THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

A Thousand Mile Ticket For the Liveliest Pen.

A FULLY PERFECTED SYSTEM.

A Drummer's Lament—A Traveler Whose Nerve Failed Him—Samples From the Grip Sacks—Notes Along the Line.

Send In Your Stories.

The commercial travelers of this state have shown their appreciations of THE BEE's efforts to afford them every Monday intelligence peculiarly interesting and instructive to the craft. They have contributed to our columns freely in the past, and during March more communications have been received for our commercial travelers' department than ever before in a given time. There are, however, a variety of subjects which have not been discussed by them in THE BEE, and there are hundreds whose personal reminiscences on the road would make intensely interesting reading.

To induce members of the craft to contribute regularly to our columns, it is proposed to offer a thousand mile ticket, good on Nebraska lines, under certain conditions. The ticket will be purchased by THE BEE over the line chosen by the successful competitor, who must either represent a Nebraska house or travel exclusively in this state for an outside firm. He must present a letter from his house certifying that he is a regular traveling representative of such house.

A thousand-mile ticket will be presented, under above conditions, to the commercial traveler who shall be first to contribute 6,000 words worthy of being printed in THE BEE. He can count only that which appears in print. Don't be afraid that your communications will not be acceptable. We want the groundwork of your ideas or anecdotes or biographies, personal gossip (or anything that will interest the craft) and we will tone it up if necessary and put it in proper shape for the printer. The second best man will be given a year's subscription to the daily. Each competitor must clip all of his communications as fast as they appear in the THE MONDAY BEE, forward them to this office, and sign his full name and the house which he represents.

"Let's Smoke."

"It's a heap of fun to be a traveling man," said a knight of the grip last evening to the Merchant Traveler while sitting in the lobby of a hotel near the corner; "at least those who haven't tried it think so. It isn't all that it is cracked up to be, even by the most enthusiastic of the boys who lug big sample cases around with them and jump from town to town, making the quickest time and biggest sales possible. A few years ago the drummer lead a happy life, but in these days of competition more work is expected of us and we have a harder time to sell our goods. Our expenses are watched closer than in the days of yore and we are expected to make better time in getting over our routes. But withal the right kind of a fellow can have 'oodles of fun on the road. Occasionally when several of the boys meet at the same town, they 'whoop 'er up' for a few hours, but, depend upon it, they never go so far as to 'miss a trick' when it comes to making a sale. No, I have never written any of my experiences, but had I the time I could tell you of some adventures that would make your sides split with laughter and the next moment cause you to shed a silent tear of grief. I don't like the business, but I guess that is because I have a darling wife and two small children. They are all well and so on, but you know I hate to be away from them so much. Sometimes I think I will quit the road and settle down, but, blame the luck, I ain't fit for anything else. I wish I was a butcher or a newspaper man, or something else besides a worthless drummer. Let's smoke."

His Nerve Failed Him.

Most men are courageous when there is no danger. It is easy to be brave when it does not cost any effort to do so. The following incident related by the Detroit Free Press illustrates how the bravest quail in the presence of imaginary danger:

It was on the line between Charleston and Savannah, and we had run in on a siding to let the express go by. She was behind time, and as a number of us strolled around, some one proposed to stand alongside of one train while the other passed. The space between two tracks is little enough, but when you stand with your back to a car, the space is frightfully reduced. You can extend your arm and touch the passenger coaches. Only one man decided to try it. The rest of us stood on the platforms to watch. He stood midway of our train, his back to a coach, and he laughed at the idea of danger.

When the express finally appeared she was running at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour, and there was such a cloud of dust that she might have been taken for a cyclone. She came with a roar and a scream. I saw the man turn pale before the locomotive was up to him, and the third car had not passed before he wilted right down in his tracks, and when the express had passed and we went to him he had fainted as dead away as any woman ever did. When he had been revived he said:

"I thought I had more nerve. From where I stood it seemed as if the train was headed right for me, and all at once I got the idea that one of the coaches would jump the track. The roar confused me and the speed of the train made my flesh crawl. I would not try that position again, safe as it looks, for all the gold you could pile into our baggage car."

A System.

"No business man can succeed without a system, which reminds me," remarked Frank Van Dusen, "of a good story about a lesson on the importance and efficacy of system which a commercial traveler for an eastern house received in Chicago. This gentleman was a well dressed, bright, intelligent business-like German. He entered the first floor office of a prominent Chicago mercantile house and said he would like to see the head of the firm," says the Merchant Traveler.

"'The head of the firm is very busy, sir,' replied the gentleman in charge. 'If you will kindly state your business I may be able to attend to it for you.'

