

What Interested All the World When Lincoln Became President

Age of Reform in Many Ways Had Begun in Germany, Italy, Russia and England, Already Threatening Napoleon III.

Great Eastern, White Elephant of the Seas, Soon to Be Dismantled, Had Made Its Initial Trip From England to America.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

The first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as president occurred fifty years ago the 4th of March. We have had ten presidents since and not a Lincoln in the lot.

Fifty years ago there was not as much happening as now, or at least there was not the same revealing light of publicity on it, which made it seem less. The cable did not then sweep Europe of the previous day's news and leave it on our front porches the next morning. Instead we had to wait two weeks or longer to find out what France, Germany or England was doing or thinking about. As for Asia, it was practically out of the reckoning, while Australia did not count at all, and Africa was known only as a big and vague darkness out of which slaves had originally come.

On March 3, 1861, the very day before Lincoln began his term, the czar of Russia, Alexander II, emancipated the serfs throughout his empire. The event, which would almost seem prophetic of what was to happen so soon in our own land, was not known in America until weeks later.

On Feb. 26, or six days before Lincoln's inauguration, Victor Emmanuel was crowned king of united Italy, succeeding a long struggle by Garibaldi and others to that end. The new Italian parliament, with Cavour as its dominant spirit, was then but getting under way, practically its first act being the elevation of the king.

Many Reform Struggles Then.

It is somewhat significant that the struggle for union, reform and constitutional government in several European countries was practically contemporaneous with our own civil war.

Two months before Lincoln went into office William I., who was afterward to become the first emperor of united Germany, was crowned king of Prussia. Bismarck was then minister to Russia, and it was not till nearly two years later that he was placed at the head of Prussian affairs and began his "blood and iron" policy of forming the north German confederation and whipping Austria.

As for the remainder of Europe, it was for the most part quiet. France was in the middle of the second empire under Napoleon the Little, and England was talking about reforms, but not working at them very much. The sunrise over the new Italy was still clouded by threats of interference from Austria and by the fact that Napoleon's soldiers were stationed in Rome and kept the Italian king and parliament out of the capital.

Now note how poetic justice sometimes works out in history. King William and Bismarck were seeking the same sort of union in Germany as had already been achieved among the Italian states. A working alliance between the two was made. By a smashing victory over the Austrians the Germans not only put that country out of their own way, but made her impotent to hurt Italy. Then Germany pricked the inflated bubble of Napoleon the Little and by winning the Franco-Prussian war accomplished three triumphs for progress and liberty.

First—She completed her own work of uniting Germany.

Second—She forced Napoleon to withdraw his soldiers from Rome and thus made it possible for Victor Emmanuel and the Italian parliament to carry out their cherished purpose of moving into the Eternal City.

Third—She ended the Napoleonic fetish in France, with the immediate result that the empire was overthrown and the third and final French republic was established.

Unification Was Slower.

All of this culminated after our own civil war, however, and is mentioned here only because the beginnings of this European transformation coincided in a general way with the start of our own great struggle for liberty and union. Reform also marched forward in England. It was in 1867 that the second reform bill was adopted.

In America on March 4, 1861, the impending conflict overshadowed all else. Six states had already left the Union and others were on the eve of doing so. Jefferson Davis had been elected president of the Confederate States of America and had been inaugurated at Montgomery on Feb. 18. People in both sections, while not yet expecting actual war or at least war of such magnitude as afterward occurred, were profoundly disquieted. Small wonder that the newspapers of that day contained little news except such as related to the coming struggle.

The population of 1860 was a trifle more than \$1,000,000 and was mostly on the farms. The movement cityward had scarcely yet started. New York, the largest city, was under 1,000,000, as Brooklyn was then a separate municipality. Chicago was far down the list. Kansas and Nebraska were on the frontier, and even Illinois was far west. The Pacific coast had begun to develop, but was connected with the remainder of the nation by overland stage and pony express. Railroads went only to the Mississippi

or, at farthest, to the Missouri river. Compared with the great trunk lines and network of feeders today these railroads were few, with rough roads and slow trains. The steamboat had not yet been outclassed and crowded off the rivers. The telegraph was in its infancy, although it played an important part in the war. The subsequent industrial development of the land was in its raw beginning.

