sec. 10. In the distribution of seed and feed, as provided for herein, no old soldiers of the union army shall be discriminated against on account of his drawing a pension of $12 or less per month.

Sec. 11. No county shall receive aid which does not furnish the information called for in this act to the state relief commission on or before April 1, 1895, and the distribution to the several counties shall be completed on or before April 10, 1895; provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with donations solicited or made to individuals, precincts or municipalities.

Sec. 12. Whereas an emergency exists this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Urged to Act Quickly.

In accordance with adoption of the relief committee's conference report on house roll No. 525, the State Relief commission has forwarded to fifty-two counties, needing relief, the following circular:

The State Relief commission in compliance with the provisions of house roll No. 525, a copy is herewith enclosed, do hereby appoint the several persons comprising your present County Central Relief committee and constituting your present organization as a County Central Relief commission auxiliary to the State Relief commission for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said house roll No. 525, the presiding officer of which is hereafter to be known and designated as president, instead of chairman. If any changes have taken place, either in the membership or secretaryship not of record at this office, such fact must be communicated to us at once so that our records will be full and complete.

We would respectfully suggest that you call a meeting of your organization at once to reappoint your precinct committee under the name of a sub-commission, at which time all arrangements should be consummated for carrying on the work of procuring and distributing grain for seed and feed, as contemplated by the provisions of the act above referred to, and supmit statements or requests which you may deem necessary for our information and consideration, so that the business can proceed intelligently and with the promptness the exigencies of the situation demand.

Yesterday the State Relief commission placed orders for the shipment of eventeen tons of flour, six tons of corn meal and sixty packages and two boxes of garden seeds. These packages each contain five pounds of a sorted seeds, and the boxes are regular seed cases.

The finance committee of the State Relief commission yesterday ordered paid $6,383.70 for supplies and transportation. Of this amount, $1,[illegible]7.85 was a bill for bacon, $4,100 for flour and meal, and $317.47 for hominy and rice, the coal bill amounting to $550.

MARVELS OF MEMORY.

"Blind Tom," the idiot pianist, remembered nearly 4,000 compositions.

The Seed Grain Bill.

The seed grain bill introduced by Judd of Boone and which has gone to the governor for his signature is as follows:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That any individual, firm, company or corporation who shall sell grain to be used for seeding or planting in the state of Nebraska during the year 1895 may take in payment for the same a note, which shall be denominated "Special Seed Grain Note," in form as follows:

SPECIAL SEED GRAIN NOTE.

.....Neb., ... 189..

On or before the..... day of..... 189..., I, or we, the undersigned, promise to pay to.....or order, $....., payable at....., with interest at the rate of.... per cent per annum, from..... until due, and .... per cent thereafter until paid.

For the consideration mentioned above the undersigned hereby expressly agrees and promises that this note, being given for the purchase of seed grain, to-wit:..... purchased from the said.....payee herein, which said seed grain is to be sown on the following described real estate, to-wit:..... .....section..... ..... town.....range.....in..... county, Nebraska.

This instrument shall be and is hereby declared by the undersigned to be a lien upon all grain grown from said seed during the year 1895 upon the land above described, wherever said grain may be kept or stored and in whosoever's possession the same may be, and for the consideration above mentioned the undersigned hereby sells and conveys to the said ....., payee herein, all the above seed grain and the grain which shall or may grow from said seed grain upon the land aforesaid.

Upon the condition, however, that if the above note secured hereby shall be paid on or before the maturity thereof, then this mortgage to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

And the undersigned further agrees that in case of failure to pay the amount due thereof at maturity, or whenever the holder of this note and morgage may deem himself insecure, then he may by virtue of this mortgage take said seed grain and grain grown from the same, in whatever condition the same may be, demand for the same being hereby waived, and sell the same at public or private sale as by law provided. The proceeds of said sale, after deducting all expenses, to be applied on this note and mortgage, and the residue, if any, to be returned to the undersigned, and if said property fails to satisfy this note and costs the undersigned hereby agrees to pay the deficiency.

This note is given in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of Nebraska, entitled:

"An act to provide for the purchase of seed grain on time in the year 1895, and to create a lien upon crops grown from the same, and for the discharge of such lien, and also for the punishment of the violation of this act and for the punishment for refusal to discharge such lien."

Approved:

.....

.....

.....

Witness:

.....

