

Lincoln Letter

Current Gossip from the
STATE CAPITAL
Legislative and Otherwise

The passage of the anti-pass bill by the senate has caused some talk among the house members about the disposition of the measure when it reaches the house. The senate evidently intends that the house shall pass the senate bill. Members of the house have few objections to this, but they will make a strenuous endeavor to amend the bill before they will pass it. For instance, the provision that bona fide employes may use passes is not satisfactory. Some prominent house members wish to insert the amendment "whose time is principally employed by their duties with the railroads." They think this provision will exclude the surgeons and attorneys who are not specifically mentioned in the senate bill, but whom the house greatly desires to see prohibited from using transportation. The fear has been expressed that the railroads will make some small monetary arrangements with this class of persons that will still permit them to use transportation unless the bill is made more stringent.

The senate spent nearly an entire day considering the pure food bill, S. F. No. 64, by McKesson of Lancaster. The result was that the bill was recommended for passage as first approved by the committee of the whole, with the exception of section 9, which was stricken out and a new one inserted in its place, giving immunity to druggists from prosecution if they can establish a guaranty signed by a wholesaler or manufacturer from whom goods are purchased that the same is not adulterated or misbranded. The liquor dealers and manufacturers who sell goods containing alcohol or containing certain poisonous or harmful drugs did not get off. They must give full weight and measure and if the goods sold contain any of the drugs named in section 8, the packages or bottles must contain the names of such drugs. False or misleading statements on brands are made unlawful.

The state senate retraced its trail at the request of the governor by reconsidering the vote whereby the anti-lobby bill, H. R. 18, was indefinitely postponed. The bill was returned from the house, before the reconsideration was taken and after some discussion it was committed to the judiciary committee for amendments. King of Polk desired it to be advanced to third reading without delay, but McKesson of Lancaster asked that it be sent back to a committee for amendment so that he could vote for it. This action annulled the amendments that had been proposed by the committee of the whole and also annuls the recommendation of the committee of the whole that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Governor Sheldon has signed the employers' liability bill. The bill as amended by the senate judiciary committee was passed by the house without amendment. It repeals what is known as the fellow servant law of this state and permits juries to decide as to the comparative negligence in case of accidents which result in injuries to employes. It applies only to railroad men engaged in the operation of trains. It provides that the contracts issued by the Burlington relief department may still remain in force, but that such contracts shall not be a bar to suits in court or damages and that the amount that may be paid to an injured employe on such a contract may be deducted from the judgment rendered by the court.

One of the important amendments to the 1-mill levy bill for the state university was that providing a revolving fund of \$5,000 to be used for the purpose of buying text books for the students at wholesale prices and selling them to the students at this price. Many students have been trying to get the regents to do this for a number of years, as the cost of books in Lincoln was so high it made it hard for working boys to get through school at all. The new arrangement will save students much money.

President Saunders of the senate won a battle and obtained the reversal of the report of the committee on soldiers' homes, which recommended that his bill S. F. 439, be indefinitely postponed. He explained that the bill not only permits the governor to appoint the commandant of the soldiers' home, but gives him power to appoint the employes. The commandant must be an ex-soldier. Aldrich of Butler favored the committee report on the ground that the senate had passed one of his own bills.

After a determined fight in the house the bill which provides for going back to the old precinct system of assessors was recommended by the committee of the whole for passage. The bill was introduced by Johnson of Saline and abolishes county assessors in counties of less than 20,000 population. In every county, whether there is a county assessor or not, it provides for the election of precinct assessors instead of for their appointment by the county assessor as at present. The effort to strike out section 8 was defeated.

The final futile attack on terminal taxation in the senate was made on the 15th, and resulting in a double victory for the bill, which was passed by a vote of 23 to 6. Sibley of Lincoln county led in the fight against the bill, as he did when it was up for consideration in committee of the whole, but after he had been defeated he voted for the bill, explaining he did so because of an amendment he understood would be made in the house. The bill will be sent to the house, so that it may be read the first time Monday and may be considered in connection with the Clarke bill, which is a duplicate of it. The failure of the railroads to carry the senate was a disappointment, as it had been openly boasted that a majority of the senators had promised to vote for Sibley's motion to recommit the bill to the committee on revenue. When the roll was called on this proposition it stood 11 to 18 and victory for the bill was assured. The measure was at once placed upon its passage and went through as before indicated.