Period of Progress.

Viewed from this aspect, no other fifty year period in the world's history and no other nation has seen a degree of progress approaching that witnessed here since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. To this result the civil war and its outcome contributed in no small degree. Industrially as well as politically the induction of Mr. Lincoln into office marked the beginning of a new era in the nation's life.

From a financial and military standpoint the new president faced a desperate situation. The treasury had

announced the beginning of a new administration, one that was to prove the most momentous in the nation's history.

Address Generally Approved.

"The inaugural address was received with varying comments. Despite its appeals for peace, the south accepted it as a challenge to war. The north and especially the west generally approved it. Greeley's Tribune said, 'It is marked by no useless words and no feeble expressions,' and added: 'Twenty millions of people it will carry the tidings, glad or not, as the case may be, that the federal government of the United States is still in existence, with a man at the head of it.' While thousands are yet living who remember the inauguration of Lincoln, it is well nigh impossible for the younger generation to form a mental concept of the nation at that time. There were thirty-six states, but our population was only one-third that of today. The telephone, electric light, trolley car, automobile, skyscraper, ocean cable, wireless, aeroplane, steel clad battleship and innumerable other devices and inventions were yet to come into being.

One comparison may serve to illustrate the contrast between Lincoln's era and ours. The great Eastern, but various accidents delayed her first actual trip to New York till June, 1890. She came across in eleven days. Other trips followed, and in the winter of 1861 the British government employed the then giant of the deep to transport troops to Canada for possible use in our unpleasantness. The Great Eastern was then the wonder of the world and, in fact, was so big that she never paid and became a white elephant in her owners' hands, so that the other shipbuilders dropped

her, at farthest, to the Missouri river. Compared with the great trunk lines and network of feeders today these railroads were few, with rough roads and slow trains. The steamboat had not yet been outclassed and crowded off the rivers. The telegraph was in its infancy, although it played an important part in the war. The subsequent industrial development of the land was in its raw beginning.

Period of Progress.

Viewed from this aspect, no other fifty year period in the world's history and no other nation has seen a degree of progress approaching that witnessed here since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. To this result the civil war and its outcome contributed in no small degree. Industrially as well as politically the induction of Mr. Lincoln into office marked the beginning of a new era in the nation's life.

From a financial and military standpoint the new president faced a desperate situation. The treasury had

announced the beginning of a new administration, one that was to prove the most momentous in the nation's history.

Address Generally Approved.

"The inaugural address was received with varying comments. Despite its appeals for peace, the south accepted it as a challenge to war. The north and especially the west generally approved it. Greeley's Tribune said, 'It is marked by no useless words and no feeble expressions,' and added: 'Twenty millions of people it will carry the tidings, glad or not, as the case may be, that the federal government of the United States is still in existence, with a man at the head of it.' While thousands are yet living who remember the inauguration of Lincoln, it is well nigh impossible for the younger generation to form a mental concept of the nation at that time. There were thirty-six states, but our population was only one-third that of today. The telephone, electric light, trolley car, automobile, skyscraper, ocean cable, wireless, aeroplane, steel clad battleship and innumerable other devices and inventions were yet to come into being.

One comparison may serve to illustrate the contrast between Lincoln's era and ours. The great Eastern, but various accidents delayed her first actual trip to New York till June, 1890. She came across in eleven days. Other trips followed, and in the winter of 1861 the British government employed the then giant of the deep to transport troops to Canada for possible use in our unpleasantness. The Great Eastern was then the wonder of the world and, in fact, was so big that she never paid and became a white elephant in her owners' hands, so that the other shipbuilders dropped

her, at farthest, to the Missouri river. Compared with the great trunk lines and network of feeders today these railroads were few, with rough roads and slow trains. The steamboat had not yet been outclassed and crowded off the rivers. The telegraph was in its infancy, although it played an important part in the war. The subsequent industrial development of the land was in its raw beginning.

