Floating Indebtedness is Being Gradually

Wiped Out.

Will Apply the Cash to the Retirement of Warrants as Fast as if Can Be Secured in His Office.

Treasurer Meserve will tomorrow call in outstanding university fund warrants to the amount of \$20,000. On March 5 he will make another call for \$50,000. He proposes to pursue the policy of calling in outstanding warrants as rapidly as the cash can be collected from depository banks which voluntarily surrender their deposits without waiting for the decision case now pending before the supreme court. In addition to these funds, money is coming in in small amounts from county treasurers. Treasurer Meserve had adopted a policy in marked contrast to that pursued by his predecessor. He will permit no further accumulations of general funds. If the supreme court decides that he must accept the depository accounts as they stand, the state treasurer will commence a once to gradually draw in the money held by the depository banks; but he announces officially that he will take no steps that wil endanger the commercial interests of the state. In ordinary business times, when money was plenty and banks in well fortified conditions, he would draw out the general fund now lying idle in the depository banks and apply the whole amount to the extin-guishment of the warrant indebtedness. As it is, he will arrange with the depository banks to draw in their holdings in graduated installments. He hopes to make a call for general fund warrants twice each month, and may be able to make a call every ten days. On March 10 he will have held his office two months and by that time will have made four calls for warrants, the aggregate amount of the four calls reaching \$300,000. LEGISLATIVE WORK DELAYED.

Two-thirds of the biennial legislative ses sion has elepsed and the work is far in ar-rears. In the forty days which have been spent in legislative work since the session convened but three bills have found their way to the desk of the chief executive. Two of these bills provided for the pay of the members, employes and expenses of the legislature itself and the other provided for the recount of the ballots on the constitu-tional amendment. Both the house and the senate have passed numerous measures, but the senate has ignored the house bills and the bills passed by the senate are reposing peacefully on the general file of the house or are snugly concealed in the pigeon holes of the desks in the committee rooms. Work has been greatly delayed in the house by the long delay of the committee on ways and means in reporting the big appropria tion bills. The general appropriation bills were reported only yesterday.

The house is still under Friday's busi-

ness and tomorrow's work will appear in the printed Journal as having been accom-plished on Friday last. The committee on claims reported a par tially complete bill yesterday afternoon, but its work is far from finished, and many claims must yet be adjusted and added to the bill in the shape of amendments. The salary bill and the general appropriation budget will doubtless go to the house to-morrow. They must lie on the secretary's desk until Tuesday, when they will be read the second time by their titles and sent to printer. They will hardly return from printer before the close of the week. Then they must be considered in committee of the whole, and unless all signs fail every line will be the subject of debate. There is unquestionably a strong and general desire

statesmen in the lower house prefer to have the economy commence over in the next county. With them economy, unlike charity, is more beautiful to contemplate when does not commence at home senate will take its own time in considering the two bills when they reach the upper body. Men who have been here many sions are freely predicting that the legis lature will be in session when the calendar points to April 15.

COUNTING THE BALLOTS. It is expected that the recount of the ballots on the constitutional amendments will commenced at the office of the secretary of state tomorrow. The commissioners ap-pointed by Governor Holcomb have all accepted. A pile of ballots as large as a furniture van occupies one side of the committee room of the secretary's office. few counties having failed to respond to the call for the records. The count will proceed under the law already passed by the legislature, but it is likely to be finished under

a law yet to be passed. The procedure of the count is yet to be nettled. It is generally hoped that the count will be made in a public manner, or at least in a manner which will permit representative men from all parties to gain access to the committee room. There are many details to be arranged after the commission is fully organized. The six commissioners may employ no assistance, and they must do the clerical work as well as the actual work of counting the ballots them-melves. It is not expected that the count will proceed rapidly, for it is the general mention that the slipshod methods employed in the recount of 1887 must not be resorted to. However, the men who have been behind the demand for a recount are predicting that the work will be completed and the result determined before the legis-

lature adjourns. Bills have been introduced in both house and senate to circumvent the efforts of certain men to prevent the recount by enjoining the clerks of Lancaster and Douglas counties from forwarding the ballots. These bills empower the speaker of the house to send the sergeant-at-arms after any ballots that may not be promptly forthcoming. A bill has also been introduced that is designed to prevent a delay in the recount in the event that the parties who have already commenced the actions in Douglas and Lancaster counties take their cases to the

Discuss Michael Angelo.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Feb. 28 -- (Special.) -The art department of the Woman's club met last evening at the pleasant home of Mrs. Perry Walker. An interesting program was enjoyed by all attending. Mrs. O. H. Snyder, the leader of the department, made a few pertinent remarks anent the works of Michael Angelo. Mrs. C. M. Cutler followed with an excellent paper upon his boy-

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RETIRING STATE WARRANTS hood. Miss Gresham then read a good particular treating of his life. Mrs. C. S. Johnson gave a dissertation upon Michael Angelo as a dissertation her subject in an entersculptor, treating her subject in an enter taining manner. Mrs. J. N. Wies read som of Michael's postsy. Mrs. H. D. Travia gave a graphic description of the callings of the Sistine Chapel, Mrs. Munger closed program with a paper upon the great paint-ing, "The Last Judgment," which was listened to with unabated interest.

TREASURER MESERVE'S FIXED POLICY FUNERAL OF LATE CHARLES OTIS.

