NEBRASKA LEGISLATURES HOLD 10 SPECIAL SESSIONS SINCE STATE ORGANIZED

What Constitution Provides and How Various Lawmaking Bodies Have Interpreted Its Meaning Since Cornhusker State Was First Entitled to Exercise Right of Member of Union.

By ALBERT WATKINS.

Nebraska's 27 legislatures have held 35 sessions, 10 of them special.

In response to a request of the ninth legislative assembly of the territory an act of congress was passed April 19, 1864, which authorized the governor of the territory to order an election to be held on June 6 of that year to choose members of a consitutional convention to be held on July 4; but at the election a majority voted against assuming statehood and so the convention merely met and adjourned without forming a constitution.

SUBMITS CONSTITUTION.

But the eleventh territorial assembly submitted a constitution to be voted upon at an election to be held June 2, 1866, and it was declared to have been adopted. The constitution provided that members of a general assembly should also be chosen at the election and that its first session should begin July 4, 1866. A distinct section of the constitution specified a different time at which regular sessions should begin. A session called by the governor on the authority of the constitution, to meet at a time other than that prescribed for the meeting of the regular session is called special. So the first session of the legislature, whose time of meeting prescribed by the constitution, was different from that of the regular sessions, should also be called special.

ELECTED SENATORS FIRST.

Though the business of the first special session was not limited by law, it was voluntarily confined to the election of two United States senators. The first legislature did not meet again. The constitution prescribed that it should last only until the first Monday in January, 1867, and that members of subsequent legislatures should be chosen at the regular elections to be held on the second Tuesday of October, their terms of office to begin on "the first day of January thereafter."

On February 9, 1867, the congress passed an act virtually requiring the legislature to amend the constitution, which had already been ratified by the people, so as to guarantee suffrage to negroes. Thereupon, Alvin Saunders, governor of the territory, called the second legislature, which had been chosen at the regular election in October, 1866, to meet in special session for this purpose on February 20, 1867. The session lasted two days.

Nebraska's transtition from territory to state was extraordinarily complex. The people had refused to form a constitution at the time and in the manner prescribed by the enabling act, but they afterward adopted a constitution which had been submitted to them by the legislature without authority of congress; and before this constitution had been accepted by congress a legislature whose members had been chosen according to a provision of the proposed constitution convened, and David Butler, who had been elected governor in the same manner as the member of the legislature, delivered the customary message at its first session. The territorial governor delivered the message to the second session—the first session of the second legislature—which had also been elected only by authority of the still unaccepted constitution.

Governor Called Second.

But, the territory having been formally admitted to statehood on March 1, 1867, there was a real governor to call the second session of the second legislature, which now represented a real state, to meet on May 16, 1867. The purpose for which this session was convened was to provide the new state with legal machinery, and the call specified 31 subjects of legislation. The session lasted until June 24. But this first session for general business failed to provide for the choice of presidential electors, and the neglect having been discovered not long before the presidential election of 1868, Governor Butler again convened the second legislature in its third session, which lasted two days—October 27 and 28. The territory had been admitted to statehood too late in 1867 for a regular session of the legislature that year; consequently the first regular session convened in 1869—the first session of the third legislature and the fifth session of all.

This legislature also had two special sessions, the first of which lasted from February 17, 1870, to March 4. The call for this fifth special session specified 20 subjects of legislation, chief of which was ratifiecation of the 15th amendment to the federal constitution. The next in importance, probably, in Governor Butler's opinion, was the ratification of a contract which he had made with Cahn and Evans for working the salt springs, though the second subject mentioned in the call was provision for the erection of a state penitentiary. The legislature having rejected the salt springs contract, the governor immediately recalled it—to convene at 8:30 o'clock in the evening of March 4, the date of adjournment of the previous session. The call included the rejected salt springs contract and was salved with five new subjects, all of which were formulated into laws. A second rejection of the salt contract pointed plainly to impeachment, which followed soon after. That the governor had a partnership interest in the contract was simply characteristic, as the impeachment trial disclosed. These two made six special sessions in all.

Called to Fix Mistakes.

The seventh special session was held from March 27 to March 29, 1873. It was the fifth legislature and the tenth session of all, called by Governor Furnas for two purposes—correct mistakes in an act of the regular session to define the boundaries of certain countries, and the omission of the signature of the president of the senate to an act for the incorporation of cities of the first class.

