MANY NEW LAWS MADE FOR NEBRASKA

Former Statutes Amended in Important Particulars and More Chapters Added,

RADICAL CHANGES FROM THE OLD AUSTRALIAN BALLOT

Legislation for Benevolent and Mutual Insurance Companies Occupies a Prominent Place in the New Code-Direct Blows Aimed at Trusts

and Combinations-Added Privileges Given to

the Board of Transportation.

possible. No attempt has been made It is made the duty of the attorney general to present each new law in full present each new law in full. Each law, however, has been carefully examined and epitomized. Where it was amendatory of a law already on the

also been omitted as they have been fully exploited and are of interest only to the people of the two cities interested. The legislature passed in all 133 bills.

this number the governor vetoed seven and allowed two to become laws without his

Chapter II ... Agriculture.

Sections 12 to 20 inclusive, of article iv chapter ii, have been entirely repeated. These sections contained the law enacted by the legislature two years ago for the purpose of encouraging the beet sugar and chicory industries by paying a bounty of five-eighths of 1 cent a pound on the manufactured product. The bounty law was repealed by a strict party vote, but the legislature refused to make any appropriation for the payment of the bounty earned by the factories for the two years during which the law was in force. The whole subject was referred to a committee with instructions to investigate the validity of the claims and report their

findings to the governor.

Sections 21 to 36 inclusive, of the same chapter, relating to the destruction of Rusthis law was also entirely repealed. This law was also enacted but two years ago. It proved burdencome as far as expense was concerned and failed to meet the expectations of the

Chapter III_Amendments to the

which is amendatory of sections 4, 11 and 13, of chapter iii, judges and clerks of election are required to make return to the county clerk the following facts: First, the number of voters voting at such general election at which such amendments were findings must be transmitted to the secretary of state, and by him submitted to the Board of Canvassers, in order that the fate of any constitutional amendment may be definitely declared by that board.

Chapter IV-Animals.

new sestion has been added to article If of chapter iv, which will be inserted in the new statutes immediately following section 20. It is a law to regulate the South Omaha stock yards and its general provisions are as follows:

All stock yards operated in this state or organized under the general corporation laws of this state or by special charter, which receive live stock for the purpose of exposor having the same exposed for sale. and doing business for a compensation, and which for the preceding twelve months shall have had an average daily receipt of not less than 100 head of cattle, or 800 head of hogs, or 300 head of sheep, are declared to be pub-

It shall be unlawful for the owner or proprietor of any such stock yards within this state to charge for yarding, loading, unloading, watering and weighing of live stock prices greater than the following: For yarding, loading, unloading, watering and weigh-ing cattle, 20 cents per head; calves, 8 cents; hogs, 6 cents; and there shall be only one yardage charged; and it shall be unlawful o make or charge any other or further charges or rates to the owner or shipper of live stock than in this act specified

It shall be unlawful for such stock yards to charge a greater price for hay sold and delivered to the owners or shippers of live stock than 50 cents for 100 pounds more than the wholesale price; nor more than 50 cents a bushel for corn more than the whole

Heavy penalties are prescribed for a violation of any provisions of the act.

Chapter XVI-Corporations.

Section 126 of chapter xvi is amended so as

to read as follows: Section 126. Every corporation, previous to the commencement of business except its own organization, where the same is not formed by legislative enactment, must adopt articles of incorporation and have them filed in the office of the secretary of state and recorded in a book kept for the purpose; and domestic corporations must also file with the county clerk in the county where their headquarters are located, except mutual insurance companies, building and loan companies, loan and investment companies and banking institutions, which shall be filed with the state auditor and State Banking board. All mutual insurance companies, building and loan companies and loan and investment companies required by law to file articles with the state auditor, shall file a certificate with the secretary of state, stating the date of filing with the auditor. name and place of business and names of stockholders. Banking organizations incor-porated under the laws of this state that have been approved by the State Banking board and that have filed articles of incorporation with said board, shall file a certifi office of the secretary of state, stating the date of filing articles with said board, name and place of business and names of stockholders; provided, that this not shall

ties or associations. Passed with the emer-MAY NOT INFLUENCE ELECTIONS. An entirely new section has been added to chapter 16, governing corporations. The new

not apply to mutual fraternal benefit socie-

act provides as follows:

It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any corporation organized under the laws of the state of Nebraska, or any corporation organized under the laws of any other state or territory, or under the laws of the United

The Ree presents herewith a compendium or form to any political party, or to any can of the laws enacted by the Twenty-fifth ses-sion of the Nebraska legislature, which ad-fourned sine die last Saturday. The time in which the governor could approve or veto purposes. Any corporation violating the prowhich the governor could approve or veto visions of this act shall forfeit and pay a fine for its ticket, and so on, the candidates by bills which passed the two houses expired of \$1,000 for the first offeree. Upon con-Thursday evening and until that time viction of a second or subsequent offense the had expired a correct synopsis was im- fine is \$2,000 and forfeiture of its charter.

