THE NEW LAWS OF NEBRASKA

A Digest of Bills Put Through at the Recent Session of the Legislature.

LABORS OF LAW MAKERS SET FORTH.

Election, School, Judicial and Other Enactments With Which All May Become Familiar by Giving Due Attention to What Appears in These Columns.

INSURANCE LAWS.

Senate file 135, by Holbrook of Dodge, to amend section 58, chapter 43, compiled statutes of 1897, so as to place country churches and contents, country parsonages and contents and country school houses ad contents in the list of property that may be insured by mutual fire insurance companies.

House roll 285, by Olmstead.

Section 1. Any number of persons not less than one hundred, residing in this state who are owners of hogs of not less than $10,0000 in value pay associate themselves together for the purpose of mutual insurance against loss of hogs by death from disease.

Sec. 2. All persons who take insurance in such company shall sign an application obligating themselves to pay all assessments made for expenses or for losses sustained by a member thereof while they continue members of such company.

Sec. 3. A reserve fund of 10 per cent on the amount collected, at the time of issuing every policy, shall be set aside, to be used as follows:

Whenever the cash in hands of this company, not including the reserve fund, shall be found insufficient to pay all the claims that may accrue before the next assessment, then such deficiency may be taken from the reserve fund. Such diminution of the reserve fund shall be provided for by the next assessment. Provided, That the reserve fund shall not exceed $4 per $1,000 of the amount of insurance at risk.

Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 provide for annual meetings, the election of a board of nine directors, and the elections of officers, the engagement of agents and the formation of by-laws.

Section 9 provides that members may be sued on failing to pay assessments.

Sec. 10. Such company may issue policies to indemnify its members against loss caused by death from disease in hogs for any period of time not exceeding five years.

Sec. 11. Losses shall become due and payable in sixty days after their adjustment. Said adjustment shall be made within ninety days after loss has occurred.

Sec. 12 relates to assessments.

Sec. 13. In the event of a dispute between the company and a member thereof respecting an adjustment of a loss the matter may be at the request of the company or the member submitted to arbitrators, one of whom is to be selected by the company, and one by the member. In case such arbitrators are unable to agree they shall select a disinterested party to act with them, and the decision of the majority shall be final and binding on all parties.

Sections 14, 15, 16 and 17 provide for cancellations of policies; that the company is a corporate body; for an annual statement; for an examination when deemed necessary. In section 14, there is a provision that if by the withdrawal of members the number shall be reduced below 100 and the amount of insurance in force below $10,000, such company shall discontinue business.

Sec. 18. The fees for examining the articles of incorporation and the by-laws of such company by the auditor shall be $10. For examination of annual report and issuing certificate to company $1, and for issuing agents' certificates 50 cents.

Emergency clause. Approved April 1.

SCHOOL LAWS.

Senate file 41, by Currie of Custer: To provide free attendance at public high schools of non-resident pupils, and to amend section 3 of subdivision 6, sections 2 and 7 of subdivision 14, and 2 of subdivision 17, chapter 29, compiled statutes of 1897.

Section 1. That all regularly organized public high schools shall hereafter be open to attendance by any person of school age residing outside of the district, resident of the state, whose education cannot profitably be carried further in the public school of the district of his residence; provided, such pupil must have a certificate, signed by the county superintendent, that said pupil has completed the common school course prescribed by the state superintendent for work below the high school; provided, further, such non-resident pupils shall be subject in all respects to the same rules and restrictions as those which govern resident pupils attending such high school, and attend the nearest high school of approved grade, or any high school ofapproved grade in the county of their residence; provided, further, when any high school shall be unable to furnish accommodations to non-residents without constructing or renting additions buildings, the board of education may refuse admission to such pupils.

Section 2. The state superintendent of public instruction shall determine annually what high schools in this state meet the requirements of the proceeding section.

Section 3. The school board of each school district of this state whose high school is attended by pupils under the provisions of this act shall, at the close of each school year, report to the county board of each county in which such pupils are resident, the number of pupils attending such high school from said county and the length of time of attendance of each pupil in weeks as hereinafter specified, and said county board shall, at the first regular meeting after the filing of such report, allow said district the sum of 75 cents for each pupil reported for each week during any part of which said pupil shall have been in attendance, and order a warrant drawn on the general fund of said county in favor of said school board for such sum.