"'You vill excuse me, sir, but mine peesness ish mid de head of de firm.'

"'The head of the firm will only attend to such matters as cannot be left to others. If you will kindly inform me of the nature of your business I will be able to tell whether it is necessary you should see him.'

"'But it is necessary! Opsolootly necessary! Mine peesness is werry pressing! I shust must see him! Did I go avay mitout him seeing me, and him find it owit, he would be werry angry, indeed, mit you.'

"'All right, sir, all right! Just take that elevator and go up to the fifth floor. You will find some one there who will direct you to the head of the firm.'

"A minute or two later the eastern gentleman found himself on the fifth floor. A man seated at a desk, apparently writing letters, was pointed out to him as the head of the firm. The visitor doffed his tile, and with Chesterfieldian grace and dignity, but with an eye all the time single to business, said:

"'Ish mine de distinkwished honoh to speak mit the head of this gweat business?'

"'It is, sir. What's your busines?'

"'Vell, sir, vit your kind bermission, I vould like to show you a few zamples I haf mit me to-day. I——'

"'I have neither time nor inclination, sir, to examine samples. I pay a buyer $6,000 a year to do that work for me. You find him on the first floor. Good day, sir.' And the merchant turned to his writing.

"'I believe I meet the shentleman you shpeak of,' persisted the visitor, but I dolt heem I prefare to talk peesness mit you. My oxberience dells me dot puyers haf doo many irons in de fire. Your puyer would haf told me dot he vas foolly shtocked mit my line of goots. He vould haf peen mishtaken. No house in dish country carry sooch a line of goots as ours——'

"The traveling agent ran on in this charming way for a little minute, to be interrupted by the head of the firm calling, in an authoritative and determined voice, for one of his employes. 'Pat!' he cried. Patrick promptly responded. The hireling seemed to know from experience what was expected of him. The head of the firm gave no command, but gave a quick, emphatic and significant gesture with his thumb backward over his shoulder. In an instant Patrick grabbed with one hand the back of the salesman's collar and with the other the seat of his pantaloons. Then he rushed the unfortunate man at a meteoric pace across the room and 'fired' him head foremost down a broad flight of stairs to the fourth story; shouting as he let go his iron grip to some one below, 'Pass him on!'

"The fifth story act was repeated on the fourth, third, second and first floors, and the climax reached by banging him through the doorway into the gutter. The poor fellow picked himself up, pulled himself together, looked around for his hat, brushed off his clothes, and as he sized up the great building from pavement to roof he was heard to say, a dominant note of admiration perceptible in the pained tone of his voice:

"'Vell, dot ish not a werry shentlemanly vay to dreat a peesness man, but mein Gott, vot a syshtem'"

Samples.

C. N. Smith, the rustling oil man of Omaha, was having a big trade on the B. & M. last week.

P. M. Garrett, formerly with Nat Miller's celebrated base ball club, is now on the road for Raymond Bros. & Co.

J. J. Kelly, representing the well known house of R. L. McDonald & Co., of St. Joe, was doing the B. & M. last week.

C. C. Caldwell, of Lincoln, and E. E. Hampton, of Holdrege, are matched for a foot race in the near future. See small bills.

Clarence Price, formerly with Paxton & Gallagher, but now representing Julius Kuhn, of Atchison, was visiting friends in the west last week.

George H. Root, the G. A. R. man, was working the Curtis branch last week. George is very popular with his trade and is a rustler.

H. H. Cherry, the Swede from Hastings, was visiting his trade on the Cheyenne line last week. He sold his usual amount of "wash bilers" at Wallace.

Stopping at the Murray last Sunday in rooms 40, 42, 44 and 46 were the following gentlemen representing the leading muffler houses in New York, taking orders for fall of the jobbing trade only. Mr. Weeks, representing Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.; Mr. D. D. Tompkins, Greef & Co.; Mr. G. M. Donaldson, Whitney & Co.; Mr. H. Levy, Ballin & Bernman. Mr. Wm. Vaughan, representing Mathews, Blum & Vaughn, was at the Paxton. They were in Chicago together, went in order to St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joe, here and go to St. Paul to-night. By traveling this way together, they make it more easy for the buyer to select his line than if they came separately, as a buyer couldn't well remember his former purchases and often saves a trip to New York. They are a good lot of boys and get as much pleasure as possible out of their nomadic existence.

Disgusting Skin Diseases.