Governor Garber called the sixth legislature to meet in the eight special session at 10 o'clock in the morning of December 5, 1876, for the purpose of providing a way for canvassing the vote for presidential electors in time for them to meet and cast their votes on the first Wednesday of December, as provided by the federal statute. The acts of the special session of 1868 and of the regular session of 1869, providing for the election of electors, between them left the canvass of the vote for electors of the next regular session of the legislature—in this case that of 1877. There was great republican commotion when democrats applied to Judge James W. Savage of Omaha for an injunction against the counting of the votes and James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin and Abram S. Hewitt and John Morrissey of New York came to Omaha to give aid and comfort to the scheme. But the democratic jurist put partisan temptation behind him and dismissed the suit for want of equity. Church Howe presented a strong protest against the canvass of the votes at the called session while the law as it stood provided for their canvass at the next regular session. The fact that the members of the legislature had been elected under the first constitution and the new ones had since come into force made it impossible to untangle the complication. Part of the democratic members sought, unsuccessfully, to preclude a quorum by refusing to attend the special session.

Discover Ineligible Member.

It was also discovered that Amasa Cobb, a republican candidate for the office of elector, was ineligible under the constitution because he was disbursing officer of the treasury department for the construction of the postoffice at Lincoln, "an office of trust or profit." So the governor called for the ninth special session to be held in the afternoon of the same day, at which Cobb, whose ineligibility had been cured, was elected by authority of the provision of the federal constitution that "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors."

The ninth legislature was called by Governor Nance to meet in the 10th special session on May 2, 1882. The call specified seven subjects of legislation, the most important of which were to apportion the state into three congressional districts, to assign Custer county to some judicial district, to provide for the payment of expenses incurred in suppressing the recent riots in Omaha, and to give the assent of the state to the act of congress to extend the northern boundary of the state—direct along the 43d parallel of latitude from its intersection of the Keya Paha river to the Missouri. It had theretofore bent southeasterly, following the Keya Paha river to the Niobrara and the Niobrara to the Missouri.

Crime Goes Unpunished.

The acts of congress, February 25, 1882, had given Nebraska two additional members of the house of representatives on the basis of the census of 1880. At the January term, 1881, the supreme court had reversed the verdict of the district court, presided over by Judge William Gaslin, that I. P. Olive was guilty of murdering two men in Custer county. The court found that Custer county had been legally organized but that as the legislature had neglected to assign it to any judicial district crimes committed there could not be tried anywhere, and Olive and his accomplices in a shockingly brutal crime went unpunished. Judge Maxwell held in a very strong dissenting opinion that jurisdiction had been legally assumed by the district court of Adams county.

Section 12, article 11, of the constitution of 1866 provided that in special sessions the legislature "shall transact no business except such as relates to the objects for which they were so convened, to be stated in the proclamation of the governor." The omnibus scope of the last specification (No. 31) of the call for the third session—"Such other enactments as may be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of the constitution"—flatly flouted the restriction of the constitution; and No. 24 at least technically diregarded it by uncertainty, thus: "Proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States as may be submitted for ratification." The 14th amendment was ratified at this session. Nine joint resolutions without the purview of the call were adopted. One of them appropriated money for the expense incurred in carrying out its provisions.

At the fifth special session five acts not mentioned in the call were passed. One of them provided for the election of a contingent member of congress at the election in 1870, and another was a herd law. Fourteen joint resolutions on the subject not mentioned in the call were adopted. The transaction of this business was clearly prohibited by the constitution; but the purpose of the resolutions was virtually accomplished in their passage, so the irregularity was consequential.

The tenth special session was held under the constitution of 1875, which provides that, "The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened, and the legislature shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together." (Copied from the Illinois constitution of 1870.) At this session the house of representatives entered upon the business of a lengthy investigation of charges of bribery against J. C. Roberts, a member of the house from Butler county.

Governor Hastens Home.

The factional feud continuing after the impeachment of Governor Butler culminated in anarchy, and one incident of it was an abortive attempt to hold a special session which convened February 15, 1872, on a call issued by I. S. Hascall, president of the senate, while Acting Governor James was absent in Washington. James hastened back and revoked the call, whereupon the question of its validity was carried to the supreme court. The doors of the legislative chambers were barricaded in French revolution style. The principal object of the special session was to get rid of James by filling the vacancy caused by the removal of Butler. The two North Platte judges, Crounse and Lake, decided the case against the South Platte Lincoln-Butler cabal, but Mason held that the call could not be revoked and that the session was valid. There have been many five-to-four decisions in the federal supreme court since this notable Nebraska episode.

