**Free Lessons in Art Embroidery**

1:30 to 3:30 every afternoon

**Mrs. A. C. Hays** will be with us until March 10th, beginning Friday afternoon. Her lessons are most instructive, as she is a natural born teacher of the art. This is an opportunity not to be missed. All kinds of further particulars at the store.

**THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.**


held by the judgment debtor by simply serving notice on the resident officer or managing agent of the corporation. How this would affect the title to stock which is transferable only with assent of other stockholders is not clear. It would doubtless help people to enforce judgments against debtors whose property consists of stock in corporations doing business in Nebraska.

The predominant instinct of every legislature seems to be the desire to wipe out all the laws that have been passed by the preceding legislature. On this score the present legislature beats all its predecessors. It is trying to repeal not only all the laws passed by the last legislature, but also most of the laws passed by all the other legislatures that came before it. There are bills to repeal the sugar bounty, to repeal the Russian thistle law, to repeal and alter the law of descent, to repeal and amend the state depository law, to repeal and recast the Australian ballot law, to suspend the herd law and to wipe off the statute book a host of other laws that have been put there by previous legislatures at great expenditure of time and trouble.

One of the repealing laws is that framed for the purpose of abolishing the uniform bar examinations instituted by the legislature of 1895. In the senate it is known as senate file 232, introduced by Senator Schaal of Sarpy, and in the house as house roll 386, promoted by Morrison of Thayer. In the senate it has already been reported to the general file, while in the house it is still slumbering in committee. This bill restores the old system of admitting lawyers to practice by qualifying under any court in the state and makes as many standards of admission as there are different judges. It reopens the way for making recruits to the bar from the very people who have tried the examinations set under the present system and failed. It is a bill to lower the plane of the legal profession in Nebraska.

### SIFTING COMMITTEE IS POTENT.

**Its Power Firmly Established in the Lower House.**

LINCOLN, March 5.—(Special.)—Considerable eloquence was unbottled this morning over the report of the sifting committee. From 10 to 11:30 o'clock the members of the house wrangled and stopped only long enough to pass a bill appropriating $25,000 for the establishment of a state normal school at Scotia, Greeley county. This was the first report of the committee and it was easily seen amid the oratorical smoke that strong fires of indignation were burning in the breasts of certain solons. Some of their pet measures had been quietly ignored, and all of Gaffin's bills proposing heavy penalties for bribery at elections advanced on the general file. The afternoon was passed in committee of the whole.

Chaplain Mailley prayed this morning for President McKinley and the success of his administration. Jones of Nemaha, chairman of the sifting committee, reported several bills for advancement on the general file. Loomis of Butler raised the point of order that the committee had reported one or two bills for advancement that were not on the general file. Speaker Gaffin said that the only measures that could be advanced were those on the general file. It was held, also, that while it required a two-thirds vote to advance bills, the fact that they had been appointed by a two-thirds vote, nothing but a two-thirds vote could change their report.

Burkett moved that the report of the sifting committee could be accepted, adopted or rejected by a majority vote of the house. Hull raised the point of order that as the speaker had already ruled on the question the motion was out of order. Jenkins said that such a ruling was unparalleled in the history of parliamentary practice. Discussion of the question settled into a long wrangle, participated in by Hull, Clark, Burkett, Wooster, Horner, Sheldon, Winslow and Fernow. The speaker then ruled that Hull's point of order was well taken. Wooster insisted that the speaker write out his ruling and make it a matter of record. There was some talk of appealing from the dicision of the chair, but nothing of the kind was done. The bills reported by the sifting committee, house rolls Nos. 169, 170, 171 and 172, were all measures relating to amendments to the general election law and for the prevention of bribery at the polls. Wooster wanted to know when the speaker proposed to write out his ruling, as had been suggested by himself. Speaker Gaffin said he couldn't write out rulings and listen to points of order and questions of privilege at the same time. Wooster said when the speaker had got his ruling in shape he would appeal from the ruling of the chair.

SUSTAINS THE CHAIR.

Then Dobson became indignant at the long delay in transaction of business and appealed from the decision of the chair. Wooster still clamored for the reduction of the speaker's ruling to writing and was told that if the speaker had as much time on his hands as the gentleman from Merrick the ruling would have been written. He would state the question just as it would be written, which he did. Roll call was demanded on the appeal. The chair was sustained by a vote of 86 to 4, Casebeer, Yeiser, Wooster and Young voting against sustaining the chair and explaining their action in writing.

Jenkins then called up his resolution that the sifting committee be discharged. It had been sent up and not read. This was snowed under and Wooster again demanded that the ruling of the speaker be made a portion of the record, and was again temporarily pacified by the assurance that it would be.