Old-Time Lawyer, Editor and Soldier Laid to Rest at Last. TECUMSEH, Feb. 28 - (Special Telegram.) -At the Methodist church at 2 o'clock this afternoon and conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. R. Woodcock, occurred the funeral of LINCOLN, Feb. 28.-(Special.)-State Charles Otts, who died at the home of his brother, Leroy Otis, in Tecumsch, last Wednesday noon of heart failure, aged 71 years, 1 month. The home of the deceased was in Geary City, Kan. He came to Tecumseh to visit his brother about two weeks ago and was taken sick very soon after his arrival. The deceased was a very intelligent man and an exemplary citizen. He was a graduate of Oberlin college and in his younger days practiced law and also followed the news-paper business. He served his country during the civil war and was a member of the crew of one of the federal boats. In con-sideration of this fact the local Grand Army wife died in 1852. But one child is left to years, and then to mourn the death of this parent, a son whose residence is in Weshington, D. C. This son arrived here in time to attend the funeral. Interpret was rade in Theorem the same though the large post attended the funeral in a body, Interment was made in Tecumseh cemetery.

> Dodge County's Next Fair. FREMONT, Feb. 28 .- (Special.)-The Dodge Hager; secretary, W. H. Haven; treasurer, J. W. Hyatt; general manager, George Marshall; marghal, William Houck. The annual fair will be held this year on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September. As the city did not buy a part of the Chautauqua grounds, the contract between the Chautauqua people and the society was forfeited and the next fair will be held on the old grounds west of the

> Congratulating Judge Munger. FREMONT, Feb. 28 .- (Special.) -- An informal reception was tendered Hon. W. H. Munger last evening at his residence on East Fifth street. Judge Munger was assisted in receiving by Merers, E. H. Barnard, L. D. Richards, W. J. Curtright, L. M. Keene and C. D. Marr. Nearly all the busigest and professional men of the city were present to extend to the judge their gratulations and wish him success in his new position.

FAIRMONT, Neb., Feb. 28 .- (Special.)-W. A. Webb post, No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, met in its hall last night with the Sons of Veterans to talk over the subject of organizing a camp of Sons of Vetgrans. There were eighteen sons present who signed the roll, and about twenty more who signified their desire to join when the charter was received. The meeting ad-journed to Menday night.

Nebraska News Notes. Bishop Worthington dedicated a new Epis copal church at Wahoo last Sunday. Crawford people are to vote on the quesion of selling their water works to a private company.

Ten head of cattle belonging to Brown & Fletcher, butchers at Seward, broke through the ice in the Blue river and were drowned. A man named Smith, from Tipton, Ia., has bought the old Seward Democrat plant and will commence the publication of a free silver democrat paper. F. A. Nolan of Norfolk and George Nicolai

of Sutton have made a match at 100 live play of fireworks at night, birds each for \$100 a side. The match is to At the date of Washing to cut appropriations to the minimum; but it is noticable that a large number of the be shot off at Columbus at a date to be George Risling and Norton Blunt, two

> painful but not dangerous wound The coat tail of Henry Clifton of Gretna got tangled up in the shafting in an elevator

and he was whirled around pretty lively be-fore the machinery could be stopped. Before the machinery could be stopped. yond a few slight bruises he was not in Fire at Oakland destroyed the building in

which the Oakland Independent was located. The newspaper plant, including the books and subscription list, was destroyed. No insurance. A. Gustafson's harness with a stock valued at \$2,500, and Judge Arthur's law library, valued at \$1,800, were also burned. There was \$800 insurance or the library. J. L. Dollins of Cozad shipped 400 bushels

of onions to the Omaha market. Onions were quoted at \$1.25 per bushel, which would mean i handsome figure for the lot. He raised 500 bushels last year off seven acres of land, devoting his own time to the onion crop and renting the balance of his land which was planted to corn, his share being 3,000 bushels. He irrigated both crops.

DENVER WAS THE FARTHER WEST Mrs. Ford Talks of Her Experiences

at Washington. Mrs. Frances M. Ford has returned from ier visit to Washington, where her duties as member of the director of the General Federation of Woman's clubs called her. With regard to the blennial of 1898 she says: "I shall never cease to regret my inability to bring the great gathering of this federation within the reach of our Nebraska women. It is managed and con-trolled in such a way as to be a most up-lifting example. While I am so sorry we

"On every point save one all admitted our inducements better than Denver's, but this point carried the deciding vote. In the far west and northwest there are far more clubs connected with the general federation than in this, the central west. These clubs, by letter and otherwise, made strong pleas to have the biennial held as far west as possible. Beston early withdrew from the race, asking especial consideration for 1900. This left the contest between Omaha and

These north-western clubs said that they would send delegates to Denver but could not do it to Omaha. In vain I urged that the Transmississippi Exposition would make it possible to come here as cheap as ordi-nary rates to Denver. I had no direct au-thority from railroads to say this, and as for the Transmississippi Exposition itself, the legislature had as yet made no appropriation, and so it was not as certain as it might have been. The decision really was in favor of the west, and Denver got it, because she is further west.

'During the discussion of Omaha Mrs.
Breed, the vice president of the association,
assured the board that Omaha had a magnificent club and could entertain them

beautifully, so you see our fame reaches even "Mrs. Moore of St. Louis, the recording ecretary, who perhaps carried most weight for the farther west, had just been present it the state federation meeting in Kansas. where she met Mrs. Belle M. Stotenborough of Plattsmouth, president of the Nebraska federation. She had much praise for Mrs.

