

STATE LEGISLATURE

COMPLETE ROLL OF UPPER AND LOWER HOUSES.

THE POLITICS AND RESIDENCE

Complete Vote by Counties for Land and Railroad Commissioner—Two Offices Very Close.

Following is the completed roll of the senate and house in the Nebraska legislature:

Members of the Senate

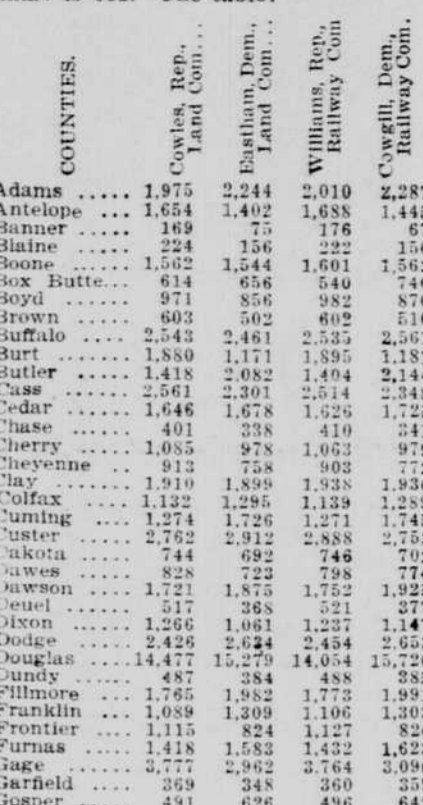
1. J. R. Cain, Humboldt.....Rep.	11. Fred Volpe, Scribner.....Dem.
2. T. J. Major, Permi.....Dem.	12. C. A. Randall, Newman Grove.....Rep.
3. S. H. Buck, Berlin.....Dem.	13. J. Henry, Schuyler.....Dem.
4. W. B. Banning, Plattsmouth.....Dem.	14. A. Donohoe, O'Neill.....Dem.
5. Alex. Lavery, Ashland.....Dem.	15. L. J. Myers, Newport.....Rep.
6. E. E. Howell, Omaha.....Dem.	16. J. A. O'Neil, Ord.....Dem.
7. Frank Ransom, Omaha.....Dem.	17. H. L. Tuck, Kearney.....Dem.
8. J. M. Tanner, South Omaha.....Dem.	18. E. L. King, Osceola.....Rep.
9. R. Thomson, Waverly.....Rep.	19. G. W. Fuller, Seward.....Dem.
10. Nick Fritz, Pender.....Dem.	20. J. E. Miller, Lincoln.....Rep.

Members of the House

1. R. A. Clark, Falls City.....Dem.	11. H. D. Schoettger, Fontanelle.....Dem.
2. Henry Gerdes, Falls City.....Dem.	12. Nels Johnson, Waverly.....Rep.
3. Otto Kufner, Humboldt.....Dem.	13. B. F. Griffin, Tekamah.....Dem.
4. A. J. Barclay, Bookwiler.....Dem.	14. W. J. McVicker, Fremont.....Dem.
5. W. B. Raper, Pawnee City.....Rep.	15. F. P. Lavery, Fremont.....Dem.
6. Fred Hector, Auburn.....Dem.	16. Charles Gruff, Bancroft.....Dem.
7. J. C. O'Connell, Tecumseh.....Rep.	17. D. C. Heffernan, Hubbard.....Dem.
8. J. P. Pool, Tecumseh.....Dem.	18. Adam Pilger, Stanton.....Dem.
9. W. W. Brown, Aurora.....Dem.	19. S. Saberson, Pender.....Dem.
10. C. E. Stedman, Nebraska City.....Dem.	20. John Kuhl, Randolph.....Dem.

OUR RAVAGED FORESTS

PINCHOT DECLARES FIRES OF 1908 WORST YET.



GIFFORD PINCHOT

The nation may well pause in mournful contemplation of her ravaged forests—forests which have been blackened and scarred and ruined in large sections by the fires which have raged within them.

This year's forest fire record eclipses that of any other year in which we have record, both in extent of territory burned over and value of timber destroyed. In speaking of the matter Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States forest service, declares that in many ways this year's forest fires have been the worst he has ever known.