Clark of Richardson stated that the committee appointed to inquire why the reports of the state officers had not been printed and laid on the desks of the members had discovered that the fault lay between ex-Land Commissioner Russell and the State Journal company. But Clark withdrew his report and Wooster fired in a resolution that house roll No. 93, the Transmississippi Exposition bill as amended, be submitted to the attorney general for an opinion as to whether or not it was constitutional. Wooster moved the adoption of his resolution. Smith of Douglas said the point had been considered and voted down once. He said the matter had been referred to Judge Maxwell and he would much rather have his opinion than that of a "wind bag with a pucker string around his neck."

Clark of Lancaster said that as the name of the attorney general had been mixed up in the resolution he would inquire if the gentleman from Douglas (Mr. Smith) alluded to the attorney general as a "wind bag" or to the gentleman from Merrick. Smith replied that he most certainly referred to Wooster. Smith moved to table Wooster's resolution, and it prevailed.

FOR A NEW NORMAL SCHOOL.

On bills on third reading house roll No. 270 was reached. This is McCarthy's measure appropriating $25,000 for a state normal school at Scotia, Greeley county. The bill had been recommended to pass in committee of the whole by a good majority, but on the first roll call today it got but forty-nine votes, two less than the required number, and a call of the house was demanded.

Bernard of Pawnee and Gaylord of Buffalo changed their votes from nay to yea and the bill was passed. The final vote showed 60 to 29 in favor of the bill.

The house then took a recess until 2 p. m. The passage of bills was continued in the afternoon. House roll No. 187 was first reached. It is by Hull and amends section 562 of Cobbey's Consolidated Statutes of 1891 and repeals the section. It provides that every railroad company shall have the power to cross, intersect, join and unite its railroad with any other railroad before constructed at any point upon its route, and upon the grounds of such other railroad company, with the necessary turnouts, sidings, switches and other conveniences in furtherance of the object of its connection. It is made the duty of the State Board of Transportation to investigate all points in the state touched by two or more railroads, at which points they receive and deliver freight. At such investigation all parties shall be allowed to appear and be heard. If it be found to the interest of shippers that such junction should be formed the board is directed to order the companies to do so, and it is the duty of said railroads to comply with the order of the board. The measure was passed.

House roll No. 3, by Dobson, provides for the repeal of the sugar bounty law of 1895, sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, of chapter vi, article iv, Compiled Statutes of 1895. The senate asked that the house concur in an amendment, changing the form, and the amendment was adopted.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The house then went into committee of the whole to consider bills on general file, with Jenkins in the chair.

House roll No. 170, by Gaffin, amends section 185 of the Criminal Code. The new law would read:

Section 185. Any person who is not a resident of this state who shall vote in this state, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years, and any person who shall procure, aid or assist in bringing such person or persons into the state for the purpose of voting shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years, and in case of the defeat of a party be liable in a civil action for all damages sustained.

On motion of Gaffin, from the floor, the portion of the bill relating to civil action for damages sustained was stricken out. In this shape the bill was recommended for passage.

House roll No 171, by Gaffin, is for an act to prohibit and punish the bringing of illegal voters into the state with the intent to have them vote therein. It provides for a fine of $1,000, one-half to go to the informer, who may bring suit to recover the same.

Yeiser declared that the bill was unconstitutional, because one-half went to the informer, whereas it was provided by the constitution that all fines and penalties should go to the school fund. Gaffin called his attention to the same provision in the Slocumb law, and Yeiser subsided after saying that he believed the Slocumb law was unconstitutional on this account. Recourse was had to the state law library, and several opinions of the supreme court were read by different members. The measure was recommended for passage.

The third in this series of bills to prohibit bribery at elections, by Gaffin, house roll No. 172, was read. It provides that any person who shall by bribery, intimidation, threats of enforcing demands, withdrawal of capital, closing up of business, or bringing suit, endeavor to impede voters in the right to vote, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months and pay a penalty of $500. This was recommended for passage and house roll No. 160, by Severo, was reached.

This measure is directed against direct bribery by the use of money, intoxicating drinks or cigars. It is also directed against threats to discharge employes or reduce their wages.

Clark of Lancaster took the ground that some of the provisions of the bill absolutely prevented a candidate from making a respectable canvass, unless he owned a horse and buggy.

Burkett thought the measure ridiculous. He said that all the previous bills in the series just recommended for passage, covered the whole ground. Burkett moved to indefinitely postpone the measure. The motion prevailed.