Stotenborough's address given there, de-claring that she is one of the few wemen who have a right to be called orators. "Well," the reporter remarked philosophi-cally, "Omaha got the credit of the biennial for several days, any way." "Those unfortunate telegrams!" and Mrs. Ford's color rose at the mention of them; "you see, the board finally concluded to ask the council to express its advice to them by a ballot. This ballot gave the choice as Omaha. Our advantages were very hard to get away from. The reporters must have gotten the results of this meeting and concluded it was final. It was most embarrassing, I assure you, to be continually re-

civing notes of congratulation for the suc cess one did not achieve.

"The eastern women will pass through here on their way to Denver and some plan must be devised for a brief sojourn with us."

Mrs. Ford was able to get many ideas
for the opening work of the expezition from
Miss Henrotin, who was the presiding genius

Lavisth Florat Decorations Marked Washington's Induction Into Office -Jefferson's Simple Ceremony ... Troops Used at Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The inauguration president is a ceremony absolutely, distinctively and uniquely American. Here is no despotle seizing by force of arms of the governing power, no coronation with tinsel companiments of emperor and king forced pon an unwilling people by the iron law of recession or monarchical expediency, but in peers taking a solemn oath to carry out their nandates as expressed in their constitution and through their representatives, to govorn their country and his for a short term of years, and then to relinquish his great charge

Impressive and beautiful in its inception, though the lapse of years has added to its magnificence, the grand motive underlying all of the pomp and ceremony still stands out in all of the simplicity and with all the County Agricultural society held its annual potent meaning that it had in 1789, when neeting yesterday afternoon at the office George Washington, the first of the presidents of W. H. Haven. The attendance was rather light. The following officers were elected: emotion over he bible upon which he President, W. Ik. Mead; vice president, Eli pledged himself to keep the union, "So help me God.

When Washington assumed the presidency,

among other duties he was obliged to de-

vise the form and ceremonial of an inaugura-tion. Like the other results of his handi-work, it has been found good, and has endured with little change, and that only in the line of expansion, down to this day. The general was living quietly at his home, in beautiful Mount Vernon, when notified of his election. The seat of government was hen in New York. The president-elect made the journey to New York on horseback, in tage coaches, and barges. The country has never since witnessed such scenes as at-The country ended his progress; in the country the farmers gathered along the roadside to greet him; in the towns and cities processions were ormed to escort him, and his carriage was tragged by hand by hundreds of enthusiastic deeple. The City of Brotherly Love, distinguished for its loyalty in those early days, was lavishly decorated, and Washington. nounted on a magnificent white charger, rode eneath triumphal arches and streamers of vergreen. On every side was flung to the

eeze the flag now known as "Old Glory,"

ut a new sign in the firmament of nation

In the Jersey towns young girls scat

ered flowers in his pathway, and everywhere was the sign of national rejoicing. WASHINGTON'S FIRST INAUGURAL. The first president was inducted into his effice in the old federal building in New York City, which was then the place of meeting of the new congress. He himself laid down the order of exercises. A military escort waited upon him at his tem-porary stopping place on Cherry street. They were all regular United States troops, for the volunteers who had freed their country had gone back to their farms and workshops and laid aside for a time the tools of war. The president-elect rode alone in his car-riage in the line, for there was no retiring president to bear him company. Special mittees appointed by congress, the senate does today, attended him into the presence of the senate, where the oath of office was administered by Chancellor Livingston, and the formal announcement was the signal for general rejoicing and merry-making that was concluded by a dis-

At the date of Washington's second in-auguration the seat of government had been removed to Philadelphia, and the cere monies were more elaborate in details. Sarpy county boys aged respectively 13 and 14, got into a quarrel and young Blunt stabbed the other boy in the back, inflicting of congress on Chestnut street, and Washington himself was attired in the greatest splendor, even for those days, in black vel-vet and silver laces and diamond-studded buckles and silken hose, with powdered hair and cocked hat.

The first great trial of the stability of the ew republic came with the inauguration of John Adams, and the result was a superb vindication of the wisdom of its founders, for it made certain the fact that the great general, who had been the idol of his people or a term of eight years, could cheerfully and willingly surrender the reins of power nto the hands of another. Adams Washington, was inaugurated in Philadel hia, and with similar ceremony. Then followed another strain upon the

oung republican system, for Adams' suc-essor, Themas Jefferson, had not been lected by the people, but had been chosen by the house of representatives after a bitter contest in the first exercise of its constitutional power to act in case of a tie. JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY.

Jefferson, the sage of Monticello, was a forms and ceremonials, and besides, the times were not suited to estentations display with so much ugly temper and adverse political feeling abroad in the land. Again seat of government had been moved, this time to its permanent abode in Washing ton, and here Jefferson was inaugurated with a simplicity much to his liking. With a very small resident population and removed from the populous centers, the number of people that witnessed his assumption of the proposed in the formulation of the presence on the floor of the senate when presidential office in this day would seem ridiculously small. Nevertheless the people of the surrounding country flocked into the city, and, although there were no crowds along Pennsylvania avenue, evidences of enthusiasm and hearty greeting to the lifting example. While I am so sorry we president-elect were not wanting. A local did not get it I feel sure the board decided artillery battery fired a salute at daybreak did not get it I feel sure the board and a company of Alexandria riflemen did purely upon their belief in the greatest good Mr. Jefferson the honor of parading before