Felix (in "The Freelands"): "How much better principles are in theory than in practice." Flora: "I'm glad I have none."

History of Special Sessions.

The investiture of American executives with the sole control over special sessions of legislative bodies is a survival or derivative of the control of autocratic kings of England over the earlier English parliaments. The decisive struggle over this question of supremacy, which had lasted some 600 years, was provoked by Charles I in 1626, by this challenge: "Remember, that parliaments are altogether in my power for their calling, sitting and dissolution; and, therefore, as I find the fruits of them to be good or evil, they are to continue or not to be." The challenge was accepted by the parliament, and under the lead of three very able statesmen, Pyln, Eliot and Hampden, and subsequently one still greater, Oliver Cromwell, by 1849, Charles had forever lost the supremacy of the crown and incidentally his head also. In that fateful year the parliament briefly declared the principle that by right all just power lay, not in the parliament of lords and commons but in the commons alone. After slow but sure progress for 300 years, the most marvelous of all political achievements, that principle was formally established, in 1911, by the formal emasculation of the house of lords. The purely Prussian George III made the last formidable stand against the progressive winning of parliamentary supremacy. He ingloriously lost the battle and incidentally the American colonies. When the independent colonies came to establish a constitution they did not at all comprehend what the overthrow of George by themselves and the great English democratic leaders, jointly, meant. So they traveled in a direction quite opposite from that taken by the English democracy—interposing two very powerful checks on the power of congress, an executive with far greater power than that of the new king of England and a finally absolute check in the form of the supreme court, an obstacle unknown to English polity.

Thus while the parliaments of England and her great self-governing colonies, Canada and Australia, meet and legislate and adjourn as they will, the American constitutions have given to their executives the power to convene legislatures such as the Prussian George was attempting to regain when they revolted against him.

Only When Necessary.

But it is very interesting that at least three of the colonies caught the English idea and spirit of legislative supremacy; and we find that while the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted in 1780, during the war for independence, provided that the legislature should assemble annually at a specified time; it also provided that it might assemble "at such other times as they shall deem necessary * * *"; and New Hampshire and Virginia did likewise. Massachusetts still retains the constitution of 1780 with that provision in it. What is still more interesting, I find that the constitution of New Hampshire, adopted in 1912; of Virginia, adopted in 1902, and of West Virginia, adopted in 1872, retain this independent power for their legislatures, though with some modification. In Virginia and West Virginia the governor is required to convene the legislatures in special session on application of two-thirds of the members of both houses. In New Hampshire the legislature still acts independently of the governor. In the other three states named the governor may also call a special session when he thinks it necessary. There is no restriction on legislation in either case.

Tennessee appears to have been the pioneer in the movement to restrict the business of special sessions in the calls, by incorporating the restriction in the constitution of 1834. Missouri was the second, in 1865. Nearly all similar changes in constitutions were made in the 60s and 70s. The principle was first adopted by Michigan in its new constitution of 1908, and by Ohio in its of 1912. It is remarkable that the provision was omitted from all four of the constitutions adopted in 1889—those of North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.

Reasons Not Necessary.

In the constitutions of 21 states the governors are authorized merely to convene special sessions with no restrictions upon their business. These states are: Connecticut, 1818; Delaware, 1897; Indiana, 1851; Iowa, 1857; Kansas 1859; Maine, 1819, changed 1875; Maryland, 1867; Massachusetts, 1780; Minnesota, 1857; New Jersey, 1844; North Carolina, 1876; North Dakota, 1889; Oregon, 1857; Rhode Island, 1842; South Carolina, 1895; South Dakota, 1889; Vermont, 1793; Virginia, 1902; West Virginia, 1872; Washington, 1889; Wyoming, 1889.

In Alabama business at special sessions may be extended beyond that designated in the call by a two thirds vote of each house, and likewise in Arkansas after the designated business is done. In Florida the governor may add additional business at the session, or it may be done by a two-thirds vote of both houses. In Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Utah the governor may recommend new business by special message during the session. In Nevada, New York and Oregon the purposes of sessions are stated after they convene. The tendency in Europe during the last hundred years has been to enlarge the powers of legislatures. In Great Britain, France, Italy, and the two great English colonies they are virtually supreme.

