

EPITOME OF EVENTS

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES FRESH FROM THE WIRE.

THE STORY IN A NUTSHELL

Embracing a Condensation of Events in Which Readers Generally Are More or Less Concerned.

The daylight saloon closing law passed the South Dakota senate by a two-thirds vote.

Print paper manufacturers are against the proposed reduction in duty provided in Canadian reciprocity.

Canada will stand her ground for reciprocity in the face of the mother country disapproval.

The United States court of appeals decided that Oklahoma's Jim Crow law is constitutional.

President Taft began his campaign for Canadian reciprocity in an address at Columbus, O.

The Iowa legislature killed the special primary election bill to settle the senatorial struggle.

President Taft is well satisfied with the progress the Canadian reciprocity treaty is making.

New York insurgents said they would continue their fight on Sheehan if it continued until fall.

Champ Clark is opposed to any state losing its present number of representatives in the house.

In an extended address Ellihu Root of New York declared it the duty of the senate to unseat Lorimer.

Probable failure of the tariff board bill has caused renewed talk of the possibility of an extra session.

The plague is causing an average of nineteen deaths a day in Chefoo, China, according to a cablegram.

Senator Culom resents the use of his name in connection with the alleged illegal election of Lorimer.

The charge is made the Mexican federal troops fired on an American protected by the Red Cross flag.

There is proof that the W. L. Scott mausoleum at Erie, Pa., was entered and the remains of a woman taken.

The Missouri capitol building at Jefferson City was struck by lightning and was completely destroyed.

The impression is growing deeper and deeper about the capitol that an extra session of congress is likely.

A pouch of mail originating in Colorado and en route for the east was stolen from a truck at Council Bluffs.

The amount paid by the government to the railroads for carrying the mails is again being looked into.

Postmaster General Hitchcock favors increasing the postage rate on magazines from 1 to 4 cents a pound.

William Kohn, the highwayman, who terrorized St. Paul last December, was sentenced to the state prison for sixty years.

It is said that if E. H. Harriman had lived he would have had a railroad around the world. This was one of his great ambitions.

Miss Alice Fleming, superintendent of public schools of Latimer county, Oklahoma, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed her home.

The wireless system which the navy department has been establishing along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be extended to the Aleutian Islands.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad company was sentenced in the federal court at New Orleans to pay a fine of \$500 for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Secretary Ballinger granted leave of absence to Governor William J. Mills, of New Mexico, who will bring to congress the official vote on the new state constitution.

James K. Houghton, mayor of Ault, Colo., died in Denver from a self-inflicted wound. Mr. Houghton shot himself when a detective went to arrest him on a charge of forgery.

C. H. Markham of Chicago has been elected president of the Ocean Steamship company and the Central Georgia railway. Mr. Markham is president of the Illinois Central railway.

The board of managers of the New York produce exchange endorsed the reciprocal agreement with Canada as proposed by President Taft and recommended its ratification by congress.

An armed uprising of Greek coal miners at Kenilworth, Carbon county, Utah, was suppressed after one man had been killed, one fatally wounded and several others slightly hurt by flying bullets.

The Kansas senate passed the resolution to submit an amendment to the constitution giving women the right to vote in all elections by a vote of 27 to 12. The resolution had previously passed the house.

Although North Dakota has the reputation of being an exclusively agricultural state, a bulletin issued by the census bureau shows the manufactured products of that state in 1909 to have been \$19,150,000.

The historic capitol building of Missouri, burned last Sunday, was erected in 1838 at a cost of \$350,000 and in 1887 remodeled at a cost of \$25,000. While it was built of stone, the roof was covered with much inflammable material which fed the flames.

A copy of the Daily Congressional Record for every home is contemplated in a bill introduced by Senator Heyburn of Idaho. The bill provides that the record shall be supplied at the rate of \$1 per year and that all postmasters may take subscriptions. No postage is to be paid on the Record.

Personal. The will of the late Mrs. Eddy has been declared valid.

The senate committee recommend 4 cent postage on magazines.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson believes in the Canadian open door.

Major General Wood advocates placing the militia on a pay basis.

Congressmen are getting nervous over prospects of an extra session.

Beveridge of Indiana fired the opening gun in the senate for reciprocity.

Lafe Young of Iowa has announced his candidacy for the senate in 1912.

AS TO CAPITAL BILL

HOUSE REJECTS REPORT OF COMMITTEE 58 TO 38.

SOME CHANGE THEIR VOTES

Urged that Bill is Unfair to Lincoln and Another Will Be Drawn and Introduced.

Capital removal was defeated on a final vote Friday by 58 nays to 38 ayes. The report of the committee of the whole made Wednesday in favor of the bill was revised because a number of members changed their minds and voted against the bill as an unfair proposition. The vote to recommend for passage was 53 to 44. Nine members made explanations of their votes.

