

## Nebraska Legislature

The senate Tuesday passed the following bills:

By Bartos—Companion bill to above, indefinitely postponed because included in 345.

Judiciary Committee—Fixing bonds to be given by the heads of state institutions. To pass.

By Tibbets of Adams—Foreign corporations except railroads and insurance companies to maintain agent in state to accept service. To pass.

By Brown of Lancaster—Villages when they contain over 1,500 population shall be but one school district. To pass.

By Miller of Lancaster—Complaining in prosecution of persons licensed as well as those licensed to sell liquor shall receive one-fourth of the fine. To pass.

By Miller of Lancaster—Permitting street railways to extend ten miles into the country beyond a city's limits. To pass.

By Brown of Lancaster—Indeterminate sentence of criminals, vesting power to parole after service of minimum sentence under state's statutes in a board of three members. To pass.

By Donohoe of Holt—Courts to render judgment for costs at the same time decision is rendered. To pass.

By Donohoe—Relative to orders of court with respect to costs. To pass.

By Ollis of Valley—Making it unlawful to assess a public appointee for political or private purposes. To pass.

By Hatfield of Antelope—Raising fees of county surveyors. To pass.

By Buck—Contractors on public work shall give bond for payment of cost of material. To pass.

By Howell—Repealing county comptroller law affecting Douglas county. To pass.

By Miller of Lancaster—Relative to deposits of securities of old life accident companies with the state auditor. To pass.

By Lavery of Saunders—To compel a county to pay its portion of the joint expense of building a bridge not exceeding half of \$300. To pass.

By Ransom of Douglas—Bill for levy of 1 mill for repair of permanent or repaved roads in counties where they exist. To pass.

Senator Ransom moved the postponement of his own bill, S. F. 365, for the levy of taxes to pay the principal and interest on municipal bonds.

Following is the senate sitting file advanced Tuesday night:

By Miller of Lancaster—Declaring telephone companies to be common carriers and placing them under the railway commission.

By Killen—Gravity oil test.

By Miller of Lancaster—For a school for dependent children at the home for the friendless and reorganizing the same.

Banking bill.

By Miller—Penalty for detaining any woman in a house for purposes of prostitution.

By Scheele of Seward—To prevent the pooling of contractors who bid on public work.

By Banning of Cass. To provide for the levying of from 5 to 25 mills for road improvement.

By Evans—Regulating common carriers.

By Griffin—Prohibiting the dumping of brush in a drainage ditch.

By Gammill—Reward for the discovery of a cure for the cornstalk disease.

By Raymond—School districts with 150 children to increase the school levy to 40 mills by two-thirds vote.

By Committee on Education—Children of school age to attend to nearest school than one in their district.

By Buck of Otoe—Changing name of blind institute at Nebraska City to Nebraska School for the Blind.

By Ransom—For printing 4,500 session laws and 1,500 each of journals of house and senate of the legislature.

The following bills were indefinitely postponed by standing committee reports in the house Tuesday:

By Bates of Cass—Reducing the price of supreme court reports from \$2 per volume to \$1.25 per volume.

By Hoffmann of Dakota—Providing an extra game warden for the Eighth senatorial district who shall be appointed by the governor, at a salary of \$50 a month.

By Kelley of Furnas—Appropriating \$100,000 for an agricultural college in the southwestern part of the state, the location to be fixed by the regents of the university.

The committee of the whole killed bills as follows:

By Humphrey of Lancaster—To make Saturday afternoon a half holiday.

By Fries of Howard—Amending the revenue law so that assessors shall have the right to enter banks and inspect their books, as well as those of building and loan associations, for purposes of taxation only. Final vote, 47 to 23 for indefinite postponement.

The house passed on third reading the Ollis physical valuation bill. The measure was amended in the house to include street cars, street car companies, express electric light and water works companies. It will have to go back to the senate concurrence in these amendments.

By Fries—A road bill, was passed.

Broderick of Clay, Harrington of Brown and Bushee of Kimball, were appointed a committee to confer with a senate committee on a day of final adjournment.

The Lincoln charter was advanced one pace toward passage Thursday after a stormy passage by the committee of the whole in the house for passage without Mayor Brown's amendment and this recommendation was emphasized by a test vote when the committee rose to report to the house.