Chanter XVIII_County Officers. County treasurers in every county of the state will be interested in the provisions o it was amendatory of a law already on the statute book the difference between the old and the new provisions has been pointed out. Where the law is entirely new its leading their duties. Under the new law the county treasurer of any county in which there is a sinking fund on hand for the re-Where the law is entirely new its leading features have been briefly outlined.

The arrangement follows closely the general arrangement of the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been omitted, as they have no place in the statute books. The appropriation bills have not been included, as they have already been presented. The bills for the new charters governing the cities of Omaha and Lincoln have also been omitted as they have been fully.

The arrangement of the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been on the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been on the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been on the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been on the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been on the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been of the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been on the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been on the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been on the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been on the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been on the compiled statutes of 1895. Many pro forma laws have been on the county warrants. All warrants so purchased chall be kept in the treasurer's office until paid by the respective funds on which they were drawn, in their funds on the county judge of each county state of the county is a state of the county in the county in the county is a state of the county in the coun

CLERKS FOR COUNTY JUDGES. County judges will be interested in a new County judges will be interested in a new provision of the law governing their offices, which permits them, if they preside over the court in countles having a population of 25,000 or over, to have a clerk, who is authorized to receive and file all papers, fix the time of hearing petitions and other papers. Said judges and clerks shall decire to the country of the administer oaths, make certificates and or-ders, sign and issue marriage licenses, sign and seal processes issued out of the county of the clerk of the county court shall be in the name of the county judge.

CUTS OFF PERQUISITES. Another new section added to the genera provisions of chapter xvi, governing corporations, is embodied in a law prohibiting per-sons, partnerships and corporations from furnishing to officers in cities or villages any gas light or other artificial light, water or water service, telephone or telephone service or free transportation over street railway lines or upon street cars in such cities and villages free of charge or at a price less than is charged for similar services to other com-

Another law added to the general provisions governing corporations is one which provides for the sale upon execution of stock in corporations, and designating the manner men who asked the legislature two years ago of levy thereon under execution and writs for its passage. corporations owned by the judgment debtor or the defendant in attachment proceedings Constitution.

A new method of making returns of the vote cast for or against proposed amendments to the state constitution has been provided, calculated to do away with the doubt and uncertainty as to the result in the previous history of Nebraska. Under the new law, which is amendatory of sections 4. 11 and the vote of the provided to the previous history of sections 4. 11 and the vote of the previous history of sections 4. 11 and the vote of the previous history of sections 4. 11 and the vote of the previous history of sections 4. 11 and the vote of the previous history of sections 4. 11 and the vote of the

ERECTING NEW COURT HOUSES. been amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Whenever it shall be deemed provided in the new section above quoted. necessary to erect a court house, jail or other voted upon; second, the number of voters public buildings in any county in this state who voted for the amendment; third, the Board of County Commissioners may number of voters who voted against the and upon petition of not less than one-fourth amendment; fourth, the number of voters of the legal voters of said county as shown for senators; fifth, the number of by the poll book of the last general election, voters who voted for representatives; sixth, the number of voters who voted for both be voted upon at a special election called senators and representatives. All these by the Board of County Commissioners for that purpose, a proposition to vote a special annual tax for that purpose of not to exceed 5 mills on the dollar valuation of the taxable property in said county, for a term not to exceed five years.

The only change from the old law is that may be submitted at a special, instead of at a general election.

Chapter XX-Courts. An entirely new feature to the judiciary laws is the one establishing a municipal court in cities of the metropolitan class. The general features of the law are included in the ollowing paragraphs

There shall be established in Omaha a mu cicipal court of three judges, to be appointed by the governor. The judges hold their office for three years and appoint a clerk, who serves for the same length of time. The judges receive \$2,000 a year each and the

clerk \$1,800 per annum.

The municipal court has exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in controversy does not exceed \$1,000, exclusive of interest and costs; in actions of replevin when the appraised value of the property does not exceed \$1,000; and to re-cover the possession of real property where the plaintiff or the defendant, or any one of them, is a resident of the city; and concur-rent jurisdiction with the district court of the county over all other civil actions in-volving a sum not exceeding \$1,000, exclusive f interest and costs; provided, however, that he municipal court shall not have jurisdic-

partition, conveyance or sale of real estate. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deny or abridge the power of the municipal court to order the sale of land seized in attachment and to confirm the sale so made. Provided further that nothing contained in this act shall be the laws of this state." The law referred to prevents a husband from giving a ferred to prevents a husband from giving a ferred to prevents a husband goods uncourts any power now possessed relative to election contests, the condemnation of real estate, adoption matters, assignments or

habeas corpus. Either party in a suit before the municipal court may demand a trial by jury.

Appeals may be taken in the same manner provided by law in cases tried before a justice of the peace.

