

Nebraska Legislature

Routine Proceedings of Senate.
The following bills were passed by the senate Friday:

By Patrick of Sarpy—Allowing cities of the second class less than 5,000, and villages, to sell special tax liens.

By Patrick of Sarpy—Making it unlawful for an intoxicated person to ride upon any street car, interurban or railway car.

By Epperson of Clay—Providing for the establishment of high schools by special elections.

By Epperson of Clay—Requiring insurance companies to return the net amount of the premium received by the company after deducting customary short rate premium for the expired time when policy is cancelled.

By Saunders of Douglas—Providing for the dissolution of defunct corporations.

By Glover of Custer—Authorizing county and deputy assessors to administer oaths.

By the governor, by request of Thompson of Buffalo—Validating the issuance of bonds for the establishment and maintenance of heating and lighting systems by villages and cities of the second class having a population of less than 5,000 inhabitants which were issued in compliance with the act of 1903.

By Hanna—To allow cities of the second class and villages to grant franchises to steam and interurban railroads.

By Ashton—Requiring railroads to maintain track scales at division points for the weighing of coal in carload lots.

By Sackett—A reciprocal demurrage bill, requiring railroads to furnish cars within a reasonable time after application by shippers or pay a penalty of \$3 a day per car and prohibiting discrimination in the furnishing of cars. Hanna voted no.

Routine Proceedings of House.
The house Friday concurred in the report of the conference committee on the railway commission bill.

By Noyes of Cass, providing that the state pay for bridges built across the Platte river and appropriating a 1/4 mill levy for the purpose, was indefinitely postponed on motion of Eller of Washington, by a vote of 49 to 36.

By McMullen of Gage, providing for the state to receive the special United States appropriations, was recommended to pass.

Springer introduced a joint resolution to add a department to the state farm to raise coyotes. The speaker ruled the resolution out of order because it was introduced after the 40-day limit on the introduction of bills had passed.

By Hamer of Buffalo, appropriating \$100,000 for an addition to the Kearney normal school, was passed on third reading.

H. R. 256, appropriating \$50,000 to provide a seven months' school in those districts which, though levying the limit, are unable to hold a school for that length of time, was passed.

H. R. 241, the warehouse receipt bill, was passed.

Routine Proceedings of House.
The house passed the following bills Monday:

By Hunter of Buffalo—\$25,000 for land and \$15,000 for cottage at the Kearney industrial school.

By Kiefer of Nuckolls—\$15,000 for officers' flat at the Milford soldiers' home.

By Howard of Hall—\$25,000 for a tuberculosis hospital at the Hastings asylum.

By Metzger of Cherry—2,000 for a fish hatchery in Cherry county.

By McMullen of Lodge—\$180,000 for building of state farm.

By Walsh of Douglas—\$50,000 improvement hospital farm.

By Byron of Bert—\$1,849 for Indian prosecutions in Thurston county.

By Jenison of Clay—Normal training in high schools, carrying \$10,000 appropriation.

By Armstrong of Nemaha—\$25,000 heating plant at Peru.

By Green of Holt—\$7,500 for investigation of animal dealers.

The house Monday night in committee of the whole recommended the following bills for passage:

By Cone of Saunders—Providing railroads shall furnish sidetracks to elevators and providing a penalty for failure to do so.

By Jenison of Clay—Preventing discriminating in giving telephone or express franks and free transportation on common carriers.

By Killen of Gage—Knocking out the salary loan companies.

By Heffernan—The slot machine bill.

By Jenison, Hart, Quackenbush—Advisory board of pardons.

By Dodge of Douglas—Permits county board to pay for compilation of tax records in counties where scavenger law is in effect.

By Doran of Garfield—To reduce commission charged by commission men for selling live stock. Harvey and Best fought the bill, but could not defeat it.

By Harrison of Otoe—To repeal the maximum freight rate law; was indefinitely postponed.