That vote favored the street car part of the bill and thirty-five against it. When the measure comes up for third reading it will require sixty-seven votes to pass, since it will have the emergency clause attached.

The fight over the Omaha charter fell down completely Thursday. All but one of the members who had stood out for the appointive board changed their attitude before the matter came to a vote. The house was good-natured and willing to give Omaha

what it wanted. In place of the appointive board it was agreed to increase the mayor's salary from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year and to give Health Commissioner Connel \$3,500 instead of \$2,000 as at present.

Showing how times have changed, the senate Thursday postponed a bill defining the powers of the railway commission over telephone companies, together with a proposed amendment for physical connection of telephone lines on the ground that physical connection is desired by the Bell Telephone company, when formerly the argument was general that physical connection ought to be required because it was opposed by the Bell company, which was then stronger than all the independent companies in the state. The bill was introduced by Miller of Lancaster in conformity to a recommendation made by the railway commission in its last annual report.

Bartos, of Saline, chairman, of the insurance committee, lost a fight in the senate Thursday for two of his own bills, S. F. Nos. 233 and 236, companion bills that amend the law relating to mutual fire insurance companies. He submitted a majority report recommending that the bills be indefinitely postponed and himself signed a minority report to place them on the general file.

The committee from the house to fix the time of adjournment of the session met that appointed by the senate Thursday and an informal discussion of the end of the session was indulged in. It was decided to name the date of final adjournment within a day or so. The sense of the joint committee was that the session should adjourn finally not later than March 30.

The senate started out Thursday morning to keep a platform pledge by passing senate file No. 28, by Fuller, a bill to prevent the state board of assessment and equalization from raising or lowering the total assessed valuation of property of the state as returned by counties.

Following senate bills were passed Thursday:

The Miller bill, empowering street railways companies to extend their lines ten miles beyond the city limits, allowing them to purchase interurban lines extending that far into the country, providing that they may receive right of way along public roads from county commissioners and may purchase private right of way.

By Buck—Providing that contractors shall give bond to pay for material used in public buildings or other public works.

By Lavery—Providing that when a county refuses to enter into a joint contract with another county to repair a bridge between the two, it may be held for \$300 worth of such repairs.

By the Judiciary Committee—Fixing the size of bonds of heads of state institutions.

By Brown—Providing that village of 1,500 or more inhabitants shall be embraced entirely within one school district.

By Howell—Repealing the Douglas county comptroller law and another providing that all sorts of insurance policies and guarantee bonds must be signed by an agent resident of the state.

By Ollis—To punish traffic in appointive offices and to prevent any person or organization from demanding or collecting any portion of an appointive officer's salary as a condition to tenure of office.

By Ransom—For a one mill tax levy for permanent roads in Douglas county.

By Volpp—To incorporate safe deposit companies and to give such companies a lien upon valuables or money in deposit.

On recommendation of the committee on privileges and elections the Kuhl primary ballot bill was indefinitely postponed. This was house roll No. 135, and provided for the rotation of names by districts. The Ollis bill, now pending in the house provides for a more comprehensive plan of rotation, but has been objected to by some members on the ground of expense. It is stated that an agreement has been reached and that the Ollis measure will be passed either in its present or an amended form.

Eastman's house bill providing for the levying of a 5 mill tax for court house construction was indefinitely postponed.

Among the bills placed on general file was senate file No. 263 by Bartos, allowing the licensing of saloons within two miles of the city limits of Omaha; house roll 242, by McVicker, providing for the publication of campaign contributions; house roll No. 131, by Bowman, imposing penalties for coercing voters by threatening to discharge them unless the election results in a certain way.

King's bill, for a reduction of rates on sleeping cars, was unceremoniously killed by the committee on miscellaneous corporations for the purpose of killing it. The committee has had charge of the bill since early in the session but had never made a report. It recommended that the bill be indefinitely postponed and the report was adopted over King's motion not to concur had been defeated.

The following bills were read the third time and passed by the house Thursday:

By Taylor of Hitchcock—Appropriating \$575 for a survey of the fifth principal meridian.

By Pilger—Appropriating \$90,000 for the purchase of the Wayne normal school at Wayne and to make it a state normal.