What spectacle is more disgusting than that of a man or woman with a skin disease which shows itself in pimples or blotches on hands, arms, face and neck! It is simple impure blood. See what BRANDRETH'S PILLS did for a chronic case:

George Chapman, Pincening, Mich., says: For four years I was in the Mounted Infantry in the U. S. Army, residing during that time principally in Texas. Almost all of that time I had a chronic skin disease, characterized by an eruption over the entire surface of my legs and thighs, arms and chest. The doctors termed it eczema. I had given up all hopes of ever being cured, when BRANDRETH'S PILLS were recommended to me. I concluded to try them, and did so, and I have thanked God daily since then that I did so. I think I used them altogether for about three months, and, by that time, was completely cured and have never had any trouble since. My skin is as clear as any one's.

A Praying Base-Baller.

New York Weekly: She—"I understand that you are one of the praying-base-ball players, and that you are studying for the ministry. In fact, I am told you have just been ordained."

He—"It is true."

"Are you going to take charge of a parish at once?"

"Well, I don't know. I have received a call to a mission church at $500 a year; also, an offer from the Bostons to sign for $10,000 a year, and I have been wondering whether I hadn't better devote a few years more to base ball praying before accepting a regular pulpit."

I like my wife to use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets.

Lent.

Time.

Lent, lent, lent,
Where, oh, where is that V?
The fiver I lent
Is long ago spent,
And will never come back to me.

THE SEASON OPENED.

Yesterday's Game at the Base Ball Park Attended by Thousands.

The ball season of 1889 was given a send-off yesterday afternoon at the local park in the presence of probably three thousand people it was an exhibition game between the Omahas and a team of ex-professionals and amateurs yclept the McKelveys. The Omahas, as would naturally be expected outplayed the picked nine at all points and won in a canter. It was far from a brilliant game, but owing to the fact that this was the first game the boys have played together, and that despite the sunshine, the day was cool and disagreeable, it would be invidious to make comparisons or criticize. Suffice to say both teams showed up exceedingly well under the circumstances, and made the game far from uninteresting. Kennedy pitched the first six innings for the Omahas, the opposition making four hits off of him, two homers and two singles. Willis did the twirling the latter part of the game, and allowed his adversaries but three hits. Proesser played left field for the picked team, and managed to touch Teddy Kennedy for a home run. Salisbury and Clarke were in the box for the picked team, the latter being hit safely only twice. The Omahas hit well and ran bases admirably. Crooks' play at second and Cooney's at short were the features of the professionals' work, although all did splendidly. For the McKelvys, the work of McLaughlin in center field is worthy of more than passing notice. He gathered in no less than five difficult flies and played an all-round game hard to beat. McKelvey, too, despite his two errors played brilliantly, and brought back to mind his old time work with the Alleghanies. Bandel, also, did good work. All the new men acquitted themselves with as much credit as could be expected of them in their initial game. Many of them are yet stiff from their winter's lay off, and sore from recent practice. The unanimous verdict was, however, that Manager Selee has got a crowd together that will put up great ball by the time the championship season rolls round. Willis and Kennedy alternated in the umpire's position and gave good satisfaction. The four ball, three strike rule doesn't seem to have changed the general character of the game at all, and will be a popular rule before the playing season is far advanced.

Following is the official score:

OMAHA.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Strauss, r	7	3	1	0	0	0	0
Cleveland, 3b	6	2	0	0	0	1	1
Crooks, 2b	6	1	1	0	2	4	0
Anddews, 1b	6	1	2	0	12	0	1
Cooney, s	6	3	0	0	2	0	0
Nagle, c	6	1	2	0	9	2	1
Leighton, m	7	2	2	0	2	0	1
Messett, l	7	2	2	0	0	0	0
Kennedy, p	7	2	1	0	0	8	0
Totals	58	17	11	0	27	17	3

MCKELVEYS.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
McKelvey, 3b	5	2	1	0	0	4	1
Rockwell, 1b	4	0	0	0	13	0	1
Bandel, c	4	2	0	0	3	0	0
Clarke, s	4	0	0	0	0	5	2
McLaughlin, m	4	0	1	0	5	0	1
Proesser, r	4	1	1	0	1	0	1
Lucas, 2b	4	0	2	0	3	0	2
Baldwin, l	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Salisbury, p	5	0	1	0	0	5	1
Totals	39	5	6	0	27	14	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Omahas	2	3	5	0	0	1	3	3	0—17
McKelveys	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0—5

SUMMARY:

Earned Runs—Omahas, 2; McKelveys, 2. Two-base hits—Andrews, Nagle and Leighton. Three-base hit—Andrews. Home runs—McKelvey and Proesser. Bases on balls—Omaha, 7; McKelveys, 5. Hit by pitched balls—Leighton, 2; Crooks, 1. Struck out—Omahas, 3; McKleveys, 4. Passed balls—Bandel, 1. Stolen bases—Omahas, 17; McKelveys, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Willis and Kennedy.

