

Legislative.

HOUSE.

The house met at 9 a. m. Tuesday and proceeded at once to bills on third reading. These bills were passed:

By Burns, of Lancaster, making the offense for the sale of liquor where the drink is delivered.

By Anderson, of Hamilton, as chairman of the federal relations committee, appropriating \$3,000 for a silver service for the battleship Nebraska.

By Windham, of Cass, empowering cities or incorporated villages to establish and operate their own heating plants.

By Perry, of Furnas, providing that over-payments of taxes made to the state auditor by counties shall not be applied upon the account of such county for any year later than one year prior to the current year's tax.

By Anderson, of Douglas, imposing a fine of \$500 or a county jail sentence of six months for bribery or attempted bribery.

By McMullen, of Gage, to provide for the appointment and the payment of assistants for clerks of the district court.

By Kyd, of Gage, to prohibit pooling of elevator concerns and to prevent a division of profits as is done by independent elevator concerns.

The house will have no sitting committee. Junkin, of Gosper, Wednesday morning withdrew his resolution offered last week providing for a sifting committee after Burns, of Lancaster, made a report that investigation had proved a sifting committee to be entirely unnecessary inasmuch as the house would be unable to complete its work within the time prescribed without the aid of a sifting committee.

In adopting the report of the committee on accounts and expenditures the house Wednesday morning indefinitely postponed S. F. 247, by Gilligan, of Holt, for the creation of a state board of control to regulate the purchase of supplies for all public institutions and departments.

The speaker appointed a conference committee on H. R. 230, the salaries appropriation bill, the senate amendments to which the house refused to accept.

These bills were passed Wednesday:

By Jones, of Otoe, making the State Historical Society custodian of state records, documents and historical material.

By Sirek, of York, amending the law relating to granting of mill dam sites.

By Peterson, of Nuckolls, requiring state banking corporations hereafter to establish a property-holding qualification.

By Gibson, of Douglas, to punish jurors and referees for receiving bribes.

By Sheldon, of Cass, defining Nebraska's boundaries in cases of dispute arising from the shifting of the current of the Missouri River.

By Whaley, of Merrick, amending the law relating to municipal electric plants in cities of the second class.

By Jones, of Otoe, declaring the hunting and killing of squirrels a misdemeanor.

By Thomas, of Douglas, providing a system of primary elections in Douglas County.

By Thomas, of Douglas, giving school districts in metropolitan cities the right of eminent domain.

By Meserve, of Dixon, to define the boundary lines of Dakota County.

By Mockett, of Lancaster, amending the code of civil procedure relating to the filing of transcripts of federal court judgments and decrees.

By Sheldon, of Cass, providing for the payment of costs in misdemeanor cases and suits to prevent crime and offenses.

Senator Cady's railroad commission bill seeking to reenact the old board of transportation law was indefinitely postponed in the house Thursday morning when the report of the committee of the whole of the night previous was adopted. Junkin, of Gosper moved to non-concur in the report, but the motion was lost.

These bills were passed Thursday:

By Wall, of Sherman, to amend the civil code relative to procedure in the district court.

By Tucker, of Richardson, to quiet and perfect title to platted land in cities of second class and villages.

By Gould, of Boone, to amend the law relative to labor taxes in cities of the second class and villages.

By Epperson, of Clay, to amend law relative to the canvassing of the vote cast at the general election.

By Thomas, of Douglas, the negotiable instrument law.

By Meserve, of Dixon, to authorize the county courts with the administration of estates free from debt and legal entanglements.

By Bresse, of Sherman, to amend the law relating to the building of bridges across streams that form the boundary lines between two or more counties.

By Thomas, of Douglas, to distribute funds heretofore paid into the county treasuries for free high schools.

By Thomas, of Douglas, to authorize the use of voting machines in Omaha.

By Dimery, of Seward, authorizing the auditor commissioner to dispose of expropriation property.

