

M'COOK TRIBUNE.

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Nothing intensifies selfishness faster than being sick.

A thing is never too often repeated which is never sufficiently learned.

There are weeds enough in the world to furnish employment for all who dislike them.

The world has plenty of inhabitants who have been helped until they are practically helpless.

There are no greater wretches in the world than many of those whom people in general take to be happy.

Men who follow their impulses are generally as near right as when they think, and save themselves a vast amount of worry.

Louis A. Peltier, an Indianapolis undertaker, has the unsurpassed record of having buried 13,000 persons. He has been in the business sixty years.

A stock company recently organized in London offers 660,000 shares of stock to the public at a penny a share. At that price any one may become a capitalist with invested funds.

"His wisdom is a seal upon his lips," said Mentor of Ulysses, "which is never broken save for an important purpose." Happily for congruity Grant instead of Bismarck was named in honor of this fine quality in the Greek hero.

Philadelphia has been called upon to return the modern triumphal arch under which Gen. Washington passed at Trenton on his way to the presidential inauguration in 1789. It has been demanded by the owner and will be placed in one of the rooms in the Trenton Battle monument. The arch was loaned to the city during the centennial and was deposited in Independence Hall, subject to demand of the owner, Miss Mary Armstrong owned it then and was given a receipt for the arch from Col. Frank M. Etting, now deceased. Miss Armstrong died in 1882, and her legal heir, Elmer Ewing Green, has asked the return of the arch through Gen. W. S. Stryker.

The statistics of new railroad equipment built in this country in 1896 show that we have built more locomotives than in 1895 and very many more cars. Carrying comparisons back two years, the increases both in locomotive output and in car building are very great. The figures presented by the Railroad Gazette show that we built this year 480 locomotives more than in 1894 and 74 more than last year. The actual number of engines built in 1896 was 1,175, and in 1895, 1,101 engines. An interesting feature which is brought out in this summary is the growing importance of export orders. In 1896 209 engines were built in this country to export to foreign countries, the engines going chiefly to South America, but also to a considerable extent to Russia, Japan and South Africa. In 1894 only 80 engines were built for export, and in 1895 that number was exceeded, the number built in 1894 having been unusually small; but still the growth reported in 1896 is of especial interest. Locomotive builders in this country at present have orders on their books for 70 engines for Japan, where most of the engines now in service are of English make.

Tragedy may be associated with cheap domestic goods, and with "bargain counters." Articles are kept in stock, and sold by competing dry goods and other stores, the materials of which cost almost fully the price for which the goods may be bought. The Reverend Doctor Parkhurst of New York had a word to say in a recent sermon about goods into which may have been sewed the struggle for life of many a half-starved, wretched woman. He said: "If a lady goes to a store and buys an article that she knows is marvelously cheap, and cannot understand how such a piece of hand-made work can be sold at so pitiable a price, she knows, if she knows anything about the industrial conditions of the world she lives in, that some poor girl, in some sickly back alley, has been half-paid for her work, and she—the elegant lady—gets the benefit of it. This city is full of this, and so is every other city. The purchaser does not kill the girl outright, but she helps to kill her by inches." The preacher's declaration is mainly true. Few women, however, stop long enough to realize that in the purchase of such goods they are encouraging extortion; are taking from labor the just returns to which, by the law of God and of human brotherhood, it is entitled; and are upholding a system of trade that, in its cruel effects, holds commerce with privation, and hunger, and vice, and death itself. Purchasers should think of this when they are attracted by the pecuniary allurements of the "bargain counter."

Elocution is in the saddle, and riding hard. Every entertainment of any sort, except funerals, is arranged of late so that the elocutionists will have a chance to do a turn. The Poor Food show, at Topeka, is the latest. A number of elocutionists are on the programme, though just what connection there is between elocution and food, no one knows.

A late census of Massachusetts shows, contrary to the general understanding, that her population includes more unmarried men than unmarried women.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE LOWER BRANCH.

A Succinct Summary of the Past Week's Doings in the Nebraska House of Representatives—A Strictly Non-Partisan Review of the Proceedings.

Monday, January 25.

Speaker Gaffin's gavel fell this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Seventy-seven members responded to roll call.

The committee on insurance reported favorably on house rolls Nos. 82 and 90.

The bills were recommended for passage while No. 47, a bill amending the mutual insurance act was indefinitely postponed, according to the committee's recommendation.