Besides destroying valuable timber and other property, the fires which have been raging during the last few weeks in the east have caused an almost incalculable loss to water-sheds of important streams supplying power for countless industries. In the Adirondacks the destruction has resulted in marring one of the nation's most useful playgrounds.

One of the earliest of the great forest fires which have attained historic importance was the great Miramichi fire of 1825. It began its greatest destruction about one o'clock in the afternoon of October 7 of that year at a place about 60 miles above the town of Newcastle, on the Miramichi river, in New Brunswick. Before ten o'clock at night it was 20 miles below Newcastle. In nine hours it had destroyed a belt of forest 80 miles long and 25 miles wide. Over more than two and one-half million acres almost every living thing was killed. Even the fish were afterward found dead in heaps on the river banks. Five hundred and ninety buildings were burned, and a number of towns, including Newcastle, Chatham and Douglastown, were destroyed. One hundred and sixty persons perished, and nearly a thousand head of stock. The loss from the Miramichi fire is estimated at \$300,000.

In the majority of such forest fires as this the destruction of the timber is a more serious loss, by far, than that of the cattle and buildings, for it carries with it the impoverishment of a whole region for tens or even hundreds of years afterward. The loss of the stumpage value of the timber at the time of the fire is but a small part of the damage to the neighborhood. The wages that would have been earned in lumbering, added to the value of the produce that would have been purchased to supply the lumber camps, and the taxes that would have been devoted to roads and other public improvements, furnish a much truer measure of how much, sooner or later, it costs a region when its forests are destroyed by fire.

The Peshtigo fire of October, 1871, was still more severe than the Miramichi. It covered an area of more than 2,000 square miles in Wisconsin, and involved a loss in timber and other property, of many millions of dollars. Between 1,200 and 1,500 persons perished, including nearly half the population of Peshtigo, at that time a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Other fires of about the same time were most destructive in Michigan. A strip about 40 miles wide and 180 miles long, extending across the central part of the state, from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron, was devastated. The estimated loss in timber was about 4,000,000, 000 feet board measure, and in money over \$10,000,000. Several hundred persons perished.

James Svitke, the 15-year-old son of Anton Svitke of David City, while attempting to mount a west bound Union Pacific freight at the stock yards, fell under the train and both legs were severed below the knees.

Majorities of congressmen-elect in Nebraska are as follows: First district, Maguire, 635; Second, Hitchcock, 2,575; Third, Latta, 1,967; Fourth, Hinshaw, 856; Fifth, Norris, 29; Sixth, Kankaid, 2,584.

Governor-elect A. C. Shallenberger has said he will appoint Dr. W. M. Baxter of Prosser in the place of Superintendent Kern of the Hastings insane asylum, and will name N. C. Abbott of Tekamah superintendent of the institute for the blind at Nebraska City.

Be True to Your Own Ideals.
I would rather live on the most desolate crag—shivering, with all the warm wraps of falsehood stripped off—gazing after unfeigned truth than sit comfortably on humane inhabited spots, where others are warm in a faith which is true to them, but which is false to me.—F. W. Robertson.

Natural Growth of New York.
After eliminating the immigrant increase to the population of New York City, it is growing annually 65,800 by natural accretion.

London's Population.
The population of London, 6,549,000 standing shoulder to shoulder, would form a human wall 1,800 miles long; or put on an area of 0.7 square mile or on a square having sides of 0.84 of a mile.

Have Faith in Yourself.
Without a robust belief in your ability to accomplish you never will accomplish. You must believe in yourself and not depend on other to drag you up the heights to success.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR



Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff has been selected by Emperor William to succeed the late Baron Speck von Sternburg as ambassador to the United States. Countess von Bernstorff is a daughter of Edward Luckemeyer of New York.

Count von Bernstorff was first diplomatic agent and consul-general at Cairo, but was raised to the rank of minister plenipotentiary early in 1908. He is the fourth son of Count Albrecht von Bernstorff, a distinguished contemporary of Bismarck, and he was born in 1862, while his father was German ambassador to the court of St. James.

The new ambassador began his diplomatic career in 1899, when he was made attaché at Constantinople. He was counselor of the embassy and first secretary in London in 1902.

While in England the count came especially under the notice of Emperor William as a result of his work in ameliorating the existing ill-feeling against Germany. He drew up a series of lucid and comprehensive dispatches on the situation. After four years' service in London he was sent to Cairo. In the German diplomatic service this post is regarded as a stepping stone toward advancement.

