

CONDENSATIONS

NEWS AND NOTES HERE AND THERE.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

Other Matters of Interest Condensed From the More Important Telegrams.

Washington.

The public building bill, carrying \$19,288,500 in authorizations for increasing cost of public buildings, etc., besides \$3,095,000 for continuing contracts, was passed by the house.

President Taft will not appoint the five judges of the court of commerce authorized by the new railroad law until December next. The law does not become effective until August 18.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the following national banks to begin business: First National, Laurel, Neb., capital \$40,000; F. A. McCormack, president; J. H. Coburn, vice president; W. T. Graham, cashier; C. D. Young assistant cashier.

Richard Parr, the customs deputy at New York, who materially assisted the government in recovering over \$2,000,000 in the sugar underweighting frauds, is to be rewarded to the extent of \$100,000.

The following Nebraska postmasters have been appointed: Anoka, Boyd county, Martin K. Kirport, vice H. W. Pareken, resigned; St. Michael, Buffalo county, Edith A. Nickel, vice D. M. Hendrickson, resigned; Table, Custer county, Oscar A. Oline, vice P. M. Sperry, resigned.

Family and business reasons were given at the state department as the cause of the retirement from the diplomatic service of James Flynn Stutesman, American minister to Bolivia. The report that Mr. Stutesman was stepping out in order to make a place in the service for Fred W. Carpenter, former secretary to president, is denied.

General.

The senate passed the postal savings bill by a vote of 44 to 24.

The public buildings bill passed does not carry any money appropriation.

Former Governor John H. McGraw of Washington, died at his home in Seattle.

The house passed the bill providing for the continuation of reclamation projects.

The Americans interested in the long and bitter fight waged by rival interests and German newspapers against the Deutsche Vacuum Oil company, one of the branches of the Standard Oil company, have just scored a big victory, the public prosecutor, after a thorough investigation, having decided that no necessity exists for action by his office against the concern.

The house adopted a rule which will prevent smothering of legislation in committee.

Tex Rickard definitely announced the Jeffries-Johnson fight will be held at Reno, Nevada.

The wholesale prices for refined oil have been reduced from one and one-half cents to one cent a gallon by the Standard Oil company, making the prevailing price throughout the country now seven and one-half cents a gallon. The Standard controls more than seventy per cent of the refined output of the country.

Democrats of Ohio renominated Harmon for governor and endorsed him for the presidency.

The feature of the Edinburg missionary conference was a letter from a Catholic bishop commending the work.

The senate has confirmed the appointment of John Rustgard to succeed John J. Boyse as United States attorney in Alaska.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago federation of labor, was quoted as making a speech declaring that gambling was protected in Chicago.

Nebraska had a fair representation this year in the commencement exercises of the Wisconsin university. The following were given degrees: Graduate school, Master of arts, Robert Ellis, B. S., University of South Dakota; Weeping Water, Neb., Wilford King, B. A., University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Twenty federal soldiers are reported to have been killed and many more than that injured when four cars of a train in which Mexican troops were being transported on the Manzanillo line of the national railways in the state of Colima broke loose from the locomotive and dashed down a steep grade.

With Wapello county alone to hear from, returns submitted to the executive council, which is making the official canvass of the Iowa vote, shows that Governor Carroll has 88,668 votes to Warren Garst, insurgent, 85,894, an unofficial majority for Governor Carroll of 2,774.

Yale college men were much disappointed because President Taft could not attend commencement exercises.

The body of Alice Brown, aged eighteen years, was found with her throat cut in a clump of bushes near Cumberland, Md. Buck Nolan is under arrest.

Sweltering weather in the east caused many fatalities.

Young Roosevelt, just married, goes to work in San Francisco July 1st. Two South Dakota rascals fought with revolvers. One of them was killed.

The senate passed a bill providing for campaign publicity after elections. Roosevelt has now become editor, doing work in this line for the Outlook.

Wheat went up several cents in Chicago on reports of dryness in the northwest.