House roll No. 89, reducing the salaries at the Geneva industrial school, was reported on favorably by the committee on agriculture and the report was adopted.

John Currie's bill, house roll No. 80, introduced by Mr. Soderman, praying for the appropriation of \$5,000 to erect an heroic statue of Abraham Lincoln on the capitol grounds, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Roddy of Otoe introduced the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, The legislature of 1887 is an act entitled "An act to recount the ballots cast for and against the legislative amendment of the 23rd day of November, 1886, and to declare the result," did provide for the recounting of the ballots cast for and against the constitutional amendment providing for an increase in the per diem of members of the legislature from \$2 to \$8 and extending the session of the legislature from forty to sixty days, and

WHEREAS, Some doubt has always existed as to the validity of said act and the adoption of said amendment to the constitution;

WHEREAS, It is expedient that the matter be definitely settled and determined; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the honorable attorney-general be and he is hereby requested to cause to be made a full and complete investigation into the matter of the adoption of said amendment to the constitution, and to report thereon to the next session of the legislature.

RESOLVED, That the secretary of state be and he is hereby requested to cause to be made a full and complete investigation into the matter of the adoption of said amendment to the constitution, and to report thereon to the next session of the legislature.

Twenty new bills were introduced, among them being:

H. R. 248, by Mr. Stebbins—To promote farming and irrigation at public expense.

H. R. 249, by Mr. Rich—To reimburse George L. Eastman for expenses for use of Peru Normal when the dormitory burned.

H. R. 250, by Mr. Felker—To appropriate \$10,000 for incidental expenses of 25th session.

H. R. 251-4, by Mr. Hill—To regulate stock yards, etc.

House rolls 234 to 245 were read the second time and referred.

H. R. 82 was recommended for indefinite postponement. The bill provides for exempting all money due beneficiaries on life or accident insurance policies from garnishment, execution or attachment.

H. R. 86, which provides for the investment of funds arising out of business done in the state by foreign life or accident insurance companies, was discussed at great length and finally recommitted for amendments. The committee then adjourned.

Tuesday, January 26.

In the house this morning, after preliminary work, seventeen new bills were introduced, and a number of bills were read the second time and referred to committees.

Bills on third reading were announced and the first measure placed on the general file for this session was put upon its final passage. It was H. R. No. 4, by Mr. Eastman, to amend to the act of Perkins of Cass county \$121 paid by her as rental on school land by an illegal appraisal of 1889. On roll call the bill passed by a vote of 57 affirmative, with none against.

H. R. 3, by Mr. Dobson, to repeal the law of 1895 granting a bounty on sugar and chicory, was read a third time, and Mr. Dobson demanded a call of the house upon it. The call showed ten members absent. The call was then dispensed with, and on roll call the bill was passed by a vote of 63 to 30.

YEAS—63.

Tragedy may be associated with cheap domestic goods, and with "bargain counters." Articles are kept in stock, and sold by competing dry goods and other stores, the materials of which cost almost fully the price for which the goods may be bought. The Reverend Doctor Parkhurst of New York had a word to say in a recent sermon about goods into which may have been sewed the struggle for life of many a half-starved, wretched woman. He said: "If a lady goes to a store and buys an article that she knows is marvelously cheap, and cannot understand how such a piece of hand-made work can be sold at so pitiable a price, she knows, if she knows anything about the industrial conditions of the world she lives in, that some poor girl, in some sickly back alley, has been half-paid for her work, and she—the elegant lady—gets the benefit of it. This city is full of this, and so is every other city. The purchaser does not kill the girl outright, but she helps to kill her by inches." The preacher's declaration is mainly true. Few women, however, stop long enough to realize that in the purchase of such goods they are encouraging extortion; are taking from labor the just returns to which, by the law of God and of human brotherhood, it is entitled; and are upholding a system of trade that, in its cruel effects, holds commerce with privation, and hunger, and vice, and death itself. Purchasers should think of this when they are attracted by the pecuniary allurements of the "bargain counter."

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H. R. 273, by Mr. Clark—To provide for the appointment and election of clerks of the district court in counties of 8,000 or more at other times than at the general election for clerks of the district court.

H. R. 270, by Mr. Givens—To prevent the spread of hog cholera or other infectious diseases of domestic animals.

H. R. 282, by Mr. Van Horn—To establish a state board of civil engineers.

Wednesday, January 27.