By Broderick—Appropriating \$30,000 for a new building at the home for the deaf and dumb at Omaha.

By Lawrence—Providing that home-stead rights may be vested in minor children if the parents are dead.

By Bates—Amending procedure in justice courts reducing the extent of the sentence that can be imposed by any justice.

By Bowman—Changing the sanitary law on disposal of dead bodies of hogs that have died of disease so that they must be burned within forty-eight hours. It makes the road overseer responsible for the enforcement of the law.

By Bushee—Providing for service by publication in all actions at law when one party to the suit lives in another state or on a distant part of the same as the senate bill. It has previously been amended in the house to read "combination car" instead of "caboose."

## TOWN WILL MOVE.

Because County Where Haubstadt, Ind., Is Located Has Gone Dry.

The town of Haubstadt, Gibson county, Indiana, will take wherewithal itself shortly and move away from where it is. Haubstadt proposes to roll itself out of Gibson county on account of the anti-liquor law. Gibson county recently went "dry," but Vanderburg county, which adjoins it, is still as "wet" as the blue sea. Wherefore the Haubstadters will begin the work of moving their town. It is only a few hundred feet from the Vanderburg county line, and it is figured that house movers can transport the entire town within a month. The resolution to move Haubstadt was passed at a town meeting attended by every householder in the town limits. There were about seven hundred men at the meeting and the resolution passed without a dissenting voice.

## New Bell Air-Ship Record.

At Baddeseck, Cape Breton, a new record for the Aerial Experiment Association, which is conducting a series of flights under the general direction of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, was made by A. D. McCurdy in his airship, the Silver Dart. He made five successful flights over the ice on the Bras d'Or lakes, remaining in the air one time for eleven minutes and fifteen seconds. The Dart was in full control throughout its flight and its fifty-horsepower motor was in splendid working shape. After running a distance of seventy-five yards on the ice the machine ascended into the air to a height of twenty feet. A distance of over twelve miles was covered. To win the Scientific American cup, for which he is trying, the Dart will be required to sail twice this distance. Additional short flights were made on Tuesday, when in each case the landing was effected safely and gently, without jar to the machine. The weather would not permit of long flights.

## Mythical Western Jobs.

To test the reported demand for 1,000 men at good wages on Kansas farms, the Bowery Mission of New York some time ago wrote to the parties who had circulated the report, namely, two Omaha newspapers, which had quoted Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture Munnin of Nebraska. The latter had given the names of several farmers said to be in need of help. The secretary of the mission corresponded with these people, but was in every case told that they had got all the help they needed. He says that there are now in New York 50,000 men out of work and that a large number of these are being assisted by friends and relatives. The bread line now averages 2,000 a night. As fast as work can be found for them in other places free transportation is furnished.

## To Test Magnetic Problems.

The keel has been laid at a Brooklyn yard for the auxiliary steamer Carnegie which the Carnegie Institute is fitting out to investigate the magnetic phenomena of the earth. It has been especially designed, with a minimum of steel and iron, less than 600 pounds in all. What is not composed of wood is of Victor vanadium bronze. This is to prevent interference with the accuracy of her magnetic instruments. The purpose of the investigation is to ascertain the laws which govern certain deflections of the compass, especially noticeable off the coast of Oregon and Washington, where the variations amount to from twenty to twenty-five degrees. A trip to the north pole itself is also contemplated with this ship.



A trades and labor council has been organized in Saskatoon, Canada.

The agreement of the Canadian Pacific with its mechanics expires in the spring, and the men are reorganizing.

Manitoba's attorney general has introduced a bill to prohibit usurious money-lending on assignments of salaries.

The Scotch education department has given \$5,000 toward the expense of a mining school in course of erection at Cowdenheath.

A movement is on foot to organize a candy makers' union in Memphis, Tenn., or to incorporate them in the Bakers' Union, as the two trades are closely allied.

Cleveland (England) ironstone miners have decided unanimously to use every endeavor to obtain a 5 per cent advance in wages on the present existing base rate.

W. E. McEwen, Duluth, member of the United Association of Plumbers, for many years secretary of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, has been made State commissioner of labor of Minnesota.