Period of Progress.

Viewed from this aspect, no other fifty year period in the world's history and no other nation has seen a degree of progress approaching that witnessed here since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. To this result the civil war and its outcome contributed in no small degree. Industrially as well as politically the induction of Mr. Lincoln into office marked the beginning of a new era in the nation's life.

From a financial and military standpoint the new president faced a desperate situation. The treasury had

time. A number of anti-Friday delegates were elected, but enough Friday delegates were chosen, it was believed, to insure his renomination Wednesday night. Mayor Friday seemed elated at his success in the caucuses.

Following are the delegates to the city convention:

First Ward—John Schelly, Herman Maas, H. W. Winter, Carl Liehrman, Gus Bathke, Robert Bathke, Theodore Barnhardt, W. C. Roland, Henry Klug, Herman Wluter was chosen committee man.

Second Ward—C. H. Krahn, Carl Wilde, Henry Haase, Charles Beiersdorf, Paul Luebecke, C. F. Haase, E. B. Kauffmann, James Dignam, William Bauer, Ed Benning, Otto Sellig, Carl Zuelow, John Weidenfeller, E. P. Weatherly. Carl Wilde was made committeeman.

Third Ward—P. J. Stafford, sr., L. Bokamp, Anton Buchholz, August Huss, Albert Wilde, V. A. Nenow, Albert Degner, F. C. Asmus, Fred Krantz, John McCarrigan, Adam Schaffer, Fred Hellerman, P. J. Stafford, committeeman.

Fourth Ward—John Koerber, Matt Shaffer, jr., Jake Christensen, Ed Lamb, James Johnson, E. R. Kampman, F. W. Koerber, James Brennan, John Zook, B. J. Brown, M. J. Kennedy, Albert Viergutz, Klaus Brandt, P. W. Koerber, committeeman.

In the First ward caucus, H. W. Winter was elected chairman and John Flynn secretary. In the Second ward, Carl Wilde was chairman, E. P. Weatherly secretary; Third ward, P. J. Stafford chairman, F. C. Asmus secretary; Fourth ward, F. W. Koerber chairman, Matt Shaffer, jr., secretary. The caucuses were unusually well attended. Open opposition to the mayor's candidacy for a fourth term developed among a number of the prominent democrats. "Friday has made a good mayor in some respects," one democrat said, "but he has held the office three terms and it's time for a change. On general principles, three terms is enough for any man. I can't understand just why Mr. Friday is so intensely eager for another term. I'd like to know his real motive for clinging to the office with such persistence."

Boston Plans Municipal A. A. U.

Boston plans to organize a municipal amateur athletic union to draw the boys, especially the working boys, into the gymnasiums to help in building up their bodies and to have competitions from time to time, with some prize as the inducement.

NEWEST "HOPE" IS REALLY AND TRULY ONE GIANT.

Six feet nine inches of height and a reach greater than any man who ever fought give Oscar Stuckley, the latest man to be boomed as a heavyweight "hope," some consideration. This Florida person looks bigger than the giant that Jack killed. Here are his measurements:

Neck, 15½ inches; across shoulders, 52 inches; over shoulders, 23½ inches; chest (normal), 42½ inches; chest (inflated), 39 inches; waist, 37 inches; abdomen, 41½ inches; wrist, 8 inches; forearm, 12½ inches; upper arm, 13½ inches; biceps, 14½ inches; calf, 15½ inches; thigh, 26 inches; weight, 236 pounds; height, 6 feet 9 inches; reach, 81½ inches.

SPORTS IN SMALL CHUNKS

A national motorcycle circuit is proposed.

The Bronco, 2,000, will be bred to Minor Htr., 1,584.