Will you suffer with dyspepsia and liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Goodman Drug Co.

NEBRASKA BEET CULTURE.

The Advantages Offered in the Vicinity of Kearney.

KEARNEY, Neb., March 25.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—While the subject of sugar beet culture is being agitated in different parts of the state, nothing has been said about the country surrounding Kearney, and its chances of becoming the sugar beet section of the state. It is generally known that a canal sixteen miles long, carried along the series of hills, from three to sixteen from the Platte river, is in existence west of Kearney and terminates in the city. It will at once be seen that water from the canal may be used successfully in irrigating growing crops in the country lying between this stream and the Platte river. There is water sufficient for irrigating the entire tract of land if properly used, as the whole body of water in the river can be turned into the canal at a trifling expense. Old settlers in the Platte valley will attest to the great abundance of water in the river in the dryest part of the season, even when the bed of the stream seems to be perfectly dry. The presence of water just beneath the sand is always perceptible and last year's experience by the Kearney Canal & Water company has proven beyond a doubt the great plenty of water that can be brought in the canal during a severe drought. With such facilities at hand, there can be no failure of any crop in this particular locality when it is properly cultivated and the flood gates used judiciously.

The foregoing favors the production of root crops even if the soil were not the best. From experiences tried by the homesteaders in garden patches, the beet stands at the head of all productions in size, quality and ease of culture.

A BEE correspondent has made a careful investigation of the nature of the soil about Kearney, and its adaptability to the culture of the sugar beet, and has found that no country offers superior advantages for this industry. In parts of Germany and France, where this is the leading industry, and where the sugar beet became famous, the expense of growing the crop must necessarily be greater than here. There the soil is made suitable for the crop by expensive fertilizers, applied at considerable cost. Irrigation is used also, ditches and dykes pointing out to the traveler the home of the sugar beet. Here the soil is a rich black loam, mixed slightly with sand in some places, and contains all the elements favoring the growth of superior sugarine vegetables. It is well known among sorghum manufacturers that a better variety of sugarcane is produced on the valley farms than those on table lands. While the crop may not reach maturity as soon as on the hills it is of a hardier growth and contains more moisture. Mr. O. G. Smith, manager of the state industrial school was interviewed relative to his experience with root crops in various places on the state farm and under different circumstances. He said: "During the past year I have made several experiments with beets, both in the culture of different varieties and in analyzing the amount of sugar contained in them. The ordinary forage beet yields only about 6 per cent of sugar, while the improved varieties contain as much as 20 per cent. To say that we have one of the best localities in the state for beet culture would be putting it mildly. We have experimented for four successive years with nearly every variety of beet known. After a careful analysis of the sugar beet I am satisfied that this can be made a paying industry if quality and quantity of beets grown figure in the profits. The percentage gained by irrigation may be seen by the following experiment; We have by ordinary farming raised from eight to ten tons to the acre. Last year we watered a crop from the canal and secured a gain of 300 per cent, or about thirty-seven tons to the acre. The largest and more nearly perfect beets exhibited by the industrial school at the state fair last year were taken from ground where water from the canal ran continuously. It seems that a great quantity of water is best where proper drainage is provided. We can grow thousands of tons of beets of the very best quality, and a beet sugar factory of no small proportions can find steady and profitable employment."

An Absolute Cure.

The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds and chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT. Sold by Goodman Drug Co., at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents.

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

A Review of the Business Transacted During the Week.

THE TACTICS OF THE HOUSE.

Its Tardy Action on the Appropriation Bills Prolongs the Session to an Unusual Extent—State House Gossip.

A Legislative Resume.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—This legislature lasted sixty-seven days. The last week had some exceptional features. The men behind questionable claims and appropriations had resorted to the usual tactics of holding these measures in the house until very near the close of the session in the hope of rushing them through the senate the last night under whip and spur. But the senate was not composed of jobbers, and it deliberately set about to thwart the schemes of the plunderers. The first move was to agree not to fix the date of adjournment until after the receipt of the appropriation bills. The senate could have closed up shop a week ago but for the determination to have time to consider the appropriations.