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POLITICAL SHRAPNEL

Filings for Primary Race Closes With 74 Candidates in the Field.

With 74 candidates in the field and the filings closed, voters may begin to "look 'em over" and April 9 every registered voter will be privileged to vote for seven. Seventy-three made the primary race three years ago. Each candidate on the present list pretends to be just as confident as any other candidate that he will be one of the lucky 14 to be nominated on primary day. These 74 men represent one of the most optimistic groups observed for a long time. Several maintain that it is only a matter of counting the votes because enough voters have promised to support each to insure his nomination. By subtracting 14 from 74 it is obvious that 60 are going to be fooled.

Clyde Sundblad, J. Dean Ringer, T. E. Brady and Julius Cooley were the eleventh-hour candidates to file for city commissionerships.

W. G. Ure has reiterated his opposition to any slate before the primary.

All the 25 men who have filed for the city charter commission will be nominated, because the law provides that 30 shall be nominated. With less than 30 filed a single vote cast for them will do the business. Fifteen will be elected later to serve on a charter commission without pay, and submit to the voters a new city charter or the present charter, the latter suggestion having been favored by some.

"The National Woodrow Wilson league and the National Melting Pot" appears to be in the death throes, Albert Kaplan, who has been presiding as the "honorable chairman" at several meeting which did not meet, has resigned. L. J. Quinby, Henry Rohlff and Alfred C. McGlone, all candidates who have been stung, have requested The Bee to announce that they are through with this organization and do not wish their names mentioned again in any connection with it.

Clyde Sundblad hesitated for a long time before he agreed to the importunities of his friends to file for city commissioner. It was not until the last day for filing that he consented to submit to the draft. This is the first time he has gone after an elective office, although in the public service for 18 years. He is now clerk of the county court. At different times he served three terms as secretary of the republican county committee. He was born in Omaha and has a wide personal acquaintance.

GERMANS SHELL AMERICAN LINE FOR FIVE HOURS

(By Associated Press.)

With American Army in France, March 30.—One of the American positions on a town on the line west of Toul was heavily bombarded for five hours ending at 3 o'clock this morning. The enemy used shrapnel, high explosives, gas and incndiary shells.

At the same time the enemy started fires back of his line in No Man's Land, which gave off dense clouds of smoke. The fact that four troops of enemy cavalry were seen at sundown yesterday and the development of the bombardment into barrage led to the supposition that the enemy was using smoke clouds to conceal advancing troops. One body of enemy troops was observed on one of the flanks.

The barrage of the Americans swept across No Man's Land and another in the direction of the flank. All the American machine guns came into action simultaneously and the Amreicans stood ready for the Germans. None appeared, however.

The incendiary shells of the enemy set fire to the grass and the camouflaged positions in the American lines. The blazes burned briskly until the rain quenched them.

BEAUTIFUL HOME WILL BE FUNERAL ESTABLISHMENT

Business has made further encroachments on the exclusive West Farnam residence district. Now it is announced that the beautiful home of Mrs. Richard S. Hall at Thirty-third and Farnam streets is to be turned into an undertaking parlor. This property was bought by Mr. and Mrs. Myles Standish a year ago for $47,000 and they now sell it to Stack & Falconer for $54,000, a profit of $7,000. The sale was conducted through Payne & Slater.

The property has a frontage of 135 feet on Farnam street and 198 on Thirty-third street. The sale then figures out about $400 a front foot without counting the improvements.

Stack & Falconer will make extensive interior alterations in the home, which has the outlines of a small castle, and they assert they will make it the most modern funeral home in the country.

Stack & Falconer were the pioneers in adopting residences for their business and also had the first automobile hearse. They will move into their new location May 15.

Columbia Society Hall Closed Until After War

Norfolk, Neb., March 30.—(Special Telegram.)—The Columbia society hall was marked in big red letters Friday morning and a sign reading "Closed Till After the War," was nailed across the door. The hall formerly was known as the German hall. The society changed its name recently from the Landwehr Verein to the Columbia society.

Iowa Boy Listed on Canadian Death List

Ottawa, Ont., March 30.—The Canadian casualty list issued tonight includes the following names of Americans:

Wounded: F. Hoppa, Cayuga, N. D.

Gassed: W. L. Finerty, San Diego, Cal.; L. Williams, Des Moines, Ia.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK

Cattle Receipts Liberal; Prices Higher; Hog Trade Active; Sheep Show Gain for Week.