Phillips-Anderson academy students have raised \$25,000 for a swimming pool.

The national horse show will be held in New York Nov. 18 to 25, both dates inclusive, making a seven day show devoted to the blooded horses of the world.

The professional golf tournament on the Rome (Italy) club's course, in which James Braid, J. H. Taylor, James Sjerlock and Arnaud Massy will take part, will occur April 6 to 8.

Creighton Won at Basketball.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: In a fast and furious game of basketball at the high school gymnasium the local team defeated Plainville by a score of 13 to 9. Twenty-minute halves were played. Plainville struggled hard for supremacy, but the Creighton boys kept them down and the visiting team was unable to accomplish much. This game practically decides the championship of this part of the state. A large crowd witnessed the contest and the home team was greatly encouraged by almost continuous vociferous cheering.

A Million Dollar City Park.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 14.—The city council's socialist majority decided to buy a stretch of 500 acres along three miles of the upper river front for a public park at a cost of \$1,000,000 to be paid in twenty annual installments.

The republican and democratic minority fought the proposition on the ground that the city has already reached its bonded debt limit.

On Lookout for Train Robber.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: Chief of Police Brown received notice from Georgia to be on the lookout for Jim Henford and a companion, who escaped from the penitentiary last January.

Henford and two companions were sent up for train robbery, but two of them managed to break out. Henford

returned the senator's democratic wrath with a soft answer that made the wall paper curl. The regular majority won its fight, however, and appointed a committee consisting of Albert Hanning, Talcott, Kohl, Lee and Tanner, democrats; Bartling, Smith of Boone and McGrew, republicans.

Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Brought About.

St. Louis, March 14.—Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway company began here at 9 o'clock today with the meeting of the stockholders to elect directors. The meeting means the retirement of George J. Gould from active management, Charles S. Clarke, first vice president and chief resident executive presided at the election. He named tellers who examined the proxies and counted the votes in the presence of the local directors.

Mr. Clark cast the votes of the Kuhn Loeb & Co. and Rockefeller interests for the proposed directors named in the statement issued by George J. Gould, February 15, when he announced he would retire.

The votes were cast for R. Lancaster Williams of a Baltimore banking house. George J. Gould's statement called for the election of all but one director. This vacancy was to be filled by the new president. It is considered probable that one of the directors elected today will resign when a new president is chosen before election today of a director by the independent votes.

Terms of Honduran Peace.

Details of Agreement Reach New Orleans—Many Reforms.

New Orleans, March 14.—The full draft of the peace agreement signed by the representatives of the Honduran government and the revolutionists at Puerto Cortez, a week ago, reached New Orleans today. Francisco Beltran, the provisional president, it is agreed shall have the support of the political factions of the country which are allied with the government and the revolution.

Creighton Political Mix.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: Municipal politics have taken on a peculiar aspect and a hotly contested three-cornered political fight is imminent. The high license advocates are working for a \$1,600 occupation tax against the saloons. The liquor dealers and the more conservative "wet" people contend that a \$500 or \$700 occupation tax is sufficient. The "dry" element is seeking the total abolition of the sale of liquor in Creighton.

Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Brought About.

St. Louis, March 14.—Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway company began here at 9 o'clock today with the meeting of the stockholders to elect directors. The meeting means the retirement of George J. Gould from active management, Charles S. Clarke, first vice president and chief resident executive presided at the election. He named tellers who examined the proxies and counted the votes in the presence of the local directors.

occupation tax.

The liquor question will be the issue this spring. The matter is being much discussed pro and con. At present the local school district is deriving \$2,000 revenue a year from the liquor traffic. The city gets \$1,600. The fact that the schools and the city will be \$3,600 short if the town goes dry does not meet the approval of the taxpayers, who contend that it simply means that taxes will go up.

The contending factions are in a deadlock, neither being able to pick men who are willing to take the office of mayor or councilman.

REVIEW OF PAST WEEK.