Cooling nights and some rain in the wheat belt caused sudden reaction in the price of that cereal.

Mr. Roosevelt made it plain to interviewers that he was home for rest and quiet, and not to talk.

The state department has sent a sharp note in reply to the representations of President Madriz.

Secretary of State Knox was commencement orator at the University of Pennsylvania exercises.

In a speech in the house Representative Ransdell advised immigration to the southern states.

Ex-President Roosevelt will rest for two months at Oyster Bay, meantime not saying a word about politics.

The greatest demonstration that New York ever witnessed was that pulled off on the arrival of Roosevelt.

Joseph Wendling, alleged slayer of Alma Killner, the Louisville girl, has been located on a ranch near Houston, Texas.

Wilbur and Orville Wright, the Dayton, O., aviators, were each given a degree of doctor of laws at Oberlin college.

It has practically been arranged that the coronation of King George will take place about the middle of May, 1911.

President Taft is anxious about the publicity bill and is urging that congress secure its enactment before adjournment.

Fight promoter Rickard has a faint hope that Governor Gillette of California may relent and let the fight go on in San Francisco.

Every member of congress counts on being able to spend July 4th at home and not go back to Washington again until December.

Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of home affairs, gave a dinner in London in honor of William Jennings Bryan at the house of commons.

Frank Grillo, a "white slaver," convicting of holding young girls captive, was sentenced in Brooklyn to ten years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Beginning July 1, conformably with law, there will be organized a division of corporations in the office of the commission of international revenue.

Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World and St. Louis Post Dispatch, is said to be on his way back to New York in a serious condition.

Princess Fedora of Schleswig-Holstein, the youngest sister of Empress Auguste Victoria, died suddenly of heart disease. The princess was born July 3, 1874.

The resignation of Henry L. Hertz, collector of internal revenue in the Chicago district, was requested by the treasury department at the instance of President Taft.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon did not go to New York to greet Colonel Roosevelt. When asked whether he would attend the 1-g reception Cannon said: "I can't get away at this time."

President Taft says: "I am elated at the legislation which has been enacted by this congress. It has fulfilled the pledges of the party. It is a great satisfaction to me that we have accomplished so much."

The house has adopted the senate statehood bill, rather than let it go back to conference, where it was feared the senate conference would kill it. It provides that congress and the president must approve the constitutions of the new states.

With the thermometer registering in the 90s thousands of senior week guests on Thursday watched the Cornell seniors march to the armory to receive their diplomas from President Jacob Gould Schurman. Degrees were conferred on 706 graduates.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds decided on an omnibus bill carrying approximately \$20,000,000. The bill is smaller than usual on account of the so-called retrenchment program. It probably will be put through during the closing days of the session.

Personal.

The Jeffries-Johnson fight will take place in Reno, Nevada.

Roosevelt says he will keep silent on political matters for some time.

President Taft says platform pledges have been kept and that congress has made a good record.

President Taft was gratified over the defeat of the amendment to exempt labor unions.

Labor organizations lost their fight to gain exemption from prosecution under the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., just married, will make his home in San Francisco.

W. E. Andrews denies that the president has taken a hand in pushing him forward for office.

Senators will enjoy the services of a masseur in the bathrooms in the marble office building.

The Alexander-Roosevelt wedding took place at New York.

The senate confirmed Charles F. Hauke of Tacoma, Wash., to be second assistant commander of Indian affairs, an office created by the present congress.

The Old Time Celebration

THE old-time celebration is the kind I like the best: The girls, they looked their sweetest, all in fluffy muslin dressed; And the marshal of the day, Mounted on a prancing bay, Rode about a-shouting orders, and a-clearing of the way. Into town the folks came pouring, While the anvil shots were roaring, With the bird of freedom soaring All the day.

Oh, the old-time celebration always meant a big parade; Thirteen floats of lovely maidens, all in starry flags arrayed, And the Goddess, Lib-er-tee, Waved the emblem of the free, Sitting on her throne of beauty, unconcerned as she could be, And the "horribles" came after, And in rags and casting laughter, And nobody acted duffer, Then than me.