Receipts and disposition of live stock at the Union Stock yards, Omaha, Neb., for 24 hours ending at 3 o'clock p. m., March 30, 1918:

RECEIPTS—CARLOADS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H'r's.
C., M. & St. P.	1	13	..	..
Missouri Pacific	2	3	..	..
Union Pacific	1	21	..	..
C. & N. W., east	..	..	..	..
C. & N. W., west	19	85	..	1
C., St. P., M. & O.	2	3	..	..
C., B. & Q., east	1	7	..	..
C., B. & Q., west	15	53	2	..
C., R. I. & P., east	13	6	..	..
C., R. I. & P., west	..	1	..	1
Illinois Central	3	5	..	..
Total receipts	59	197	2	2

DISPOSITION—HEAD.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	34	965	....
Swift & Co.	68	1961	....
Cudahy Packing Co.	25	2,892	....
Armour & Co.	150	2,481	....
Schwartz & Co.	..	931	....
J. W. Murphy	..	3,847	....
Cohr	..	76	....
Cudahy, from Denver	..	....	511
Fuller	7	....	....
F. B. Lewis	21	....	....
Rosenstock Bros.	13	....	....
Lehmer Bros.	18	....	....
Hoffman	1	....	....
Glassberg	7	....	....
John Harvey	4	....	....
Jensen & Lungren	7	....	....
Ellis & Co.	4	....	....
Other buyers	25	....	....
Totals	394	13,255	511

Cattle—Supplies of cattle on sale today were fairly liberal today, 13,000 head, and the week's receipts 37,500 head were only a few hundred short of a week ago. March receipts of cattle, 151,000 head, have been the heaviest on record for the third month of the year. The market today was rather slow, but about steady, and compared with a week ago beef steers are selling fully 25@40c higher. Desirable cows and heifers also closing 25@40c higher for the week, but common light steers and heifers have shown no improvement. In stockers and feeders the good fleshy grades have ruled fully steady from start to finish, while common light and medium weight stuff shows a decline of fully 50@75c for the week.

Hogs—The market opened today with more active trading both on the part of shippers and packers, and early trade in shipping hogs was 10@15c higher than yesterday's average. Packers were a little slower in going after the bulk, but their trading soon strengthened up and prices were paid 10@20c higher than yesterday. Bulk of today's receipts changed hands at prices from $16.25 to $16.60, with the top on shipping hogs at $16.90, equal with yesterday's best price. Heavy hogs were selling better than on yesterday's market, and as usual there was a larger demand on the light weight and light butcher hogs. The general market is 10@20c higher and closing strong with a few loads still to be heard from.

Sheep—Most of the arrivals today were shipped direct to the packers and not offered for sale. Receipts for the week amount to 38,400 head, 10,000 smaller than a week ago and 9,000 smaller than the corresponding week a year ago. Average quality lambs have advanced 50c over last week, with others as high as 75c@$1.00 higher. Shorn lambs are from 50c to 75c higher for the week, with some kinds $1.00 higher. Ewes have advanced 25@50c for the week.

Quotations on sheep and lambs: Lambs, good to choice, $18.90@19.20; lambs, fair to choice, $18.25@18.90; lambs, heavyweights, $17.50@18.25; lambs, feeders, $17.25@18.35; spring lambs, $20.00@25.00; lambs, shorn, $13.50@15.25; lambs, culls, $12.00@16.00; lambs, yearlings, fair to choice, $15.00@16.50; wethers, fair to choice, $13.25@14.75; ewes, fair to choice, $12.00@14.00; ewes, breeders, all ages, $12.00@18.75; ewes, culls and canners, $8.00@10.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady; native steers, $9.60@14.65; stockers and feeders, $8.40@11.60; cows and heifers, $6.30@13.00; calves, $10.50@16.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000 head; market firm, 10c above yesterday's average; bulk, $16.55@17.10; light $15.70@17.40; mixed, $16.30@17.35; heavy, $15.50@16.90; rough, $15.50@16.80; pigs, $12.25@16.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market firm; sheep, $11.75@17.00; lambs, $15.25@19.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; market strong, 15 to 20 cents above yesterday's average; bulk, $16.65@17.25; light, $16.80@17.50; mixed, $16.40@17.45; heavy, $16.60@17.00; rough, $16.60@16.90; pigs, $12.25@16.40.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Mo., March 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; market steady; native beef steers, $8.00@13.50; yearling steers and heifers $7.00@13.50; cows, $6.00@11.50; stockers and feeders, $7.50@11.25; fair to prime southern beef steers, $9.00@12.50; beef cows and heifers, $6.00@10.00; southern yearling steers and heifers, $7.50@10.00; native calves, $7.75@15.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; market strong; lights, $17.30@17.45; pigs, $14.25@17.25; mixed and butchers, $17.05@17.40; good heavy, $16.35@17.15; bulk, $16.90@17.40.