Taylor of Hitchcock, Quackenbush, Bushee, Evans, Stebbins, Baker, Colton, Waite and Bassett explained their votes as a protest that their constituents did not want it passed. An analysis of the vote shows that the vote against was made up of sixteen wets and forty-two dries, and for it of thirty-two wets and six dries.

The objection of unfairness to House Roll 246 is that under its provisions the people vote first on the proposition of moving the capital west of the 97th meridian, that is west of Lincoln, and then, if it is decided to move it, all the cities west of that line have an equal chance. The opposition members declare that to make the bill fair there ought to be no line and that the people ought, first, to vote on moving the capital, and if they decide that they want removal, then all the cities in the state, including Lincoln, should have an equal chance at it.

Prince of Hall, one of the leaders in support of the bill declared after the vote that the bill will be changed so that all objections on the ground of unfairness will be impossible and then it will probably pass.

H. R. 246, the bill defeated, was introduced by Bailey and twenty-six others. The accusation of unfairness which was first brought by the Lancaster county opposition, is based upon the fact that a line is drawn along the ninety-seventh meridian and no town east of that is allowed to compete for the location. Bailey, introducer of the measure, said after it was over: "The fight had to be carried right here into the enemies' country and the Lancaster people were able finally to defeat us by superior organization."

A new bill has been introduced, signed by Bailey of Buffalo and Prince and Sink of Hall. It provides that the question of capital removal shall be submitted in a regular election and if it is carried every town in the state which can get a petition signed by 500 citizens can enter the competition. Then the city receiving a majority of the votes will get the seat of government.

Changes in Albert Bill. The Albert public utilities bill, as reported from the judiciary committee, has had its "indeterminate permit" clause amended and also that section which required cities to come to the railway commission for permission to acquire public service properties. An emergency clause has been added and the phrases limiting the bill to operation in all cities except Omaha have been stricken out. The bill as it now stands clothes the commission with authority to make a physical valuation in all cities.

Big Day for Bills. Sixty-six new bills were introduced in the house Friday, the largest number on any day so far in the session.

Salary Raise Bill. In the senate, Senator Volpp's bill to raise the salaries of the state officers, was sent to the general file. The bill was amended in the committee and now proposes a salary of \$7,500 for the governor, the same as in the original bill. The salaries proposed for the auditor, treasurer and attorney-general are cut from \$5,000 to \$4,000, and the salaries of secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction and commissioner of public lands and buildings paced at \$3,500 instead of \$4,000 as at first submitted.

Ollis Grain Inspection Bill. Senator Ollis will introduce his warehouse and grain inspection bill this week, providing that all elevators or storehouses shall be public storerooms and fixing grain inspection and standardization of grades. The bill makes all elevators public warehouses to the extent that their commercial dealings shall be uniform and they are divided into three classes.

Agricultural School Bill. The Eastman agricultural school bill, over which the house has had such a prolonged controversy and which has been rescued from defeat repeatedly, was passed by a majority of 51 to 47, in the lower body. The fight has been a prolonged one and involved a reconsideration of the bill when it appeared to have been definitely defeated. The measure appropriates \$100,000 for an agricultural school operated by the state in Holdrege, and has been boosted by a vigorous lobby from the west.

BY UNANIMOUS VOTE. Initiative and Referendum Bill Recommended.

By a practically unanimous vote the senate late Wednesday afternoon recommended the initiative and referendum bill for passage. An amendment by Skiles was adopted and a provision that made it possible to vote twice on the same measure within three years if a 20 per cent. petition was circulated for the privilege was stricken out.

The bill as it stands embodies all the provisions that were wanted by the most radical of its supporters, with a 5 per cent. petition for the referendum and 10 per cent. for the initiative.

When the question of recommending it for passage was put to a vote a roll call was impossible, as the action was taken in committee of the whole and no division was necessary. Following are provisions of the bill:

It provides that the legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section or part of any act passed by the legislature.

The first power reserved by the people is the initiative. Ten per cent. of the voters of the state, so distributed as to include 5 per cent. of the legal voters in each of two-fifths of the counties, may propose a measure by petition which shall contain the full text of the measure proposed. Municipal and local measures can not be submitted. The same measure can not be submitted oftener than once in three years.

The second power reserved is the referendum. Referendum petitions against measures passed by the legislature must be signed by 5 per cent. of the voters.

Appropriation acts of the legislature can not be referred to the people. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people.

Proposed law and constitutional amendments, to be approved, must receive a majority of the vote cast on the proposition, provided the affirmative vote is 35 per cent. of the total vote cast at the election.

Albert contended that the bill is not self-executing, but this was denied by Skiles. The latter admitted that some legislative act might be needed to provide for further details of the methods of submitting propositions to a vote of the people, but he asserted that if no such acts are passed the bill itself would be self-executing and no further legislation was necessary to put the initiative and referendum into operation.