The bill for the running expenses of state departments and institutions was received from the house on Monday. It aggregated $1,484,157 when introduced. The reductions made by the house footed up $197,000, and its additions $186,000. Twenty senators met in conference that night and went over a third of the bill item by item with a view to lopping off all extravagances without crippling the state service or the public institutions. An adjournment was taken Tuesday afternoon and the trimming process completed. The amendments, over one hundred in number were carefully prepared and distributed among the senators who had taken part in the conference. When the bill came up for consideration Wednesday the amendments were fired in and the friendly majority reduced the bill about $270,000. When the bill for salaries was received another senatorial conference was held, and it was pruned to the amount of $33,000. These reductions added to the $245,000 made in the bills asking for new buildings made an aggregate of $550,000.

When the bills were returned to the house that body refused to concur. Its farmer members held a meeting Thursday night and agreed to support the action of the senate. Fifty-seven members of the house pledged themselves to concur in the reductions, but considerable resentment towards the senate was worked up and a number of the fifty-seven weakened. The result was a refusal by the house to concur, and a joint conference committee had to be appointed. The committee went into session at 8 o'clock Friday night, and the representatives of the two houses wrestled with each other until 3 o'clock in the morning. Disruption was threatened several times, but all points of difference were agreed in but the allowances for the state university. Most of Saturday morning was spent in the latter with the result of an increase of $28,000 over the amounts allowed by the senate. Other small additions were made, the whole increase aggregating about $60,000.

The result is a substantial victory for the senators who took a stand for retrenchment. To their reductions of $550,000 are to be added about $100,000 cut out by the house. Take from the grand total the $60,000 added by the conference committee and the net result is a reduction of nearly $600,000. The senate committee on finance reported an aggregate of $2,400,000 in the claim and appropriation bills, and if the figures are correct the appropriations ought not to exceed $1,810,000.

To still further protect the state from the customary raid in the closing hours of the session, the senate on Friday, when it appeared probable that adjournment would reach the following day, resolved to consider no bills except appropriations and bills then in their reading. This unexpected move took the jobbers by surprise and shut out several schemes, among them one to pass a bill ingeniously contrived to repeal the gambling law while purporting to do something entirely different. Another effort of the resolution was to make the senate sit around doing almost nothing from 11 o'clock Saturday morning until final adjournment at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. The amendments of the conference committee were not printed and ready for adoption until 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and the legislature had to remain in session until the bills were enrolled and signed by the presiding officers in the presence of their respective bodies.

During the week the senate adopted a resolution directing the heads of state institutions to let the contracts for furnishing their supplies to the lowest bidder as provided by law. It also provided that the bids shall be in the separate items and requires the various institutions to make a monthly report to the secretary of state of the supplies purchased.

A bill drawn by Secretary Dales of the state university and purporting to draw the line between the university and the industrial (or agricultural) college was killed. It contained a proviso that the agricultural experiment station should be maintained by the state if the government withdraw its annual allowance of $15,000, and the senators didn't want Prof. Billings and his hog cholera work perpetuated at the expense of the state treasury.

A fourth and last effort to pass an anti-bucket shop bill was made and defeated. The plan was to strike out all after the enacting clause in a bill making it unlawful to publish lottery advertisements and to substitute the bucket shop measure. The chair ruled it out of order, the same subject matter having already been rejected by the senate. A similar attempt was made to save the bill for the Australian election system after being defeated. The same point of order was raised, but the chair ruled that the substituted measure was an amendment. However, the scheme was defeated on the vote.

The bill abolishing the live stock commission had been referred to the judiciary committee, and its friends dragged it forth with a resolution requesting the committee to return it. The house had amended the bill to retain the state veterinary and the quarantine regulations with an appropriation of $10,000 to make them effective. The senate defeated an amendment to allow the veterinary to employ as many assistants as he desired, also an amendment providing that the state should pay for diseased animals killed. The house amendment was concurred in by a voe of 23 to 9.

Hall's house bill fixing a maximum schedule of freight rates was not reached in the senate. A resolution directing the board of transportation to fix a schedule to prevent discrimination was defeated by a vote of 17 to 34.

A resolution was adopted directing the commissioner of labor to embody in his next report a chapter on the cultivation of sugar beets, sorghum and other sugar plants and vegetable, the manufacture of sugar therefrom and statistics in that industry.

Several attempts to appropriate $30,000 for insurance in state building were defeated on the theory that the state had better carry its own insurance.

The senate by a unanimous vote adopted a series of resolutions denying the allegations of the Farmers' alliance memorial that the farmers of Nebraska are staggering under a load of mortgages.

HOUSE.