Sheep—Receipts, none; market steady; lambs, $14.50@19.00; ewes, $12.00@15.00; wethers, $13.00@14.00; canners, $6.50@9.50.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., March 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head; market steady; prime fed steers, $13.00@14.25; dressed beef steers, $11.00@13.25; western steers, $10.00@14.00; cows, $7.50@11.50; heifers, $7.75@12.50; stockers and feeders, $8.00@12.75; bulls, $7.50@10.25; calves $7.50@13.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market higher; bulk, $16.30@16.70; heavy, $16.45@16.75; packers and butchers, $16.40@16.70; light, $16.50@16.70; pigs, $13.00@16.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady; lambs, $18.00@19.00; yearlings, $14.50@16.25; wethers, $13.00@15.50; ewes, $13.00@14.50.

St. Joseph Live Stock.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; steers, $10.00@14.00; cows and heifers, $7.00@12.50; calves, $6.00@13.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady to strong; top, $16.60; bulk, $16.25@16.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, none; market steady; lambs, $14.00@19.00; ewes, $7.00@14.25.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Beef Cuts—Wholesale prices of beef cuts effective March 18 are as follows: Loins—No. 1, 29½c; No. 2, 26½c; No. 3, 17½c. Ribs—No. 1, 24½c; No. 2, 22½c; No. 3, 16½c. Rounds—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; No. 3, 16½c. Chucks—No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 16½c; No. 3, 15c. Plates—No. 1, 14½c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13½c.

Oysters—Northern standards, per gal., $2.50; large cans, 58c; small cans, 39c; selects, $2.99 per gal.; large cans, 65c; small cans, 48c; counts, $3.10 per gal.; large cans, $3.10; small, 70c; small cans, 48c; Chesapeake standards, $2.25 per gal.; large cans 45c; small cans, 50c; selects, $2.50 per gal.; large cans, 50c; small cans, 35c.

Celery—California mammoth, fresh trimmed daily, well bleached, per dozen, 90c.

Fish—Whiting, ocean pike, per lb., skinskinned, 7½c; round, 8c; box lots, 8½c; herring, per lb., round, 9½c; sack lots, 8½c; herring, per lb., dressed, 11c; box lots, 10c; tullibbe, white avge, 1 lb., per lb., 11c; box lots, 10c; Canadian W. C. jack pickerel, rd., 12c; box lots, 11c; yellow pike, No. 1, 18c; box lots, 17c.

Fresh Frozen (per lb.)—Halibut, coast frozen, 22c; salmon, red, coast frozen, 22c, pink, 20c; black cod sable first, coast frozen, 15c; black bass, O. S., 28c; large or small, 20c; trout, small, 20c; whitefish, medium and large, 18c; pike, No. 1, 18c; box lots, 17c; pickerel, dressed, 15c; round, 12c; crappie, average, 12 lb., 16c; tilefish, for steak, 15c; yellow perch, 18c; buffalo and carp, 11c; ling cod, 12c; flounders, 12c; western redsnapper, 11c; silver smelts, 16c; native mackerel, 21c; whiting rd. O. S. and medium large, 8c; frogs, Louisiana black bulls, per doz., jumbo, $2.75; medium, $2.00.

Fresh Caught (per lb.)—Halibut, fancy express stock, 25c; salmon, red, fancy express stock, 26c; black cod sable fish, 15c; black bass, O. S., 30c; large or mail, 25c; catfish, O. S. and large, 25c; medium, 22c; crappie, O. S. and large, 22c; buffalo, genuine, Rd., if any, 16c; buffalo-carp, Rd., 14c; red snapper, 18c; native mackerel, chilled, 21c; haddock, chilled, 12c; cod, eastern, chilled, 15c; flounders, 14c; Spanish mackerel, 17c; silver smelts, chilled, 16c; shad, split, each (frozen), 25c.