The house met today and immediately after roll call adjournment was taken till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

It is supposed that the principal reason for the action was the desire of the majority to gain time to muster the votes necessary for the passage of the re-canvass bill with the emergency clause, and to caucus on the Douglas county contest cases.

Thursday, January 28.

Expectation was rife today in the house over the prospect of a battle on house roll 5, the re-canvass bill, but the day was uneventful.

Mr. Pollard of Cass introduced a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to draft a sugar bill to encourage erection of new factories in the state. Tabled on motion of Mr. Soderman of Phelps.

The secretary of the senate announced the passage of the resolution instructing Senator Thurston to vote for the free coinage of gold and silver.

The committee on enrolled and engrossed bills reported that house roll 5 was correctly engrossed.

A petition from Omaha clergymen was read, asking the legislature not to make any change in the fire and police commission as provided for in the present Omaha charter.

Several standing committees made reports on bills. The bills relating to passes were indefinitely postponed.

H. R. 46, reducing salaries of secretaries of board of transportation was placed on general file, as was also H. R. 17, reported by the committee on fish culture and game.

The claim of Boyd county for \$4,823 for costs in trying the alleged murderers of Barry Keitt, was passed on favorably by the claims committee and placed on general file.

The committee on miscellaneous subjects reported favorably on Mr. Grosvenor's bill, fixing a penalty for stealing bicycles and unfavorably on a bill by Mr. Clark of Lancaster, No. 56, with the same end in view. The reports were adopted. The same committee favored placing house roll No. 89, a bill to punish chicken stealing, on general file. The house concurred.

House roll No. 62, to regulate the publishing of applications for liquor licenses, was placed on general file. House roll No. 23, relating to the regulation of warehouses, was also placed on general file.

Mr. Felker of Douglas introduced a resolution ordering the committee on asylums to make report on the adequacy of the state hospital to care for all the curable insane of the state.

Mr. Burkett of Lancaster offered a resolution that the office of proof reader be discontinued and that no printed bills be received from the printer until correct. After some debate the matter was referred to the committee on employes.

Forty-eight new bills were introduced after the noon recess, chief among them being:

H. R. 286, by Mr. Sheldon—An act for the establishment and management of public libraries in school districts.

H. R. 288, by Mr. Dobson—To amend section 8 of chapter 74, subdivision 6 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, so that the tax of 1 mill levied under the free high school law shall fall on the whole county.

H. R. 289, by Mr. Eastman—To amend section 13 of "An act regulating voluntary assignments for the benefit of creditors proceeding thereunder," and the act of Perkins of Cass county \$121 paid by her as rental on school land by an illegal appraisal of 1889.

H. R. 292, by Mr. Rich—To provide for a land-lord's lien.

H. R. 293, by Mr. Snyder—To prohibit officers and employes of any municipality, township, county or state to accept free transportation over any railroad in the state during his term of office.

H. R. 336, by Mr. Wooster of Merick is similar in its import to H. R. 330 by Mr. Snyder.

House rolls 265 to 282 were read a second time and referred.

Mr. Clark of Richardson moved that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole. Mr. Clark of Lancaster objected on the ground that it takes a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules and proceed outside the regular order of business set down in the rules when any member objects. The matter precipitated quite a discussion but was finally disposed of by the speaker ruling that the house could go into committee of the whole at any time a majority wished to do so.

The ruling prevented the house calling up H. R. 336, which had been reported from the engrossing committee and would have been first on file for third reading and passage. The majority had not sixty-eight members present and they could not have carried it with the emergency clause.

In committee of the whole house rolls 29, to repeal the Russian thistle law, and 89, to reduce the salary of the superintendent of the Geneva industrial school, were recommended for passage.

H. R. 10, to reduce the salaries of the secretaries of the state board of transportation to \$1,500 was recommitted for correction.

H. R. 27, which provides that it shall be a misdemeanor to kill certain kinds of game for a period of five years was recommitted for correction.

The bill for the relief of Boyd county for costs in the Scott murder trial was recommended for passage without the emergency clause.

On motion of Mr. Sheldon of Daves, the committee rose and reported progress. The report of the committee of the whole was adopted and the house adjourned.

Friday, January 29.

Chaplain Mailley was called home by the death of one of his flock, and in his absence Speaker Gaffin called upon Mr. Eighmy of Brown, one of the three preachers in the house, to invoke the divine blessing.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the house, on motion of Mr. Sheldon went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Soderman in the chair.