This Sifting Committee Fight Had Been Brewing for Some Time.

Lincoln, March 14.—The house following the action of the senate early in the session defeated a county option bill. The bill having been killed in both houses, is now believed to be a dead issue in this legislature. Yet both sides will continue to watch each other till the last moment of the session for fear of being taken by surprise. The bill in the house developed that the representatives are tied on the issue of county option, fifty being for it and fifty against it. As a bill must have fifty-one votes to pass, it was defeated by one vote. Two members pledged against it were absent, so the vote was 50 yeas to 48 nays.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BROUGHT ABOUT.

St. Louis, March 14.—Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway company began here at 9 o'clock today with the meeting of the stockholders to elect directors. The meeting means the retirement of George J. Gould from active management, Charles S. Clarke, first vice president and chief resident executive presided at the election. He named tellers who examined the proxies and counted the votes in the presence of the local directors.

Mr. Clark cast the votes of the Kuhn Loeb & Co. and Rockefeller interests for the proposed directors named in the statement issued by George J. Gould, February 15, when he announced he would retire.

The votes were cast for R. Lancaster Williams of a Baltimore banking house. George J. Gould's statement called for the election of all but one director. This vacancy was to be filled by the new president. It is considered probable that one of the directors elected today will resign when a new president is chosen before election today of a director by the independent votes.

FEAR NEWSPAPER MEN.

San Diego, March 14.—Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of a party of San Diego newspaper men who left here Sunday morning in an automobile and intended to make an attempt to reach Ensenada, Lower California. Up to a late hour no word had been received from the party and in view of the reports that bandits are roaming over the country to the south of Tijuana there is some uneasiness over their fate.

Terms of Honduran Peace.

Details of Agreement Reach New Orleans—Many Reforms.

New Orleans, March 14.—The full draft of the peace agreement signed by the representatives of the Honduran government and the revolutionists at Puerto Cortez, a week ago, reached New Orleans today. Francisco Beltran, the provisional president, it is agreed shall have the support of the political factions of the country which are allied with the government and the revolution.

Creighton Political Mix.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: Municipal politics have taken on a peculiar aspect and a hotly contested three-cornered political fight is imminent. The high license advocates are working for a \$1,600 occupation tax against the saloons. The liquor dealers and the more conservative "wet" people contend that a \$500 or \$700 occupation tax is sufficient. The "dry" element is seeking the total abolition of the sale of liquor in Creighton.

Creighton Won at Basketball.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: In a fast and furious game of basketball at the high school gymnasium the local team defeated Plainville by a score of 13 to 9. Twenty-minute halves were played. Plainville struggled hard for supremacy, but the Creighton boys kept them down and the visiting team was unable to accomplish much. This game practically decides the championship of this part of the state. A large crowd witnessed the contest and the home team was greatly encouraged by almost continuous vociferous cheering.

A Million Dollar City Park.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 14.—The city council's socialist majority decided to buy a stretch of 500 acres along three miles of the upper river front for a public park at a cost of \$1,000,000 to be paid in twenty annual installments.

The republican and democratic minority fought the proposition on the ground that the city has already reached its bonded debt limit.

On Lookout for Train Robber.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: Chief of Police Brown received notice from Georgia to be on the lookout for Jim Henford and a companion, who escaped from the penitentiary last January.

Henford and two companions were sent up for train robbery, but two of them managed to break out. Henford

returned the senator's democratic wrath with a soft answer that made the wall paper curl. The regular majority won its fight, however, and appointed a committee consisting of Albert Hanning, Talcott, Kohl, Lee and Tanner, democrats; Bartling, Smith of Boone and McGrew, republicans.

Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Brought About.

St. Louis, March 14.—Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway company began here at 9 o'clock today with the meeting of the stockholders to elect directors. The meeting means the retirement of George J. Gould from active management, Charles S. Clarke, first vice president and chief resident executive presided at the election. He named tellers who examined the proxies and counted the votes in the presence of the local directors.