Section 4. The expenses contemplated by provision of this act shall be paid from the general fund in each county and the county board of any county may annually include in their estimates a sufficient tax to meet the purposes of this act, not to exceed one mill on the dollar of assessed valuation of said county for the preceding year, to be levied and collected in the manner provided by law for the levy and collection of other taxes.

Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the bill amend sections 3 of subdivision 6 of chapter 79, statutes of 1897, and section 2 of subdivision 14, chapter 79, and section 7 of subdivision 14 of chapter 79, to conform to this act.

Emergency clause. Approved April 1.

S. F. 161, by Fowler of Fillmore: To transfer all funds collected under the provisions of chapter 60 of the laws of 1895, to the free high school fund of the county in which such funds were collected.

Section 1. That all funds collected under the provisions of chapter 60 of the laws of 1895, which may now be in, or which may hereafter come into the treasury of any county, shall be transferred by the county board to the free high school fund of such county.

House roll 189, by Zellers.

Section 1. That section 11 of subdivision 2, chapter 79 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1897 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

The legal voters at any annual meeting shall determine by vote the number of mills on the dollar of the assessed vauation which shall be levied for all purposes—except for the payment of bonded indebtedness—which number shall not exceed twenty-five mills in any year; provided, that in districts having four children of school age, or less, the levy shall not exceed the sum of four hundred dollars ($400) in any one year; and the districts having more than four children of school age, the levy shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars ($50) per child in addition to the above. The tax so voted shall be reported by the district board to the county clerk and shall be levied by the county board and collected as other taxes. Emergency clause. Approved March 31.

S. F. 131, by Van Dusen of Douglas: To amend section 4, subdivision 2, chapter 79, and sections 7, 8 and 13 of subdivision 14 of chapter 79, statutes of 1897.

Section 1. Amend section 4 of subdivision 2, chapter 79, relating to qualifications of school electors, to read as follows: Every persons, male or female, who has resided in the district forty days and is twenty-one years old and who owns real property or personal property that was assessed in the district in his or her name at the last annual assessment, or who has children of school age residing in the district, shall be entitled to vote at any district meeting of school election held in any district, village or city. Provided, That all electors at school elections held in cities where registration of voters is required shall comply with the provisions of such registration law before they shall be entitled to vote.

Sec. Amends section 7, subdivision 14, chapter 79, as follows: That the board of education shall have power to select their own officers, make their own standing rules for the government of the board and cause the same to be published on a card or in pamphlet form; to elect an attorney for the board for a term not to exceed one year at a salary of not more than $300 per annum. Provided, That no member of the board shall receive or accept any compensation for services performed in discharging the duties of his office.

Section 3. That section 8 sub-division 4 of chapter 79 be amended so as to make the term of members-elect begin with the first Monday in May and the board shall elect officers and may elect a secretary either from their own number or outside, and his salary shall not exceed $720 per annum. They may elect at a regular meeting a superintendent of public instruction and they may enter into contract with him for a term not to exceed three years. The election of officers, superintendent and teachers, shall be by ballot, a majority of all members of the board being necessary.

Sec. 4. That section 13 of sub-division 14 chapter 79, be amended. The city treasurer shal be ex-officio treasurer of the district. He shall give a bond payable to the county, in such sum fixed by the board of education, which bond shall be signed by one or more surety companies, and the cost of such bond shall be paid by the school district.

Senate file 8, by Farrel of Merrick: It shall be the duty of school district boards to provide on every school house site, and keep in good repair and in clean and healthful condition, at least two separate water closets or privies, located on those portions of the site farthest from the main entrance to the school house, and as far from each other as the surroundings will permit: Provided, That where adequate and separate interior closets are provided and maintained in good repair and healthful conditions, the foregoing condition of this act shall not apply.

Senate file 189, by Reynolds of Dawes: To provide for the registration, leasing, selling, and general management of the educational lands of Nebraska; to provide for the collection of rental, interest and principal payments thereon, and for the distribution of the funds arising therefrom; and to repeal chapters 89, compiled satutes of 1897.