his house. The president-elect had come into town almost unnoticed and alone on horseback all the way from his estate at Monticello; not for lack of proffered excort, but because he preferred that course. The same simplicity marked his inauguration. Like Washington, he had no retiring president to escort him to the capitol, but for another reason; President Adams, in a bitter frame of mind, had quitted the city at daybreak. Jefferson rode horseback to the capitol, attended merely by a number of his party friends in congress and some leading citizens; with his own rain came down in heavy showers, spoiling hands he hitched his horse at the eastern the decorations out of doors, and drenching entrance and made his way into the senate the myriads of spectators, yet the president chamber, now occupied by the supreme persisted in delivering his speech in the court. Out of the regular order the new open air, shellered beneath an umbrella. vice president, Mr. Burr, had been previously sworn in and seated. He surrendered his chair to Mr. Jefferson, who received the oath at the hands of Chief Justice Marshall and delivered his inaugural address to the assembled congress. Throughout the pro-ceedings Mr. Jefferson wore his boots and spirs, but no uniform. An artillery salute announced the accession to office, and the president concluded his first day in office by a levee and popular reception at the white bouse. A peculiar feature of Jefferson's inauguration was the celebration of the event in other cities, notably in Philadelphia, where the display far exceeded that in the capital.

DEMONSTRATION FOR MADISON. There were signs of coming inaugurals in that of President Madison. Ten thousand people, a great crowd for Washington in those days, gathered on the eastern terrace of the capitol, and the militia forces, as well as the United States regular troops, formed the nucleus of the procession. A troop of cavalry escorted the president-elect from his home to the capitol, and after the ceremoni there were concluded salvos of artillery fire announced the event, and nine militia companies formed a guard of honor in the m to the white house. He was perhaps originator of the "home market" agitation, for he made it a point to wear a suit of cloth-ing made entirely of American wool. This inauguration was concluded with a reception, in which ex-President Jefferson was a promi-

nent figure. It remained for President Monroe to raise the question as to the right of the senate or the house of representatives to conduct he inaugural ceremonias-a question since settled in favor of the senate. In a spirit of overcautiousness he gave notice several days in advance that he intended to take the oath

prerogatives, and after same wrangling between the web branches of congress a compromise was effected which resulted in the eremonics taking place on a temporary stand History of the Different Inaugurations that Have Taken Place.

CEREM. NY IS DISTINCTIVELY AMERICAN

Ceremonite taking place on a temporary stand in the open air midway between the two chambers. Maltary, regular and militial again fordibly the larger part of the procession. The inaugural ball, now one of the most attractive and popular features of the ceremonites, had its birth on this occasion, the scene being in Davis' hotel. American eagles hotered over Mr. Monroe when he was the procession of other processions. took the oath of office, as well as over his successor, John Quincy Adams, and were regarded on good omens by the prophets of

those days, no Mr. Adams was chosen by the house of representatives, and because the struggle was protracted until near the 1st of March,

was protracted until near the 1st of March, there was little opportunity to arrange for a demonstration when he succeeded Mr. Monroe. Nevertheless, the people turned to the task with a will, and Pennsylvania avenue was decorated with a lavishness unknown before that day.

Andrew Jackson had been recently bereaved in the death of his wife when he assumed the presidential office, so the ceremonics were in a minor key and with as little display as was consistent with the nature of the event. A feature of the inauguration was a carriage built of the of the people yesterday, today before his people yesterday, today before his people yesterday, today before his Jackson rode with Mr. Van Buren to and rom the capitol. President Jackson de-ivered his inaugural address to the people from the east front of the capitol. Van Buren's inauguration was lacking in distinctive features. There was a good show of military forces, and the usual display of and a great gathering in Washing-

ton of the president's party followers.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. Up to the date of the inauguration of William Henry Harrison, besides the United States regular troops and civilians, only the militia of the District of Columbia participated in the processions. On that occasion however, there were many organizations of the citizen soldiery from the states in line. The ceremonies were drawn out to the utmost, and political features were prominent. The log cabin was drawn in line, and the

protective doctrine, then victorious, was illustrated in its workings by looms and other devices symbolic of American indus-tries and labor. The greatest crowd known n Washington up to that time gathered to witness the sights, and as General Harrison rode down the avenue on horseback, his guard of honor formed from a battalion of oldiers who had served under him in the Tippecanoe campaign, he had a continuous ovation. A month later Vice President Tyler took the oath of office as president at his own home in Washington without ceremony, in deference to the grief-stricken city, which mourned the death of the president.

President Polk had to face bad weather hen he was inaugurated. This dimmed the display out of doors, though he insisted on ddressing the people from the east front of the capitol. A very successful ball at night redeemed in some measure the svil effects of the weather.

President Zachary Taylor was obliged to postpone the ceremonies of his inauguration for one day, because the 4th of March fell on Sunday. The celebration on the succeeding day was all that could be desired; there was fine procession with much military from ther cities, and fully 20,000 persons gathered before the capitol to hear his address. Fillmore succeeded to the presidential office through the death of President Taylor, and although he took his oath before congress, there was little other ceremony. Pierce and Buchanan had eventful inaugu-

rations, the former in a snow storm. The crowds were large on each occasion. Lincoln was inaugurated with a degree of military preparation that gave an outward sign of the disturbed condition of the coun-For the first time the soldiers were it line, with a purpose beyond that of display. A large force of regular troops had been ordered to Washington, and on every side pre-cautions were taken to prevent an attack upon the president-elect. Lincoln himself. showed no sign of apprehension however, showed no sign of apprehension. He delivered his inaugural address in the presence of a vast throng, his rival at the polls—Stephen A. Douglas—standing beside him and holding his hat. In the evening Lincoln held a public reception at the white house. His second inauguration also was

conducted with great precautions and with many misgivings by those in charge of the ceremonies. Johnson's induction into office was necesssassination of Lincoln. He took the oat

in private at his hotel. GRANT RIDES ALONE.