H. R. No. 132, permitting the official ballot at elections to be printed in two or more columns, instead of in a single column, was indefinitely postponed after a thorough debate. It was urged that the bill would give country printers a chance to print the ballot instead of giving the metropolitan printing offices a monopoly on the "shoe-string" type of ballot. Aldrich, one who opposed the bill, said the convenience of the printer was not the sole question. He said the people had become used to the present form of ballot and a change should not be made unless its advocates were able to show that an improvement would be the result. Sackett, who moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, believed that many voters would stop after voting the first column of the proposed ballot and would neglect to vote the second column.

A quietus was put on the Sunday base ball agitation in the legislature when Aldrich's bill, S. F. 230, was indefinitely postponed without so much as a discussion of its merits in committee of the whole. A week or two ago the house killed its Sunday base ball bill and the action of the senate ends both the bills, which were introduced to enable the playing of the national game in Lincoln on the first day of the week without the aid or consent of anyone. The senate bill had been changed by amendment, but was still acceptable to the fans who were behind the movement. The summary action headed off what promised to be a lively debate on the merits of the bill.

Without a single dissenting vote the railway commission bill passed the house. Ten members being absent, the vote stood 90 to 0 on the bill. As the vote was being taken the announcement was made by fusion members in the form of an explanation of their votes that they believed the legislature should enact a set of commodity maximum freight rate laws for the purpose of bringing Nebraska rates down to the same basis as those charged shippers in the neighboring states.

The senate declared itself in favor of the enactment of a child labor law by recommending Clarke's bill, H. R. No. 9, for passage. At first some of the farmers opposed the bill for fear it would interfere with children doing chores about the farm. Amendments to exclude agricultural pursuits, with the exception of beet growing, removed all objections, however, and brought about a favorable report on the measure.

The inability of the supreme court as now organized with only three members, to care for the big volume of legal business in the state, has received attention at the hands of the senate. That body has passed Senator King's bill calling for seven supreme judges at a salary of \$4,500 a year, and also increasing the salary of the district judges from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year.

Chairman Burns of Lancaster of the insurance committee reported three bills to the senate with the recommendation that they be indefinitely postponed. All three reports were overruled by the senate and the bills were placed on general file, after considerable discussion.

After several lengthy hearings on the jail feeding proposition as it exists in Douglas county, the committee on fees and salaries of the house has decided to recommend a bill which will allow the county board of Douglas county to let the contract for feeding the prisoners in the county jail to the best bidder.

State Superintendent McBrien and the various educational interests of the state have begun a hard fight against the house roll that is intended to make the free text book law of the state optional instead of mandatory.

Gibson's bill to prohibit brewers and distillers from having any interest in saloon or saloon licenses received favorable action in the senate committee of the whole. The bill prevents manufacturers from having any interest, direct or indirect, in any saloon or saloon license or from owning or leasing property for saloon purposes. Thomas of Douglas tried to have the latter provision stricken out, but his amendment was voted down. Gibson declared thirty-six of the eighty-six saloons in South Omaha were owned by a brewing company.

HOME VS. THE CITY

THAT IS WHAT THE HOME-TRADE PROBLEM AMOUNTS TO.