The law, as it stands today, is repealed and this bill is to take its place. This act contains the general features of the present law, omits the extraneous and dead matter therein, and provides for leasing the unleased lands (about 800,00 acres) at what they are worth to the lessee; permits reappraising the lands now under lease on which the appraisal is excessive; provides that owner sof sale contracts may pay all or part of their principal and at the same time settle the interest account on a basis fair alike to themselves and the state; provides a manner for listing for taxation, in the various counties, all of the educational lands which have been deeded and which may hereafter be deeded, which will doubtless result in adding much land to the tax lists, which now escapes on account of state deeds not being recorder; makes more certain the duties of the commissioner of public lands and buildings in regard to collecting payments of interest and rental within a reasonable time and simplifies the disposition of improvements on forfeited land, which will aid in more readily releasing such land and will discourage the practice of allowing rental to become delinquent.

Holders of lease contracts who had expected some time to buy the land but did not do so before the same was withdrawn from sale are given the opportunity at the expiration of said leases to renew the same without competition, thus protecting them in whatever improvements have been or may be made and keeping the patrimony of the school children invested in the best possible manner—in the land itself, which yields more according to the investment and is as safe as any bond.

The privilege of renewing old leases in section 16 of the bill under consideration obviates the desirability for further sales.

Section 15 provides that the commissioner of public lands and buildings shall, at least once a year, hold public auctions, at the county seats, at which he shall offer the vacant school land for lease at an annual rental of 6 per cent of the appraised value. If, after using due diligence, he is unable to lease the land at that rate, he may offer it at a lower valuation and lease the same to a person who will take the contract at an annual rental of 6 per cent upon the highest offered valuation.

Committee substitute for house roll 363, by Myers, repeals the subdivision 16, chapter 79, compiled statutes, as before existing.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any parent or guardian, to neglect or refuse to cause any person, who are under their control as children or wards, to attend and comply with the rules of some one or more public, private or parochial school or schools, for a term of twelve weeks or more, during each successive year from the time said children or wards are eight years old, until they are fourteen years old, unless they may be prevented by illness, poverty, inability or by reason of already being proficient from attending such public, private or parochial school or schools; and provided, that in such case they shall be excused by the superintendent of public, private or parochial school, or by the board of education of the school district in which said children or wards may live at the time of such failure to attend such public, private or parochial school or schools.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board of education, or the director of each school district, to furnish to the superintendents of all public, private or parochial schols in cities, or the teacher in other districts at the beginning of the first term of school each a year, a list containing the names of all children residing within the district, who are between eight and fourteen years of age, and to require a report from the superintendent of all public, private or parochial schools in cities or the teacher in other districts at least fourteen weeks before the close of the last term of school for the year, which report shall contain the names of all children between eight and fourteen years of age who have attended said school and how long they have attended. Immediately upon the receipt of this report, the secretary of the board of education or the director shall give written notice to the parent, guardian or custodian of such child or children that the attendance of such child or chilhave attended said school and how long they have attended. Immediately upon the receipt of this report, the secretary of the board of education or the director shall give written notice to the parent, guardian or custodian of such child or children that the attendance of such child is required at some public, private or parochial school and if within five days such parent, guardian or custodian of such child does not comply with the provisions of this act, then the secretary of the board of education shall make complaint against such parent, guardian or custodian of such child or children before any justice of the peace or other magistrate having competent jurisdiction, for violation of the provisions of this act. Provded, that in cities or incorporated towns or villages the board of education may appoint one or more truant officers, whose duty it shall be to enfor the provisions of this act, in the manner provided above.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than $10 or more than $50 for each and every offense. Said fine shall be imposed by any court of justice having jurisdicition on on sufficient testimony of the same being furnished, and all fines so collected shall be placed in the general school funds the same as other fines and penalties.

House roll 240, by Detweiler. Amends section 21, subdivision 17, chapter 79, compiled statutes.