No change of venue shall be allowed in any case from the municipal court. All expenses and salaries of the judges, clerks and employes of the municipal court shall be paid out of the fees and charges received by the clerk, except the furnishing of court rooms and an office for the of court rooms and an once with the nec-and the equipment of the same with the necessary furniture, and the supplies, records books and stationery, which shall be furnished and equipped at the expense of the city.

Chapter XXIII Decedents. Saction 214 of chapter xxiii of the Compile statutes has been slightly amended so that the provisions of the law relating to the pay-ment of debts and legacies of deceased perions shall apply to letters of special admin-

intration as well as to letters testamentar;

Chapter XXVI_Elections.

The radical amendments to the election laws will interest every voter in Nebraska. The whole form of the Australian ballot which has been in use in Nebraska since 1890 has been changed and hereafter the elector who desires to vote an entire ticket with one cross of the pen may do so. The principal features of the new law are as follows:

All ballots shall be printed and distributed at public expense.

Any convention or primary meeting may or territory, or under the laws of the United States or under the laws of any other nation, and doing business in the state of Nebraska to give or contribute money, property, transportation, help or assistance in any manner.

Any convention or primary meeting in any nominate candidates for public office. A convention or primary meeting within the meaning of the law is an organized assemblage of voters, representing a political portation, help or assistance in any manner.

Chapter XLIII Insurance.

Secure a mandamus. Section 17 is amended been lengthened by the addition of an entirely new law providing for the organization of proof is thrown upon

least 1 per cent of the entire vote of the state, county or other subdivision or district for which the nomination is made. Hereafter, in this state, each party at the first state convention shall select a party emblem which shall be filed with the certificate of nomination, and the party holding the first convention and adopting the party emblem shall have the right to the party emblem shall have the right to the exclusive us; forever afterwards of the party emblem, and its use by any other party in the state, county, district, precinct, or municipal election shall be deemed a fraud upon the voters of the party first adopting said party emblem; provided, such vignette or design chall be any appropriate emblem; but the coat of arms or seal of the state or United States or the pational flag or the United States or the national flag, or the likeness of any person living or dead, shall

not be used as such vignette or design.

Candidates for public office may be nominated by petition. Such candidates shall have their names printed on the official ballot as candidates by petition without any party emblem whatever. when any electors are dissatisfied with their party they may form a new party and hold their state, district, county, precinct or municipal conventions and nominate candidates for office and select a party emblem. For such new party it shall require the attendance of at least 290 delegates to a state convention, or fifty in a congressional district or county convention, or treaty five any

or county convention, or twenty-five in any precinct, city, village or ward convention. In arranging the tickets the party which cast the highest number of votes at the last general election for the head of the state ticket shall have the right to have its ticket on the left side of the ballot, the party having the next highest shall have the second place for its ticket and see

Each of the columns containing the list of candidates shall be separated by a distinct and heavy line. At the top of each party ticket, and under the party emblem, shall be made a small circle half an inch in diameter and any elector may vote a straight party ticket by making his cross in this circle. If the elector does not wish to vote the straight party ticket he can make his cross on the blank space at the right of the candidate he wishes to vote for.

in each election precinct in the county, to serve for the term of one year. They shall each be of good character, approved integrity, well informed, who can read, write and speak the English language and have re-Sald judges and clerks shall during their term of office act at all general, special and municipal elections held in the county, precinct or city of which the voting precinct court, and do all other acts required of the cinct or city of which the voting precinct county judge, except judicial acts. All acts in which they reside forms a part. Provided, that the county judge may appoint as judges and clerks of election, at least ten days before the election, three judges and two clerks nominated for such office in precinct primary and the county judge shall select for each precinct one judge of election from the party polling the highest number of votes at the last general election in the precinct, and one judge from the party polling the next highest number of votes at the last general election in the precinct, and one judge from the party polling the third highest number of votes in the precinct. In case there is one or more parties still to be represented on the ticket, he shall appoint a clerk of election from each of the two parties not represented on the election board, polling the highest number of votes; and, provided, that in case there are to be only two parties with tickets on the official ballot, the said county judge shall appoint two judges from the party polling the highest number of votes, and the two clerks from the party polling the lowes number of votes; and in case of three par-ties on the official ballot, he shall appoint a clerk from each of the two parties receiv-ing the highest number of votes, and such judges and clerks shall constitute a board

Section 7 is also amended so as to strike out from the list of offices to be filled at gen-Section 25a, of article i, of chapter xviii, has eral elections the judges and clerks which INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

A new feature has been added to the election laws embodied in chapter xxvi. The last bill passed by the legislature was the one known as the "Initiative and Referen-dum," Nebraska being the first state in the United States and the first in the world after the republic of Switzerland to put this law on its statute books. The law is very complex, and its provisions will have to b studied in detail before they can be well understood by the voter. The general features of the new law are two. The first gives the people of any city, town or village, the right to propose an ordinance, and when a petition signed by at least 15 per cent of the legal voters of the city, town or village is presented to the or village, is presented to the city clerk, he must submit the proposed ordinance to vote at the next general election. If 20 per cent of the voters sign the petition the proposed ordinance must be submitted at a special election within thirty days. Not more than one special election shall be held each year unless the petitioners deposit with the clerk an amount equal to the expenses of said special election, which amount is to be for-feited in case the proposed ordinance is not adopted. The second main feature of the bill is the one which requires the city council to submit to a vote of the people any ordinance which it may pass if 15 per cent of the voters petition for the right to vote on the same. The law does not become operative until it is adopted by a vote of the people in each city, town or village.