The twenty-second annual report of Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, has been issued containing the laws relating to labor in every State in the United States, together with court decisions.

Mediators between the rival international unions of papermakers and pulp and sulphide workers have succeeded in establishing harmony between them, and hereafter they will work in single harness through a joint conference board of general officers.

Hamilton (Scotland) corporation will pay all workmen for holidays, half pay to be given to employers in cases of sickness, while foremen are to be paid full money when ill.

The National Civic Federation announces that it is forming a commission to inquire into and make a study of industrial insurance and compensation for wage-workers comprised in sick, accident, old age and death benefits. The commission will gather data of the various methods pursued in this country and in Europe, and necessary legislation will be suggested.

## RIVAL TO STEEL TRUST.

Combine with \$200,000,000 Capital Will Be Formed by Independents.

The great steel trust is to have a rival, also a trust, a giant with assets of approximately \$200,000,000. The new combination, of which John W. Gates is reputed to be the leader, will include twelve or more independent steel concerns that are now, considered separately, thorns in the flesh of the so-called billion-dollar steel trust, known corporately as the United States Steel Corporation. Other plants will come into the opposition, but the dominant concern, under the plan as it stands at present, will be these and one other still more important: Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, Ltd., Lackawanna Steel Company, Cambridge Steel Company, Pennsylvania Steel Company, Pittsburg Steel Company, Midland Steel Company, Midvale Steel Company, Island Steel Company, Maryland Steel Company, Republic Iron and Steel Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

The fulfillment of the arrangement for the new combine appears to depend upon whether W. P. Snyder, head of the big Shenango Furnace Company, the man who controls the independent pig iron interests of the country, joins the movement. Mr. Snyder is said to be more than agreeable to the creation of a combination to battle for supremacy in the steel world, but as his holdings are so great in the iron ore territory his demands in the partnership agreement in Pittsburg caused the others to hesitate. It is not felt that they can be granted at this time.

The independents are on the eve of acquiring extensive holdings in the iron ore territory, but the trust is working to prevent the acquisition of the new sources of supply. If the independents obtain the proposed areas Mr. Snyder may not enter the combine, remaining, nevertheless, a most important seller of ore to it.

The present plan is that Mr. Snyder shall be the president of the independent combine. He has steadfastly declined all overtures to go into the United States Steel Corporation.

## TRAIN CRASHES INTO ROOM.

Six Persons Are Killed in Windsor Station, Montreal.

Six persons were killed and several were injured when a locomotive attached to a Boston and Maine train crashed through the walls of the women's waiting-room at the Windsor station, in Montreal. The train, which was made up of a locomotive, a baggage car and three coaches, carried few passengers, or the accident might have been much more serious. When passing Highland station, a few miles from Montreal, a plug blew out of the engine, and the engineer was thrown from his cab. The fireman tried to stop the train, but found the brakes would not work. Arriving at the Windsor station, the engine plunged through several barriers and a brick wall, entering the waiting-room and crashing through the floor. The fireman was pinned beneath the wreck and killed. A man at work in the room below the waiting-room also was killed. Another victim was a little girl who was sitting in the station waiting for a train.

## DAYTON WOMAN AGAIN VICTIM.

Seventh Murder Mystery Appears in Discovery of Body in Canal.

Another mystery confronts the police of Dayton, Ohio, in the discovery of the decomposed body of an unknown white woman in the canal below the Apple street bridge. In the opinion of the officers, it must have lain in the water about a month. The woman apparently was 30 years old and well dressed. She was attired in black. She wore slippers, but over these she had a pair of new rubber shoes. The woman's undergarments were in good condition. The decomposition will, it is feared, prevent the identification of the woman. The body was found lying half out on the bank, face down, while both hands were clenched and were near her throat, as if she had tried to protect herself. Six girls have been found slain in Dayton recently. Four of the murders have never been solved.

## FLAMES CAUSE DUAL FUNERAL.

Mother and Little Daughter Perish Despite Heroism of Parent.