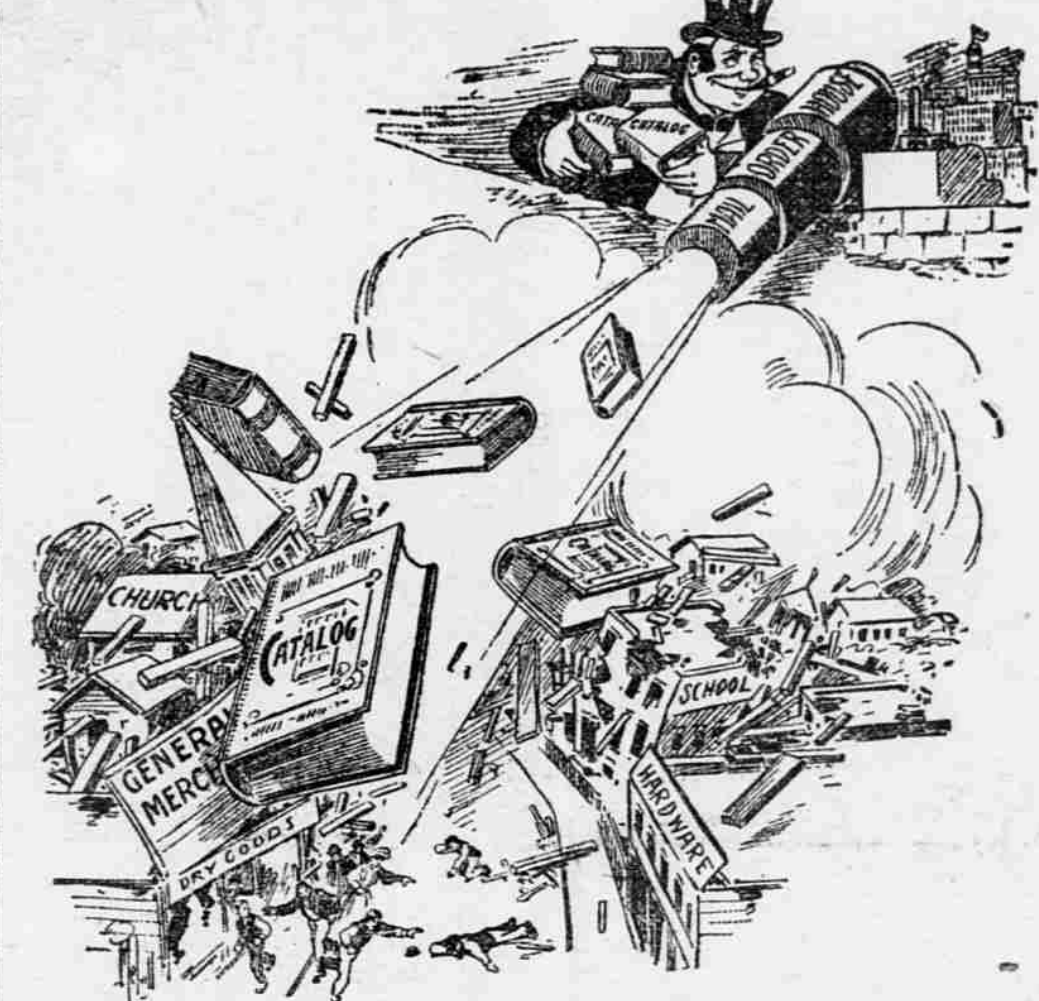
WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON?

If You Are Sending Your Dollars to the Mail-Order Houses You Are Battling Against the Home Town.

(Copyrighted, by Alfred C. Clark.)
A far seeing, provident business man will not pursue a policy which is subversive of his best interests. He will not destroy his own house, neither will he jeopardize his business. He will observe the golden rule, not only in theory, but in practice, and its practical observation will never more needed than at the present time. Men dream about the "Golden Age" and yet, oftentimes pursue a policy which renders the dawn of that age an impossibility.

Within the horizon of every country resident there exists an evil which is yearly assuming greater proportions. We refer to the mail order business which last year amounted in money sent to Chicago alone to \$200,000,000. Two hundred million dollars diverted from its legitimate channel. Two hundred million dollars sent out to enrich those who were not needy, while those at home sorely in need of support were passed by coldly; the local trade was impoverished just to that extent. This golden trade reviving stream should have remained within its own channel, thus enriching its own soil, and causing desert places to bloom and blossom.

Many unemployed would have been engaged at living wages, households



The batteries of the catalogue houses are carrying destruction to the smaller cities and towns. Are you helping in this work of hurling destruction at the local schools, churches and industries? Are you assisting in the distribution of mail-order literature and sending ammunition in the way of home dollars with which they will continue the campaign?

would have been cheered and hearts warmed; but no, it went to swell the dividends of surfeited, boastful city concerns.

The live and let live doctrines was overlooked; its old-fashioned wholesome message was utterly disregarded. The country merchant would have been engaged in his daily struggle, instead of battling at long odds against ostracism, adversity, big bills and meager receipts.

Think of \$200,000,000, ye who cause the catalogue houses to flourish as the cedars of Lebanon, and the green bay tree; remember that their prosperity is at the expense of your brother, the local merchant, and local progress. Then ask this pertinent question: Can we afford to play the game longer; can we longer stultify local interests?

This great evil affects every farmer, teacher and work hand, every home, every school, every church in every country community. It also touches the interests of the physician, preacher and pedagogue. It really robs the country merchant before his eyes, in a heartless way. He sees the freight yard crowded with consignments to individuals from great catalogue houses, and sadly does he look at his country store with its stock accumulating, for want of trade, and thus decreasing in value every day.