FORFEITURE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

House roll No. 2, by Billings, provides for the forfeiture of school lands. Lessees in default of semi-annual rental for six months, and purchasers in default of interest for one year shall have their land taken away and sold, after six months notice has been given. During the discussion of this measure Yeiser sent up an amendment which had nothing germane to the title of the bill, and it was ruled out of order by Jenkins in the chair.

"I appeal from the decision of the chair," shouted Yeiser.

"No appeal from the chair is permissable in committee of the whole," replied Jenkins.

Vigorous opposition was made to the measure by Hull who said that the bill would work a great hardship to poor people. This was endorsed by Gaylord. Robertson contended that there were speculators right in Lincoln, who had paid one year's rental, not another year since, and who were renting the land out in collusion with the old Board of Public Lands and Buildings, for much more than their rental to the state would amount to. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

House roll No. 114, by Eager, repeals the present law giving to county agricultural societies 15 cents per capita for every voter in the county. Horner moved that when the committee rise it report the bill back for indefinite postponement. The bill found many warm supporters. Wooster was one; Jones of Gage was another. There were several ardent opponents, among them being Horner and Snyder of Sherman.

Zimmerman moved an amendment to compel each county to put up an equal amount in premiums to the amount donated by the county board. Gaffin was in favor of indefinite postponement and inadvertently alluded to the Transmississippi Exposition. This threw Wooster into a rage. He said there would be no exposition, and that counties could not get their products together for such a purpose. Horner's motion to indefinitely postpone the bill prevailed.

The committee of the whole rose and reported. The report was adopted and the house adjourned till 9:30 a. m. tomorrow.

### SOLDIERS' HOMES AND CHARTERS.

**Senate Puts In a Day and Night in Oratorical Exercises.**

LINCOLN, March 5.—(Special.)—The proposition to abolish the Soldiers' Home at Milford came up in the senate this morning as soon as the sound of the chaplain's voice had ceased. Ever since the first few days of the session a bill has been pending to abolish the home. The bill has been in the hands of the committee on soldiers' homes, of which Mr. Sykes of Adams county is chairman. Nothing has been heard of the bill, but this morning Feltz and Grothan brought up the subject and insisted upon an immediate report. Their insistance brought out an animated debate, in which most of the senators on the floor participated.

Mr. Feltz started the discussion by calling for the reports of the committee on soldiers' homes. He said that he knew there were two reports, one a majority and the other a minority.

Mr. Sykes, chairman of the committee, asked for delay for a day or so, as several members of the committee were absent.

Mr. Grothan announced that he had signed the minority report and wanted it read. He insisted on an immediate report.

The reports were then sent to the secretary's desk and read. The majority report recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill (senate file No. 27), which provides that the law providing for the Milford home shall be repealed. The effect of the majority report would be to continue the home at Milford as a state institution. The majority report was signed by Sykes, Osborn and Steele, all of them Grand Army men. The minority report, signed by Mr. Grothan alone, asked that the bill go to the general file.

The presentation of the reports brought up the whole subject matter for discussion. Mr. Feltz led off with the statement that the home at Grand Island could accommodate with its present facilities fifty more veterans. He did not believe it necessary to maintain the home at Milford at so great an expense. He only asked that the bill be placed on general file, in order that more opportunity be given to investigate the question.

Mr. Farrell agreed with the remarks of the senator from Keith. He did not believe that two soldiers' homes were needed in Nebraska. Mr. Sykes called attention to the fact that the majority report was signed by all of the old soldiers of the committee and that they voiced the wishes of the veterans of the state.

Mr. Mutz favored the minority report, but disavowed any disrespect to the old soldiers. Mr. Murphy said that any senator who had visited the Milford home and talked with the sixty inmates there would insist that the institution be retained. Mr. Haller said the whole state was interested in the question under discussion. He thought the matter of expense should be considered and he therefore asked that the bill go to the general file. Mr. Ransom thought that if either of the homes should be dispensed with the one at Milford should be the one to be retained. He said the home for the old veterans should be located in the comfortable surroundings at Milford instead of on the sand lots at Grand Island.

FELTZ DEFENDS GRAND ISLAND.

Mr. Feltz spoke for the adoption of the minority report. He said the Grand Island home was not located on the sand lots. He said the state owned $250,000 worth of buildings at Grand Island and that the citizens of that place had raised $50,000 to assist in the location of the home. The old soldiers were comfortable and well cared for at Grand Island.