Chapter XXXII - Fraudulent Conveyance.

Section 14 of chapter xxxii, has been amended by the addition of the following proviso: the municipal court shall not have jurisdiction: First, in any action against a public officer for misconduct in office; second, in actions for malicious prosecution; third, in actions for slander and libel; fourth, in any matter where the title or boundaries to land may be disputed, nor to order or decree the partition, conveyance or sale of real estate.

Provided however, that nothing herein conveyance, mortgage, sale or transfer, shall be void unless such "Provided, that any conveyance either by chattel mortgage on his houshold goods un

> Chapter XXXIXa...Industrial Home. The laws governing the Industrial bome at Milford have been materially changed, both in relation to the management of the institution and in the regulations prescribed for admission. All applications for admission o the home shall be made to the county udge in the county in which the applicant esides. If the county judge finds that the applicant is a penitent woman or girl he shall at once forward the application, together with his findings, to the visiting and examining board. The management of his home is placed in the hands of a coard of three women, all to be appointed by the governor, who shall also appoint the superintendent and such other officers and employes as may be deemed necessary. Mempers of this board shall receive \$3 per day or each and every day actually served, and all necessary traveling expenses. They shall visit the home at least once each month and inquire into its condition, needs, etc.

less his wife also signs the mortgage.

Chapter XXXIXII Industrial Statistics Under the new amendments to chapter axxixb the deputy commissioner of labor is given a few added duties. He may require each township and precinct assessor in the state to collect statistics, giving the name and occupation of all persons over 21 years of age, the products of farms or factories, etc. The commissioner is also authorized to open and maintain at the state capitol a free public employment bureau. All persons wishing to hire help may file applica-tions with the commissioner, and all per-sons desiring employment may file applications for the same in a similar manner. It is made the duty of the commissioner to bring the two together.

tion and regulatible of mutual half insurance | the railroad company to show by satisfactory

companies. The general provisions of the new law are as follows:

Any number of persons not less than 100, who collectively own not less than 5,000 acres of grain, may form an incorporated company for the purpose of mutual insurance of growing crops against loss or damage by growing crops against loss or damage by hall, provided, that such incorporators shall be residents of not less than two countles. Such persons shall file with the auditor of oublic accounts a declaration of their inten-ion to form such a company, which declaration to form such a company, which declara-tion shall be signed by not less than 100 of the incorporators, and shall contain a copy of the charter proposed to be adopted by them. Such charter shall not forth the name of the incorporation, name of the city or town or village in which the business office shall be located and the intended duration of the company. The number of directors shall not exceed upon to be elected by the memnot exceed nine, to be elected by the mem-bers by ballot. The policy bolders shall elect from their own number a president, vice president and treasurer, and also a secretary who need not be a member of the company. Any person owning property in the state insurable under this act may become a member of such company, and shall be en-titled to all the rights and privileges ap-pertaining to them. Such companies may

issue policies only on growing crops against loss or damage from hall. MUTUAL CITY INSURANCE. The laws governing the organization mutual insurance companies embraced in chapter xilli have been so amended as to permit the organization of such companies to insure property in cities and village against loss by fire, lightning, tornado, cy clone or wind storm. The general features of the law are as follows: Any number of persons, not less than 100, who own city or village property of not less than \$100,000 in value, which they desire to insure, may associate themselves together for that purpose. They company shall file articles of incor-poration with the auditor of public accounts. Officers shall be elected at an annual meeting of the members. The number of directors shall not exceed nine. All officers shall be members of the company except the secre-tary, who may be selected from outside. Such companies may insure property only within the corporate limits of cities or vil-

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE.