Sadly too does he look at the refuge of bankruptcy hourly being hastened because his townsmen prefer the catalogue house with its ubiquitous circulars. Those train loads of goods were bought with money that should have found its way into the honest hand of your local merchant, who has the good of your locality at heart, and who is expected to contribute liberally and continuously to very moral and benevolent institution in your midst. Then likewise remember this, that of all the millions thus sent to swell the coffers of houses in great cities, not one cent will ever return to bless your community; to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry or to educate the ignorant!

This is certainly a misguided, ill-advised policy; if self preservation is the first law of nature, the fact just stated should cause lovers of this country to think. Continue this policy and what follows? The value of real estate decreases, local improvements cease, material progress stops, the whole country suffers.

The money of a community represents in a business sense just so much possibility, and every honest occupation is injured in proportion as that is withheld or sent elsewhere.

In a certain rural community, this official order and warning was issued: "Unless bad roads are fixed there will be no rural delivery at all." It is impossible to put roads in repair without money. This lack of means cannot be traced to poor crops, for the harvest just gathered in has been superabundant. Men cannot support and build up business concerns in distant cities without sacrificing the local good. Is it fair to establish the city by depriving the country of its just support?

Many hold forth the idea that the country is the feeder of the city. This is only partially true. That doctrine has been preached till the text is threadbare. It would be much wiser for men to get a new text and talk and work the country up, then allow the city, including its mail order Octopus, to work its own problems awhile. This, instead of being selfishness, would be the finest order of common sense. A more marked feeling of brotherhood interest is sadly needed in the country on this particular point.

The rural population complain of lack of facilities and conveniences; in order to obviate this, let \$200,000,000 this coming year be disbursed among country merchants, among the humbler storekeepers, then observe what will follow. The improvements would be marked. Social conditions would be greatly ameliorated. A new order would maintain in the home and over the broad acres of the farm and best of all, the social spirit of brotherhood would be felt as never before.

Listen to these thoughtful words from Gov. Folk, of Missouri: "We are proud of our splendid cities, and we want to increase in wealth and population, and we also want our country towns to grow. We wish the city merchants to build up, but also desire the country merchants to prosper. I do NOT BELIEVE in the mail

NEBRASKA NEWS AND NOTES

GATHERED FROM EXCHANGES AND PRESS DISPATCHES.

Miscellaneous Items of Interest Bearing Upon Many Subjects of General Concern.

The Journal is a new paper at Hemingford.

York Elks will build a home to cost \$25,000.

Three buildings were destroyed by fire at Graf.

A very successful farmers' institute was held at Gordon.

Work has begun on the Y. M. C. A. building at Fremont.

Union Pacific taxes paid in Butler county amount to \$24,289.93.

A gray wolf weighing about forty pounds was killed near Beatrice.

Modern Women of North Bend will probably build for their own use.

The Ben Hur lodge at David City initiated 100 members in a single night.

F. W. Valleraux of Omaha succeeds C. M. Gearez as Missouri Pacific agent at Union.

The smallpox situation at Alliance has improved and no new cases are looked for.

The Burlington is protecting its track at Schuyler by placing rock in the Platte river.

Yankton and Southern railroad surveyors have been operating in the vicinity of Schuyler.

The Union Pacific and B. & M. roads are calling off contracts since passage of the two-cent law.

Thirty students were suspended from the Grand Island Business college for taking part in a public lance.

The Standard Bridge company of Omaha was the successful bidder for the bridge contract for Cumine county.

Frank Taylor of Burt county, a young man 17 years old, was arrested, and fined \$50 for shooting into a school house.

George H. Davis of Blue Springs is just finishing the erection of the largest stone crushing plant in the state at a cost of over \$10,000.

One of the worst prairie fires to occur in the section around Sutherland for years destroyed thousands of acres of valuable range for the ranchmen and homesteaders.

A party of Union Pacific surveyors have established an office at North Bend and are laying out plans for the new double track to be laid between Valley and Kearney.

While returning to his home in a buggy A. T. Hill, a well-known resident of Lyons, was held up on the road three miles north of Lyons. He lost \$15 and his watch.

The Hemingford Creamery company has ceased to do business, a final dividend to the stockholders having been declared and the affairs of the corporation wound up.