Grant rode to the capitol alone, because the retiring president was dissatisfied with the arrangement of carriages, it having been decided that they should occupy separate conveyances side by side. The military feature dominated everything in the parade, including, as it did, many thousands of the veterans who had followed the general in his great campaigns. The second inaugura-tion of President Grant was so bleak and repellent, so far as the weather was concerned that it has become a tradition in Washing-ton. Never before bad there been such a numerous assemblage of militla organiza tions and picturesque features for a parade here, but owing to the intense cold and the bitter blasts of northwest winds, many of the visiting companies refused to take their places in the line and those who did suffered terribly, some of the naval cadeta paying penalty with their lives.

Hayes' inauguration was in a measurable degree similar to Lincoin's, for it was again believed to be necessary to guard his person from attack. A formidable body of troops were on hand for that purpose. He took the cath of office on the third in private, to guard agairst a possible interruption which had been threatened, but repeated the ceremony openly on the stand before the capitol on the fifth of March. Garfield had a brilhe entered the capitol of General Hancock his unsuccessful rival for the presidency Arthur, likes Hayes, twice took the oatl office. Upon being notified of the death President Garfield, he took the oath at his home in New York. Two days later h came to Washington and was again sworn in, this time in the vice president's room at

he capitol, where he read a short inaugural address to the few persons gathered there. There were no other ceremonies. Cleveland's first inaugural gave birth the expression "Cleveland weather." Never since Washington became the capitol had there been seen such a perfect day for an manguration as that was. The crowd was the greatest ever known here and the process sion likewise was of great length and mag-nificence. Harrison, who succeeded Cleveland, brought with him the whole Seven tieth Indiana regiment, which he had com Sevenmanded during the war, and the processio was imposing, though laboring under handicap of particularly bad weather.

Cleveland's hest inauguration was also con ducted under discouraging weather conditions, alternating between rain and snow, ye the military display was very effective, par ticularly in the impressive showing made by the National Guard from the great states of New York, Pontsylvania and other nearby states. Mr. Cleveland also insisted on delivering his inangural address to the public notwithstanding the adverse elements, and altogether the geremonies were successfully conducted to a marked degree.

FARM LANDS MUCH IN REQUEST. South Dakota Farmers Expect a Prosperous Senson.

VERMILLION D., Feb. 28.—(Special.)

There is great deal of threshing yet to be done in this section of the state and indications are that a large portion of what remains will be a total loss. There has been so much snow, which has been driven well into the stock, that it makes it almost impossible to separate the grain from the straw. Spring work will be very much retarded this year because of the wet condition of the ground. It will be a busy time, taking the spring seeding and thresh ing together. There will be a greater amount of wheat sowed this year than for many years, owing to the present fair price for it over the low price for corn and other grain products. Farm land has increased considerably in demand, in fact the few farms which are usually leased each year already have a dozen applicants each. The number of changes and sales are also on Miss Henrotin who was the presiding genius of the woman's auxiliary for the World's of office in the hall of the house. The senate at once objected to this infringement on its crop of everything than this season.

Important Features of the Work of the Recent Legislature.

Statutes Intended to Better Regulate the Affairs of Citizens in All Respects - Several Still Await Approval.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 28 -- (Special.)-

The fourth Wyoming state legislature, which has just completed the constitutional leg alative session of forty days, was a very industrious body and accomplished considerable work. During the session 161 bills were introduced in the house and forty in the senate; of these seventy house bills and nine senate bills were passed by both houses and Gulf Road Mining Expert Spenks of went to the governor for approval. In addition to these laws, fifteen resolutions and memorials were introduced, eight of which were adopted. A large number of the laws passed are unimportant and refer to methods of procedure in the courts; amending and correcting faulty legislation of previous ses sions, and like measures. Some of the more important legislation enacted is as follows: An act providing for rebuilding the state general hospital at Rock Springs, and making available \$15,000 insurance money this purpose. The state hospital was stroyed by fire several months ago, and there has been quite a strong effort made to pre

vent its rebuilding on the ground that the hospital was a useless institution and that the cost of maintaining it was out of pro-portion to the benefits to be derived. Chapter x of the new laws provides that in the future the state will bear the expenes of transporting insane persons to the asylum, the duty to be performed by the sheriffs of the various counties.

Chapter xv is of importance to insurance companies. It imposes a tax of 21/2 per cent upon the annual gross premiums of all leaurance companies doing business in the state. It is expected this law will add largely to the revenues of the state. Chapter xxi is an innovation in that it pro ides for the maintenance of the

ibrary by donating for its use 15,000 acres

of the public lands of the state. Chapter xxii makes uniform throughout the state the methods of paying mileage ex-penses to state, county and precinct officers. It limits mileage to 10 cents a mile and provides that the shortest practicable routes shall be traveled.