Section 50, chapter xliii, relating to plate class insurance companies, has been materially lengthened by an entirely new law, permitting the organization of mutual plate glass insurance companies. The general provisions of the law are as follows:
Any number of persons, not less than fif-

teen, may form a company for the mutual insurance of plate glass against accidental or other breakage. All persons who take such insurance are members during the person that the company of the company period their insurance is in force and n Such members shall sign an applica tion obligating themselves to pay all assessments made for expenses of such company or losses sustained while they continue as members. The management of the company shall be by a board of directors, not exceeding nine. If any member neglect or fail to pay his assessment within fifteen days after receiving notice he may be sued.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE. An entirely new law defining and regulatng fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations has been enacted. The new law is considered ample to afford every protection to the policy holders in such societies and associations. It was prepared by promi-nent friends of-benevolent insurance in the state, and had the backing of the leading fraternal orders of Nebraska. The law is of laterest only to members of such mutual societies, and is too long to permit of an intelligent synopsis within the limits of a sin-gle newspaper paragraph. Suffice it to say that all such companies are placed under the direct supervision and control of the auditor of public accounts, who is authorized to receive reports and to make an examination of the books of each society whenever in his judgment such examination may be nec to conserve the interest of the individual

WIPES OUT INSURANCE TRUST. Another new feature of the chapter devoted to insurance is the anti-compact law. It provides that any combination or agreement made or entered into between two or more fire insurance companies within this state, relating to the rates to be charged for insurance, the amount of commissions to be allowed to agents for procuring insurance, or the manner of transacting the business of fire the manner of transacting the business of fire insurance within this state, shall be illegal and unlawful, and that any such company officer or agent violating this law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$100, nor ore than \$500, to be recovered for the use of the permanent school fund. of public accounts is charged with the en-

Chapter LV-Medicine. The laws governing the practice of medisine in this state have been materially modifled. Sections 3, 8 and 19 of chapter ly have been reconstructed. In section 3 it is pro-vided that no one of the secretaries of the State Board of Health shall be in any way connected with the faculty of any medical school or college. Section 8, defining the term medical school or college, now provides that the curriculum shall include four course of lectures of six months each, no two to be eld within one year. The old law provided for but three courses of lectures. Another ew provision in section 8 requires such cal school or college to give at least four hours' instruction in each week in the printiples and practice of medicine and surgery. The four years' requirement of the new law loes not go into effect until August, 1898. Under section 19 the new law provides that each applicant for a certificate by examination shall pay an examination fee of \$10. which shall be equally divided between the four secretaries as their sole remuneration for their services. The old law provided that

Chapter LV1_Military Code. The old military code, comprising chapter lyi of the Compiled Statutes, has been repealed and an entirely new code substituted. with the laws of the United States. new law was drawn by competent military the Nebraska National Guard is to consist of not more than 2,000 enlisted men and the necessary commissioned officers to perfect the organization. There shall be not more than twenty-eight companies of infantry, one troop of cavalry and one battery of artillery. There shall be an annual encampment for intruction and each enlisted man is required

the examination fee should be but \$5.

Chapter LXIV Olls. An added section to article 2 of chapter lxiv. provides for the inspection and testing of gasoline. All products of petroleum known as gasoline, whether manufactured in the state or net, shall be inspected before being offered for sale for any purpose. All gasolines shall be rejected that have a grav-ity test of less than 68 degrees. The state oil inspector shall charge a fee of 10 cents for each harrel of execution inspected and each barrel of gasoline inspected and heavy penalties are inflicted for selling gasoling which has not been inspected, or which, after

inspection, has been rejected. Chapter LXVIII. State Printing. Chapter lxviii. relating to state printing. has been entirely repealed and a new law enacted. Hereafter all state printing shall be performed by contract under the direction and supervision of an expert printer, who shall be appointed by the State Printing board and hold his office for the term of two years or until his successor has been appointed and qualified. The salary of the expert shall not exceed \$1,800 per annum and he shall be paid out of the state treasury He shall have his office in the state house and shall give his entire time to the prepar ng of schedules and contracts, examine al bids and keep and preserve all stationery fo

the use of the state. Chapter LXXII Railroads The powers of the State Board of Transportation have been greatly extended under amendments to article 8 of chapter ixxii of the Compiled Statutes. Section 9 of that article and chapter has been amended so as to require compliance with the orders of the board within ten days from the date of the context of a convent the order, subject to a the board within ten days from the date of service of a copy of the order, subject to a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 for failure. Section 16 of the same article has been amended so as to require the railroad company to file an answer to any complaint within ten days. If the answer is not so filed the board may take the case into any court of competent jurisdiction and secures are an analysis of the state. Chapter 1.XXX School Lands. any court of competent jurisdiction and secure a mandamus. Section 17 is amended so as to provide that in all trials under its

By still another law all telegraph, telephone and express companies doing business within the state are placed under the conrol of the State Board of Transportation and that board is given the same power to regu late rates to be charged to the public that i as over the railroad companies

VESTIBULES FOR STREET CARS. An entirely new article, No. 13, has been added to chapter laxil, relating to street railway corporations, by the passage of an act entitled An act to require persons, copartnerships and atreet railway companies operating elec-

ric cars, cable or other cars propelled by team, cable or electricity, to protect certain of their employes from the inclemency of weather during certain months of the The law takes effect November 1, 1897, and

equires street railways in the city of Omaha to protect their conductors and motormen from the weather between November 1 and April 1 of each year by constructing vesti-bules of wood, iron and glass on each end of the motor cars. The law applies in cities of the metropolitan class only.