A double funeral was held in Winnetka, Ill., Tuesday, as the result of a tragedy in the home of Earl F. Gore, station agent at Glenview. Mrs. Gore and her 2-year-old daughter, Letitia, were buried together. Mrs. Gore was busy in the kitchen of her home at 10 o'clock Sunday while the child was at play in the parlor. The mother heard the baby scream, and hurrying to the parlor door, saw the child's clothing was on fire. She endeavored to smother the flames with her own skirts and they became ignited. Picking up the child, Mrs. Gore ran into the back yard, while the flames were rising above her own head. Neighbors seized blankets and hastened to the rescue, but before they could reach the sufferers Mrs. Gore and the child were fatally burned.

## GEORGE T. ANGELL IS DEAD.

Leader in Anti-Cruelty Crusades Succumbs at Boston Home.

George Thordike Angell, "friend of dumb animals" and the leader in the humane educational movement in the United States, died in Boston early Tuesday, aged 86 years. He had been in failing health a long time. Mr. Angell was the president and one of the founders of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. For twenty years he had been president of the American Humane Educational Association. He was educated for the law. In 1866, after seeing two horses run to death in a race, he established the publication, Our Dumb Animals. After that he was actively engaged in his chosen life work. In one year he had printed more than 17,000,000 pages of literature. He seemed to be established more than 70,000 "friends of mercy" in America and England.



## THE RELIGIOUS LIFE.

By Henry F. Cope.

The path of the just is as a shining light shining more and more with the perfect day.—Prov. iv, 18.

"Either religion is everything to one or it is nothing," so a good many say, but the saying means more than they mean. It would be a pity if the religion of fofus or of narrowing philosophy became the whole of a man's world. It would be a fine thing if the high motives of religion permeated all things in all worlds.

We have become so accustomed to calling certain things and acts sacred while others we call secular, to drawing clean lines of separation between religion and life that it is exceedingly difficult for any of us to constantly make all life mean religion and to make religion mean the whole of life.

Here are our creeds and our churches, with their customs and activities; these, we say, are religion. Here are our homes and our occupations; they make life. Thus do we separate the essentially inseparable and confound the tools and products of things with the things themselves.

The churches are the agencies of religion, the communal expressions of the spiritual life of peoples; the creeds are their attempts to state their understanding of religious experience and to formulate theories of the mysteries of the higher life. Church and creed are but tools and expressions of religion; they neither constitute it nor do they make it.

Religion is not a department or section of the life. It is a motive and method of living. It is our life in the consciousness of its highest values. You can be just as truly religious in making money as in saying a mass; you can be just as truly pious in making a pudding as in going to a prayer-meeting.

It often happens that one's piety is better expressed in daily commonplace living and duties than in special ecclesiastical exercises. A church service or a prayer meeting may be the opposite of a holy place, while some home, where a mother is too absorbed in the care of the children to think of church, may glow with a divine glory.

Either God is everywhere or there is no God anywhere for us; either our religion operates through, molds, and determines every act and all of life or is an empty, formal, and useless burden to us. The religion you can confine to a corner of your life finds its grave there.

You may measure any faith and you may test your own by its power to vitalize all your life, to permeate and direct every motive, to make itself felt as the constant determinative force of your life. Whatever does this for you, that is your creed and your religion.

No matter what dreams of living bliss, what mystic pleasures or exaltation may become yours through your religious devotion, it is all a mockery and delusion unless its power is such that it goes with you on the street, guides your actions and your bearing toward your fellows, and translates its dreams into deeds.

When the religion, or creed, or organization, sect, or opinion fills all a man's mental horizon his heart is chilled, an eclipse of the soul takes place. But the religion that is like a well of water within refreshes and cheers him continually.

He only is religious who is always religious, always facing toward things true, seeking the higher and full life for himself and for all, making all his life tell for the best in all life, and somehow with his wholesome cheer and high faith and idealism, making us believe in goodness, and truth, and love after all.

## BE HUMBLE BEFORE GOD.

By R. W. Snyder.

Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that He may exalt you in due time; casting all your care upon Him; for He careth for you.—I. Peter v, 6, 7.

St. Peter knew the value of his own prescription. It had helped him and so he commended it to those around him. It is a good prescription—as good for us now as for those of St. Peter's day. True, we do not live in such evil times as did those to whom the apostle wrote, and yet, let times be what they may or circumstances ever so favorable, our life must needs be one of more or less continual struggle, and so sometimes one of "hope deferred that maketh the heart sick."