Section 21. That the board of education shall, annually, during the month of January, estimate the amount of sources likely to be received for school purposes, including the amounts available from fines, licenses and other sources; they shall report during the month of January to the city council the number of mills tax on the dollar deemed necessary to be levied upon all taxable property of the district, during the fiscal year next ensuing, for the support of the schools, for the purchase of school sites, for the erection and furnishing of school buildings, for the payment of interest upon all bonds issued for school purposes and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of such indebtedness; and the city council is hereby authorized, directed and required to levy and collect the number of mills tax so reported and demanded by the board of education in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected; provided, however, that in case the purchase of school sites and the erection of buildings shall require an expenditure exceeding $25,000 for any one calendar year, the question shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the said district.

House roll 50, by Lemar. Amends section 8, subdivision 14, chapter 79, compiled satutes. Changes the time when members of boards of education take their seats from July to the first Monday in May succeeding their election.

Emergency clause. Approved April 1.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

House roll 171, by Clark.

To amend section 5,224, the same being statutes of Nebraska, 1897 (state university) and to repeal said original section; and to repeal section 5,225, being section 20 of chapter 87 of the compiled statutes aforesaid; also to repeal sections 5,231, 5,231a, 5,231b, 5,231c, 5,231d, 5,231e, 5,231f, 5,231g, 5,231h, the same being sections 26, 26a, 26b, 26c, 26d, 26e, 26f, 26g, and 26d, of chapter 87 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska 1897.

The several funds for the support of the university shall be constituted and designated as follows: First, the permanent endowment fund; second, the temporary university fund; third, the university cash fund; fourth, the United States "Morrill Fund"; fifth, the United States experiment station fund.

The permanent endowment fund shall be kept in two acounts; in the first acfrom the sale of lands donated to the county all moneys derived as principal from the sale of lands donated to the state by the United States to establish and endow a university and in the second account, all moneys derived as principal from the sale of lands donated to the state by the United States to provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, by an act of congress approved July 2, 1862.

Provision is made for the university to acquire land by donation and to sell the same so acquired.

The temporary university fund shall consist of the proceeds of investments of the permanent fund; of the rentals of the university and agricultural college lands leased, and the interest upon deferred payments on sales of the lands aforesaid; of the rentals or income of lands or other property donated, without particular object or uses being specified; and a tax of one mill upon the dollar of valuation of the grand assessment roll of the state, which tax shall be evied in the year 1899 and annually thereafter. All moneys accruing to this fund are hereby appropriated for the maintenance of the university including buildings and permanent improvements and the same may be applied by the board of regents to any and all university needs, except the income from donations made for particular purposes. Emergency clause. Approved February 15.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Senate file No. 127, by Talbot of Lancaster, to amend subdivision 6, of section 67; sections 69, 70, 71, 78, 50 and 74, of article 1, chapter 13a, compiled statutes of 1897, "Cities of the First Class," known as the Lincoln charter.

Subdivision 6, section 67, chapter 13a, of the statutes of 1897, is amended so as to permit the city council to contract for sidewalk building as occasion requires, instead of by the year.

Section 69 is amended so as to permit the owners of a plurality of abutting feet to determine on paving material. The same section is amended so as to authorize the city council to issue bonds to pay the cost of paving intersections.

Authority to have grading and paving done by days' work is stricken from section 70, leaving it to be done by contract. The same change is made in section 71, relating to the paving or repaving of intersections.

Section 74, relating to special assessments, authorizes the mayor and council to make reassessment if any special assessment be declared void or its validity is doubted, due credit to be given for any sums that may have been paid on the original assessment.

Section 78 is amended so as to require street railway companies to lay center bearing or T rails instead of strap or flat rails.

Senate file No. 275, by Talbot of Lancaster, to amend sections 110 and 111 of chapter 13, statutes of 1897.

Section 110. It shall be unlawful for any street railway to carry any city officer, elective or appointive, except the chief and members of the fire department and policemen, upon its cars free or for a smaller charge than it charges other patrons.

Section 111. It shall be unlawful for any officers of any city, except the chief and members of the fire department and policemen to accept or use any free pass from a street railway company.