Cost of Guaranty Law. Governor Aldrich has submitted a special message to the legislature in which he incorporates a report of Secretary E. Royle of the state banking board stating that an appropriation of \$2,000 will be necessary to enforce the banking laws, including the guaranty of deposit provision, for a period of two years. Mr. Royle has made inquiry into the operation of a similar law in Oklahoma, to determine state needs.

Hospital for Epileptics. Representative McArdle of Douglas thinks Benson a good location for a state hospital for epileptics. A bill for the creation of such an institution has been introduced. He believes that such an institution should be located near a large city.

Against Vehicle Use. Among the bills passed in the senate was S. F. No. 55, which prohibits the use of vehicles or conveyances in getting voters to the polls.

Claims Committee Awards. The claims committee has voted to allow C. O. Whedon 5,000 for his work in defending the bank guaranty law, and has given Judge L. L. Albert, at present state senator, \$2,500 for his work. There is considerable feeling, however, that the two attorneys are entitled to equal compensation and an effort will be made to reconsider this tentative allowance.

Ryan's Safety Bill. Senator Reagan's bill providing safety appliances for men building high structures was ordered engrossed for third reading, despite objections that it was unconstitutional and impracticable. Reagan said that the bill was modeled after an Illinois statute which had been declared constitutional by the supreme court of that state.

Base Ball Bill. The Sunday baseball bill is due for some hard sledding, according to report. It is believed the governor will veto the measure, and it is hardly probable that it can ever be passed over his veto.

Senators Kill County Option. The county option bill was defeated in the senate by a vote of 17 to 16. Henry Bartling of Otoe county, who has been doubtful, voted against it. In an explanation Bartling said: "When I accepted the nomination for state senator I positively stated that if the county option plank was adopted I would refuse to stand on that part of the platform." His explanation continued with the statement that the vote in his county assured him that his constituents were opposed to the county option principle.

FEARS OF CONGRESS

ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT REGARDING EXTRA SESSION.

DON'T WANT A SUMMER JOB

Idea of Working Through the Hot Season on Reciprocity is Not at Alluring.

Washington.—Members of congress would give much to know whether they are to be permitted to break ranks on March 4 and retire to their homes for the summer or whether they must linger in Washington for an indefinite period to act upon the Canadian reciprocity agreement in extra session. Something positive on the subject from the White house would be especially acceptable.

There is some foundation for the report that President Taft is viewing with entire complacency the solicitude of members of the senate on the subject of an extra session. Several senators who feel there is no chance for the approval of the agreement at the present session have found this view is not shared at the White house.

The president has met all pessimistic predictions with the suggestion that he is willing to trust the agreement to a vote. He has never said, for publication, that he would call an extra session if such a vote is denied, but senators certainly have failed to obtain assurances that he would not do so.

The McCall bill to carry out the provisions of the Canadian agreement, having been reported to the house from the ways and means committee, probably will be brought up Monday. Immediate consideration will be asked. If an agreement to that end is opposed the supporters will seek a rule for the limitation of debate and inhibition of the amendment.

In view of republican domination of the committee on rules, headed by Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania who, as a member of the ways and means committee, voted against the reporting of the bill, it may not be possible to secure a rule. At the same time there has been manifested thus far no organized movement to the prevention of a vote in the house.

The consideration of the bill, nevertheless, probably will result in one of the liveliest debates of the session.

The democrats of the house are pledged to the reciprocity agreement under the recent caucus action, although a handful of the minority will oppose the measure, being exempted under the caucus rule which relieves members from being bound by the will of the party majority when such action brings them into conflict with the expressed will of their constituents.

A conference of democratic senators has been called for Tuesday, but it is expected an adjournment will be taken until the house has acted upon the agreement.

THREE STOCKMEN MURDERED.

After Which Their Bodies Are Hidden in a Cave.

Alturas, Cal.—Details received here of the murder of Harry Camborn, J. B. Lexague, Peter Erasmus and B. Indiana, wealthy stockmen of this county, whose bodies have been found near Denio, Nev., show the tragedy to have been one of the most atrocious crimes in the history of this region. The men were unarmed, and intent on a peaceful mission at the sheep camp near Denio, when they were shot down and stripped of clothing and valuables. Their bodies were concealed in a hidden cave.

For Prison Reform. London.—In pursuance to Winston Spencer Churchill's aspirations for a reform in the prison system, the home office announces the creation of a new body, to be aided by the states, which shall devote itself to the reclaiming of discharged prisoners. The central idea of this reform is the suspension of police supervision during the good behavior of the ex-convicts. The new commission will be presided over by the home secretary and will co-ordinate sixty societies.

Aid For the Chinese Sufferers. Washington.—So amended as to provide an appropriation of \$50,000 to carry it into effect, the house bill authorizing the use of army transports for the conveyance of Red Cross supplies to the Chinese famine sufferers passed the senate.