H. R. 99, by Mr. Clark of Lancaster, to make chicken stealing, the knowing purchase of stolen chickens or the harboring of the chicken thief a penal offense, punishable by from one to ten years, was first on the file.

After some debate the bill was killed by a vote to not adopt the report of the committee.

H. R. 62, by Mr. Rich, to authorize publication of notices of application for liquor licenses of any paper of general circulation was the next bill to be considered. It also authorizes the same power that grants a license to authorize a transfer of the same to another place or person. Mr. Clark of Lancaster opposed this, and pending the controversy the committee arose and the house took a recess until 2 p. m.

At the after recess session the house took up bills on third reading.

The clerk read house roll No. 5, the re-canvass bill.

Mr. Hull of Harlan stated that after close scrutiny of the bill he had found an error in the engrossed copy. The word "three" in the original copy had been copied "five." He moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee of the whole for correction. A very bitter and extended debate was had on the motion, but after several motions to take action thereon immediately had been voted down, the bill was recommitted to the committee of the whole for correction.

Mr. Jenkins moved to go into committee of the whole to consider house roll No. 5, immediately. The motion did not prevail, and on motion of Mr. Sheldon of Daves the regular order of business was taken up.

After disposing of reports on the Douglas county contests the house received reports from standing committees.

The library committee favored house roll No. 174, to provide for travelling libraries. The report was adopted and the bill went on general file.

House roll No. 117, to provide for the issuance of state warrants receivable for taxes, was reported by the majority of the committee on banks and currency with the recommendation that it pass as amended. There was a minority report signed by Waite and Wimberly of Lancaster. The majority report was adopted.

The house adjourned till Saturday morning.

The Re-canvass Bill.

The fusionists in the house are short of the required two-thirds vote which is necessary for the passage of the bill to recount the vote on the constitution.

There are two fusion members sick, and unable to attend the sessions. It is now thought that even if the house should pass the bill that it is reasonably certain not to get through the senate, as it is reported that nine fusion senators are opposed to the measure in its present form.

The senate committee on constitutional amendments has appointed a sub-committee to draft a bill having for its object the submission of the returns to the supreme court for a decision on the question of the majority necessary for the adoption of a constitutional amendment. Two of the committee will insist on a recount of the ballots as at first proposed, and they will present a bill with that end in view in case the present bill is not passed.

Judge Reese in his talk before the committee, gave it as his opinion that a majority of all votes cast at the election is necessary for adoption.

He said this rule was laid down in the Maxwell opinion and also in the opinion of Judge Gant in the Lancaster county case, reported in the Sixth Nebraska court report.

Judge Reese said he might be somewhat biased as he was a member of the constitutional convention and remembered distinctly that discussion of this subject showed a prevailing sentiment in opposition to permitting a minority to change the constitution.

The same argument is found in Judge Maxwell's opinion on which those favoring a recount base all their hopes.

The Douglas County Contest.

In the matter of unseating the republican members of the house who represent Douglas county, the fusionists are very much divided. The majority members of the committee on privileges and elections submitted a report which they had drawn up, favorable to unseating the republicans from this county, and the whole afternoon was spent in discussion of the report.

Very warm speeches were made, which, toward evening, became decidedly spirited. The caucus adjourned without action, divided in opinion. It is almost certain that a majority and a minority report will be sent to the house. Those of the committee who constitute the minority are: Sheldon of Daves and Eager of Seward, of the majority members, and Rouse of Hall and Byram of Burt, of the republicans.

The presentation of these reports will probably precipitate a fight, and may result in the house going into the evidence.

The Rose of Jericho.

Among the numerous pretty traditions relating to flowers, may be mentioned the popular legend of the far-famed rose of Jericho, which is regarded with superstitious reverence in the East from the story of its having blossomed at the moment when the Lord was born, and continued to do so on each anniversary of this event.

Hence, the flower has been credited with special properties, and in some parts of the continent it is popularly designated the "Rose of the Madonna," and its presence generally considered of propitious influence when children were born. According to another variation of the same legend, the rose of Jericho has been called St. Mary's rose, because, when Joseph and Mary were taking their flight into Egypt, one of these flowers sprang up to mark every spot where they rested.

Electricity Beats Gold—in a Way.

Electricity has now, it seems, beaten the record of the gold beater and can produce a foil of the metal from five to ten times thinner than ordinary gold leaf. Joseph Wilson Swan, the well-known chemist of electric lighting fame, has presented to the Royal society specimens of this wonderfully thin foil made by depositing gold on copper with the electric current and then dissolving away the copper from it with perchloride of iron.