Another addition to the provisions of chapter laxii, relating to railroad corporations is a new section requiring all railroad companies doing business in Nebraska to mow the grass and weeds on their right of way at least once each year, between the 15th day of July and the 15th day of August.

Chapter LXXV_Reform School. Section 5 of article 1, designating the age which persons convicted of crime may be stenced to the penitentiary, has been materially amended. Under the former law any boy or girl under the age of 18 convicted of a crime committed while under the age of 18 could not be sent to the penitentiary, unless the crime was either murder or manslaughter. Instead they were committed to the industrial school. The new law reduces the age at which such boys or girls may be committed to the pentientiary from 18 to 16 Section 2 of chapter 1xxv has been amended

so as to provide that the governor shall ap-point the superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys at Kearney. The governor shall also upon nomination of the superintendent appoint an assistant superintendent and a matron, either of whom may be removed by the superintendent or the governor for cause. The old law vested the appointments in the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

Section 4 of article it has been amended so as to place the appointment of the su-perintendent and assistant superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls at Geneva and matron in the hands of the governor in the same manner as provided in the foregoing paragraph.

Chapter LXXIX Schools.

Of interest in school district officers in sparsely settled counties in the northwestern part of the state will be a new section added part of the state will be a new section added to subdivision i of chapter lxxix, providing for the disposition of the property of dis-membered school districts and for the clos-ing up of the affairs of said district. When-ever the number of legal voters in any dis-trict becomes less than three the county superintendent shall act as the third officer of such district. When for a continuous of such district. When for a continuous period of one year a district shall have less than two legal voters residing therein, the county superintendent may, in his discretion, annex the district to one or more adjoining districts upon petitions signed by a majority of the legal voters of such adjoining district or districts. When for a continuous period of one year a district shall have less than two legal voters, it shall be lawful for any court of competent jurisdiction to authorize the county superintendent to close up the affairs of the district, sell the school property and pay off the debts. If there is still a balance due the county commissioners must

evy a tax sufficient to pay the remainder. PUPILS IN ADJACENT DISTRICTS. Section 4a of subdivision v, has been amended by adding to the section as it now reads the following proviso:

Provided, That no taxes on the real estate shall be transferred under the provisions of this section except the taxes upon such real estate as is situated on the same quarter sec-tion of land on which the parents or guard-

dren of school age are living over one and one-half miles from the school house in the district in which they reside they may attend a nearer school house in an adjoining dis-The amendment changes the manner trict. by which the taxes shall be charged. The old law made no provision for the taxation of the real cetate owned by the parents of such children by the district in which they at-tend school. The new law corrects this

SCHOOLS IN CITIES. Section 1 of subdivision xiv has been materially amended and a part of it repealed. he new section as it will hereafter appear reads as follows:

Section 1. That the territory embraced within the corporate limits of each incorporated city in the state of Nebraska, or those hereafter incorporated as such (together with such additional territory and additions to said city as may be added thereto), as declared by ordinances to be the boundaries of such city, having a population of 1,500 inhabitants, including such adjacent territory as now is or hereafter may be attached for school purposes, shall constitute one school district and be known by the name of "The school district of (name of city), in the county of (name of county), in the state of Nebraska;" and as such in that name shall be a body corporate and possess all the usual powers of a corporation for public purposes, and in that name and style may sue and be sued, purchase, hold and sell such personal and real estate and control such obligations as are authorized by law; and the title to all school building or other property, real or personal, owned The old code was ambiguous in many of its by any school district within the corporate provisions and conflicted in some particulars limits of any city, shall under the provisions The of this subdivision vest immediately in the itary new district; and the Board of Education by authority and is believed to be complete in this subdivision provided shall have exclu-all necessary details. Under its provisions sive control of the same for all purposes herein contemplated; provided, that any ter-ritory not included within the corporate limits of any city and containing territory or a number of children sufficient to constitute a school district under the provisions of this chapter, may by petition, signed by at least a majority of the legal such territory, and a majority of the board of education of such city, be by the county superintendent erected into a separate disrict under the conditions imposed by this chapter.

A slight amendment has been made to as tion 24, subdivision xiv, relating to taxation for school purposes. Under the old law this section read, "that the aggregate school tax shall in no one year exceed 2 per cent," etc The opening sentence of the section has been changed so as to exclude taxes for the payment of bonds from the limitation. The section now reads: "That the aggregate school tax, exclusive of school bond taxes, shall no one year exceed 2 per cent," etc. Section 21, of subdivision xvii, relating to

schools in metropolitan cities, was amended so as to empower the Board of Education to make the annual school levy. Under the old law the board could only report an esti-mate of the amount deemed necessary and the lavy had to be made by the city council. A new law of especial interest to school teachers and especially to students attend ng any of the private normal schools of the state for the purpose of fitting themselves for the profession of teaching, is one which provides that such schools may issue cer tificates, which shall receive the recognition of the state superintendent. Under the provisions of this law, when any college, uni-versity or normal school shall have a course subjects to the elementary course of the State Normal school, and shall have full and ample equipment and faculty of instructors fully competent to give satisfactory instruc-tion in the branches contained in said course. any graduate from said course shall be en-titled to a state certificate of the same tenor and effect as the certificate to teach issued to

Chapter ixxx of the compiled statutes, providing for the sale and leasing of the school lands belonging to the state, has been

the railroad company to show by satisfactory entirely repealed and a new chapter enacted. the same is delivered to the county and evidence that the rates, regulations, orders, classifications, acts or charges are unreasons school lands has been stopped. Such lands by the township treasurers, and when so colare now subject only to lesse.