The count married Miss Jennie Luckemeyer in 1887. His wife was born December 13, 1867, and the couple have two children. The Luckemeyer family left New York several years ago and settled in France, where the countess' father died this year.

Count Ernst von Bernstorff, the founder of the collateral branch of the family, also had an American wife. He was married in 1801 to Amerika Riedesel, Baroness Zu Eisenbach, who was born in New York in 1780.

Count von Bernstorff's daughter, Alexandra, is 20 years of age and came out socially in Cairo two seasons ago. His son, Christian, 17 years of age, is now at school. The new ambassador is a man above middle height, of slight figure and wears a blonde mustache. His knowledge of English is well-nigh perfect and he is known as a successful after-dinner speaker and a witty conversationalist.

HIS DEFEAT A SURPRISE



Charles E. Landis, congressman from Indiana, whose defeat at the recent election was one of the surprises of the campaign, will probably be taken care of by the incoming national administration. Just what he is to get in the way of an appointment is not announced, but it is believed that he will be named as public printer.

Mr. Landis has been one of the most prominent members of the house, and has made a great name for himself. He has been known as a close friend of President Roosevelt and has besides been actively associated with a number of interesting legislative matters, including the campaign against Mormonism.

The Landis family has been fairly well taken care of by the public. A few years ago there were five members of the family drawing good-sized envelopes on the public payroll at the same time. Two were members of Indiana's congressional delegation, Chas. B. from the Ninth district, and his brother Frederick, from the Eighth. Frederick, the younger brother, was run over by the political juggernaut four years ago. Now the retirement of Charles leaves only two of the brothers still at the pie counter. One is Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the \$20,000,000 Standard Oil jurist in Chicago. The other is in the postal service in the Philippines and has an excellent job.

The retiring statesman is editor of the Delphi Journal, a weekly newspaper, when he is at home. He is an orator of the rapid-fire sort all the time, whether at home or away. He has served six terms in the house.

COMPROMISE CANDIDATE WINS

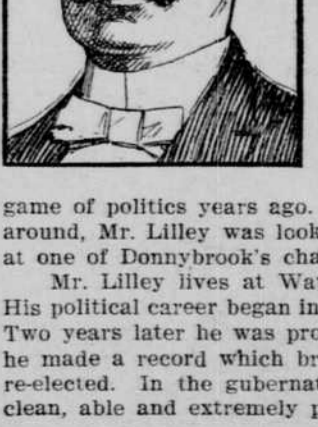


William E. Glasscock is the Republican governor-elect of West Virginia. He was the third man named as a candidate for the place within four months by the Republicans, and he achieved his position at the head of the ticket of the dominant party without the trouble of carrying on a tiresome and expensive state-wide campaign. He wasn't even required to waste any time or worry over a state convention. There were no critical delegates to be satisfied or appeased, and while West Virginia had a number of other ambitious Republicans who had a hankering to be governor for the coming four years, Glasscock was nominated by the unanimous vote of the state central committee of his party. Two popular men sought the nomination for governor, Charles M. Swisher, secretary of state, and Arnold C. Scherr, auditor of state. The preliminary campaign was hot, bitter and so close that neither man could get an uncontested majority of the delegates. The Swisher element finally secured the whip hand and nominated him. The Scherr end of the convention boiled, held another session and nominated the state auditor. Efforts of the national leaders to bring about a truce and induce one man or the other to withdraw were futile. Then the national committee placed its seal on the Swisher candidacy, declaring him the regular nominee. Scherr refused to withdraw, and his faction christened themselves the Lincoln Republicans.

This factional warfare continued for several weeks before the national party conditions became so uncertain that an insistent demand for the withdrawal of both men came from the Taft forces. Swisher promptly complied. Scherr did so reluctantly a short time afterward.

So Glasscock, who had been identified with neither faction, was placed on the ticket as a compromise candidate with the consent of both factions and every effort was made to head the breach. That the requisite harmony was finally secured and the white dove of political peace caught and tied securely in the back woods with a trunk strap is attested by the fact of Glasscock's election by a safe majority.