Mr. Watson made his first formal speech in the session in favor of placing the bill on general file. He said that sentimental questions did not enter into the merits of the case. The proposition was purely a question of finance. The state could either afford or not afford to maintain two soldiers' homes. In his opinion, the depleted condition of the state treasury made any further expenditure on the Milford home unwarranted at this time. Mr. Graham said he concurred in the views expressed by the senator from Saline. Nothing would be lost by placing the bill on the calendar.

Mr. Beal at this juncture attempted to shut off the debate by moving the previous question, but the protests came so strong from all parts of the chamber that he withdrew the demand.

The point of order was raised by Mr. Dundas that the discussion on the merits of the bill was out of order, as the only question before the senate was on the adoption of the majority or minority reports. The lieutenant governor held that the discussion was out of order, but that he had permitted it. Just before recess the lieutenant governor again held that the discussion was all out of order. He stated that perhaps he owed an apology to the senate for permitting the discussion to run along as it had. He said that an examination of parliamentary authorities impelled him to hold the discussion all out of order.

The debate continued until nearly 12:30, at which time a recess was taken until 2:30. The only incident that occurred to break the monotony of the debate was Mr. Talbot's request to be excused for the remainder of the day. Several senators objected so strenuously and such a protest went up that the gallery craned its neck over the railing to get a good view of the senator whose presence was so vehemently insisted upon.

In closing the forenoon debate Mr. Grothan spoke strongly in favor of discontinuing the Milford institution. He characterized the fight in the legislature two years ago to establish the Milford home as a real estate deal, pure and simple. He declared that the present owner of the property at Milford purchased it for $4,500 and now was trying to sell it to the state for $13,500.

The senate then took a recess until 2:30. After recess Mr. Caldwell resumed the discussion of the soldiers' home, arguing that both homes should be continued. He would not favor the purchase of the property at the present time because the state could hold it four years longer under its lease.

Mr. Haller spoke vigorously against the proposition to continue the Milford home. It wasn't a question whether the old soldiers should sit under the trees on the banks of the Blue river and fish or whether they should sit on the benches of the Grand Island home, but it was a question whether the taxpayers should be called upon to maintain another state institution.

Mr. Howell at 3 o'clock moved the previous question and it was ordered. The senate then adopted the minority report and the bill went to the general file.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The penitentiary bill had been made a special order for today and the senate, after disposing of the report on the Soldiers' home, went into committee of the whole upon its consideration. Mr. Dundas was called to the chair; but it was almost immediately discovered that the bill was in but few files on the senators' desks. Mr. Watson, chairman of the printing committee, was sent to the file room on a mission of inquiry. He returned with the statement that there were no copies of the bill in the file room, and further that the file clerk had informed him that the printer had originally delivered but 200 copies. The contract calls for 500 copies of each bill. The committee therefore agreed to pass over the bill for the present. The committee rose and reported with the recommendation that the bill be made a special order for next Tuesday at 2 o'clock. The report was agreed to and the senate went back into committee of the whole with Mr. Steele in the chair.

The first bill taken up was senate file No. 40, being an act to authorize the organization of mutual hail insurance companies. The committee made several amendments and recommended the bill for passage.

Senate file No. 78, making a slight amendment to the school laws, was recommended for passage, and the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Dundas the senate agreed that when the senate adjourn it be till Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. McGann then precipitated another outburst from the Lancaster senators by moving that the Lincoln charter be made a special order for next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. After a little skirmishing a division was taken and the motion lost.

BOTHERED BY CHARTERS.

It was soon apparent that a combination had been formed to either hold back the Omaha charter, which was ready for passage, or to advance the Lincoln charter ahead of everything else. It was well known that the Omaha charter had been engrossed and that Mr. Howell would undertake to place it on its passage before adjournment. Numerous dilatory motions were made and after confusion had reigned for nearly an hour, Mr. Feltz moved that the Lincoln charter be made a special order for next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. This motion finally prevailed.

A motion to take a recess until tomorrow morning was defeated and the regular order was taken up. This brought the Omaha charter on third reading, and the senate then saw that it was in for a night session. The reading clerk attempted to skip large portions of the reading, but was called down by Mr. Graham. The reading was then continued properly. At 6 o'clock the senate took a recess till 7:30 p. m.

After the supper recess the reading of the Omaha charter was finished and after some little delay the roll was called and the bill passed with the emergency clause. But twenty-one votes were recorded on the first roll call, and a call of the house was ordered. After the doors had been closed forty-five minutes Senators Muffley and Lee appeared, voted for the bill and it was passed.