Chapter LXXXIII State Officers. Section 3, of article if, of chapter lx xxiii, i amended to read as follows

Section 3. There shall be paid to the secre-ary of state the following fees: For certificate with seal, 50 cents; for commission to any officer or other person, except military commissions, \$1; for copies of exemplifications of records, with seal, for each 100 words, 10 cents; for copies of bills or other papers, with certificate under seal, for each words, 10 cents; for filing articles of inconsolidation, domestic or foreign, \$10, and if the capital stock authorized by such articles exceeds the sum of \$100,000 an additional charge of 10 cents for each \$1,000 of stock authorized in excess of \$100,-000; and he shall also charge for recording such articles 10 cents for each 100 words contained therein; for receiving and filing certificate of the auditor of state the sum \$2; for receiving, filing and recording articles of incorporation formed for religious. benevolent or literary purposes, not for profit, having no capital stock and not mutua in character, or religious or secret societies or societies or associations composed exclu-sively of any class of mechanics, express, telegraph or other employes, formed for mutual protection and not for profit, \$2, and 10 cents for each 100 words for recording; for filing certificate of increase of capital stock of any corporation, association or consolidation, do-mestic or foreign, \$5, and 10 cents for each \$1,000 of the capital stock authorized by such articles of incorporation, association or consolidation in excess of the amount of capital stock originally authorized, and 10 cents for each 100 words for recording; for filing certificates of decrease of capital stock, \$5; for filing articles or decree of court, changing the name of any corporation or association, \$5; for filing amendment of ar-ticles of incorporation, \$5; for issuing li-cense, \$1; for taking acknowledgment, 50 cents; provided, that all fees provided for herein shall be paid to the state treasurer before the services therefor are performed DEPOSITORY LAW AMENDED

The state depository law has been maerially changed. Article xiil of lxxxiii, has been amended so as to permi he state treasurer to deposit designated as state depositories all idle funds in his hands. Instead of being deposited as separate funds, as under the old law, the treasurer deposits everything as belonging to the general fund, and the interest is credited to the general fund. The separa-tion of the funds is made only on the treasurer's books. No bank is entitled to receive on deposit an amount greater than 30 per cent of its capital stock. The same amend ments are made with reference to county denositories.

Sections 6 and 7 of chapter Ixxxiii, ar ticle viii, have been amended so as to exempt the regents of the State university from the provisions of the uniform voucher law. The law prescribes a form of voucher which can not be accepted by officials of foreign govrnments with which the regents are fre-uently called upon to transact business, and ence the exception in their favor. Chapter LXXXVI...Penitentiary.

The new law for the government of the state penitentiary is designed to place that nstitution more directly under the control the warden and to make it more nearly self sustaining. It is placed under the manage ment of the warden, who shall be appointed by the governor and the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, who by virtue of their offices are made prison inspectors. It is made the duty of the warden to provide labor for the prisoners and to keep them in industrial employment as far as possible. To this end he may let out the services of the prisoners for a term of years not exceeding three and shall collect all money due for such services, and the warden is charged with the duty of making the state penitentiary as nearly self-sustaining as possible. All moneys received by the warden for the labor of convicts shall be placed in the main-tenance fund and any excess shall be covered into the state treasury for the benefit of such fund. The expenses and legal fees of sheriffs and other officers incurred in conveying convicts to the penitentiary shall be examined and adjusted by the auditor of public accounts and approved by the secre-tary of state and shall be paid out of the state treasury; said auditor and secretary of ians reside.

This section (4a), which has been amended the following rates: For sheriff, \$3 per day for time actually necessary in conveying such for time actually necessary in conveying such section (4a). prisoner to the state penitentlary and re turn; for each assistant or guard absolutely necessary, \$2; provided, that no allowance shall be made where but one prisoner is brought to the penitentiary.