Senate file No. 120, y Spohn of Nuckolls, to authorize and empower cities of the second class and cities having not more than 25,000 inhabitants, to purchase, take by donation or appropriation and control land for parks and public rounds, and to borrow money on the bonds of such cities, for the purchase and improvement of such parks and public grounds, and to call elections and submit propositions to the electors of such cities for the issuance of such bonds, and to repeal sections 143a and 143b, of chapter 14, article 1, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1897, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act.

Section 1. Any city of the second class or any city not having more than 25,000 inhabitants is hereby authorized to take land in fee within its corporation limits or within one mile thereof by donation, purchase or appropriation and to improve and control such land for parks. The jurisdiction of the mayor, city council and police power therof shall extend over the same by virtue of this act.

Section 2. The mayor and council shall have power to borrow money and pledge the property and credit of the city upon its negotiable bonds or otherwise to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate $10,000 for the purpose of purchasing and improving land for parks and public grounds as in this act contemplated, authority therefor having first been obtained by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the city voting on such question at any general city election of such city or at any election called for that purpose upon a proposition or propositions submitted in the manner provided by law for the submission of propositions to aid in the construction of railroads and other works of internal improvement and to borrow money and pledge the property and credit of the city in the manner aforesaid.

Senate file No. 29, by Holbrook of Dodge for an act empowering the corporate authorities of cities of the second class, villages and counties to take up and pay off valid outstanding bonds, by the issue and sale, or by the issue and exchange therefor, of bonds bearing an equal or lower rate of interest, and prescribing the procedure in that behalf and repealing sections 14la to 14lh, both inclusive, of article 1, chapter 18, of compiled statutes of Nebraska 1897, and sections 11, 12 and 13, of chapter 45, of said statutes.

Section 1. The mayor and council of any city of the second class, the chairman and board of trustees of any village, and the county board of any county, which has valid interest-bearing bonds, may take up the same and pay off such bonds by the issue and sale, or the issue and exchange therefor, of the bonds of such city, village or county, which bonds so to be issued shall not exceed the amount lawfully owing upon the bonds sought to be taken up, and shall bear interest not greater in rate than that of the bonds so sought to be taken up, and said interest shall in no event exceed 6 per cent per annum.

Section 2. Whenever it is desired to issue bonds under this act the authorities described in section 1 shall give notice by publication for a period of two weeks, and fix a day for the filing of objections by citizens. If no objections are filed against the validity of such bonds the authorities may issue or exchange. If objections are filed such objections, together with a full statement of the facts shall be presented to the district court at its first session following the filing of such objections. An appeal may be taken to the supreme court from the decision of the district court, a bond to be given within twenty days. If an appeal is taken it shall stay proceedings until such appeal is decided.

Section 3. The bonds issued under this act shall be negotiable and shall run not to exceed twenty years, and shall be registered as provided by law for the registration of municipal bonds, and shall neither be sold nor exchanged below par. The sinking fund accumulated for the payment of such outstanding bonds shall be used to reduce the amount of such bonds.

Section 4. It is made the duty of the corporate authorities, when a net substantial saving can be made, to take up and pay off such outstanding bonds under the provisions of this act. A county board may take up precinct bonds under this act.

Emergency clause. Approved March 24.

Senate file No. 203, by Newell of Cass, to amend section 11, of article 2, of chapter 14, compiled statutes of 1897, relating to cities of the second class, by placing the offices of city marshal and city attorney in the list of elective offices.

Emergency clause. Approved March 24.

Senate file No. 133, by Arends of Otoe, that sections 41, 42 and 69, chapter 14, article 1, statutes of 1897, be amended as follows:

Section 41. The corporate powers and duties of every village shall be vested in the board of trustees, to consist of five members, two of whom shall be elected to serve two years, said election to take place at the first annual election after the passage of this act, and at each alternate election thereafter, two shall be elected to serve two years and three shall be elected to serve two years.

Section 42. Any person may be a trustee who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall be a male citizen of the United States, or declare his intention to become such, who shall have been an inhabitant and taxpayer of the village at the time of his election, and resided therein for thee months next preceding, and every trustee so elected shall hold his office for the term of two years and until a successor is elected and qualified.