The senate then adjourned till 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

### CONDITION OF THE STATE BANKS.

**Summary of Their Reports to the Banking Board.**

LINCOLN, March 5.—(Special.)—P. L. Hall, secretary of the State Banking Board, gives out the following:

Summary of the annual report of the condition of the savings banks (ten in number), in the state of Nebraska, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $633,091.08 |
| Bonds, stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc | 25,596.71 |
| Due from national, state and private banks and bankers | 99,863.24 |
| Banking house furniture and fixtures | 16,718.70 |
| Other real estate | 91,449.18 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid | 10,653.62 |
| Checks and other cash items | 3,035.42 |
| Cash | 67,000.09 |
| Other assets | 24,947.56 |
| Total | $972,139.10 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $295,750.00 |
| Surplus fund | 44,767.74 |
| Undivided profits | 28,879.45 |
| Dividends unpaid | 1,080.00 |
| General deposits | 554,161.91 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted | 11,500.00 |
| Bills payable | 41,000.00 |
| Total | $972,139.10 |

Summary of the annual report of the condition of the private banks (82 in number), in the state of Nebraska, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $2,472,366.96 |
| Overdrafts | 20,770.93 |
| Bonds, stocks, securities, judgments, claims etc | 54,193.22 |
| Due from national, state and private banks and bankers | 375,959.51 |
| Banking house furniture and fixtures | 202,593.17 |
| Other real estate | 83,998.53 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid | 72,353.75 |
| Premium on U. S. and other bonds and securities | 115.39 |
| Checks and other cash items | 16,541.02 |
| Cash | 253,676.72 |
| Other assets | 9,683.47 |
| Total | $3,562,243.37 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $1,217,000.56 |
| Surplus fund | 101,305.61 |
| Undivided profits | 154,044.11 |
| Dividends unpaid | 283.43 |
| General deposits | 1,971,149.16 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted | 53,572.80 |
| Bills payable | 44,800.00 |
| Other liabilities | 83.50 |
| Total | $3,562,243.37 |

Summary of the annual report of the condition of the incorporated banks (225 in number), in the state of Nebraska, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $11,497,350.34 |
| Overdrafts | 64,057.43 |
| Bonds, stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc | 214,116.53 |
| Due from national, state and private banks and bankers | 1,508,278.81 |
| Banking house furniture and fixtures | 1,084,056.28 |
| Other real estate | 965,494.32 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid | 346,130.55 |
| Premium on U. S. and other bonds and securities | 1,065.14 |
| Checks and other cash items | 82,278.01 |
| Cash | 1,073,957.80 |
| Other assets | 23,850.83 |
| Total | $16,460,646.05 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $ 6,759,915.00 |
| Surplus fund | 731,568.74 |
| Undivided profits | 760,698.06 |
| Dividends unpaid | 17,583.90 |
| General deposits | 7,672,298.86 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted | 71,040.42 |
| Bills payable | 421,710.83 |
| Other liabilities | 31,092.19 |
| Total | $16,460,646.05 |

Summary of the annual report of the condition of the incorporated, private and savings banks (67 in number), in the state of Nebraska, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $14,092,898.38 |
| Overdrafts | 84,828.39 |
| Bonds, stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc | 293,709.47 |
| Due from national, state and private banks and bankers | 1,948,032.56 |
| Banking house furniture and fixtures | 1,303,378.15 |
| Other real estate | 740,932.59 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid | 429,137.52 |
| Premium on U. S. and other bonds and securities | 1,180.34 |
| Checks and other cash items | 101,854.45 |
| Cash | 1,594,679.04 |
| Other assets | 58,481.86 |
| Total | $20,195,019.52 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $ 8,233,665.56 |
| Surplus fund | 877,642.69 |
| Undivided profits | 938,812.62 |
| Dividends unpaid | 18,952.33 |
| General deposits | 10,227,537.93 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted | 156,112.42 |
| Bills payable | 510,510.88 |
| Other liabilities | 31,985.69 |
| Total | $20,995,019.52 |

### DAWES COUNTY FARMER FINDS OIL.

**Strikes a Good Flow Fifty Feet Down and Unusually Clear.**

CRAWFORD, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—James English, perhaps the wealthiest farmer in this neighborhood, while having a well drilled on a piece of his land about two miles southeast of Crawford struck oil. The well is now fifty feet deep. Rock was struck at about twenty feet, and the drillers reported indications of oil after they drilled about twenty feet into the rock; they went down ten feet further that day and the next morning there was about ten feet of water in the hole, with over a foot of oil floating on the surface. The oil is as clear as refined oil and a rag saturated with it burns up as brilliantly as if saturated with the best grades shipped in. English was in town yesterday and took out some apparatus for gathering a quantity of the oil, which he will send to the State university. With the apparatus at hand here it is almost impossible to measure the amount of oil floating on the water in the well, but some reliable persons say it is about one-third oil. The report of the State university is looked forward to with much interest.