Mr. Clark cast the votes of the Kuhn Loeb & Co. and Rockefeller interests for the proposed directors named in the statement issued by George J. Gould, February 15, when he announced he would retire.

The votes were cast for R. Lancaster Williams of a Baltimore banking house. George J. Gould's statement called for the election of all but one director. This vacancy was to be filled by the new president. It is considered probable that one of the directors elected today will resign when a new president is chosen before election today of a director by the independent votes.

FEAR NEWSPAPER MEN.

San Diego, March 14.—Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of a party of San Diego newspaper men who left here Sunday morning in an automobile and intended to make an attempt to reach Ensenada, Lower California. Up to a late hour no word had been received from the party and in view of the reports that bandits are roaming over the country to the south of Tijuana there is some uneasiness over their fate.

Terms of Honduran Peace.

Details of Agreement Reach New Orleans—Many Reforms.

New Orleans, March 14.—The full draft of the peace agreement signed by the representatives of the Honduran government and the revolutionists at Puerto Cortez, a week ago, reached New Orleans today. Francisco Beltran, the provisional president, it is agreed shall have the support of the political factions of the country which are allied with the government and the revolution.

Creighton Political Mix.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: Municipal politics have taken on a peculiar aspect and a hotly contested three-cornered political fight is imminent. The high license advocates are working for a \$1,600 occupation tax against the saloons. The liquor dealers and the more conservative "wet" people contend that a \$500 or \$700 occupation tax is sufficient. The "dry" element is seeking the total abolition of the sale of liquor in Creighton.

Creighton Won at Basketball.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: In a fast and furious game of basketball at the high school gymnasium the local team defeated Plainville by a score of 13 to 9. Twenty-minute halves were played. Plainville struggled hard for supremacy, but the Creighton boys kept them down and the visiting team was unable to accomplish much. This game practically decides the championship of this part of the state. A large crowd witnessed the contest and the home team was greatly encouraged by almost continuous vociferous cheering.

A Million Dollar City Park.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 14.—The city council's socialist majority decided to buy a stretch of 500 acres along three miles of the upper river front for a public park at a cost of \$1,000,000 to be paid in twenty annual installments.

The republican and democratic minority fought the proposition on the ground that the city has already reached its bonded debt limit.

returned the senator's democratic wrath with a soft answer that made the wall paper curl. The regular majority won its fight, however, and appointed a committee consisting of Albert Hanning, Talcott, Kohl, Lee and Tanner, democrats; Bartling, Smith of Boone and McGrew, republicans.

REVIEW OF PAST WEEK.

This Sifting Committee Fight Had Been Brewing for Some Time.

Lincoln, March 14.—The house following the action of the senate early in the session defeated a county option bill. The bill having been killed in both houses, is now believed to be a dead issue in this legislature. Yet both sides will continue to watch each other till the last moment of the session for fear of being taken by surprise. The bill in the house developed that the representatives are tied on the issue of county option, fifty being for it and fifty against it. As a bill must have fifty-one votes to pass, it was defeated by one vote. Two members pledged against it were absent, so the vote was 50 yeas to 48 nays.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BROUGHT ABOUT.

St. Louis, March 14.—Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway company began here at 9 o'clock today with the meeting of the stockholders to elect directors. The meeting means the retirement of George J. Gould from active management, Charles S. Clarke, first vice president and chief resident executive presided at the election. He named tellers who examined the proxies and counted the votes in the presence of the local directors.

Mr. Clark cast the votes of the Kuhn Loeb & Co. and Rockefeller interests for the proposed directors named in the statement issued by George J. Gould, February 15, when he announced he would retire.

The votes were cast for R. Lancaster Williams of a Baltimore banking house. George J. Gould's statement called for the election of all but one director. This vacancy was to be filled by the new president. It is considered probable that one of the directors elected today will resign when a new president is chosen before election today of a director by the independent votes.

FEAR NEWSPAPER MEN.