The house got down to steady work the last week in the session and transacted a surprising amount of business. The pay of the members stopped with the sixty days and the average legislator does not relish making laws for the dear people at his own expense. The friends of economy were vigilant and active and kept a sharp eye out for bogus claims, but in one or two instances the senate seems to have "let the bars down" and allowed a few claims of questionable merit which for want of time the house was compelled to accept. Among these was a claim of E. R. Hoar of Massachusetts for $2,000 as compensation for services rendered the state some years ago in defending its title against J. Sterling Morton to saline lands. But the Butler claim for $50,000, the Stout claim for $35,000, and the Kennard claim for $11,000 for alleged services, were all laid away in their little graves to bloom and blossom again two years hence.

The movement to establish a court of claims to be composed of the various district judges, was allowed to quietly die. Nearly a month ago the judiciary committee of the house was instructed to prepare a bill containing these provisions, but no action was taken. The matter will go over for two years, and if properly discussed in the state press the court will in time become a reality, and when that day comes the jobber, trickster and boodler will find spare picking in the legislative halls, and may be compelled to take up some honest employment.

The forty superserviceable employes were all retained to the end of the session. The speaker ruled that the committee did not have the power to discharge any employe, and it would require action by the house. The friends of economy, knowing that if the question was again called up it would open a prolonged fight with doubtful results, concluded that as the session was nearing its close the time had better be saved and a new leaf turned over for the future. Accordingly they gave their attention to fixing a legal limit to the number of employes, and a bill was passed by both houses and signed by the governor, naming the highest limit for the senate at sixty-six, and the house at seventy-five—about one-half the number on the pay roll this session. A desperate effort was made to defeat this bill on the floor of the house, and it only passed by 51 votes, just the required number.

The greatest extravagance in this direction was in the number of pages. Twenty-two were on the pay rolls, and nine or ten others were present, acting without authority and expecting to draw their salary. A resolution was introduced by Dempster on the last day of the session and after a hard fight was passed by a vote of 43 to 39, authorizing the chief clerk to place these pages on the pay roll. Those voting to give these extra pages more than $1,000 of the state's money were as follows:

Baker, Bailey, Ballard, Berry, Bisbee, Babcock, Coleman of Polk, Collins, Cruzen, Denman, Dempster, Dickinson, Dunn, Fenton, Fieldgrove, Fuller, Gilchrist, Hall, Hill of Gage, Hooper, Hungate, Hunter, Lee, McBride, McNickle, Meeker, O'Brien, O'Sullivan, Rayner, Rhodes, Satchell, Severin, Specht, Sweet, Towle, Weber, Weller, Wells, Westover, Whitehead, Wilcox, Williams and Mr. Speaker.—43.

The noes were 39. Several members dodged the issue and allowed the resolution to carry.

Majors of Nemaha introduced and the house adopted a joint resolution instructing the proper officers to purchase all state supplies at wholesale, after advertising for bids as provided for in the statute. If this principle is followed a good sized leak in the treasury will be stopped. At present nearly all of these supplies are purchased at haphazard, and sometimes at full retail prices.

The Rayner bill providing for a constitutional amendment increasing the number of supreme judges from three to five, and a bill raising their salary from $2,500 to $3,000, was passed.

The Johnson bill providing for a state printer was finally killed by a vote of 53 to 28.

Senate file 14, the Keckley bill to prohibit pools and trusts, was amended by exempting labor organizations from the provisions of the bill and passed. The senate concurred in this amendment and the bill has been signed by the governor and is now a law.

The bill providing for the leasing of the state saline lands and for their sale at $20 per acre was amended by Cady, increasing the minimum price from $20 to $150 and the bill passed. These lands are nearly all located in Lancaster county, and are becoming more valuable every day, and if this bill had become a law in its original form it would have enabled speculators to obtain possession of much valuable property at a mere nominal price.

Hall's maximum tariff bill, which, among other things, empowers and directs the board of railroad commissioners to reduce freight rates when shown to be exorbitant by a majority vote, while requiring a four-fifths vote to increase the rate, was passed in the house by a vote of 54 to 33, but did not reach first reading in the senate.

A series of bills were passed organizing a county out of the Omaha or Blackbird Indian reservation with contiguous territory now attached to Wayne county, to be called Thurston.

There seemed to be no end to the appropriation bills. Two or three items covering the same expenditure were smuggled into the various bills and it required close inspection to detect the cheat.

Among the items of miscellaneous indebtedness was one for $2,000 in favor of W. H. Wilcox, the architect of the capitol building, for alleged services. Wilcox, under contract, was to be paid a certain per cent on the cost of the building, and it was stated that he and Stout, the contractor, entered into an agreement to put on a number of "extras," whereby the compensation of each should be increased. Stout got his $49,000 for these "extras," but the house refused by a strong vote to endorse the action of Wilcox in the matter, and his anticipated extra pay will not be realized.