Charles Peek, aged 13, pleaded guilty to assaulting Mrs. W. J. Devenney and Mrs. Grover Devenney at Tecumseh. He implicated Clifford Chadwick, who will be arrested.

The Union Pacific followed the lead of the Burlington and paid into the Howard county treasury delinquent taxes for which judgment had been rendered in the United States supreme court in the amount of \$16,957.90.

Mr. Durdin, city marshal of Blue Hill, has received a letter from Council Bluffs warning him to be on the lookout for a gang of lightning rod grafters who were supposed to be working in that part of the state.

James Taylor of Dilier was killed at Guthrie, Okla., where he had taken a car of goods for his father. He stuck his head from the car door as a switch engine ran past and the door was forced against his neck, breaking it.

James M. Cook, a former prominent lumber merchant of Julian, who was arrested and heavily fined several months ago for selling liquor without a license, was again arrested and has been sent to Lincoln as a dipsomaniac.

The Methodists of Plainview have set April 28 as the day for dedicating their new church. The pastor, Rev. J. P. Yost, has been to Kansas City for the purpose of securing Bishop Wilson for this occasion. The bishop has consented to be present.

The Elkhorn river by its recent capers abandoned its usual bed east of Fremont and is now cutting through a farm owned by Peter Ryan. Mr. Ryan will lose twenty acres of valuable land by the change in the course of the stream.

Directors of the Farmers independent Elevator company of York county, have decided to sell the elevator building and business. It is understood they have about 9,500 invested in property. The elevator has not been a paying investment.

Parties near Brownville made a big catch of fish in the Missouri river. One thousand pounds of big catfish were shipped to a butcher in Tecumseh. The fish weighed from five to forty pounds, most of them being above the fifteen-pound mark.

Two-cent-a-mile rate, the state requirement, is all that the Northeastern Nebraska Teachers' association will be given by railroads for its Fremont meeting April 3-5. Senator La Follette will speak.

Charles Kruger, while operating a corn sheller on the farm of Frank Laudenheim, five miles northeast of Amherst, got his coat caught in the tumbling rod of the machine and before it could be stopped or assistance given Kruger, he was whirled around the rod till rendered unconscious, dying soon after the accident.

LUMBAGO AND SCIATICA

ST. JACOBS OIL

Penetrates to the Spot Right on the dot.

Price 25c and 50c

Purely Experimental.
"Why in the world did you order a Welsh rabbit in this French place?" they asked her. "Of course, the cheese is about the same as you get everywhere, but how can you tell what a French Welsh rabbit will do to you afterward?"
"I'm not afraid," she informed them, placidly. "I just want to see what sort of ragtime nightmare French it will speak."

Tin Used in United States.
The total consumption of tin in the United States for 1906 was 42,800 tons, with 2,182 tons in stock at the close of the year. The shipments from Bolivia show an increase of 3,000 tons, from Cornwall an increase of from 700 to 1,000 tons and from Australia an increase of 1,000 tons, making the total European and American supply for the year about 93,550 tons.

SCIATIC TORTURE

A Locomotive Engineer Tells How He Was Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Pain that seems almost unbearable is a characteristic of sciatic rheumatism. In some cases the pain is knife-like, sharp or shooting; in others it is dull and aching. Sciatica is stubborn in resisting treatment and the patient frequently suffers for years. This was the case with Mr. Herbert E. Spaulding, a locomotive engineer on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway, whose home is at Longview, Texas.
"While running an engine some years ago," he says, "I fell off and hurt my knee and spine and I have always considered this to be the cause of my illness. The sciatica took hold of me from my heel to the back of my head. The pain was the worst I ever suffered in my life and my leg and back were twisted out of shape. I was under a physician's care for several months and for six months could not get out of bed. I also went to Hot Springs but came back in a worse condition than when I went."
"It was when I was down in bed that I heard of the case of a Mr. Allison, a much older man than myself, who had been cured of sciatica by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking the pills and soon was able to get out of bed. When I had taken six boxes I was able to work about the house and yard. I kept right on with the pills until I was cured and I have never had any return of the trouble. I have been running an engine ever since."
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FARMS THAT GROW

"NO. 1 HARD" WHEAT
(Sixty-three Pounds to the Bushel). Are situated in the Canadian West where Home-steads of 160 acres can be obtained free by every settler willing Government Agent and able to comply with the Homestead Regulations. During the present year a large portion of

DEFIANCE Gold Water Starch
makes laundry work a pleasure 10 cent pkg. 10c