Section 69. On the first Tuesday of April of each year an election shall be held in each city and village, governed by this chapter, for officers as in this chapter provided, all of which officers except councilmen and trustees shall be elected and qualified, at which election the qualified voters of each city may cast their ballots between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.

Embergency clause. Approved April 4.

House roll No. 252, by Nesbit, to amend sections 14, 15 and 16, chapter 45, compiled statutes, relating to internal improvements. Permits cities of the second class to issue bonds for improvement of streets.

Emergency clause. Approved April 4.

House roll No. 621, by Detweiler, amends section 76, chapter 78, compiled statutes, relative to disposition of road taxes and road fund. Provides that the half of the county road fund which under the former law in metropolitan cities and cities of the first class was at the disposal of the city council for road purposes shall go "to the council of said cities to be used under the direction and control of the board of park commissioners of such cities in the construction and improvement of roadways in the system of parks, parkways and boulevards of such cities."

Emergency clause. Approved April 2.

AGRICULTURE.

House roll No. 262, by Weaver. Amends section 1, article 2, chapter 2, compiled statutes, and permanently locates the state fair at Lincoln. The board of public lands and buildings is authorized to select a site for the fair within a radius of three miles from the state capitol building and to purchase a site provided that the same shall not cost to exceed $1 for a clear and sufficient title.

Emergency clause. Approved March 20.

House roll No. 297, by Pollard. Amends section 10, chapter 2, compiled statutes, and repeals section previously existing.

The sum of two thousand five hundred dollars shall be paid out of the general fund annually for the use and benefit of the state horticultural society, one thousand dollars of said amount to be used in the payment of premiums awarded by such board in the various branches of horticulture and the remaining fifteen hundred dollars to be used in the aid and support of such horticultural society in such manner and for such purposes as the society may direct.

House roll No. 84, by Elwood. Repeals sections 10 and 11, chapter 2, article 4, compiled statutes, relating to payment by county of a bounty on the cultivation of timber and making it the duty of assessors to report the condition of timber planted to receive the bounty. Emergency clause. Approved March 22.

House roll No. 153, by Jansen. To repeal chapter 33 of the compiled statutes of 1897, relating to the destruction of grasshoppers.

FOOD COMMISSION.

House roll No. 421, by Jansen.

There is created a food commission. The governor is made the food commissioner and he shall have the power to appoint a deputy food commissioner at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum, together with his expenses actually and necessarily incurred. He shall be a person of recognized standing, experience, ability and knowledge in and concerning dairy and other food products. He shall put up a $3,000 bond and he may employ a clerk at a salary of not over $75 per month.

The food commission shall be charged with the enforcement of all acts concerning butter, cheese, "immitation butter," "imitation cheese," milk and cream, vinegar, cider, and all laws concerning dairy products, cider or vinegar or any imitation or adulteration thereof. The food commissioner shall have control over the subject of testing milk and cream on the farm, in the factory, skimming station, milk or cream depot, milk or cream wagon, or any other place where milk or cream is bought or sold, and may make such regulations concerning the subject of testing milk and cream as he may deem reasonable and just, and shall have power to establish a minimum standard of butterfat in milk and cream.

The law provides for reports from manufacturers and at length defines who are wholesalers and who are retailers. Permits to do business in certain lines are necessary for which the following fees are allowed and made mandatory, including services of inspection.

From each manufacturer of "imitation butter" or "imitation cheese," $100; from each wholesaler in "imitation butter" or "imitation cheese," $25; from each manufacturer or wholesale dealer in so-called "grain" vinegar, "wine" vinegar or "fruit" vinegar, $50; from each manufacturer or wholesale dealer in cider, $15; from each manufacturer or wholesale dealer in cider vinegar, $15; from each creamery, $10; from each cheese factory, $10; from each skimming station, $1; from each manufacturer of "ladle" butter, $15, and from each wholesale dealer in butter or cheese, $10.

The amount paid out shall in no case exceed the amount received as provided in the act, $5,000 per annum being appropriated.

IRRIGATION.

House roll No. 155, by Wilcox, Amends sections 19 and 24, chapter 93a, article 3, compiled statutes, and repealing the same law as before existing.