The old-time celebration meant a picnic in the grove— Oh, the patriotic frenzies that the "noted speakers" wove! Why, if England with her men, Had swooped down upon us then, We who "licked her twice already" would have "licked" her once again! For we tweaked the lion's tail 'Till he seemed to hear his wail Echo over hill and dale, Field and glen.

On the old-time celebration there would always fall a shower, Splashing on the red umbrellas, dripping from the leafy bower; And the women, helter skelter, Seized their skirts and ran for shelter, While the air was cooled and freshened, which before had made us swelter, Then the bunting's dripping red. In the lemonade was shed, And on many a lady's head, There to welter.

So the old time celebration, which we celebrate in story, Ended when the day was ended, ended in a blaze of glory; With the pin-wheels flashing, whizzing; And the rockets crashing, sizing, With the anvils booming, roaring; And the fireballs looming, soaring, There were bombs that broke in air, Throwing starlight everywhere; Roman candles, fire balloons, Firmaments of stars and moons; Then the set piece "Washington" Told us that the day was done— Died at last each glinting spark And home we traveled through the dark.

Declaring Her Independence



FROM the time she was five years old Gloria West had been imbued with patriotic feeling and a reverence for the constitution of her country.

Her father had been a soldier and her grandfather before him and when she was so little as to be unable to get up into a chair without being lifted, she had to sit solemnly by the side of her sisters and brothers and listen to tales of heroism told by her father.

On every Fourth of July, as regularly as that date rolled around, Gloria and all the members of her family had been forced to sit patiently and respectfully in a circle about the old dining room while their father read, impressively—so she had believed—every word of the declaration of independence.

No freerackers, no torpedo, no celebration of any sort took place in the West family until after this patriotic duty had been done. And then the old flag was drawn high on its pole and the various members of the family were allowed to celebrate in their own ways.

Gloria was nineteen now, and though her father had long since passed on to the resting place of brave soldiers, the old custom of reading the declaration on the morning of every Fourth of July still prevailed in the family.

And there were many candidates for the place at Gloria's side. The young men in the pretty western town would gladly have joined the circle even though it meant absolute submission to the will of the beautiful Gloria.

"I wouldn't be married and submit to the wishes of a mere masculine person," she said to her sister one evening when the latter young woman was preparing to go to make a distasteful duty call for her husband.

"And what would you do?" asked the sister, indulgently.

"I'd assert my independence and—"

"And have war instead of peace in your family," interrupted the wiser sister.

"Not at all," protested Gloria laughing, "we're going to have a constitution in our family," she added with undue stress on the progressive pronouns. "And he shall abide by it."

"He?" asked her sister in surprise. "Then have you decided which one it shall be?"

Gloria was noncommittal. "At least, if I have, he doesn't know it," she said. "It is poor policy to disclose the maneuvers of war, you know."

"You're bound to have war at all events," was her sister's parting comment.

Following a fancy, Gloria had asked six of her most constant admirers to the reading of the Declaration at the old homestead on the morning of her nineteenth Fourth of July.

"I shall declare my own independence on that day," she said to John Hammon, "and every one of you boys shall sign it. Won't it be fun—for me?" she added roughly.

"And may I draw up a constitution to insure a perfect union, Gloria?" the young man asked, half in jest, half in earnest.

Even Gloria's quick wits failed her

for a moment. There were so many ways to take that.

"Yes," she said with a gleam of daring in her eyes, as she looked squarely at him, "draw up a constitution and we'll have it put before the whole house."

In the merry jest of the morning when Gloria had laughingly presented to her professed admirers a document wherein she had set forth her acts of independence, each had felt an underlying strain of seriousness and



Gloria Turned and Saw Him.

each wanted to talk with her. Jokingly they had signed it, thereby making themselves slaves to her whims henceforth, then, and forever—all but John Hammon.