Kippered Salmon, 10-lb., baskets, plenty, fill all orders, $3.10; kippered sablefish or grayfish, 10-lb. baskets, plenty, fill all orders, $2.40; smoked white (lakefish), 10-lb baskets, plenty, fill all orders, $2.30.

Frogs—Louisiana black bulls, per dozen jumbo, $3.00; medium, $2.00.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Mo., March 30.—Butter—Creamery, 40½c; firsts, 39½c; seconds, 38c; packing, 31c.

Eggs—Firsts, 32c.

Poultry—Roosters, 20c; broilers, 25c.

Maximum Retail Prices Fixed by Administration

Maximum prices fixed by the food administration for food stuffs at retail in Omaha, effective at once, are as follows:

Sugar, per lb	$ .09
Flour (Nebraska) 24 lbs., No. 1	1.50
48 lbs., No. 1	2.90
Bulk, per lb	.06 1-2
Hominy	.07 1-2
Oswego cornstarch	.12 1-2
Cornstarch	.10
Cornmeal, per lb., white	.05 3-4
Yellow	.05 1-2
Corn flour	.07 1-2
Potatoes, Nebraska No. 1	.02
Nebraska No. 2	.01 2-3
Western	.02
Butter, per lb., creamery No. 1	.48
Creamery No. 2	.45
Eggs, selects	.38
No. 2	.35
*Bread (U. S. standard loaf wrapped):	
12-ounce loaf	.07 1-2
16-ounce loaf	.09
24-ounce loaf	.14
32-ounce loaf	.17
48-ounce loaf	.25
Crackers (Victory) Oatmeal	.20
Graham	.20
Corn	.20
Soda	.20
Rice (in bulk, per lb.) No. 1	.11
No. 2	.10
No. 3	.08 1-3
Rye flour, 24-lb. sack	1.90
In bulk, per lb	.08
Oatmeal (in bulk, per lb.)	.08 1-3
Beans (per lb.) Navy No. 1	.15
Pinto, best No. 1	.12 1-2
Bacon (per lb.):	
Whole pieces wrapped No. 1 (sliced 55 cents)	.47
No. 2 (sliced 48 cents)	.40
Ham (whole) No. 3 skinned	.35
No. 1 regular	.35
Shoulder	.28
Lard, per lb., No. 1 pure	.35
Compound	.28
Oleomargarine (in cartons lb.)	
No. 1	.35
No. 2	.30
Onions (Globe), per lb	.02
Cabbage, best quality, per lb	.05
Corn syrup (in cans), 1½-lb	.15
Corn syrup (in cans):	
1½-lb	.15
2-lb	.20
5-lb	.40
10-lb	.70

*Same prices for rye or graham.

Note 1. These prices are for cash over counter.

Note 2. An additional charge may be made for delivery or credit to customers.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.

Stocks Stagnant In First Half Hour Due to War Tension.

New York, March 30.—Stocks were stagnant in the first half hour of today's brief session, traders showing no inclination to make new commitments in view of the greater tension in the war situation.

Dealings were on the smallest scale yet reported, even for a week-end. In no important instances were changes more than fractional. In the speculative group a decline of 1 point in Royal Dutch Oil and an advance of 1¾ points in United Cigars indicated the irregular trend of the sneered list. Liberty bonds were steady.