Routine Proceedings of Senate.
The senate spent the greater part of Monday afternoon in committee of the whole, considering twenty bills in all, as follows:

By Root—Legalizing acknowledgments taken before notaries in the state of New Jersey. To pass.

By Lee—Providing for the consolidation of Omaha and South Omaha after a vote by the people of the two cities. To pass.

By Glover—Relating to the appointment of commissioner in the opening of public roads. To pass.

By Saunders—Making the days now generally observed as holidays legal holidays. To pass.

By Fries—Providing a levy for road improvement funds. To pass.

By Cudick—Limiting the liability of villages for damages and costs arising from defective streets, alleys, etc. To pass.

By Armstrong—Providing weeds and brush along roadways must be cut by adjoining property owner before

AUG. 18 or work will be done at expense of adjoining property owner. To pass.

By Thiessen—Providing mutual insurance companies may assess cities and towns and regulating the amounts of policies they may issue according to the number of policyholders. To pass.

By Byram—Providing penalty for stealing or buying or receiving stolen hogs. To pass.

By Adams—Appropriating \$6,000 to pay the railroad fare of supreme court and district court judges. To pass.

By Hill—Resolution approving the Seattle exposition and asking the national government to take part in it. To pass.

By Shubert—Providing for the distribution of the United States government forest reserve fund. To pass.

By Walsh—Making it a felony to steal \$5 worth or more of poultry. To pass.

By Cone—Acquiring the telegraph operators and tower men engaged in the moving of trains at night shall be at least 21 years of age. To pass.

By Jenison—Anti-lobby bill. To pass.

By McMullen—Prohibiting minors from using cigarettes or chewing tobacco or spitting tobacco juice in public places. To pass.

By McMullen—Requiring university regents to hold open meetings except where good of the university may require secret meetings. To pass.

By Glem—Providing for the purchase by the state of 400 copies of Cobey's statutes. To pass.

The following bills were passed at the afternoon session Monday:

By King—To do away with separate ballot boxes for constitutional amendments.

By Gould—To assess live stock in possession of caretakers wherever it is found.

By Baker—Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to cemetery associations.

By Clarke—Validating acts of the Omaha city council in levying special assessments.

By Jones—Providing for the drainage of lowlands.

Senators Not Ready to Adjourn.
The senate by two votes Wednesday morning refused to comply with the request of the house made a day or two ago for a conference committee to fix a day for final adjournment. It also voted down a motion to indefinitely postpone all senate files now on general file. Senators who opposed these motions declared the house is up to tricks intended to kill some important senate bills now in its possession. For several days the house, it is claimed, has been passing by senate bills and acting only on house measures. Some of the senators have given it out that they will stay in Lincoln all summer if necessary in order to force the house to act on some of the senate bills. To appoint a committee on adjournment, they say, would be voting away an advantage the senate now holds. The senate is two days behind the house in the number of days it has been in session and will draw pay that much longer. For this reason the senators are not as anxious to get away as the house members are.

Routine Proceedings of House.
The following bills were passed in the house Wednesday:

By Raper of Paxnec—Appropriating \$1,250 for a monument to Gen. John M. Thayer in Lincoln.

By Raper—Providing that notaries public shall keep a record of their official acts.

By Cone of Saunders—Amendment to the Hirsch law providing that railroads must furnish sidetracks to elevator owners of a minimum capacity of 10,000 bushels and providing for legal action to compel this.

By Springer of Scott's Bluff—Providing that county superintendents in counties of 1,500 or less shall be paid on a per diem basis.

By Carlin of Rock—Providing that in contests for legislative seats only the successful party shall be reimbursed for his expenses.

By Thiessen of Jefferson—Requiring railroads to furnish scales and weigh shipments in carload lots at division points and providing for a state weighmaster.

By Scudder and White of Hall—Appropriating \$9,500 for an addition to the hospital at the Soldiers' home at Grand Island.

By Redmond of Nemaha—Appropriating \$10,000 to encourage the development of coal mining in the state.