By Epperson, amending the law to fix fees of clerks of district courts.

By Dimery, to increase the salary of the chief deputy game and fish commissioner from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.

By Jones, of Otoe, to enforce the compulsory law in school districts outside the cities.

By Sheldon, to provide for a 1-mill levy to be applied on the payment of the state's floating indebtedness.

By Tucker, to prevent favoritism in the selection of grand and petit jurors.

By Dimery, authorizing the state board of public lands and buildings to lease state lands in certain cases.

By Gibson, of Douglas, making the bribery of jurors or referees a felony.

By Cady, of Howard, constitutional amendment for a railroad commission.

By Epperson, of Clay, to amend the code of civil procedure relative to practice in district courts.

By Thomas, of Douglas, to define and punish the crime of breaking and entering buildings.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to the Warner revenue bill. The house adjourned at 5:30 p. m. and reconvened at 7:30. A number of bills were passed, and at 9:45 p. m. the house took a recess.

SENATE.

The first thing on the program in the senate Tuesday morning that attracted any attention was the report of the binder-twine conference committee to the effect that it was up to the senate to knock out the soft fiber proposition and substitute hard fiber. Cady, who fathered the bill in the senate, stood for the report, while Haller and Mockett, who were the bill's opponents in the senate, were opposed to the proposition. Both made speeches in favor of not concurring in the report, while Cady, Fries and Peterson said not to concur would be to kill the bill and fought for concurrence. The senate concurred in the report and accepted hard fiber.

These bills were passed:

S. F. 248, creating the office of county comptroller of Douglas County and making that officer ex-officio city comptroller.

H. R. 205, the Zuelow bridge bill, making the state pay for one bridge in each county should it be over 500 feet in length.

H. R. 38, repealing sections 620 and 631 in the civil code of the compiled statutes. These sections allow two trials for the recovery of real property when the party against whom judgment is rendered makes effective during that term.

H. R. 197, appropriating \$5,000 to pay for bond of state treasurer.

H. R. 248, allowing administrators, executors, etc., to give a surety bond and to charge the same to the estate.

H. R. 118, to prevent the marriage of consins.

H. R. 250, the salary bill.

Incidentally the senate went after its bills on third reading Tuesday afternoon and got rid of a number of them.

H. R. 213, which was passed, does away with the soldiers' home visiting board.

The metallic connection telephone bill was read for the first time in the senate Tuesday.

H. R. 384 was read for the second time and referred to the committee on municipal affairs. This is the Omaha charter bill.

S. F. 246 was passed. This provides that towns may own cemeteries.

H. R. 108, by Windham, was passed. This provides for fire escapes on all buildings more than three stories in height.

At the afternoon session Sheldon moved that the senate resolve itself into committee of the whole to discuss his telephone bill. The motion was lost and the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole to continue its discussion of the appropriation bill.

The biennial election bill, H. R. 235, was recommended for passage by an overwhelming vote and only one speech was made, that of Saunders, who opposed it.

Wednesday, the next to the last day of the session, was noticeable, as all last days are, by a rushing through of bills with practically no discussion. Early in the morning the sifting committee was run over rough shod and nineteen measures shot up for third reading which had not yet been considered by this committee. A few members of the committee objected strenuously to this proceeding, but to no avail. A number of house rolls were read a first time, even though it was announced that the bills could not possibly be read on three separate days when there were only two days remaining.

In the committee of the whole numerous bills were rushed through and a few killed.

The biennial election bills were among the number passed Wednesday morning and the only opposition came from the Douglas delegation.

At Wednesday morning's session these bills were passed:

The amended bridge bill.

Defining the duties of county boards.

Providing that in counties not under township organization the road tax shall be paid in cash, and defining how the money shall be expended.

H. R. 194 was read for a third time and passed. This bill, by Rouse, allows county treasurers to give surety bonds.

H. R. 174, by Anderson, of Douglas, was recommended to pass. This is a memorial to congress to define the status of territorial soldiers.