> Chapter XCIa-Trusts. The anti-trust law is one of the new fea

tures of the compiled statutes. It is general and sweeping in its provisions, and designed o wipe out all general combinations which end to restrict trade, prevent competition and to enhance prices. It first defines a trust as a combination of capital, skill of acts by any person or persons, to fix the price of any article or commodity of trade, use or merchandise, with the intent to prevent others from conducting or carrying on the same business or selling the same article, or a combination for any or all of the following purposes: First, to create carry out restriction in trade; second, to limit or reduce the production or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or commodities; third, to prevent competition in insurance, either life, fire, accident or any other kind, or in manufacture, sale or pur chase of merchandise, produce or commodities; fourth, to fix at any standard or figure whereby its price to the public shall in any manner be controlled or established on any article of merchandise, produce or manufacture of anything intended for sale use or consumption in penalties are prescribed for the violation of any of the provisions of the law.

AIMED AT THE ELEVATOR TRUST. Four new sections have been added to chapter xeia, relating to trusts or combinaions in restraint of trade, by the passage of a law prohibiting combinations between grain elevator men for the purpose of pre venting competition. The new law makes t unlawful for grain buyers or any person wning or operating grain elevators to enter into any understanding, contract, agreement or combination with any other person, com-pany, partnership, association or corporawhether within or without the state, engaged in a like business, to prevent or inder the fullest competition. Violation of the provisions of the law render the person convicted guilty of a felony, liable to im prisonment in the state penitentiary no longer than six months, and to a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000.

Chapter XCII Warehouses Sections 13 and 14 of chapter xeil, regulat ng the operation of public warehouses in Nebraska, has been amended so as to in-clude chicory and the products of chicory

Chapter XCIIIa_irrigation. The district irrigation law enacted two years ago and embodied in article iii, chapter xcilla, has been changed in many of its most important provisions. The sections amended are as follows:

Section 4 has been changed by the addi-tion of a proviso that the district treasurer shall give a bond for not less than \$5,000 and not less than double the amount of money that may come into his hands. Section 26 also contains an added provise to the effect that the assessment of any property in the name of the wrong person shall in o way invalidate the assessment. The most mportant changes, however, are made in ection 19. When the assessor has comdeted his work and the board of directors made the annual levy, the secretary wil in the future certify to the county clerk the amount of taxes levied on each tract of of study equal in extent and similar in its land in the district. The county clerk enters the list upon the regular county tax list and

CASTORIA. CASTORIA. CASTORIA. lected are turned over to the treasurer of the irrigating district. The latter official no longer has power to collect irrigating district

PROHIBITS USELESS WASTE. A new section has been added to chapter

xcilia, relating to water and water rights. The new law is designed to prohibit the useless waste of mutual artesian water, and its general provisions are as follows: That it shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee, occupier, foreman, or superintendent of any farm, town lot or other real estate, on which srtesian water has been found, or may be found hereafter, to allow the water from such well to flow out and run to waste in any manner to exceed what will flow or rui through a pipe one-half of one inch in diam eter, except where the water is first used for irrigation or to create power-for milling or other mechanical purposes. Any refusal to shut off the wastage from such wells within forty-eight hours after being notified by any party interested, shall render the perso refusing liable to a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$25.

MAY BE DISCONTINUED.

Chapter xellia, has also been added to by a new law, which is designed to enable irri-gation districts formed under the law of 1895, and which have no outstanding indebtdness to discontinue their organization. The

iew law provides: Whenever a majority of the resident freeholders representing a majority of the num-ber of acres of the irrigable land in any irrigation district desire to discontinue such irrigation district, they may petition the board of directors to call a special election at which the question shall be submitted. If the board of directors are satisfied that the district has no indebtedness of any character it shall at once call the special election. If a majority of the freeholders of the district favor the discontinuance of the district, the fact shall be certified to the efeck of the dis-A new proviso has been added to section

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

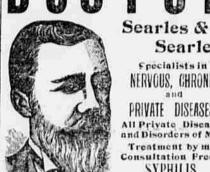


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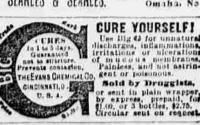


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PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES and Transportation. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., April 3, 1237—Sealed proposals, endorsed: "Proposals for beef (bids for beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), flour and transportation, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, No. 1241 State street, Chicago, Ill., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, May 4, 1297, for furnishing for the Indian service, beef, flour, bacon and other articles of subsistence; also for agricultural Implements, wagons, harness, hardware, medical supplies and a long list of miscellaneous articles; also bids for the transportation of such of the articles for the transportation of such of the articles for to be delivered at the agencies. Sealed proposals, endorsed: "Proposals for Coffee, sugar, clothing, school books, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster street, New York City, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, May 25, 1897, for furnishing for the Indian service, coffee, sugar, tea, rice, beans, baking powder, song groceries, blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, haits and caos, bools and shoes, crockery and school books, Bids must be made out on government blanks, Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington; Nos. 77 and 79 Woo ter street. New York City, or No. 1241 State street. New York City, or No. 1241 State street. New York City, Yankton, Arkansas City, Caldwell, Topeka, Wichita and Tuscon. Bids will be opened at the bour and days above stated and bidders are invited to be present at the opening Certified checks. All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States depository or solvent national bank for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal. D. M. Browning, Commissioner.