Knowing that this is so, we should bear with a calm and sober heart alike the seeming good and the seeming ill that life may bring, knowing that there are hard horns in each life's path; real hardships to be endured; real temptations to be overcome; hopes that will be illusive, and sometimes crosses that are heavy and hard to bear. Most of us know it, and those that do not will some day. Those are to be congratulated who have come to know that happiness merely is not blessedness and that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth," for not till then can we know what the apostle meant in saying, "Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God,

that He may exalt you in due time; casting all your care upon Him; for He careth for you."

When once we have come to do that we will know that this is not a world of doom or of blind chance, but that in God we live and move and have our being; that "He ordereth a good man's going and maketh his way acceptable to Himself;" that events do not happen at random; that there is a reason for everything, even though we may not be able to know what it is, and that that reason is without fault or flaw because the all-wise God ruleth over all.

Believing this, we can believe that all things are within His knowledge and His disposal, because He is Lord of all, and though they might perhaps have been ordered otherwise, we believe they were thus ordered by the merciful God and Father of all, and so are meant for our greatest good now and here and forever. We may not always be able to see why things are as they are, but if we will stand steadfastly with God we can confidently commit the keeping of our souls unto Him as unto a faithful creator in the certain assurance that He careth for us, and that some day, if not now, we will see that all that He does or suffers to be done is for our final good.

## WORK OF THE HOME-MAKER.

By Rev. W. A. Bartlett.

There is a tendency to-day to belittle the work of the home-maker. Our talk is about schools and universities. We exalt the club and the literary circle. The patient mother who is at home making some needed garment for her family is called the drudge and the slave, living in the dark age. Yet as a matter of fact all these literary people and those who are exploiting the so-called high ideals are dependent upon the work of the hands and must wear the garment which Dorcas has made.

All this talk about its being beneath a woman to cook and sew is also-life rubbish. The very manual training that is now being put into our primary schools is a reaction against such unworthy ideas. The woman who can prepare a good meal and who can fashion a comfortable garment, has accomplished a greater work than can be estimated. We do not need many more books. We are overwhelmed with reading matter of every kind. There are enough theories of life to make you dizzy, but the world needs mightily to be comforted, to be well and economically fed. It does not need showy clothes, but it needs enough to feel warm in winter and to add to the creature comforts at all times.

Peter raised Dorcas to life because she had been full of good works. She made coats and garments well and they were needed. But I doubt very much if Peter would find it convenient to raise to life dead people of this age who do nothing but talk and theorize; who write books that were better if they had never been born and who add one more burden to a heavily loaded world. Let us exalt the beauty and blessedness of the home and the home-worker.

## SERMONETTES.

Character is the sum of all life's choices.

It is good to be wise, but it is wiser to be good.

Heaven's manna sits ill on the stomach of sloth.

Heaven is deaf to us when we are blind to others.

Star preaching is apt to mean night in the church.

A serene life always has storms in its past curriculum.

It is well to watch the virtues that employ press agents.

The man with a puffy backbone usually borrows a pious front.

Men are never greatly moved by those truths they fully comprehend.

It may be the ill we are dodging is the cure for the greater ills we desire.

Little deeds are often like little windows into a large room.

A man never has any more religion than his children can find out.

You never make a mistake in giving where you give part of yourself.

The man who follows his appetite expects his wife to follow his ideals.

It takes more than singing "Home, Sweet Home," to make homes sweet.

When the preacher goes hunting for fame the wolf needs no invitation to the fold.

It's no use talking about having divine grace if you cannot be gracious to men.

The holiest work in this world is buying happiness for others with our own toil and pain.

DON'TS FOR CHURCHMEN.

Don't sit still if you would avoid life's most trying situation.

Don't lose your faith in good things by feeding on garbage.

Don't make the mistake of trying to clean up the world by scolding your neighbors.

Don't mistake for the water of life that which gets into the milk of human kindness.

Don't fail to remember that capacity for heaven depends on the creation of happiness here.

Don't expect to find the finest prospects in life except at the summit of disagreeable duties.

Don't forget that while you may have a right to your own sorrows, you have no right to throw their shadows in another's way.