By Blystone of Lancaster—Appropriating \$10,000 for a statue of Abraham Lincoln on the capitol grounds at Lincoln.

By E. P. Brown of Lancaster—Appropriating \$1,200 to furnish suitable fire protection for the capitol building.

By Jenison of Clay—Applicants for notary public commissions must be examined by district judge.

Van Houson of Colfax moved to postpone all house bills in the hands of committees. Motion prevailed.

Routine Proceedings of Senate.
The senate Wednesday passed the following bills:

By W. E. Brown—Allowing mutual insurance companies to do business outside the state by depositing with the auditor a guaranty fund of \$100,000.

By Glem—Requiring abstractors to give a surety bond of \$10,000.

By Lee—Requiring the county comptroller's approval of all claims against the county before payment.

By Graff—Giving county boards the power of eminent domain to protect county roads and bridges.

By Clarke—Authorizing justices of the peace to enter judgment against the plaintiff in case suit is dismissed.

By Graff—Providing for a municipal highway fund.

By joint committee—Providing for the registration of voters on primary day.

By E. W. Brown—Providing for quieting title to property when lien lapses.

By E. W. Brown—Making it a felony to have possession or custody of burglar's tools.

By Walsh—Making the stealing of more than \$5 worth of poultry a felony.

By Cone—Memorializing congress to pass the national grain inspection bill.

WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

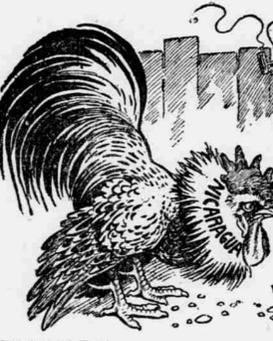
Present Conflict Was Precipitated by a Trifling Incident.
The present war in Central America was precipitated by a trifling incident. A Nicaraguan agitator who fled into Honduras was followed by Nicaraguan soldiers, who failed to capture him, but went away with his mule. After hasty diplomatic notes had been exchanged war was declared and real war began. Better organized, better armed and better trained than ever, the forces of Nicaragua on the one side and Honduras and Salvador on the other, clashed. The recent battle of Potillos



PRESIDENT ZELAYA.

de Namasique saw 100 killed on the side of Honduras and Salvador alone. This is three times as many as the American fatalities in battle in the war between Spain and the United States. There were 5,000 Salvadorans and Guatemalans in the fight, so the loss was 20 per cent. Personally leading his armies, which have invaded Honduras soil and captured town after town, is President Zelaya of Nicaragua. War found him doubly ready for the conflict. His successes on the coast have been followed up by the United States navy, which has landed small forces of marines at La Ceiba and Trujillo, towns captured by Nicaragua, and at Puerto Cortez, threatened by Zelaya, to protect neutral property. Costa Rica may become involved, an old feud against Nicaragua making it potentially an ally of Salvador and Guatemala.

THOSE DARNED ROOSTERS ARE AT IT AGAIN!



—Cincinnati Post.

The armies of Central America are made up of Indian stock mixed with Spanish blood. The secondary weapon consists of the ever trusty machete. Large bodies of the troops are armed only with these long, heavy knives. The deadly machete is responsible for most of the carnage. Even when provided with guns the Central Americans are notoriously bad shots. Honduras has been helped in this war by Salvador, with whom she had an offensive and defensive alliance, and she has had to contend with a rebellious outbreak of her own people. This was the case in Nicaragua, the latent revolutionists in each country seemingly taking advantage of the difficulties of the government to further their own cause. Only three Central American states have become involved, Costa Rica and Guatemala remaining neutral.

The government of the United States sent gunboats to both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and marines were landed at two or three ports on the northern coast of Honduras for the protection of American interests. These ports were in the possession of enemies of the Honduran government at the time, and the government of Honduras approved the action taken by the United States.