Number of sales and range of prices of the leading stocks:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.
Amer. Beet Sugar.	....	....	....	74⅝
American Can	1,200	40½	40½	40¾
Amer. C. & F.	5,500	79¼	77⅝	78⅝
Amer. Locomotive.	....	....	....	61⅝
Amer. S. & R.	400	77¼	77¼	77¼
Amer. Sugar Ref.	....	....	....	100¾
Amer. T. & T.	700	100¼	100	99¾
Amer. Z., L. & S.	....	....	....	13
Anaconda Copper	2,900	63	62½	62⅞
Atchison	....	....	....	83¾
A., G. & W. I. S. L.	....	....	....	104
Bal. & Ohio	200	53	51⅝	52
Butte & Sup. Cop.	200	19⅝	19½	19⅝
Cal. Petroleum	500	15½	15	15¼
Canadian Pacific	300	137⅝	137½	137⅝
Central Leather	....	....	....	64
Ches. & Ohio	....	....	....	56⅝
C., M. & St. P.	800	41⅝	39¾	41
C., R. I. & P. ctfs	....	....	....	19
Chino Copper	2,400	40⅝	40½	40¼
Colo. Fuel & Iron	....	....	....	37
Corn Products Ref.	3,400	35¾	35⅝	35½
Crucible Steel	1,000	63	62⅝	62⅝
Cuba Cane Sugar	300	29¼	29½	29
Distillers' Sec.	....	....	....	40⅝
Erie	2,600	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
General Electric	....	....	....	137
General Motors	800	118	118	118
Gt. No. pfd	....	....	....	89½
Gt. No. Ore ctfs.	400	27¼	27	27¼
Illinois Central	....	....	....	95½
Inspiration Copper	2,300	46½	45¼	46¼
Int. M. M. pfd	3,800	90⅝	89¾	90¼
International Nickel	500	28¼	28	28½
International Paper	....	....	....	29½
Kennecott Copper	300	30¾	30⅝	30¾
Louis. & Nash.	....	....	....	112½
Maxwell Motors	....	....	....	26
Mexican Petroleum	900	92¼	91⅝	92¼
Miami Copper	....	....	....	31
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	21⅝
Montana Power	....	....	....	65
Nevada Copper	400	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
New York Central	200	69¾	69½	69½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	300	29⅝	29	29⅛
Norfolk & Western	....	....	....	104½
Northern Pacific	....	....	....	85
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	27
Pennsylvania	600	44⅝	44¼	44¼
Ray Cons. Cop.	600	23½	23	23⅛
Reading	5,600	81¼	80	81⅛
Republic I. & S.	500	78⅝	78	78⅝
Southern Pacific	....	....	....	88¼
Southern Ry.	....	....	....	23½
Studebaker Corp.	4,200	41⅝	40¼	41
Texac Co.	....	....	....	142½
Union Pacific	1,600	120	119	119⅝
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	700	122½	121¼	122
U. S. Steel	18,900	90	89⅝	89⅞
U. S. Steel pfd	200	109⅝	109½	109¾
Utah Copper	1,200	78½	77¾	78
Wabash pfd "B"	....	....	....	22
Western Union	....	....	....	91⅝
Westing. Electric	....	....	....	40⅝

Total sales for the day, 110,000 shares.

*U. S. 2s reg.	97¼	*Ill. Cen. r. 4s	79⅞
*do coupon	97¼	Int. M. M. 6s	90¼
*U. S. 3s, reg.	98⅝	K. C. S. r. 5s	75½
*do coupon	98⅝	L. & N. un. 4s	83½
U. S. Lib. 3½s	98.06	*M. K. & T st 4s	60⅝
*U. S. 4s, reg.	104½	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	56⅝
*do coupon	104½	Mont. Power 5s	88
Am. F. S. 5s	95½	N. Y. C. d. 6s	93
A. T. & T. c. 4s	90	No. Pacific 4s	79⅞
Anglo-French 5s	90	do 3s	57¼
Arm. & Co. 4½s	83	Or. S. L. r. 4s	83
Atchison gen. 4s	80½	*Pac. T. & T. 5s	91
B. & O. c. 4½s	77	Penn. con. 4½s	96½
*Beth St. r. 5s	91	do gen. 4½s	89⅝
Con. Leather 5s	94	Reading gen. 4s	81⅞
Cen. Pacific 1st	78⅝	S L & S F a. 6s	65
C. & Ohio c. 5s	94	So. Pac. c. 5s	91
C B & Q j 4s	82½	So. Ry. 5s	91
C M & S P c 4½s	72½	*Tex. & Pac. 1st	85½
C R I & P r 4s	63½	Union Pacific 4s	85⅝
*C. & S. r. 4½s	67½	U. S. Rubber 5s	78
D. & R. G. r. 5s	49¼	U. S. Steel 5s	98
Dom. of Can. 5s	90¼	Wabash 1st	93
Erie Gen. 4s	51	French Gov. 5½s	95⅝
*Gen. El. 5s	98½	*Bid.	
Gt. No. 1st 4½s	88		

Omaha Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS—	Bid.	Asked.
Burgess-Nash Co. 7 pct pfd	99¼	100½
Beatrice Cream. Co. pfd	100	103
Cudahy Packing Co. 7 pct pfd	104½	105½
Deere & Co. pfd	95	96
Gooch M. & E. Co. 7 pct pfd	B.100	103
Harding Cream Co. 7 pct pfd	100