Except for a tumultuous few moments during the discussion of the Fishback telephone bill, when all the suppressed excitement which had been gathering during the entire session broke loose, the morning session of the last day of the legislature Thursday was little different in the senate from other sessions.

These bills were passed Thursday:

Records of Water Users' Association to be used by county clerk for recording stock certificates of such associations.

A proposed constitutional amendment allowing legislature to create courts.

Appropriation for farmers' institute and North Platte experimental station.

Giving purchaser the right to recover money paid on contract of conditional sale, etc.

A joint resolution memorializing congress to fix the status of the Nebraska territorial soldiers.

Giving more power to boards of health in villages.

Providing when a foreign insurance company is entitled to a certificate from the auditor to do business in Nebraska.

The Omaha charter bill.

Allowing executors to mortgage real estate.

Agricultural associations of Lancaster and Douglas Counties to receive financial assistance from county boards.

Bounty for wild animals' scalps.

To prevent newspapers from collecting subscription money after subscription has expired.

For conveyance of interest of insane person to his or her spouse.

Military code.

Providing for sale of school lands in ten-acre tracts to those holding lease.

Providing a hospital for crippled and dependent children.

Charging a fee for registering state warrants.

Allowing cities of first class to grant franchises for electric light plants.

Insuring grain in the stack.

Providing how foreign insurance companies may secure admittance to the state.

Allowing printing board to purchase supplies in bulk.

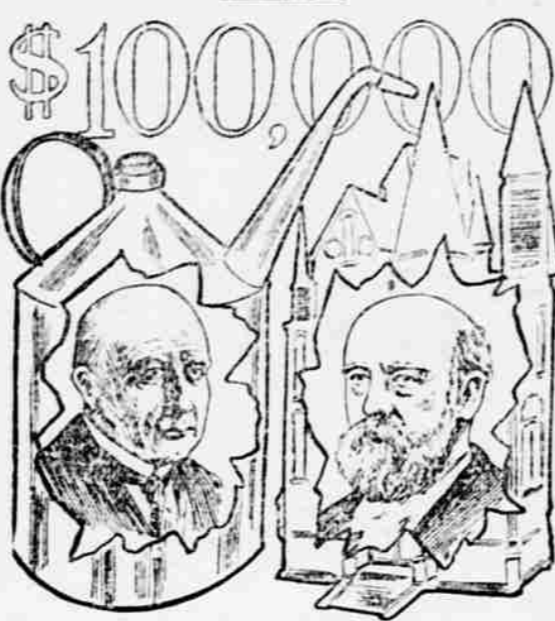
Provides how long a pupil must attend school under the compulsory education act.

Giving county treasurers more authority for the collection of delinquent taxes.

Making the term of office of the trustees of the state cemetery six years.

The report of the conference committee on the appropriation bill was adopted.

ROCKEFELLER IS DENOUNCED BY THE CONGREGATIONAL CLERGY.



John D. Rockefeller, the donor of \$100,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational church, is shown at the left of the picture; to the right is the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, who opposes the acceptance of the donation on the ground that the money was illegally extorted from the people. Rockefeller's gift has aroused a storm of protests, coupled with denunciations of the bitterest kind, from the Congregational clergy. Below are two of these stinging allusions to the Standard Oil magnate:

Rev. Dr. Gladden, pastor of the leading Congregational church of Columbus, Ohio, says:

"The money proffered to our Board of Missions comes out of a colossal estate, whose foundations were laid in the most relentless rapacity known to modern commercial history. The United States government is now engaged in a strenuous attempt to ferret out and punish this injustice. And the people of the United States have a tremendous battle on their hands with the corporate greed, which has entrenched itself in this stronghold and has learned to use the railways for the oppression and spoliation of the people. And now, on the eve of this battle, they are asked to accept a great gift of money from the man who more completely than any other represents the system they have summoned to fight. I hope Congregationalists are not mean enough to take his money and then turn around and fight him. I hope they are not so faithless to their obligations as to take his money and shut their mouths or become his apologists.