Chapter ix is designed to protect deposit ors in state banks. It prohibits loans of more than one-seventh of the capital stock to one person, firm or corporation, and not more than one-tenth when the capital stock of the bank does not exceed \$40,000. Chapter xviii opens the fishing season in Wyoming on May 1 instead of June 1, as at

Chapter xxxi provides for the completion of the state penitentiary at Rawlins. One-eighth of a mill is levied for this purpose in 1897 and the same amount in 1898. There was considerable opposition to this measure because the state now has a penitentlary building at Laramie, which was donated to t by the general government when Wyoming was admitted to statehood. COSTS OF FORECLOSURE.

Chapter xlii provides that the costs and expenses of foreclosure sales shall in the future be borne out of the proceeds of the

Chapter xxxii allows the governor of the state to suspend any judicial or state officer from office pending proceedings for Chapter xxxviii permits school districts having over 1,000 inhabitants to increase the number of directors from three to six. Chapter xliv provides that sales of state lands shall be held at the door of the court house of the county in which they are situated and that leases for state lands may

be executed before a notary public.

Chapter xliv increases the fees to be Johnson's induction into office was necessarily conducted with the greatest caution, owing to the excitement resulting from the charges have been almost nominal and the amount of capital stock was not taken into Under the new law charges are based upon the amount of capital stock of the incorporation. It is ex-pected the state revenues will be greatly nereased from this act. Chapter xli allows school trustees to bond hool districts for the purpose of building school houses in amounts not exceeding 2

per cent of the taxable property in the dis-Chapter xxviii is an act regulating the exenses of cities of the second class in the tate. The salaries of all officials in such tate. ities are fixed by the law and are materially

educed from those now paid. Chapter xxix provides for the appointment of county commissioners. The compensa-tion is to be \$5 a day, to be paid by the party desiring the services of an inspector. Chapter xxvii defines the judicial districts of the state, which, in the future, will be as ollows: First, Laramic and Converse coun ies; second, Albany, Natrona and Fremont hird, Carbon, Sweetwater and Uinta; fourth Johnson, Sheridan, Crook, Weston and Big

Chapter xlvli provides for the issuance to without charge for the balance of the term of the original commissions.

SOME OF THE APPROPRIATIONS. Chapter xxx makes available \$18,775.11 eld in the land income funds for use by the arious state institutions.

Chapter xxxiv makes an appropriation of 1,000 to refund money erroneously paid to the state by purchasers of state lands. Chapter xivi provides for the restoration to tizenship of a convict after his discharge from the penitentiary if his conduct warrants such clemency.

Chapter I exempts sugar best factories which may be operated in the state from taxation for a period of ten years. Chapter xilx defines retail liquor dealers. It classes dealers in general merchandise who sell or give liquors to customers by bottle or glass as retail liquor dealers an subjects them to the payment of ers' license fees. The act will interfere with the common practice in the state of druggists handling liquors, except for medicina

Chapter li constitutes the general appropriation act for providing funds to conduct the state government during the coming two years. This act appropriates \$120,500 for contingent expenses of paying salaries and the state and judicial officers; \$55,000 for maintaining state charitable and penal in-stitutions, and \$30,187.92 for various other state purposes, making the total appropria-tions under the act \$205,687.92, which is \$18,023.34 less than was appropriated for like purposes two years ago.

AWAITING APPROVAL.

The following are among the important acts which still remain in the hands of the overnor awaiting his approval: Providing for a bounty on predatory wild animals. It provides that bountles shall be paid for wolves and coyotes and appropriates \$20,000 to pay the same. An act amending the election laws of th state. This act changes the system of vot-

ing in Wyoming, making it possible to vote a straight party ballot by making one cross pon the ballot instead of voting for individuals, as required at present. An act providing for the appointment of sheep inspectors and regulating their compeneation and duties. This is also an im portant measure and will doubtless be ap

Among the bills introduced and failing of passage the most important was the meas ure providing for the adoption of a revision of the Wyoming statutes. At the Third legislative session a revision committee of three lawyers was appointed to make a re-vision of the laws to be presented to the Fourth legislature for adoption as the revised statutes of Wyoming. This revision was presented late in the session and a bill introduced for its adoption. Considerable opposition was manifested to the adoption of the revision, mainly because of the late date at which it was introduced, thus preventing a critical examination of the work by the members. Charges were made that the revision contained many new laws which had been taken from the statutes of other had been taken from the statutes of other states and interpolated in the Wyoming laws. Charges were also made that the revision committee had not been harmonious in its workings and that the revision was prac-

tically the work of but one member of the committee. Questions were also raised as to the legality of the appointment of two of the members of the committee, they having been members of the legislature which created the committee and the state con-stitution prohibiting members of the legis-lature from filling offices created by them selves. These various charges were not very skillfully met by the friends of the measure and it falled of parsage and the revision, upon which the sinte had spent upward of \$5,000, was cast aside. The fight CHANGES OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC upon this measure was made a party ques-tion, all of the democrats opposing the adoption of the revision, in which they were

> In the entire session there was very little political discussion. In the senate Senator Pickett, the democratic representative from Big Horn county, was unseated to make a Big Horn county, was unseated to make a place for A. L. Coleman, republican, upon purely technical grounds. In this contest Senator McGill republican, voted with the democrats, and Senator Callaway, democrat, with the republicans.

supported by five republican members of the house, the combined forces killing the

WYOMING'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

the Vast Developed Wealth. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 28 .- (Special.)-Prof. W. S. Ward, director of the mining bureau of the Denver & Gulf railway system has returned from a week's inspection of the Hartville mining district in northern Laramie county. The inspection was made at the instance of the management of the Denver & Gulf railroad, which desires authoritative information of mining districts trib-utary to its line of road. Frof, Ward said today in reference to the district:

"I am much gratified at the general min-eral outlook at Hartville. There is an im-mense amount of splendid iron ore in the district and a great deal of copper ore. The formation is curious in that the pockets of rich copper ore have a base or setting of great iron ore deposits. At the present time mining is carried on in a rather crude way Shipments of iron ore are being made, the ore being taken from the surface, and is merely shoveled up into the wagons and hauled to the cars. As the ore has to be hauled by wagon nearly sixteen miles and then transported by rail over 200 miles, it can readily be seen that it is of good valu can readily be seen that it is of good value and that the cost of mining is very low in order to make a profit after all this ex-pense." As to general mining conditions in Wyoming, Prof. Ward said: "I am sur-prised at the slowness in Wyoming in mineral development. If Wyoming were pros-pected with one-fourth the zeal that is shown in Colorado it would soon become one

of the leading mining states of the west."

The people along the line of the Denver & Gulf line in Wyoming are greatly pleases and gratified at the departure of the Gulf management in establishing a mining bureau. The inspection by an expert on be half of the company is the first substantial encouragement the owners of mining property in the state have had from any lin of railroad and the innovation is looked upon as an important step toward the development of the country's mineral Indian Finds a Vein of Coal.

LANDER, Wyo., Feb. 28 .- (Special.)-A ein of coal has been discovered on the Shoshone reservation by Yellow Plume, a full-blood Arapahoe Indian, who has been doing some quiet prospecting during the winter. Yellow Plume never attended school, but has learned to write from another Indian who attended Carlise. sent the following letter to Captain Wilson, the Indian agent, giving some of the details of his find:

details of hie find:

Captain Wilson; I come to see you and to my fine coal what I am working at.

And I come to show you this coal, which is all right well made, and I think you will give the wheelbarrow to throw the stones away. Only two men working in the place of coal. These is Wolf Bear and his brother Red Plume. Please help me to make this coal and to make living. We have this now and make fire good and stove red hot. And I think you will give sack flour, pig meat (bacon), coffee and sugar. For we are hungry to work hard at coal.

A specimen of the coal sent with the A specimen of the coal sent with the letter shows it to be of excellent quality and Yellow Plume's request for stake will be complied with by the agent.

Will Irrigate with Platte Water. DOUGLAS, Wyo., Feb. 28.-(Special.)-A canal company has been incorporated by Converse county ranchmen, which will construct a twelve-foot wide canal along the east side of the Platte river, commencing about five miles west of Inez, to irrigate about 6,000 acres of land along the north side of the river. Two miles of the canal has already been completed and the entire anal will be built as soon as possible.

Boy Kills a Big Lion. LANDER, Wyo., Feb. 28.—(Special.) Carl Welty, the 15-year-old son of Dr. Welty of the Shoshone agency, killed a monster mountain lion while hunting on Black mountain. The animal measured eight and one-half feet from tip to tip; six feet and three inches around the hips; four feet around the shoulders; three feet and

ix inches high, and weighed 300 pounds. Option on the Mercur Forfeited. FREMONT, Feb. 28.—(Special.)—Word has been received by the officers of the Mercur Mining company that Captain DeLamar has decided to forfeit to the company his option on the mine, as he was unable to make the contemplated sale to foreign capitalists. The ontemplated sale to foreign capitalists. The amount forfeited is \$25,000. Many of the stockholders here were not in favor of the

proposed cale and are well satisfied to have the option forfeited. Again Under Arrest.

George Peterson, one of the men arrested with Fred Sly at Lincoln a short time ago for various burglaries in this city and who was discharged on account of lack of evidence to convict, was taken into custody again last evening at the instance of the lock Island officials, who allege that he tole several pairs of shoes from box cars while they were being shipped from this city to Lincoln.



Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be The place where, in eighteen ninety-three That white world-wonder of arch and