The capture of the capital of Honduras by the Nicaraguans, coupled with the recent defeat of the forces of Honduras and Salvador at Cholotea and the flight of President Bonilla of Honduras, it is thought, practically puts an end to the war.

Herbert D. Peirce, United States minister to Norway, returned to Boston and issued an explanation of the charge that had been made against him that he sought a fee for legal services before The Hague tribunal in a suit for damages brought by the owners of American sealing vessels against the Russian government.

Albert Nichols, a teamster employed by the St. Louis Transfer Company, was shot and killed by Edward Court, who made a statement to the effect that Nichols had slapped Mrs. Court and when he took Nichols to task for the act Nichols drew a knife.

While John Corcoran of Yonkers, N. Y., was ramming a charge of dynamite into a hole in a rock with the handle of a broom, the charge exploded and the broomstick was driven through his body below the heart.

GIVE UP HOPE FOR BOY.

Marvin Case likely to be Paralleled to Charley Ross Kidnaping.
As the dismal days come and go the seemingly impenetrable mystery in the disappearance of little Horace Marvin from Dover, Del., grows deeper. And the army of astute detectives on the case, several of them masters of crime and hidden circumstance, admit that they are utterly baffled. It is an astonishing fact that these detectives, together with the police machinery of all the principal cities in the United States, the famed Pinkerton Detective Agency, and a host of amateur sleuths, have failed to develop one single distinct clue to the missing boy's whereabouts since the search was begun on March 4.

What did happen to little Horace Marvin when he passed from the eyes of his now sorrowing father for the last time? It is a question that may never be answered. And from present indications the case will go down as rivaling all other kidnaping mysteries in the history of the country.

Charles Brewster Ross, whose case is a classic in criminal annals, was exactly the same age as the Marvin boy when he disappeared from the home of his father, Christian Ross, Washington lane, Germantown, Pa., July 1, 1874.

He is now generally believed to have been stolen from his home, although kidnaping was not at first suspected. Ross reported the loss of the child to the Philadelphia police. He had hopes of the safe return of Charley up to July 6. Then he received a letter demanding \$20,000, conditional on the safe return of the boy. The police set out to capture the kidnapers. From all parts of the country boys who looked like Charley Ross were rejected. One after another they were shown to be other children.

On Dec. 14, the same year, the first real clues were found. That night two men committed a burglary in the Bay-side district of Brooklyn. Their names were William Mosher and James Douglas. Both men died from wounds received in trying to escape from the police.

Before dying Douglas confessed that he and Mosher had kidnaped Charley Ross. Search was renewed for their fellow conspirators, and William Westervelt, brother-in-law of Mosher, was arrested. He was finally convicted as accessory after the crime and was sen-

tenced to seven years' imprisonment. No trace of the boy ever was found, and it is now believed by the Philadelphia police that the kidnapers, in fear, murdered the boy to get him off their hands.

Horace Marvin, the lost boy's father, is in great fear lest the kidnapers of his son be driven to some such desperate act by too strenuous police action.

Work of Sage Foundation.
Mr. Robert W. De Forest, counsel for Mrs. Russell Sage, in discussing the plans for administering the foundation of \$10,000,000 recently contributed by Mrs. Sage for the improvement of social conditions, said that she was especially interested in the living conditions of the poor and unfortunate, and that it was her intention to take an active part personally in distributing the income of the fund, which would amount to about \$450,000 a year. He thought this income would be applied very largely to existing charities, but if investigation showed that anything could be accomplished by a campaign of education along certain lines, such work would be taken up. Mrs. Sage desires that the lowly and unfortunate, and any others who do not get the best results out of social conditions, should find a way to improve them, and should be helped to improve them, if necessary.

Deaf-Mutes Good Workers.
A business man who conducts a large bottling establishment in the lower east side district of New York City has discovered that deaf-mutes make the most reliable help that he can obtain. He commenced about seven years ago by employing a deaf-mute boy, who filled his place so satisfactorily that others were employed from time to time, until now there are a dozen or more of these afflicted persons drawing good wages at this establishment. The employer says he finds them faithful, and when they have fully grasped the idea of the task to be accomplished, rather more intelligent than the normal workman. Moreover, they are very little given to dissipation.