"We do not want this man's money. To accept it will be to earn the contempt of millions of honest men; to reject it will strengthen our churches in the affection and respect of millions who are inclined to doubt whether the churches love God more than mammon. Our missions will be richer and stronger without it than with it, and we shall lose nothing by our loyalty to the things unseen and eternal."

In Brookline, Mass., Rev. H. G. Hale, pastor of the Congregational church, says: "Mr. Rockefeller stands to-day under arraignment by the American people. He stands for a system which is among the most pernicious influences in our American life. He is teaching the young men of the nation the doctrine of success at any cost by methods of competition which shoot to kill. This is the grossest materialism. In the nature of the case all money given cannot be investigated. This is a case of unscrupulous transparency. My conscience is arrayed irreconcilably on the side of the protest. I believe that the church has a rare opportunity to array itself on the side of disinterested righteousness."

THERE'S MONEY IN IT.

Why American Consulships Are So Eagerly Sought.

Never before at the beginning of an administration has there been such a rush of applicants for diplomatic and consular places as at present, and never before have so few of these places been available, owing partly to the fact that the President has already promised many of them to personal friends and partly to the policy of retaining in office incumbents with good records. Ordinarily, it is said there are from ten to a dozen applicants for each foreign appointment at the beginning of an administration. At present there are twenty applicants for each job.

These positions, especially in the consular service, are rendered attractive by the fees for administering oaths, for acknowledging deeds, etc. These fees at some posts amount to far more than the salary. H. Clay Evans, our consul general to London, receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum; but in 1903 his "notarial" fees amounted to \$19,368. Thus he received a total of more than \$24,000. Consul General Gowdy, at Paris, realized, all told, \$13,976, \$5,000 of which was salary. Consul Boyle, at Liverpool, received \$6,848 in unofficial fees.

Men of wealth among the applicants are many, though they are not looking for the money. The occupancy of an official post, even in the consular service, gives a social standing abroad it is difficult to obtain otherwise. It is for this reason that Americans with social ambition and wealth to back it up are so eager to get these appointments.

Interesting News Items.

A passenger train on the P. W. & B. railroad was wrecked near Northeast, Md. Three persons were injured.

The steamer Spartan, bound from Providence for Philadelphia, ran aground on Block Island in a fog and is a complete wreck.

It is said that the President has decided to offer Edward Addicks a foreign berth so as to enable the Delaware Legislature to elect a United States Senator.

A carriage occupied by the Empress of Germany struck a 6-year-old boy in Berlin and the Empress personally extended first aid to the injured and then summoned the court physician.

The Common Pleas Court at Columbus, Ohio, recognized the Jewish Sabbath as within the meaning of the statute relating to Sunday observance.

Henry H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company presented a high school building to Fair Haven, Mass., the town of his birth. This makes a total of \$3,000,000 given to Fair Haven by Mr. Rogers.

Miss Rebecca Jones, who was sent to jail in New York twenty years ago because she refused to answer the judge's questions in the Gordon Hammersley big will contest, won by the present Lady Beresford, is dead.

WAR LOSSES IN THE "MANCHURIAN ADVENTURE."