The law relating to government of irrigation districts is changed in section one to permit an assessment by irrigation boards for a bond fund. A provision is inserted that bond interest coupons and district warrants may be paid on irrigation district taxes. The board in addition to powers under the present law is empowered to levy an assessment for the care and maintenance of irrigation works already constructed and for the payment of salaries of officers and general expenses which assessment shall be called the general fund.

Section 2 provides that the cost and expense of purchasing and acquiring property and constructing works may, besides being paid out of the construction fund, be paid by district bonds provided for in section one of the bill. Emergency clause. Approved March 31.

STATE AND STATE OFFICERS.

House roll 422, by Hartborn. Amends section 2, article 12, chapter 93, compiled statutes. Provides in addition to provisions before in the law that "the officers of the bank seeking to qualify as a depository (of state funds) shall be ineligible to sign the bond provided for under this section." The rate of interest required from the state depositories on state money is changed from 3 per cent to 2 per cent and the form of the bond set out is altered accordingly.

Emergency clause. Approved April 4.

House roll 52, by Prince. Amends section 10, chapter 44, compiled statutes and repeals sections so amended. Reduces the rate of interest on state warrants from 5 to 4 per cent and provides: "No bonds hereinafter issued by any county, city, township, precinct or school district, shall draw interest at a rate exceeding 6 per cent per annum." This reduces the rate of interest to 4 per cent from 7 per cent.

Senate file 20, by Allen of Furnas. That all monies remaining in the hands of the state treasurer, at the date of the passage of this act belonging to the following funds: Penitentiary fund, normal building fund, stae bond fund, capitol building fund, reform school building fund, live stock indemnity fund, state relief fund, conscience fund, interest charged county treasurer's fund, shall be transferred to the general fund, and all monies coming into these funds hereafter, from back taxes, shall be credited direct to the general fund. Provided, if there should be any warrants, which have been overlooked and not presented for payment and shall be presented hereafter they shall be paid and charged direct to the general fund.

Emergency clause. Approved February 17.

House roll 585, by Easterling.

Section 1. That section 2, of chapter 75, of the compiled statutes of 1895, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: The governor shall appoint a superintendent, who shall, before entering upon the discharge of his office, give a bond to the state of Nebraska in the sum of ten thousand dollars with sureties satisfactory to the governor conditional for the faithful discharge of his duties. The governor shall, on the nomination of the superintendent, appoint an assistant superintendent who may be removed by the superintendent or the governor. All teachers and other employes shall be appointed by the superintendent with advice and consent of the governor, and may be removed by either the superintendent or the governor. The superintendent shall conduct such institution under rules and regulations prescribed by the board of public lands and buildings and said board shall have power to fix all salaries for all teachers and employes when not prescribed by statutes.

Section 2. That section 2 of chapter 75, of the compiled statutes of 1895, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Emergency clause. Approved April 1.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Committee substitute to house roll 221, by Taylor. Amends section 2, chapter 28, compiled statutes relating to clerks of the district court, and repeals section as before existing. Adds to the section as before existing as follows:

"If the fees of said clerk shall exceed $1,500 per annum in counties having less than 25,000 inhabitants or if the fees shall exceed $3,000 per annum in counties having more than 25,000 inhabitants and less than 50,000 inhabitants or if the fees shall exceed $5,000 per annum in counties having more than 100,000 inhabitants said district clerk shall pay such excess into the treasury of the county in which he holds office. Provided also that the clerk of the district court of each county shall on the first Tuesday of January, April, July, and October of each year make a report to the board of county commissioners under oath showing the different items of fees received, from whom, at what time and for what service and the total amount of fees received by such office since the last report, and also the amount received for the current year. Provided further, that if the county board of commissioners think necessary said clerk may be allowed one deputy at a compensation not to exceed one-half that allowed his principal; and such other assistants at such a compensation and for such a time as aforesaid board may allow, and that none of said clerks, deputies or assistants shall receive any other compensation than that accruing to their office.