VICTOR AFTER HOT FIGHT



George L. Lilley, governor-elect of Connecticut, is one of the evidences of the moment as to the harmlessness of a fight with organized labor. Lilley won the election to the highest position in his state, against the bitterest opposition of labor and, incidentally, against the opposition of some other elements of his party, as well. Moreover, before he entered the campaign for governor he was elected to congress as a representative at large from his state, also against the strong opposition of the unionists, this time directed by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and other prominent labor leaders.

It begins to look as though Mr. Lilley liked to fight. He has not gone out of his way to avoid a clash with anybody, so far as the records show, since he began to play the fascinating game of politics years ago. In fact, if there was any prospect of a ruction around, Mr. Lilley was looking for it. He would have been tickled to death at one of Donnybrook's chaste and simple social soirees.

Mr. Lilley lives at Waterbury, but he was born over in Massachusetts. His political career began in 1901, when he was elected to the state legislature. Two years later he was promoted to congress, and served three terms. Here he made a record which brought down on him the labor anathema, but was re-elected. In the gubernatorial fight he was opposed by Judge Robertson, clean, able and extremely popular.

The Simple Life.
When any man may, if he please, thus live at peace and liberty abroad in the open fields, or his own gardens, what reason is there why he should affect and pursue honors, and not rather modestly bound his desires with the calmness and security of that condition? For, to hunt after glory by the ostentation of virtue, of science, of eloquence, of nobility, of wealth, of attendants, of rich clothes, of beauty, of garb, and the like—seriously, it is altogether the fame of ridiculous vanity; and in all things modesty exacts no more than this, that we do not, through rusticity, want of a decent garb, or too much negligence, do anything that doth not correspond with civility and decorum. For it is equally vile, and doth as much denote a base or abject mind, to grow indolent and lofty upon the possession of these adjuncts of magnificence, as to become dejected, or sunk in spirit, at the loss or want of them.—Epicurus.

TO CURE A COUGH

Or Break a Cold in 24 Hours

Mix two ounces of Glycerine and a half ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure with a half pint of Straight Whisky. Shake well and take a teaspoonful every four hours.



The genuine Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure is prepared only by The Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio and is put up only in half-ounce vials each vial securely sealed in a round wooden case to insure its freshness and purity.

MIX FOR RHEUMATISM

The following is a never failing remedy for rheumatism, and if followed up it will effect a complete cure of the very worst cases: "Mix one-half pint of good whiskey with one ounce of Toris Compound and add one ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and at bedtime." The ingredients can be procured at any drug store and easily mixed at home.

A Terror to His Kind.
A certain congressman is the father of a bright lad of ten, who persists, despite the parental objection and decree, in reading literature of the "half dime" variety.

"That's a nice way to be spending your time," said the father on one occasion. "What's your ambition, anyhow?"
"Dad," responded the youngster, with a smile, "I'd like to have people tremble like aspen leaves at the mere mention of my name."—Lippincott's.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

An Autocrat.
"Do you think that the people ought to rule?" asked the patriot.
"Don't ask me," answered the nervous man. "I'm prejudiced against the idea. I'm a baseball umpire."



This woman says she was saved from an operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lena V. Henry, of Norristown, Pa., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I suffered untold misery from female troubles. My doctor said an operation was the only chance I had, and I dreaded it almost as much as death."

"One day I read how other women had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I decided to try it. Before I had taken the first bottle I was better, and now I am entirely cured."

"Every woman suffering with any female trouble should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.
For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Western Canada

MORE BIG CROPS IN 1908

Another 60,000 settlers from the United States. New districts opened for settlement. 320 acres of land to each settler.—160 free homestead and 160 at \$3.00 per acre.

"A vast rich country and a contented prosperous people."—Extract from correspondence of a State Editor, whose visit to Western Canada in August, 1908, was an inspiration.

Many have paid the entire cost of their farms and had a balance of from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre as a result of one crop.

Spring wheat, winter wheat, oats, barley, flax and peas are the principal crops, while the wild grasses bring to perfection the best cattle that have ever been sold on the Chicago market.

Splendid climate, schools and churches in all localities. Railways touch most of the settled districts, and prices for produce are always good. Lands may also be purchased from railway and land companies. For pamphlet, maps, and information regarding low railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the authorized Canadian Gov't Agent: W. V. BENNETT, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.