Appended are the appalling figures of the fighting from the Shauke river to the Tse pass, the outcome of which was the capture of Mukden by the Japanese, the resignation of Kuropatkin, and the accession of Linevitch to the position of commander-in-chief. Incidentally the battle showed the utter inability of Russia to stem the tide of defeat:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Number of days occupied in battles around Mukden (Japanese attacked) | 209 |
| Haha Pass, Feb. 13 and the fighting | 22 |
| Russians reach Tse Pass March 12 | 22 |
| Russians killed in the fighting | 27,000 |
| Russians wounded in battle | 92,000 |
| Russians taken prisoners | 50,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Japanese Spoils. | |
| Field guns captured | 129 |
| Rifles | 65,000 |
| Ammunition wagons | 200 |
| Army wagons | 1,200 |
| Horses | 250,000 |
| Small arm ammunition, rounds | 25,000,000 |
| Cereals, bushels | 75,000 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Value of Russian Store Lost, \$1,750,000 | |
| Light railway materials, miles | 46 |
| Light railway wagons | 399 |
| Horses | 2,500 |
| Clothing (Chinese carloads) | 1,000 |
| Bread rations | 1,000,000 |
| Fuel, pounds | 150,000,000 |
| Horse allowances, bushels | 223,000 |
| Hay, pounds | 5,000,000 |

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Japanese Losses. | |
| Killed | 20,000 |
| Wounded | 55,000 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Russia's Pecuniary Loss. | |
| The Son of the Fatherland, a Russian newspaper, recently declared that what it called the "Manchurian adventure" had cost the nation as follows: | |
| Chinese Eastern Railroad | \$250,000,000 |
| Port Arthur and Dalny | 250,000,000 |
| Cost of the war | 250,000,000 |

The paper added that if this total of \$1,000,000,000 had been expended at home for schools, sanitation and lighting, it would have given to each province approximately \$10,000,000.

BOARD IS OUSTED.

Canal Commissioners Quit at Request of the President.

President Roosevelt has asked for and received the resignations of all of the members of the isthmian canal commission. He is now at liberty to reorganize the commission upon any basis that the exigencies of the work to be performed upon the isthmus may seem to require, and the announcement is made that the President has selected as the head of the new commission Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railway, which is more widely known as the "Clover Leaf" line.

Whether he will reappoint any of the members of the existing board will depend upon themselves and circumstances. He would be glad to have Messrs. William Barclay Parsons, William H. Burr, Benjamin M. Harrod and Carl Ewald Grunsky, who are civil engineers of high attainment, resume their old positions with the understanding that instead of devoting themselves to the executive and financial details of the enterprise they shall proceed to the isthmus of Panama forthwith and assume personal supervision of certain sections of the canal, which are to be created hereafter. This will involve a complete surrender of their present authority as commissioners and submission to Chief Engineer Wallace, who is to be a member of the reorganized board.

It is understood that Messrs. Parsons, Burr and Grunsky already have signified a willingness to accept reappointment under terms which the President will dictate, and that hereafter they will be prepared to take up their several residences on the isthmus, where they can personally look after the engineering details of the work of constructing the canal.

The selection of Mr. Shonts does not imply that he is a \$100,000 man, a Washington correspondent says. His salary will be \$25,000 per year, the same as that of Chief Engineer Wallace. The fiction about the President seeking to employ as chief executive of the canal enterprise a man of sufficient executive talent and experience to justify payment to him of a salary of \$100,000 per year was not conceived by the President. He never said that he would pay any man so large a salary, but on the contrary, has concluded negotiations for the services of several ex-railway presidents upon the theory that they would be willing to work for \$25,000 per year. It is no violation of confidence to state that the President could have employed any one of a dozen successful railway men for that salary.



It is about time to name some good race horse after Kuropatkin.

President Roosevelt doesn't find it necessary to throw the big stick into the plum tree.

And yet, only a year or so ago, President Castro was hiding under Uncle Sam's coat tails.

How many of the 100,000 Russians saved from Mukden broke the world's running record?

Those French bankers might lend Russia the money if it could get Japan to go on the note.

According to report a Russian warship is patrolling the Red Sea. She may be looking for blood.

Maybe the idea is that the Japanese will be too chivalrous to fight an army led by a grand duke.

It is to be hoped that that Denver religious revival will boil over into Utah before it simmers down.

There are liars, worse liars, statisticians, circulation managers and the Weather Bureau experts.

Labor leaders note that the President gets a salary of \$50,000 a year, but has to have a Union to do it.