**Davis-Herring.**

LONG PINE, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—A pretty wedding occurred last night at the home of Dr. H. W. Learn in this town. Miss Margaret Herring of Belle Plaine, Ia., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Herring, was married to Mr. D. C. Davis. The bride is well known here, having made several visits at her sister's, Mrs. Learn. Mr. Davis is in the employ of the Elkhorn road. The parents and other Iowa relatives of the bride, as well as a large circle of Long Pine friends, were present at the wedding.

**Charges a Farmer with Assault.**

CLARKS, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—A case of assault and battery was brought yesterday in justice court by S. C. Kenney, a prominent citizen of this place, against Morgan Leamons, a young farmer. Kenney charges that Leamons hit him with his fist, and threatened him with a club. Leamons claims in defense that Kenney struck him twice first. The case was continued till 1 o'clock today.

**Two Birthdays on Inauguration Day.**

SUTTON, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Hanke entertained the following at dinner: Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Pauly, Rev. Mr. Fowler and Mrs. Fowler and Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Schwab. It was in honor of Mrs. Pauly's birthday as well as that of Mrs. Hanke occurring on inauguration day.


**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

The Remedy with a Record.

50 Years of Cures



# All Humors of the Blood

That pimple on your your arm, those itching and burning hives, those numerous little eruptions, just as surely indicate impurities in the blood, which should have prompt and careful attention, as do boils, carbuncles, ulcers, salt rheum, and the severest forms of scrofula. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all humors of the blood of every form and degree. The evidence of its cures of the worst scrofula diseases is abundant and conclusive. The greater includes the less. And the peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla enables it to cure simple as well as serious ailments when all other medicines fail. Acting thoroughly on the blood, its beneficial effects penetrate every part of the system. Thousands of testimonials tell of blood purified, strength renewed, appetite sharpened, stomach toned, health perfectly restored, by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Spring Medicine** **Hood's Sarsaparilla**

**Scrofula Cured**

"For 15 years my wife was terribly afflicted with scrofula. Sores appeared on her limbs, and in places they were one solid scab. The outside skin was completely gone, and the surface was inflamed so it was purple. Her arms were also very bad and her eyes were affected. The skin was rough and would itch and burn whenever her blood was heated. Her head began to trouble her and her hair was completely matted over her scalp. We bought six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when she had taken about three bottles a large number of boils appeared. She continued taking it. Now her skin is smooth in the very places where it was once so rough, and this result has been brought about by Hood's Sarsaparilla." M. E. Stevens, Charlotte Centre, New York.

**Eczema on Baby's Face**

"Eruptions came on our baby's face, itching so that I had to tie her hands for she would scratch herself until her clothes would be covered with blood. Many doctors said it was eczema, but did not help her. It was a terrible task to care for her. She was completely covered with scabs for a long time. She suffered everything. At last we concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I had great faith in it. After awhile we could see that she was getting better. People said she would certainly be left with scars on her face, but she was not. It is now a year since she was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla and her face is as smooth and white and soft as that of any child. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla the best family medicine." Mrs. Wilbur Wells, Warren, Conn.

**Get Hood's**

When you buy medicine, of course you want the best. When you wish to purify your blood, of course you want a medicine which cures blood diseases. It's unequalled record proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best. Such cures as these prove that it cures blood diseases. Therefore take Hood's and only Hood's.

**WHITE SWELLING RUNNING SORE**

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a blessing in our family. When my little brother was 2½ years old a white swelling came on his right knee and a running sore on his foot. The doctor advised a hospital operation, but instead father took him once a week to Cincinnati for treatment for three months. He grew worse instead of better. His knee became stiff and he could not put his foot on the floor, but had to keep it in a chair, and whenever we moved him he cried out with pain. We feared he would always be a cripple. I persuaded mother to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short time he was able to get down from the chair and walk without assistance. We continued giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he is now entirely cured, although one limb is a little shorter than the other, but this can hardly be noticed. The sore on his foot is entirely healed. We give him Hood's Sarsaparilla every spring and fall and it keeps him healthy and rosy." Miss Mary Mascarle, Aurora, Ind.

**Only Hood's**

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead. The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and cannot be equalled or imitated by others. In fact, there is no substitute for Hood's. Therefore, insist upon having just what you call for—get Hood's and only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.