San Diego, March 14.—Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of a party of San Diego newspaper men who left here Sunday morning in an automobile and intended to make an attempt to reach Ensenada, Lower California. Up to a late hour no word had been received from the party and in view of the reports that bandits are roaming over the country to the south of Tijuana there is some uneasiness over their fate.

Terms of Honduran Peace.

Details of Agreement Reach New Orleans—Many Reforms.

New Orleans, March 14.—The full draft of the peace agreement signed by the representatives of the Honduran government and the revolutionists at Puerto Cortez, a week ago, reached New Orleans today. Francisco Beltran, the provisional president, it is agreed shall have the support of the political factions of the country which are allied with the government and the revolution.

Creighton Political Mix.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: Municipal politics have taken on a peculiar aspect and a hotly contested three-cornered political fight is imminent. The high license advocates are working for a \$1,600 occupation tax against the saloons. The liquor dealers and the more conservative "wet" people contend that a \$500 or \$700 occupation tax is sufficient. The "dry" element is seeking the total abolition of the sale of liquor in Creighton.

Creighton Won at Basketball.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: In a fast and furious game of basketball at the high school gymnasium the local team defeated Plainville by a score of 13 to 9. Twenty-minute halves were played. Plainville struggled hard for supremacy, but the Creighton boys kept them down and the visiting team was unable to accomplish much. This game practically decides the championship of this part of the state. A large crowd witnessed the contest and the home team was greatly encouraged by almost continuous vociferous cheering.

A Million Dollar City Park.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 14.—The city council's socialist majority decided to buy a stretch of 500 acres along three miles of the upper river front for a public park at a cost of \$1,000,000 to be paid in twenty annual installments.

The republican and democratic minority fought the proposition on the ground that the city has already reached its bonded debt limit.

On Lookout for Train Robber.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: Chief of Police Brown received notice from Georgia to be on the lookout for Jim Henford and a companion, who escaped from the penitentiary last January.

Henford and two companions were sent up for train robbery, but two of them managed to break out. Henford

returned the senator's democratic wrath with a soft answer that made the wall paper curl. The regular majority won its fight, however, and appointed a committee consisting of Albert Hanning, Talcott, Kohl, Lee and Tanner, democrats; Bartling, Smith of Boone and McGrew, republicans.

Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Brought About.

St. Louis, March 14.—Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway company began here at 9 o'clock today with the meeting of the stockholders to elect directors. The meeting means the retirement of George J. Gould from active management, Charles S. Clarke, first vice president and chief resident executive presided at the election. He named tellers who examined the proxies and counted the votes in the presence of the local directors.

Mr. Clark cast the votes of the Kuhn Loeb & Co. and Rockefeller interests for the proposed directors named in the statement issued by George J. Gould, February 15, when he announced he would retire.

The votes were cast for R. Lancaster Williams of a Baltimore banking house. George J. Gould's statement called for the election of all but one director. This vacancy was to be filled by the new president. It is considered probable that one of the directors elected today will resign when a new president is chosen before election today of a director by the independent votes.

FEAR NEWSPAPER MEN.

San Diego, March 14.—Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of a party of San Diego newspaper men who left here Sunday morning in an automobile and intended to make an attempt to reach Ensenada, Lower California. Up to a late hour no word had been received from the party and in view of the reports that bandits are roaming over the country to the south of Tijuana there is some uneasiness over their fate.

Terms of Honduran Peace.

Details of Agreement Reach New Orleans—Many Reforms.

New Orleans, March 14.—The full draft of the peace agreement signed by the representatives of the Honduran government and the revolutionists at Puerto Cortez, a week ago, reached New Orleans today. Francisco Beltran, the provisional president, it is agreed shall have the support of the political factions of the country which are allied with the government and the revolution.

Creighton Political Mix.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: Municipal politics have taken on a peculiar aspect and a hotly contested three-cornered political fight is imminent. The high license advocates are working for a \$1,600 occupation tax against the saloons. The liquor dealers and the more conservative "wet" people contend that a \$500 or \$700 occupation tax is sufficient. The "dry" element is seeking the total abolition of the sale of liquor in Creighton.