S. F. 132, by Van Dusen of Douglas: To amend section 16, chapter 28, statutes of 1897, relating to fees of county surveyors, by adding: That in counties having a population of more than 100,000, such surveyor shall receive a salary of $2,000 a year, and in counties having more than 50,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants such surveyor shall receive $1,500 a year, and that all fees received by said surveyor shall be turned over to the county treasurer monthly.

S. F. 257, by Holbrook, of Douglas: To amend section 88, chapter 78, statutes of 1897, as follows:

For the purpose of building or keeping in repair such bridge or bridges it shall be lawful for the county boards of such adjoining counties to enter into joint contract; and such contracts may be enforced by law or equity, against them jointly, the same as if entered into by individuals, and they may be proceeded against jointly by parties interested in such bridge or bridges, for any neglect of duty in reference to such bridge or bridges, or for any damages growing out of such neglect; provided, That if either of such counties shall refuse to enter into contracts to carry out the provision of this section, for the repair of any such bridge it shall be lawful for the other of said counties to enter into such contract for all needful repairs, and recover by suit from the county so in default such proportion of the cost of making such repairs as it ought to pay, not exceeding one-half of the full amount so expended.

House roll 517, by Myers. Defines the boundary of Sarpy county. Repeals section 68, chapter 17, article 1, compiled statutes, as before existing.

CORPORATIONS.

House roll 210, by Burnam. Repeals sections 145 to 148, chapter 16, compiled statutes, as before existing and re-enacts the building and loan association law.

The law brings in its scope all corporations raising money to be loaned among its members; prevents one member from holding more than $5,000 stock; prevents one member from voting more than $5,000 in proxies; provides for a reserve fund, for a bid premium or otherwise at the option of the association; limits the amount that may be loaned on real estate and extends the time associations may carry real estate from three to five years; provides for the liquidation and reorganization of associations not in good condition, avoiding the necessity of receiverships; providing for at least annual dividends; providing a systematic keeping of the records; giving the state banking board wider powers in connection with such associations.

Two Men Burned to Death.

Broken Bow dispatch: A prairie fire which started in the sand hills has been raging northwest and west of town today. With the heavy wind it traveled very rapidly, consuming everything in its path.

Tom Morrisey of Eureka Valley was caught while trying to remove his horses from the stable and consumed with them.

John Koch, who lives sixteen miles west of here, started to return to his house from some haystacks which he had been trying to save and was burned to death

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Erysipelas—"My little girl is now fat and healthy on account of Hood's Sarsaparilla curing her of erysipelas and eczema." MRS. H. O. WHEATLEY, Port Chester, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Congo river has at one place thirty-two waterfalls within a distance of 154 miles.

U. S. Patent Office Business.

It is officially announced that in territory subject to military government of the United States, owners of patents shall receive the protection accorded them in the United States, provided certified copies of the patents are filed in the office of the governor general of such territory. This relates specially to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

We have succeeded in getting a patent allowed to C. W. Cross, of Grinnell upon his application filed by Wedderburn in March, 1897, for a clothes pounder in which there is a cylinder and piston for forcing air and water through the meshes of clothing upon which it is operated.

Upon appeal to the board of examiners in chief, we secured the allowance of a patent to Mrs. E. J. Dunn, of Humeston for a velocipede in the form of a horse that when ridden will simulate the motions of a horse with pleasing effect to the rider and the looker on. A company has been organized and a factory started to supply young America with the invention.

Valuable information in printed matter and consultation and advice free.

THOMAS G. ORWIG & CO.,
Solicitors of Patents.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 22, 1899.

The dentine of the teeth is permeated by tiny canals 1-12,000th of an in in diameter.

A Household Necessity.

Every home should have a box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic, ... guardian of the family health.

Italy's income from foreign visitors is estimated at $40,000,000 a year. In Rome there are three times as many hotels and boarding houses for tourists as there were twenty years ago.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Detroit arrived at Greytown for an inquiry into the state of affairs there before proceeding to Bluefields. United States Minister Merry has already started for the latter place from Managua, and it is believed here that he will soon adjust satisfactorily, in the presence of the Detroit, the issues between the authorities under General Torres and the American merchants.

Before the war Cuba contributed about one-twelfth of all the tobacco used in the world.

Try Grain-O!
Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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