### ANSWER TO GRUMBLING POSTS.

**Grand Army Committee Replies to the Complaints of Comrades.**

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—By the committee of Lyons post, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic, the following communication has been framed in answer to an appeal by two of the Lincoln posts, Grand Army of the Republic, for the continuance of the Soldiers' home at Milford, and a letter from the Blair post upon the same matter:

The post at Grand Island has undertaken to show that there is no need of two or more homes in the state, and we do so from no selfish motive. We simply desire to make it plain that the home at Grand Island was properly located after due consideration by the legislature, and is and should always be maintained with capacity and facilities sufficient for the care of the needy, destitute soldiers of the state, and that the increased expense attending the management and equipment of two or more institutions of this kind is not justified by the facts.

It were much more in the nature of true charity to our comrades if this increased expense were devoted to additional advantages in the accommodations already provided. There are many "beautiful nooks by running streams" where an ideal site might be found, but that does not alter the facts in this matter, as above stated.

We desire to say to the Blair post that it would be "beautiful" if some post less familiar with the true situation than we are had taken up the fight, and as for the petition of the inmates of the Milford home, we presume that the source from which that emanated is the same that has persistently sought to have the taxpayers of the state come to their relief to the tune of about $25,000. If the money expended in the Milford property had been devoted to the parent home there would now be accommodations for about 200 more inmates, as the rooms are finished and only need the furnishings. This condition of affairs has existed for over a year.

It is readily seen that the argument as to the need of the Milford home to supply needed accommodations falls, because the state has and ought to supply the accommodations at Grand Island.

### CHOICE OF THREE CONTINENTS.

**Joseph Deunser Had Traveled Much Before Settling in Nebraska.**

FREMONT, March 5.—(Special.)—Since the death of Joseph Deunser here last week it has been ascertained from his papers and other sources that he was a man who had traveled very extensively. He was a '49er in California. He then went to Australia and spent several years in the mining camps and traveling about the interior of the country. On his return from Australia he stopped for a time in Tahiti and other South Sea islands and lived for a while in Honolulu. After putting in some time at various mining camps in Arizona, New Mexico and Montana he went back to Germany and then settled upon a farm in Saunders county. Among his papers was found a deed of a tract of land near Melbourne, Australia, and from statements he made shortly before his death he is thought to have never sold it and considered it valuable. He left a will leaving the most of his property to the children of his brother, Christian Deunser of Dubuque, Ia.

**Arrested and Given a Dinner.**

NORTH LOUP, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—Two tramps, who spent the night in the school building of District 42, two miles north of this city, were arrested and brought to town yesterday by Constable Green. It has been no unusual thing for wayfarers on the Omaha & Republican Valley railroad, which runs within a few rods of this school building, to forcibly effect an entrance and spend the night in the comfortable shelter of the schoolroom, warmed by the school stove, but the members of the district have grown tired of finding the janitor's kindling consumed and a bin of coal burned up so frequently and hence decided to take summary action and make a terrible example of these two culprits. After a brief examination, however, more humane counsels prevailed and the two men were given their dinner and a small amount of cash, and they were sent on their way rejoicing.

**Stranger Placards the Town.**

WINSIDE, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—Yesterday morning each business house in town was adorned with a notice peculiarly printed, in lead pencil, containing warnings to women, and being a jumble of biblical quotations and references concerning heredity and sin. This is presumed to be the work of a crazy, one-handed man who appeared in town the night before and spent a great part of the time of his stay here in composing and printing these notices. He had eight of them left over and tacked them on the depot before his departure. These notices, while bearing the indubitable marks of intellectual desuetude, were wonderfully uniform. Each was an exact copy of all the rest, and evidently had been prepared with much care.

Mrs. Ed Bockemuhl, who went insane recently, died yesterday, after having become violent in her madness.

### DECORATE IN HONOR OF M'KINLEY.

**Nebraska Towns Put on Their Gala Attire Inauguration Day.**

JUNIATA, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—This city had the appearance of a holiday yesterday. Flags decorated many residences in honor of the new president. B. F. Hills had pictures of McKinley and Hobart decorated with sprays of evergreen, and the stars and strips, while Old Glory proudly floated in the breeze on either side. O. R. Palmer is another enthusiastic republican, with the national colors waving from his residence. Old Glory also floats from the top of the Grand Army of the Republic liberty pole.

FALLS CITY, March 5.—(Special.)—Ex-County Attorney C. Frank Reavis saw Major McKinley inaugurated president Thursday.