And the same, when properly filed in the proper office in the county where such seed grain is to be sown, the owner and holder thereof shall be thereby vested with all the rights, powers and benefits of the holder of a chattel mortgage upon the crop or crops grown from such seed, whether the same are growing, matured or gathered and stored, and shall at all times be a first lien upon the product grown from such seed until such note is fully paid. Provided, however, this act shall not be in force on and after the first day of January, 1896.

Sec. 2. A true copy of said note shall be filed in the county clerk's office of the county where such crop is grown, and the same shall be when so filed treated in all respects as a chattel mortgage duly filed in pursuance of the statutes of the state of Nebraska relative to the filing of chattel mortgages.

Provided that on presentation by the maker of the original note cancelled, the clerk shall cancel said lien of record.

Sec. 3. That any person or persons buying grain for seed to be used in planting or sowing in accordance with this act, who shall thereafter use the grain so purchased as aforesaid, or the product thereof, for any purpose other than designated in the note herein provided for, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished in the manner provided by law for feloniously disposing of mortgaged property.

Sugar Beet Bounty Bill Safe.

The beet sugar bounty bills are not likely to be among those that will be summarily dispatched by the senate sifting committee. The bill which has already passed the house is almost certain of passing the senate, in spite of the fact that strenuous efforts are being made to defeat it. Senator Crane has offered a substitute bill embodying provisions which found much favor early in the session, but the senate is hardly likely to endanger the success of the bill by adopting an entirely new measure so late in the session and taking the risk of defeat in the house. If Senator Crane had introduced his bill earlier in the session it would have secured more consideration. It gives all the bounty to the producer of the beets instead of to the manufacturer of the sugar, the two vital sections of his bill reading as follows:

Section 1. The state shall for each of the years 1895, 1896 and 1897 pay to any farmer, person, firm or corporation engaged in the raising of sugar beets the sum of $1 per ton for all sugar beets raised in the state of Nebraska during said years; provided, that no money shall be paid to any manufacturer engaged in raising his own beets.

Sec. 2. No money shall be paid by the state for any sugar beets so raised unless the same shall be actually sold or disposed of to a factory for manufacturing into sugar, nor unless the person so applying shall raise at least five tons of beets during the year for which such application has been made, nor unless said beets shall contain at least 10 per cent of saccharine matter.

Garden Seed is Badly Needed Now.

Every mail is bringing to the State Relief commission demands for garden seeds, says a Lincoln dispatch. Last week a letter was received from Banner county, signed by the county commissioners and attested by the county clerk, stating that there are about 350 farmers in need of garden seed. This is the first demand made by Banner county, and no provision had been made by the commission for that locality. The citizens recently held a mass meeting and adopted resolutions to the effect that as the farmers of Banner county are entirely without means to buy seed for planting the spring crop the county commissioners be requested to lay the matter before the state Relief commission and petition for seed grain and feed for horses. In compliance with the demand thus made upon them the county commissioners have made the appeal.

The relief commission has set aside in the neighborhood of $5,000 for garden seed and the order for shipment of the same has been placed. This amount will come out of the state appropriation of $ 0,000 and will thus cause a corresponding decrease in the food and coal supply furnished by the commission.

The congressmen of the country promised to send the state relief commission 200,000 packages of seed. Of that amount there have been received to date only about 9,000 packages. Some of the latter contain grass seed, which is of no practical value to the farmers of Nebraska.

Proposals and samples of seed grain are now being received by the commission, and when the bids are all in it is expected that the commission will be in financial condition to let contracts for seed grain without loss of time.

The Depository Law.

Rouse's bill, relating to depositories for county funds, provides that any national bank in the state may apply to the county board for appointment as depository, and, upon giving a suitable bond, shall receive a portion of the funds, interest payable at the rate of 3 per cent. There was a prolonged debate on Judd's amendment, providing that, in addition to the bonds given by bank officers, there should be other sureties, entirely disconnected with the bank. Burns of Lancaster moved an amendment to this that all of the sureties should be disconnected with the bank, but this amendment went down, and Judd's prevailed. The interest on public funds deposited shall be computed on the average of daily balances, and no county treasurer shall be liable on his bond for money deposited, provided that he shall not have on deposit at any one depository more than one-half the amount for which the county board has approved his bond. With the impairment of a bank's capital, the county treasurer is authorized to demand additional bonds from the bank. County treasurers failing to comply with the provisions of this act are to be deemed guilty of misdemeanor. The act does not take effect until the expiration of the present term of the several county treasurers of the state.