Instructions to Thurston.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 29.—The senate has adopted by a party vote a joint resolution directing United States Senator John M. Thurston to vote for any measure favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE UPPER BRANCH.

A Condensed and Concise Report of the Work Accomplished During the Past Week—Brief Notes of the Session's Doings.

Monday, January 25.

When the senate convened at 2 p. m. several senators were absent.

Senator Murphy of Gage offered the following concurrent resolution, which was read the first time:

WHEREAS, The revenue laws of this state are defective in many particulars to provide for a rigid collection by township and county officers whose duty it is to collect and enforce the collection of taxes for township, county and state purposes; and

WHEREAS, The deficit and failure to realize sufficient funds to maintain the current expenses of the various departments of government is due to the inadequacy and imperfections of the revenue laws of the state; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the senate, the house concurring therein, that a committee of three be appointed by the president of the senate to act in conjunction with a like committee of three to be appointed by the speaker of the house, to prepare a bill revising and amending the present revenue laws of this state, or such sections thereof as they think proper, and report the same to the senate and house for their action.

Senator Howell of Douglas presented a resolution instructing the secretary of state to turn over to the committee on privileges and election all papers and abstracts of evidence in the contest case instituted by John Jeffcoat against Senator Evans of Douglas. The resolution was adopted without debate.

The following new bills were introduced:

S. F. 151, by Senator Schaal—To amend section 3, article 2 of chapter 84 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1886, relating to fees payable to the secretary of state.

S. F. 152, by Senator Talbot—To amend section 203 of the compiled laws of 1886 of the state of Nebraska, relating to verdicts of juries.

S. F. 153, by Senator Talbot—To amend section 283, being general section 555 of the compiled laws of 1886 of the state of Nebraska, relating to the time for trial.

S. F. 154, by Senator Howell—Providing for the foreclosure of a trust deed or mortgage of real property by advertisement.

S. F. 155, by Senator Murphy—Providing for the defense of divorce suits by county attorneys on behalf of the state, when the defendant fails to make any defense.

S. F. 156, by Senator Ransom—Prohibiting the giving of passes or free service by various corporations.

S. F. 157, by Senator Ransom—To prevent the blacklisting or publishing of discharged employees, and making such an act a felony.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, January 26.

A letter from Senator Wm. V. Allen was read in the senate this morning, acknowledging the receipt of resolutions passed by the senate expressing sympathy for Cuba. Senator Allen stated that he had presented the resolutions to the United States senate, had them read and properly referred.

Senator Canaday of Kearney county introduced a concurrent resolution relating to the prevailing destitution in Chicago. He calls attention to the fact that while 10-cent corn is rotting in the west people in Chicago are starving. The resolution asks the people of Nebraska to send aid.

Senator Howell of Douglas introduced a resolution instructing the governor to issue a proclamation calling attention to the Trans-Mississippi exposition and to extend an invitation to the several states to participate therein.

The fact that many bills have been held back when the rules require them to be reported back four days after being referred, raised a rumpus in the senate when Senator Mutz arose and moved that the secretary notify the senate what bills had been in the hands of the various committees more than four days was lost.

The committee on miscellaneous subjects reported a substitute for Senator Johnson's bill, S. F. 38, imposing a tax on bank deposits for the creating of a safety fund to be used for the payment of losses to depositors caused by bank failures. The substitute was read, and it will take the place of the original bill. The same committee reported favorably on Senator Dearing's joint resolution, calling for the enforcement of the anti-trust law against elevator men.

Thirteen new bills and one substitute were introduced, among the number being:

S. F. 161, by Senator Mutz—A bill for an act to appropriate the state into judicial districts, and for the appointment and election of officers thereof in the district court.

S. F. 162, by Senator Dearing—To regulate the charges for use of telephones.

S. F. 163, by Senator Beal—To provide for the appointment and election of clerks of the district court in counties of 8,000 or more, at other times than at the general election for clerks of the district court.

S. F. 164, by Senator Beal—To establish a state board of civil engineers.

S. F. 165, (substitute for S. F. 28), by committee on miscellaneous subjects—A bill to provide for the greater security of deposits in the banks of the state, and to repeal sections 31 and 32, chapter 28 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1886.

Adjourned at noon till Wednesday morning.

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