Creighton Won at Basketball.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: In a fast and furious game of basketball at the high school gymnasium the local team defeated Plainville by a score of 13 to 9. Twenty-minute halves were played. Plainville struggled hard for supremacy, but the Creighton boys kept them down and the visiting team was unable to accomplish much. This game practically decides the championship of this part of the state. A large crowd witnessed the contest and the home team was greatly encouraged by almost continuous vociferous cheering.

A Million Dollar City Park.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 14.—The city council's socialist majority decided to buy a stretch of 500 acres along three miles of the upper river front for a public park at a cost of \$1,000,000 to be paid in twenty annual installments.

The republican and democratic minority fought the proposition on the ground that the city has already reached its bonded debt limit.

returned the senator's democratic wrath with a soft answer that made the wall paper curl. The regular majority won its fight, however, and appointed a committee consisting of Albert Hanning, Talcott, Kohl, Lee and Tanner, democrats; Bartling, Smith of Boone and McGrew, republicans.

REVIEW OF PAST WEEK.

This Sifting Committee Fight Had Been Brewing for Some Time.

Lincoln, March 14.—The house following the action of the senate early in the session defeated a county option bill. The bill having been killed in both houses, is now believed to be a dead issue in this legislature. Yet both sides will continue to watch each other till the last moment of the session for fear of being taken by surprise. The bill in the house developed that the representatives are tied on the issue of county option, fifty being for it and fifty against it. As a bill must have fifty-one votes to pass, it was defeated by one vote. Two members pledged against it were absent, so the vote was 50 yeas to 48 nays.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BROUGHT ABOUT.

St. Louis, March 14.—Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway company began here at 9 o'clock today with the meeting of the stockholders to elect directors. The meeting means the retirement of George J. Gould from active management, Charles S. Clarke, first vice president and chief resident executive presided at the election. He named tellers who examined the proxies and counted the votes in the presence of the local directors.

Mr. Clark cast the votes of the Kuhn Loeb & Co. and Rockefeller interests for the proposed directors named in the statement issued by George J. Gould, February 15, when he announced he would retire.

The votes were cast for R. Lancaster Williams of a Baltimore banking house. George J. Gould's statement called for the election of all but one director. This vacancy was to be filled by the new president. It is considered probable that one of the directors elected today will resign when a new president is chosen before election today of a director by the independent votes.

FEAR NEWSPAPER MEN.

San Diego, March 14.—Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of a party of San Diego newspaper men who left here Sunday morning in an automobile and intended to make an attempt to reach Ensenada, Lower California. Up to a late hour no word had been received from the party and in view of the reports that bandits are roaming over the country to the south of Tijuana there is some uneasiness over their fate.

Terms of Honduran Peace.

Details of Agreement Reach New Orleans—Many Reforms.

New Orleans, March 14.—The full draft of the peace agreement signed by the representatives of the Honduran government and the revolutionists at Puerto Cortez, a week ago, reached New Orleans today. Francisco Beltran, the provisional president, it is agreed shall have the support of the political factions of the country which are allied with the government and the revolution.

Creighton Political Mix.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: Municipal politics have taken on a peculiar aspect and a hotly contested three-cornered political fight is imminent. The high license advocates are working for a \$1,600 occupation tax against the saloons. The liquor dealers and the more conservative "wet" people contend that a \$500 or \$700 occupation tax is sufficient. The "dry" element is seeking the total abolition of the sale of liquor in Creighton.

Creighton Won at Basketball.

Creighton, Neb., March 14.—Special to The News: In a fast and furious game of basketball at the high school gymnasium the local team defeated Plainville by a score of 13 to 9. Twenty-minute halves were played. Plainville struggled hard for supremacy, but the Creighton boys kept them down and the visiting team was unable to accomplish much. This game practically