Against Pasteurizing Milk.
Prof. Behring, the famous Berlin specialist on pulmonary diseases, is quoted as opposing the Pasteur system of purifying milk. He condemns also the sterilization of milk and the boiling of water to render them innocuous. He says that boiled milk is unsuitable food for infants, and that the boiling of water kills the elements intended by nature for the making of bone and sinew. True protection for those who use the milk of cows, in his opinion, is the production of healthy cows.



LABOR NOTE

Practically every telegraph operator in Los Angeles, Cal., is a union man.

Keokuk (Iowa) Trades and Labor Assembly has admitted a ministerial delegate.

Brewery Workers' Union of Toronto, Canada, demands 25 per cent increase in wages.

Practically all the building trades in Spokane, Wash., will seek a general advance in wages.

There is a movement on foot in San Francisco, Cal., to organize the salesmen in cigar stores.

A campaign is on foot to reorganize the journeymen stonemasons in New York City and vicinity.

Great Falls, Mont., has organized a Drug Clerks' Union, which plans to secure an eight-hour day for all members.

St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union reports an average increase of 10 per cent in wages for the last year.

Minneapolis (Minn.) Painters' Union will demand a raise of 2 1/2 cents an hour, being an increase from 37 1/2 cents to 40 cents.

Pine Bluff (Ark.) labor men have organized a Central Trades Council, chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The referendum vote of the Machinists' Association resulted in favor of an international convention being held at St. Louis, Mo., in November.

At a recent meeting of the Carpenters' Union of Chico, Cal., wages were raised to \$4 a day, to take effect on April 11. This will give ample time to have all existing contracts completed.

Carpenters of San Jose, Cal., now receive 60 cents an hour. Last summer a demand was made upon the contractors and six months' notice given. The former price was 50 cents an hour.

Women are to be henceforth admitted as members to Boston (Mass.) Retail Clerks' Union, composed mainly of dry goods clerks. The first delegation of women members joined last week.

The New York Unionist, the printers' trade paper, has been rechristened and issued in a new and handy form. It will hereafter be known as the Printing Trades News, and will be published monthly.

St. Paul (Minn.) Federation Council at a recent meeting decided to get after all unaffiliated unions which were eligible to membership in the State federation, and an organized campaign will soon be commenced with a view to inducing them to affiliate.

Notices have been served on the Milwaukee (Wis.) Board of Public Works by the secretary of the Bricklayers' Union of that city that after May 1 no member of the organization will work on any job unless the inspector of the work is a union bricklayer or mason.

Carpenters' Union of Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies, intends celebrating its first anniversary by establishing a library. The union is affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and it asks that books be sent with which to build up such an undertaking.

Organized labor is interested in the recent indorsement given the union label of all trades by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Md., in a sermon in the cathedral of that city. The eminent Catholic prelate, who is a man of affairs, gave the union label his unqualified indorsement and the fact has pleased the labor people.

Doctors Weigh a Soul.
That the human soul has a material vehicle susceptible of being measured and weighed by human science is the conclusion of six years of experimentation by Drs. Duncan, MacDougal and Syroul of Haverhill and Dr. Grant of Lawrence, Mass. The experiments in question were conducted in a Massachusetts sanitarium, and were kept an entire secret from the outside world until definite results could be shown. The essential point thus far developed is that immediately after the heart has ceased to beat and at the moment when, in the usual phraseology, the "soul leaves the body," there is an appreciable loss in the bodily weight which cannot be accounted for by any scientific deductions dealing with known physical data.