MADISON, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—The inauguration of President McKinley was celebrated in this city last night by a grand display of fireworks, the illumination of the main street with red fire and the booming of cannon firecrackers. It was also intended to have a big torchlight procession, but owing to the muddy condition of the streets that portion of the program was omitted. At the opera house the Knights of Pythias gave their first annual ball and while it may not have been as gorgeous an event as the inaugural affair at Washington, it furnished much pleasure to the participants. The Madison Whist club also celebrated the event by a pleasant little dancing party and supper at the Grand Army hall.

RED CLOUD, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—Inauguration day was made especially prominent in Red Cloud by a republican rally. Most of the business men decorated with flags and bunting and McKinley's picture was seen in windows all over the city. At 1 p. m. the program was opened by the Sons of Veterans' band and continued for about an hour. Several quartets, both of men and women, who assisted in last fall's campaign, rendered patriotic and campaign music.

WALLACE, Neb., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—A party was given last night by Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Stoddard in honor of President McKinley, which was attended by nearly every married couple in the town. It was a very pleasant affair.

### MORE THAN A MATCH FOR HIM.

**Two Murray Young Women Drive off a Man Who Attacked Them.**

MURRAY, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—This community is wrought up to a high pitch over an attempted assault on two of the school girls who live east of town. The girls had attended school in town and were returning to their home when a man, well dressed, but blackened, followed close behind them until they reached a secluded spot in the road, when he rushed upon them, knocking one of the girls down, evidently expecting to frighten the other away. He misjudged, for the other girl stood by and fought for her companion, scratching and beating the victim with a vengeance until he was obliged to beat a hasty retreat with the two girls in pursuit. He made his escape, however.

Word was passed around, but no trace of the man or clew as to his identity could be found. Had he been found the citizens of the community would have visited on him severe punishment.

**Firemen Support the Bill.**

FALLS CITY, March 5.—(Special.)—The Falls City fire department held its regular monthly meeting in the city hall Wednesday evening. The sum of twenty-five cents per capita was allowed to aid in upholding the case now before the supreme court to make every fire insurance company doing business in towns of the second class pay a stipulated sum every year, the sum to go to the volunteer fire department.

**Home Missionary Rally.**

RED CLOUD, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—A home missionary rally of the Congregational churches of the Republican Valley association was held yesterday in the Congregational church. Several ministers were in attendance from outside towns. Rev. Mr. Doane of Plymouth church, Lincoln, gave the address in the evening.

### BENNINGTON FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

**Douglas County Agriculturists Meet for Mutual Benefit.**

BENNINGTON, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—The Douglas County Farmers' institute opened here today, and is attracting considerable attention from several parts of the state. The forenoon was taken up by the committee on arrangements placing the exhibits and arranging the hall. At 11:40 President Charles Grau announced that the program, as prepared, would be carried out. Mr. Peter Mangold, in a few well chosen words, made the opening address. He was followed by Prof. F. W. Card of the State university, who dwelt at length on "Horticulture" and gave a most interesting talk. C. A. Whitford of Arlington made a short talk in the afternoon and also read a paper in the evening on "More Practical Education." A telegram was received from J. H. Miller of Lincoln, anouncing that he would speak in the evening instead of the afternoon.

There are many exhibits of the products of the farm and factory of the state. President Grau has a fine display of the products of his farm as also have other farmers of this vicinity. Most of the factories of Omaha are represented with an exhibit, several from Nebraska City and one from Kearney.

The evening session of the institute was still more interesting than the afternoon session. The Langstone male quartet gave a choice selection and was followed by Rev. Mr. Halberslehen of Irvington, who made a lengthy address on the subject of "Seeing the Unseen." Mr. J. H. Miller of Lincoln was then introduced to the audience and spoke on the subject of education for fully an hour. Mr. Miller was highly complimented on the way he handled the subject. It is expected that tomorrow's session will be exceedingly interesting.

### FIGHT OVER AN UNPAID BILL.

**One Man is Now in Bed and the Other is Arrested for Assault.**

DODGE, Neb., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—One Emil Hoth, living east of Dodge, came here today and swore to a complaint against August, son of Conrad Schneider of Snyder, charging him with assault with intent to do great bodily injury upon the person of Fred Smidth, stepson of the complainant. Constable Garman served a warrant on the prisoner at Snyder and brought him here this afternoon, where he was arraigned before Justice Roubinek this evening and pleaded not guilty to the charge, the case being continued thirty days. Bond was given for his appearance for trial. The case is the result of a fight had at Snyder Tuesday by Schneider and Smidth, in which the latter was badly pounded up. He is now in bed from the effects. He was reported seriously hurt and unconscious four hours after the fight. His face was badly swollen, his ribs were sore and he was spitting