"Santo Domingo" means "Holy Sabbath." Live up to your name, Santy, and give us a day of rest.

Judging from Hoch's portraits, it was an exceptionally smooth and persuasive tongue that did the business.

The Kansas Legislature has adjourned, but the beef trust and the Standard Oil are still in executive session.

The tobacco trust has no need to worry. Until the beef trust is made to toe the mark it may rest perfectly easy.

FIRST PEACE STEP.

RUSSIA SAID TO HAVE GIVEN OUT NEGATIVE CONDITIONS.

No Cession of Territory and No Indemnity Is Moscowite Programme—Japan Is Understood, However, to Be Prepared to Demand \$800,000,000.

The Associated Press announces from St. Petersburg that a step in the direction of peace actually has been taken. Russia has made known to Japan indirectly the negative conditions upon which it may be concluded. There is no cession of territory and no indemnity. Japan is left to determine whether negotiations can be begun upon that basis.

Russia's attitude was described as follows by a prominent diplomat: "The government is now for peace, but continues to prepare for war."

Paris advices say that all official information relative to peace is of a negative nature. At the same time the official view is that peace is not far distant. This view is not due to exact information, but is the result of a settled conviction that peace is the only logical outcome of Russia's present predicament.

Japanese official circles are pessimistic concerning peace. This indicates that the preliminaries have not made appreciable progress or that Japan does not intend to interrupt her successful campaign. It is even intimated in a high quarter that it makes no difference what St. Petersburg decides relative to asking for peace, as it will remain for Tokyo to accept or reject it. Therefore, it is maintained that Tokyo now holds the key to the peace question.

Although official information is lacking, it is asserted in well-informed quarters that Japan has permitted Russia to learn that peace conditions will be rigorous and will not be responsive to the recent sentimental appeal to Japan's magnanimity. In particular it is said that Japan's indemnity figure is \$800,000,000, and that the sum has proved so staggering to Russian diplomacy that it is the principal obstacle to the peace preliminaries.

Mail advices received from Peking are to the effect that high officials of China realize that China will have to pass through a grave crisis, threatening the very foundations of her independence and integrity, at the close of the war, and that to avert anarchy and chaos the empire must be well armed and ready.

BEEF JURY INDICTS.

Packing Official Accused of Interfering with Witness in Meat Inquiry.

Startling action was taken Tuesday in Chicago by the federal authorities and grand jury in the beef trust inquiry. An indictment was returned into court against Thomas J. Connors, a director and the general superintendent of Armour & Co., charging him with tampering with witnesses who had appeared before the inquisitorial body. Two hours later Mr. Connors was arrested by a deputy United States marshal. He was taken to the federal headquarters, where a little later he was released in \$5,000 bonds.

It was reported about the grand jury room that another high official narrowly escaped indictment on the related but more serious charge of conspiring to tamper with witnesses. His escape was said to be due to failure to link him definitely with the attempt.

In the indictment of Supt. Connors it is charged that he tried to influence the witness, J. E. Shields of Brooklyn, N. Y., to withhold from the grand jury certain facts relating to the operations of the beef trust. Mr. Shields, who testified on Monday and who was recalled to the stand Tuesday, formerly was an employe of Armour & Co. in the New York office. It was his admissions on the stand that led to the indictment of the Chicago man.

The penalty for the offense charged against Mr. Connors is a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for three months, or both, on each count.

The penalty for conspiracy—threatened for a time against another high officer—is a fine of \$500 to \$5,000 or imprisonment of six months to six years, or both, on each count. The jury finally decided not to vote the indictment against the higher official for conspiracy unless more conclusive evidence should be submitted.

WOMEN LEAVE HARBIN.

Russian Troops Preparing that Section for Next Stage of War.

Women and children are reported to be leaving Harbin and the business houses are closing. The stationary hospitals are being moved back and the entire railroad east and south of Tsitsihar is being prepared for the next stage of the war. The conviction exists that Gen. Kuroki is now directing toward the northeast for the investment of Vladivostok, changing his base for that purpose to Gensat.