Even in view of its being the veriest jest, he refused, laughingly though it was, to add his name to the list under Gloria's perpendicular scribble. Gloria had been accordingly pleased, and though she smiled and danced and made merry, still she wondered why he had refused so trifling a fancy on her part.

At last they were all gone and Gloria was standing on the threshold listening to their footsteps die away on the old brick walk. Presently she heard one pair of steps coming back. Someone had forgotten something.

"Gloria," said the deep voice of John Hammon, "just one moment before you go."

Gloria turned and saw him in the moonlight. "Yes," she acquiesced in such a strange little voice that she hardly recognized it.

"I—that is—I have drawn up the constitution," he said, his hand on his pocket.

"But you didn't sign the declaration," Gloria reminded him, a little pout on her lips.

"I'll sign anything if you say this is all right—read it," he broke off suddenly, thrusting a folded paper into her hand. "Look at it and tell me if you think it will insure us a perfect union, dear."

And in the moonlight Gloria unfolded the paper, to find lying tied within its folds a ring. She did not speak.

"Dear, give me your hand and let me draw up our constitution," he said. "Will you?"

She did; and it fitted so well—was so fitting, as Gloria put it some long minutes afterward—that she decided to accept it.

CONGRESS IS DONE

ITS LABORS FINISHED LATE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

TAFT IN A SMILING MOOD

Investigation to Be Made of Gore Charges By House and Senate Committees.

Washington.—President Taft walked out of the capitol at 11 o'clock Saturday night smiling.

The second session of the Sixty-first congress had just adjourned, and he had signed practically all matters of legislation that had been placed before him. He received congratulations from his cabinet and from members of both branches of congress upon successful passage of most of his pet measures.

Mr. Taft shook hands all around and continued to smile.

The last measure signed was a joint resolution to authorize the secretary of war to loan tents to the Appalachian exposition to be held in Knoxville, Tenn., in September, which Mr. Taft expects to attend.

Each hour of congress marked its closing hour by voting for an investigation of the McMurray Indian contracts. Instead of the usual scene of comparatively undignified relaxation from the business of legislation, both houses devoted exceedingly serious attention to the charges of attempted bribery and other forms of improper influence made in the senate on Friday by Senator Gore of Oklahoma and subsequently in the house of representatives by Representative Murphy of Missouri.

Two separate investigations are provided for, one in each house. Each body passed a resolution creating a select committee of five members to pursue the inquiry to the bottom during recess of congress and to report whether any of its members are or have been interested in any of these contracts.

Until a late hour in the day it looked rather as if the matter would go by default. But as soon as the two houses reconvened at 9 o'clock at night, after a recess since afternoon, the matter came up with a rush and crowded galleries listened with intense interest to the proceedings which ended in the vote to probe the charges.

During the proceedings in the senate in the "marble room" adjoining the senate were ex-Senators Long of Kansas and Thurston of Nebraska who have been mentioned in connection with the Indian contract matter.

President Taft arrived at the capitol about 10 o'clock with various members of the cabinet. They went to the president's room, where the chief executive stood by to act upon more important bills coming to him from the two houses. The closing procedure was of the usual order. The gavels of the two presiding officers fell at approximately the agreed hour, and the long session of the sixty-first congress came to an end.

BILLION DOLLARS APPROPRIATED

Amount Includes Continuing Appropriations of Over Hundred Millions.

Washington.—More than a billion dollars was appropriated at the present session of congress, if continuing appropriations are incorporated in the totals of the general appropriation measures. Insofar as these figures which underwent changes in the last hours of the session, the total of the appropriation exclusive of continuing appropriations was \$894,086,943. The amount of the continuing appropriations of the last fiscal year was about \$160,000,000.

Last Sunday in Washington.

Washington.—Freed from legislative matters, President Taft spent his last Sunday for the summer in the national capital in a quiet way. Part of the day he passed on the back portico of the White house. He attended church in the morning and lunched with Secretary Norton and a few other friends at the White house.

Dakota Timber Fire.