At a meeting of the farmers' combine Thursday evening it was decided to agree to the senate amendments cutting down the general appropriation bill some quarter of a million of dollars, and reach a final adjournment on Friday, but on the floor of the house Corbin, Scoville, Coleman of Polk, O'Sullivan and others yielded to the appeals for a conference committee of the two houses to adjust the differences, and the motion to concur was lost by a vote of 22 to 45. The house members of the conference committee were Cady, Corbin, Gilchrist, Hall and Baker, and after being out all night the joint committee agreed to raise the appropriation for the state university about $45,000, and increase various other items. The conference committee's report was adopted.

Among the important bills that squeezed through in the closing hours was one compelling all insurance companies to pay a special tax of 2 per cent on all premiums received in any town or city for the support of the local fire department, and compelling all insurance agents to give a $1,000 bond before commencing business, conditioned on strictly observing this law.

The senate bill to establish a normal school at Neligh was lost by a vote of 64 to 32, and all house normal school bills were indefinitely postponed with very little opposition.

Saturday was the longest legislative day of the session, and being the last was noted for events not on the usual programme. A large number of fine presents were distributed. The house, through Representative Cady, presented Speaker Watson with an elegant silver tea set, and through Mr. Towle a fine silver service to Chief Clerk Slaughter, and a diamond pin was given to Tom Cooke, first assistant. The seat he occupied during the session was presented to the speaker, and the same courtesy was extended to the press reporters.

The evening session was largely attended, and owing to the necessity of waiting for the routine work of enrolling and signing bills, was extended until late in the night. The time was consumed by humorous speeches from Towle, Baker, Hall and a large number of outsiders. The two German members, Fieldgrove and Specht, were appointed special marshals, which produced much merriment. The speaker suppressed all boisterous conduct, and instructed the sergeant-at-arms to arrest any one found throwing waste baskets or other missiles. The clock was stopped at ten minutes to 11, but the hours dragged on. Finally the routine work was completed, and at ten minutes before 2 the speaker arose in his chair, and stating that the hour had arrived which was set by the joint committee for final adjournment, declared the house adjourned, and the legislative session of 1889 passed into history.

A Slander Refuted.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Following are some resolutions introduced by Senator Church Howe and adopted by the senate by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, Certain persons, associated together under the title of the Nebraska Farmers' alliance, have publicly stated that the financial obligations of the farmers of Nebraska are an oppressive burden to said farmers, and that the general economic condition of the state is the reverse of prosperous, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the senate of the state of Nebraska that the so-called Farmers' alliance being a private and non-representative body, has no right nor title to speak in behalf of the farmers of the state.

That the recent allegations of certain members of said alliance with regard to the economic conditions of Nebraska are untrue in substance and fact.

That the mortgaging of their farms has enabled a large proportion of the farmers of the state to establish homes for themselves and attain a degree of competency which would have otherwise been beyond their reach.

That if farm mortgages are increasing in the newer and not fully settled portions of the state, they are being gradually extinguished in those older settled counties where a succession of magnificent crops has rendered the farmer practically independent of financial assistance.

That the increase in the material wealth of the state, as evidenced by the number and value of its live stock, and particularly by the large amount of improved stock in the state, as also by the increased comfort of the homes of the farmers and the completeness of their appointments, has more than kept pace with the growth of population, and affords a certain guaranty that the financial obligations are not of that burdensome character which has been so rashly alleged of them.

That the agricultural prosperity, of which there are abounding evidences on every hand, is due in a large measure to its magnificent corn crops, which for many years past have averaged a larger number of bushels per acre, a larger number of bushels per capita, and a larger percentage of a merchantable standard than those of any other great corn producing state in the union.

An Important Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following important bill was passed in the closing hours of the session:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of all officers of the executive department and of all the public institutions of the state when making the report to the governor required by section 22 of article 5 of the constitution, to include in such report a schedule of all personal property in such public institutions or under their control belonging to the state, and the condition thereof, and to account in said report for all such personal property belonging to the state as aforesaid, as may have been destroyed or in any manner disposed of, whether by natural wear and tear or otherwise, since the date of the last report made by such officers or their predecessors in office.

Section 2. Any officer specified herein who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Kennard's Claim.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—T. T. Kennard, whose little claim of $1,100 for alleged services rendered the state in the capacity of a lobbyist at Washington some years ago, and which the rugged honesty of the house would not allow, grew confidential yesterday and remarked to a BEE representative: "If my claim had been allowed I meant to do a good thing by the boys, but since it is knocked out I can't help them any. The legislature is the last place to come to get your rights, anyway."