Baron Rothschild is Dead. Vienna.—Baron Albert S. A. Rothschild, head of the Austrian branch of the Rothschild house, died here. He was born in 1844.

Sixty Chinese Departed. San Antonio, Tex.—Sixty Chinese were deported from Texas Saturday. Five were started from San Antonio, another was picked up at Del Rio and fifty-four waited the coming of the prison train at El Paso.

Seattle Changes Mayors. Seattle.—Mayor Hiram C. Gill, recalled by the electors for alleged misconduct in office, retired at noon Saturday without ceremony and George W. Billing, chosen to succeed him, took the oath of office.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

News Notes of Interest from Various Sections.

H. L. Brooke, a pioneer of Boone county, died last week.

A wolf hunt was held at Hildreth, covering a wide area. Two scalps were taken.

County Judge O'Hanlan of Washington county tendered his resignation, the same being accepted.

William Hawes, a young farmer near De Witt, accidentally shot himself in the foot while out hunting. Two of his toes were amputated.

William K. Ayres, former chief of the fire department of Kearney, and a prominent business man, died at the home of his brother after a brief illness.

At a meeting of the Buffalo County Poultry and Pet Stock association in Kearney it was decided to hold the next annual show the second week in January 1912.

At the meeting of the York school board Prof. W. W. Stoner was re-elected superintendent for three years and Principal Johns was elected for another year.

Arrangements have been made by Methodists in York for district laymen's convention to meet in York March 23 and 24. It is estimated over 200 delegates will attend.

The Seward Commercial club held its annual election last week. The meeting was well attended and a spirit was manifest to do some active pushing during the coming year. John Zimmerman was elected president.

The home of Amos Evans of Otoe county was burned and while the major portion of the furniture was saved, the house was ruined. There was a small amount of insurance on the house, but none on the household goods.

The Culbertson irrigation ditch, the largest enterprise of its kind in southwestern Nebraska, has been sold by United States Senator Buckley of Connecticut to Chicago parties for \$125,000. The senator took in the property some years since at a bagatelle figure.

Abe Vaughan, who was tried in the county court of Otoe county, and concerning whom the judge withheld his decision until looking into the case further, as the prisoner was charged with burning a bridge belonging to the Burlington railway, near Minersville, has been bound over to the district court.

A very peculiar law question has been raised in the county court of Otoe county by the heirs of Martin Reich, who have filed a petition for the readministration of his estate because the notices in the first administration were published in a German newspaper. This is the first time this question has been raised in the county.

The annual Corn Show and Farmers' Institute under the auspices of the county organization, closed at Stromsburg after a most successful three days' session. The program consisted of lectures, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The average attendance of the nine sessions of the institute was in excess of 500.

The twentieth annual session of the Burt County Farmers' institute closed at Lyons after two days of work in which the farmers were exceedingly interested judging by the attendance. The cooking demonstration brought out scores of women and school girls, and was the really unique feature of the institute and is sure to bring out a good attendance at the next annual gathering.

Mrs. Julia Templin, widow of the late Rev. Franklin Templin of Nebraska City, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Volney Street, in that city, aged 92 years. Mrs. Templin was born near Philadelphia, Penn., July 16, 1819, and in 1830 her father moved to the "great west" and resided in Indiana for a number of years, arriving in Nebraska City, where she has since made her home.

A telegram was received in Fairbury, telling of the death of C. W. Peterson in a hospital at Lincoln. Peterson is the Rock Island line man of that city who was struck by an eastbound Rock Island passenger train between Hallam and Clatonia, February 1.

The Minden weather observer for the government, Joel Hull, has just published a report of the rainfall from 1878 to and including 1910 for Minden and vicinity. The average rainfall for those thirty-three years was 30.64 inches annually. The larger portion of this moisture comes during the growing season. The year 1910 was third from the lowest, the average being 18.53, and 1894, the famous dry year, was 16.43.

A large and enthusiastic attendance of the people of Morrill and Sioux county convened at Morrill. A farmers' institute was organized with the following officers: J. G. Woodman, president; C. W. Scoville, vice president; J. Elliott, secretary; William Moline, treasurer; John Heinz, W. L. Minar and P. Baker, executive board. Prof. Burr of the North Platte station, President-elect Woodman and Prof. Knott delivered addresses.

H. M. Grimes held one of the shortest sessions of district court ever held in Cheyenne county. He granted a few motions in equity, dismissed a few listeners and granted a divorce to Orpha Taylor on grounds of desertion. The next session will be April 24.

Teachers at the Institute for the Deaf of Omaha are threatening to go on a strike or leave unless more pay is provided by the present legislature. As the matter now stands the women teachers get a maximum of \$75 a month for nine months in the year, and two men teachers get \$125.