Sturgis, S. D.—Forest Ranger Smith has been called to the scene of a timber fire in the national reserve. Troops from Fort Meade may be called out to fight the flames.

Estrada Captures Two Towns.

Washington.—News of the capture by the Estrada forces of two towns within a day's march of Managua, the seat of the Madriz government, reached General Castrillo, representative in Washington of the Estrada government in Nicaragua Sunday.

Gay Season at Beverly.

Beverly, Mass.—The summer capital is going to be an exceedingly gay place this summer. With Mrs. Taft already settled down in the presidential cottage the colony now expectantly awaits the coming of President Taft. It is anticipated that Miss Helen Taft will preside in place of her mother at some of the functions to be given here. Mrs. Taft's health is even yet far from robust and Miss Taft may officiate as mistress of the Beverly White House for a time. There will be much golf and automobilizing.

THE KING'S SALARY

George V. Gets \$2,350,000 for Annual Expenses.

In Addition His Queen, the Princess and Princesses of Royal Family Are Liberally Supplied With Pin Money.

London.—The king of England and the president of the United States are alike in one respect—they are both dependent on their respective peoples for their salary and allowances, the purse strings being held by parliament in one case and by congress in the other. The methods of doing things differ in the two countries, but they amount to the same in the end, and the people foot the bills. But kings cost much more than presidents. Some people thought it a "big raise" when the president's salary was increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year, with \$25,000 a year for traveling expenses, but the British king and royal family cost a good many times as much.

At the beginning of every reign an annual sum is settled on the king by parliament and in addition allowances are made for each member of his family and for all the expenses pertaining to the royal household and to maintaining the honor and dignity of the crown. Under the British system these expenditures constitute "the civil list" and the account is kept separate from the ordinary expenses of the government. Formerly certain sources of revenue, called "hereditary revenues" were settled on the crown, out of which not only the royal expenditures proper, but the expenses of the civil service, everything except the army and navy, were to be paid. Under this system the king could use the revenues as he liked and if he saved anything it went to swell his private purse, while if he ran in debt or created a deficit parliament paid it. The accumulated debt at the end of a reign sometimes amounted to many millions of dollars.

The present system of making what might be called specific appropriations for the crown dates from



King George V.

the reign of George III, when the national debt was so enormously increased by the American war that the people demanded reform, especially in the abuses of the civil list, and in the practice of conferring life pensions on royal favorites. In 1782 parliament passed a civil list act abolishing many useless offices, reducing the pension list and providing for closer supervision of the royal expenditure.

At the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign the annual grants for the crown were fixed and sums voted as follows: Privy purse, \$300,000; salaries of household, \$656,300; expenses of household, \$862,500; royal bounty, \$66,000; contingent, \$40,000; total, \$1,925,000. In addition the queen might grant life pensions not to exceed \$6,000 a year in any case, to persons whom she might consider worthy, provided that all pensions granted should be reported to parliament by the twenty-ninth of July each year.

On the accession of King Edward VII. (1901) it became necessary to readjust the civil list and a committee was appointed to investigate and report on the subject. The committee reported a bill which was passed increasing the annual appropriation for the civil list from \$1,925,000 to \$2,350,000, distributed as follows: Their majesties' privy purse, \$550,000; second-class salaries of royal household, \$629,000; third class expenses of royal household, \$965,000; repair and decoration of royal palaces, \$100,000; royal bounty and aims, \$66,000; contingent, \$40,000. In addition parliament granted an annual allowance of \$100,000 to the prince of Wales, \$50,000 to his wife and \$40,000 each to the king's three daughters and other special grants. By the death of King Edward Queen Alexandra comes into a life pension of \$350,000 a year and all of the surviving children of Queen Victoria continue to draw life pensions.

It is not likely there will be any material reduction in the civil list granted George V. from that of King Edward, which totaled \$2,350,000 a year. Compared with this the president's salary of \$75,000 a year with \$25,000 for traveling expenses does not seem excessive.