Slightly Disappointed.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Most of the members of the house were fairly well pleased with their work, though the farmers are, as a rule, disappointed in not getting some railroad legislation. The failure of the bogus claims to pull through was a source of much congratulation to the honest element in the house.

Not Very Deadly.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Berlin and Fieldgrove became engaged in the closing hours of the session in a friendly effort to incase each others heads in a waste casket, and it required the combined efforts of the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants, re-enforced by an army of small boys; to separate them.

Peculiar in medical merit and wonderful cures—Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now is the time to take it, for now it will do the most good.

THE COLONEL HAS NERVE.

Editor Shepard's Remarkable Communication to the Secretary.

For sublime and indestructible cheek commend to us the author of the following astonishing epistle, says the Chicago Times:

"NEW YORK, March 21.—The Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.: The change of the hour for convening the senate to 1 o'clock, instead of as heretofore, will be a great blow to the evening papers all over the country, causing delay in receipt of telegraphic reports of nominations, confirmations, and other senatorial proceedings, and a corresponding disappointment to the hundreds of thousands of people who leave the cities every day for the suburbs and have been accustomed to take the news with them. Will you not kindly do what you may to have the hour of 12 o'clock reinstated?

"ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD."

The secretary of the interior should lose no time in ordering the senate to comply with Colonel Shepard's demands. The United States is now known among the nations of the earth as the country where Colonel Shepard lives and condescends to publish an afternoon religious journal, which contains the latest theatrical and sporting news and whose racing tips are sure-enough winners. Colonel Shepard cannot publish his paper at an hour to suit the convenience of the United States senate; obviously, therefore, the senate should conform to rules and regulations made and provided to enable Colonel Shepard's organ to print the latest senatorial news. In fact the senate should be compelled to adjourn in time to allow Colonel Shepard to publish its daily record in full, and the reports themselves should be promptly telegraphed to the Mail and Express at government expense. When a man of Colonel Shepard's moderation asks for the world only and does not insist upon receiving the solar system his requests should be immediately and freely granted.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

Quite the Reverse.

Chicago Tribune: John, I had such a funny dream last night. It seemed to me it was my wedding day, but the bridegroom wasn't you. He was a man I never had seen before—a tall, fine-looking——

Mr. Billus (who is short and dumpy)—I'll be hanged if I can see anything funny in that dream, Maria!

Charity That Didn't Begin at Home.

Chicago Tribune: "You poor little boy! On the street in rags such a day as this! Have you no home?"

"Yes'm. I live in that house on the other side of the street."

"You have no mother, have you, poor child?"

"Yes'm. She and forty other women are in there now, makin' embroidered nightgowns for the Zulus."

FIVE MILLION HORSE-POWER.

Mr. Silas H. Hamilton's Unique Plan for Utilizing Niagara Falls.

"There was a general impression among the serious-minded and practical that Niagara was having too much of its own way, and that it ought to be turned to better account as a reserve of force. The ultimate destiny of that great power may be safely predicted. Niagara will turn machinery," said Dr. Russell, of the London Times, after a visit to the falls.

Niagara is already turning a good deal of machinery, about six thousand horse-power being obtained from the canal running though the town of Niagara Falls, N. Y., from above the upper rapids, and being used in part by Mr. B. Rhodes, the well-known manager of the local Brush plant to supply several hundred electric lights, many of which are on the Canadian side, on a circuit at least a score of miles long, carried across the Suspension Bridge.

A plan for the utilization of Niagara has recently been brought forward by Mr. Silas Haines Hamilton, of Washington, D. C.

He seeks to avoid the construction of expensive long tunnels proposed by some as well as the other schemes that would spoil the view by planting ugly machinery immediately in front of the falls, says the Electrical World. His plan is to get in behind the big, plunging body of water, and there erect vertical pipes or flumes that shall catch a large portion of the water on the inner side of each fall, conveying it downward to ordinary "double discharge" turbines, directly connected with lines of shafting in chambers excavated under the falls. This shafting would drive dynamos of various types, according to the class of service to be rendered, one circuit supplying power for an electric road, another for arc lights, a third for incandescents, a fourth for motors in manufacturing establishments, and so on.

It is evident that Mr. Hamilton's plan, from the fact that the pipes are entirely masked behind the water, cannot obtrude itself offensively on the spectator. The thickness of the body of water is also so great that a considerable part of it might be thus diverted without any sign that it had been done. The Horseshoe fall, for example, is estimated to have a thickness in the centre of the sheet of not less than twen