While the Manchurian railway is employed to supply the main army in its advance on Harbin the Japanese seem still partial to the plan of keeping close to their sea bases and instead of following the Russians some of the military experts are of the opinion that the Japanese may relieve the pressure upon Gen. Linevitch and thus induce him to concentrate in the region between Santoupu and Tie Pass for another battle.

But throughout the campaign all the prognostications of experts regarding the plans of the Japanese have failed, the aspirations of the Japanese consistently fattening upon the victories achieved.

School Children at Half Fare.

The Legislature of Massachusetts recently passed a law declaring that all street railway companies in the State should carry pupils of the public schools to and from the schools at half fare. The law was contested on the ground that it was unconstitutional but the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court has declared the law constitutional.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

The amusement of bull bating was abolished in France.

Aaron Burr started on his trip west to Louisiana and Blennerhassett's Island.

Nine American seamen were released from a British brig in New York harbor.

The British House of Parliament went into committee on the subject of a commercial treaty with the United States.

Two hundred and fifty letters of marque were issued for privateers against the English at various Spanish ports.

Congress ordered the clearance of all armed merchant vessels.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

There were but seven navy yards in the United States.

American indemnity claims were settled with Denmark.

One of the combatants in a prize fight which took place in Manchester, England, was killed before he could leave the ring.

Turkey paid its second installment of \$800,000 stipulated by the treaty of Adrianople for indemnity of the Russian subjects.

Navigation by steam was introduced on the Mediterranean, vessels making weekly trips from Venice to Genoa.

Peace was concluded at Buenos Ayres between Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe Entre Rios, and Corrientes.

Fifty Years Ago.

The State prison at Nashville, Tenn., was burned.

The closing sale of the estate of Daniel Webster took place at Marshfield, Mass.

An unsuccessful attempt at revolution was made in Haiti, with the intent to recall ex-President Paez.

Twenty-three persons lost their lives in the fire which destroyed the steamer Bulletin on the Mississippi River, near Vicksburg.

Castle Garden, New York, was made an emigrant depot.

Twelve men were arrested in Philadelphia who had enlisted for foreign service.

Forty Years Ago.

Residents of Wisconsin, in the vicinity of Edgerton and Strouglout, were excited over the reported discovery of petroleum.

Reports sent from Mobile Bay via Cairo, Ill., reached the North telling of the attack by Union monitors on the city of Mobile.

Three men robbed a bank in Louisville, Ky., in the early afternoon, getting away with \$45,000.

Fort Stedman was taken by the Confederates and retaken by the Union troops, who captured 2,700 prisoners.

A member of the North Carolina Legislature declared that body was ready to take the oath of allegiance and to ratify the slavery abolition amendment to the constitution.

Thirty Years Ago.

The announcement was made that Gen. Spinner was to be succeeded as National Treasurer by John C. New of Indianapolis.

Kossuth was defeated in a contest for a seat in the Hungarian diet.

The Cook County (Ill.) Commissioners engaged the architects for the courthouse, now crumbling to pieces.

The Ohio Senate passed a bill forbidding railroad officials or employes from being connected with so-called "fast freight" or transportation companies.

Twenty Years Ago.

The Reichstag adopted a measure providing for the subsidizing of steamship companies.

Chicago real estate men declared that flats were becoming unpopular and that rents would be cut.

The people of France were thrown into a panic by reports of Chinese victories over the French soldiers.

The report of the first bloodshed of the rebellion led by Louis Riel in the British Northwest Territories reached Ottawa.

A system of fast freight trains between Chicago and New England points was inaugurated.

Ten Years Ago.

In Chicago the mercury stood at 76 degrees above zero and ranged from that up to 90 degrees in various parts of Illinois.

Li Hung Chang, Chinese peace envoy to Japan, was shot in the face and painfully injured by a Japanese at Shiminoseki.