Should shadow the nations, polychrome ... Here at the Fair was the prize conferred On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred. Chicago-like, they a record show, Since they started-50 years ago.

~~~~~

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893 -a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

WHY THEY BREAK DOWN.

Not Only Animals, but Men. A Strong Object Lesson.

"He was a splendid racer once, but is all broken down now," was the remark of gentleman who saw a well known horse obble by. The horse has been overtaxed and "broke down." The man of business strains his energies and breaks down. The wife, mother or working woman goes beyoud her strength and breaks down. The world seems filled with broken down peaple, and unfortunately, it generally seems to be their own fault. When nature begins o give way, assist her. Do it gently, and do it sensibly. Stimulate her weakening powers with pure whiskey taken as a mcl-

powers with pure whiskey taken as a mclicine, and not as a beverage. Nine times out of ten the breaking down will crase and health will return.

It is necessary, however, that only pure and medicinal whiskey be used, and doctors all agree that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only pure and reliable preparation in America. It has the indersement of clergymen, owing to its great medicinal qualities. It is used in hospitals, in cases of fever and where a reliable stimulant is required, but its great power is in restoring the but its great power is in restoring the broken down, building up the weak and debroken down, building up the weak and debroken down, building new life to the aged. Do not permit any dealer to sell you a worthless article, claiming it as good as Duffy's, which is the only medicinal whiskey before the public.

AMUSEMENTS.

## CREIGHTON THEATER.

Thursday evening, March 4. \*\* OMAHA \*\* MUSICAL \*\* SOCIETY \*\* Homer Moore, Conductor. THE URSO CONCERT COMPANY. Mrs. Camilla Urso, violinist; Miss Minnia Methot, soprano; Mr. Edwin H. Douglass, tenor; Mr. George H. Wesley, planist; also, Miss Wilhelmina Lowe, harpist. A popular program. Stall seats, \$1.50; the others, \$1, 50; gallery, 70; Hox office open for exchangeable tickets Monday, March 1; for regular sale, Tuesday, March 2.

THE CREIGHTON PARTY WILLES. Tuesday and Wednesday, March 2-3, ROLAND REED

Elk Henefit Wednesday Night. Scats on sale, 5c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Matines, 25c, 50c, 75c, March 5-7, LEWIS MORRISON IN "FAUST,"

THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT.

BOYD'S THEATER | REGULAR HOUSE PR TONIGHT AT 8:15 Cosgrove & Grant's Comedians

In the always up-to-date farce comedy, THE DAZZLER. Given away Saturday matinee, Diamond Ring; night, \$100 Bicycle, Good reserved soats, 50c and 35c, March 7-20th Century Minstreis.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CYCLE SHOW

15TH AND HOWARD.

Every Evening This Week. Over 500 wheels—all the novelties of the eastern hows. Bargain Day Weinesday and Saturday, Admission, 25c; children, 19c.

HOTELS.

WHEN YOU COME TO OMAHA STOP AT THE MERCER HOTEL THE BEST \$2.00 a day house in the west.

100 rooms \$2.00 per day, 50 rooms with bath, 2.50 per day. Special rates by the month. WINK TAYLOR, Manager. BARKER HOTEL. THIRTEENTH AND JONES STREETS.

140 rooms, baths, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day, Table unexcelled. Special low rates to regular boarders. DICK SMITH. Manager.

STATE HOTEL. 1308-10-12 Douglas. W. M. BARR, Manager, 199 well furnished rooms-European or Ameri-

ean plan,
RATES \$1:00 AND \$1.50 PER DAY,
SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH,
Street car lines connect to all parts of the city. EVERY WOMAN Sometimes neces a reliable monthly regulating medicing DR. PEAL'S

PENNYROYAL PILLS, monthly regulating medicing

are prompt, safe and certain in result. The geouse (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere 11.00—Sherman & McConnnel Drug Co., 1513 Dodge Street, Omanu, Nep. Stock holders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Platte Land company will be held at the office of said company in Lincoln, Neb., at 10:30 o'clock a. m. on the first Wednesday in March, 1897, being the third ay of the month.
By order of the board of directors.
R. O. PHILLIPS, Secretary.
Lincoln, Neb., February 1, 1897.

Notice of Irrigation Bond Sale.

8:Eam Denver Express 9:Eam 4:Eam Blk Hills, Mont & Puret Snd Ex 4:E5pin 4:E5pin Denver Express 4:E5pin 7:0-pin Lincoln Local (ex Sanday) 7:E5pin 2:E5pin Lincoln Local (ex Sanday) 11:E5pin Leaves (CHICAGO, BUILLINGTON & Q. Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 1910 & Mason Sts. | Omaha 5:05pio Chicago Vestibule \$120am 9:47am Chicago Express 4 tlapm 7:55pin Chicago & St. Leaus Express 8:23am 11:40am Pacific Junction Least 6:15pin Fast Mail 2:55pin

Leaves | CHICAGO, MIL, & ST. PAUL | Arrives Omana Union Depot, 18th & Mason Sts. | Omana Leaves | CHICAGO & NORTHWEST N. Arrives Omaha Union Depot. 18th & Mason Sts | Omah 10:Main\* Eastern Express.
4:45pm Vestibuled Limited\*\*
5:55pm St. Paul Express.
5:95pm St. Paul Limited.
7:25am Sloux City Lond.
6:36pm Omsha-Chicago Special
Missouri Valley Local.
\* Except Sunday \*\* Except Monday.

5:30am 9:30am Leaves CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sts. EAST.

19:48am Atlantic Express (ex. Sunday). 7:00pm Night Express. 4:50pm Chicago Vestibuled Limited 4:50pm St. Paul Vestibuled Limited. ......Cotorado Limited ... 4:00pm

12 30pm ... Stoux City Express (ex. Sun.) 8:15am ... Stoux City Accommodation 6:15pm ....... St. Paul Limited F. E. & MO. VALLEY. Depot. Eith & Weisster Sts. Omanas Depot and & Wesser File 2,00pm. Fret Madi and Express 3,00pm. (es. Set.) Wyo. Ex. (ex. Mon.) 7,55am. (Fremont Local (Sundays only) 7,55am. Norfolk Express (ex. Sun) 6,15pm. St. Paul Express. Leuves K. C., ST. J. & C. B. Omahu Union Deput, 16th & Mason Sts. Leaves MISSOURI PACIFIC.
Omaha Depot, Eth & Webster Str. Nebraska & Kansas Limited. Kansas City Express. Nebraska Local (ex. Sun.) SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. Depot, 15th & Welster Sts. St. Paul Limited. 5:10am Leaves | SIGUX CITY & PACIFIC, Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Maxon Sts. Arrives St. Paul Passenger Sious City Passenger St. Paul Limited

Leaves UNION PACIFIC. Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sta .Overland Limited. Sppm Beat'ce & Stromab'g Ex (ex Sun), 3 Sppm Spm Grand Island Express (ex. Sun), 2 Sppm Sppm Past Mail 10:20am

4:45pm

Leaves WABASH RAILWAY. Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sta Arrives