Preparatory to the tests, the doctors arranged a bed for dying patients on scales so carefully balanced that the slightest deviation became at once apparent. The experiments covered several cases, including both men and women, and in every instance the result was practically the same, showing a loss in weight of from one-half ounce to an ounce within a few seconds after the cessation of physical life. It was noted as an interesting incident that while generally this change occurred immediately after the heart had ceased to beat, in the case of a phlegmatic man, slow of thought and action, the change was delayed a full minute after apparent death. The observations and notes were made by the physicians separately, but careful comparison showed them to be in substantial accord, and all attempts to disprove the soundness of their conclusions have failed to change the result. In connection with these experiments tests were also made with the lower animals, principally dogs, the result in those cases being that no deviation of the scales was perceptible when the life departed.

While these experiments are not considered conclusive by scientists, they have very naturally aroused much interest among psychologists and the general public.

Do Planets Affect Earthquakes?
Camille Flammarion, the noted astronomer, in a contribution to the European edition of the New York Herald, states that notwithstanding a few coincidences of eclipses with earthquake action, careful investigation and comparison leads him to believe that the sun and moon are not influential factors in the production of earthquakes, as these occur oftentimes when the planets in question are not in position to affect the earth, from which it is apparent that no general law of planetary action in this direction can be deduced.

TONIC FOR MOTHERS

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Are Safe and Reliable—A Favorite Household Remedy.

Motherhood may be the crowning blessing of a woman's life or it may bring grief and sorrow. Mrs. M. J. Wight, of 170 Seventh Street, Auburn, Maine, relates her experience after the birth of her daughter in 1901, as follows: "I was all run down at the time the baby came and did not improve in health rapidly after. I was pale, thin and bloodless. My stomach distressed me being full of gas all the time and my heart fluttered so that I could scarcely breathe.

"Finally I remembered that a friend had recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to me so I commenced using them. I gained in strength rapidly while the baby throve also. When I expected my next child I started taking the pills again as a tonic and strengthener and had no such difficulty as before. I got up better and my strength came back much sooner.

"A year ago last winter I had an attack of rheumatism in the hands which went from one hand to the other. The joints swelled up and were so stiff I could not move them. The pain extended up through my arms and shoulders. I felt sick enough to go to bed but did not do so. This attack lasted for several months. I tried several remedies but finally came back to using the pills which had done me so much good before and found that they benefited me almost at once. I have not been troubled since."

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or they will be sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Send for book of cures.

MICA
Axle Grease
takes miles off the road, and weight from the load. Helps the team and pays the teamster. Practically destroys friction. Saves half the wear that comes from jolting over rough roads, and lengthens the life of a heavy vehicle more than any other one thing. Ask the dealer for MICA Axle Grease. STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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 Dizziness, 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.

BREATHOOD
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FREE PAXTINE
To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all we claim for it, we will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE cleanses and heals mucous membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, inflammation caused by feminine illness; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE E. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

A Test for Eyesight.
An interesting test for eyesight may be had by observing Ursa Major—the Great Bear—on a clear starlit night. Not every one is aware that Mizar, the second star in the constellation, is a double star. To observe this doublet demands good vision. Some starry night look up to the sky and see if you can discern it. If you do see it, you can rest content in the knowledge that your eyesight is not defective.

FURIOUS HUMOR ON CHILD.
Mebing, Bleeding Sores Covered Body—Nothing Helped Her—Cuticura Cures Her in Five Days.
"After my granddaughter of about seven years had been cured of the measles, she was attacked about a fortnight later by a furious fever and painful eruption all over her body, especially the upper part of it, forming watery and bleeding sores, especially under the arms, of considerable size. She suffered a great deal and for three weeks we nursed her every night, using all the remedies we could think of. Nothing would help. We tried the Cuticura Remedies and after twenty-four hours we noted considerable improvement, and after using only one complete set of the Cuticura Remedies, in five consecutive days the little one, much to our joy, had been entirely cured, and has been well for a long time. Mrs. F. Rufenacht, B. F. D. No. 3, Bakersfield, Cal., June 25 and July 20, 1908."