

INSURGENTS' DEMAND DENIED

Senate Will Not Recognize Separate Organization

TAFT RESENTS THEIR ACTION

Rejection of Proposition Does Not Include Decision to Give Faction Less Number of Places Than They Were Entitled To.

Washington, April 22.—Formal demands made by insurgent Republican senators that they be recognized as an organization distinct from the public majority of the senate and that they be given one-fourth of all of the majority membership of the committees and control of these assignments were rejected by a vote of 4 to 7 at a meeting of the senate committee on committees.

Representatives of the regular Republican organization in the senate determined to check the insurgents' demands after it was learned President Taft resented the insurgent attitude in opposing policies recommended by him and their putting barriers in the way of his renomination for the presidency in 1912. That this was the real reason for the widening of the breach between regulars and insurgents was freely stated by some of the majority members.

That the insurgent members of the committee did not hold is said to be due to the fact that the rejection of the proposition submitted did not carry with it a decision to give this faction a less number of places than they were entitled to in accordance with their number, which is about one insurgent to four regulars. The action of the majority, it was said, was intended merely as a declaration that the dominant faction would not recognize a minority of the party as having rights under a separate organization.

After the committee meeting both the regular and insurgent forces went into session. Plans were made for renewed hostilities today, when assignments will be offered to insurgent as individual senators.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

National League.	
At Philadelphia: R.H.E.	
Philadelphia.....200100000	3-6 1
New York.....000000000	0-1 0
Moore-Dooan; Crandall-Myers.	
At St. Louis: R.H.E.	
Chicago.....010202100	6-10 1
St. Louis.....100000000	1-7 6
Brown-Archer; Sallee-Brenahan.	
At Brooklyn: R.H.E.	
Boston.....210000051	9-13 1
Brooklyn.....001010002	5-8 8
Purdue-Graham; Bell-Erwin.	
American League.	
At New York: R.H.E.	
Washington.....100000000	1-4 0
New York.....000000000	0-6 1
Groome-Street; Ford-Sweeney.	
At Cleveland: R.H.E.	
Cleveland.....302100000	6-9 0
St. Louis.....000032000	5-8 3
Blanding-Smith; Hamilton-Clarke.	
At Boston: R.H.E.	
Boston.....12105031	13-17 2
Philadelphia.....000020200	4-8 3
Cicotte-Carrigan; Coombs-Lapp.	
Western League.	
At Omaha: R.H.E.	
Omaha.....00310200	6-7 1
Des Moines.....100000030	4-8 4
Keeley-Gonding; Owens-Bachant.	
At Lincoln: R.H.E.	
Lincoln.....00300000	3-9 1
Denver.....001000010	2-9 0
Knapp-Stratton; Kinsella-McMurray.	
At St. Joseph: R.H.E.	
St. Joseph.....000000000	0-0 3
St. Joseph.....00001240	7-9 1
Wilson-Miller; Johnson-Coe.	
At Wichita: R.H.E.	
Topeka.....000100001	2-9 3
Wichita.....200100033	9-13 1
Beecher-Kerns; Jackson-Shaw.	

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Closing Quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, April 21.—Closing prices:	
Wheat—May, 90¢@90½¢; July, 88¢@88½¢; Sept., 87¢.	
Corn—May, 50¢@51¢; July, 51¢.	
Oats—May, 31¢; July, 31¢.	
Pork—May, \$15.50; July, \$14.80.	
Lard—May, \$7.87½; July, \$7.97½.	
Ribs—May, \$8.47½; July, \$8.00.	
Chicago Cash Prices—No. 2 hard wheat, 90¢@92¢; No. 2 corn, 51¢@51½¢; No. 2 oats, 32¢@32½¢.	
Chicago Live Stock.	
Chicago, April 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; strong; heifers, \$5.15@5.50; western steers, \$4.80@5.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.00@5.70; cows and heifers, \$2.65@5.10; calves, \$4.75@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; strong; light, \$5.95@6.30; mixed, \$5.75@6.30; heavy, \$5.70@6.20; rough, \$5.70@5.90; pigs, \$5.90@6.25; bulk, \$6.10@6.20. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; natives, \$3.00@4.70; westerns, \$2.15@4.70; yearlings, \$4.20@5.25; lambs, \$4.50@6.25.	
South Omaha Live Stock.	
South Omaha, April 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; steady; beef steers, 15.00@16.10; cows and heifers, \$4.85@5.65; calves, \$4.00@5.75; bulls, \$3.00@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; so mixed, heavy, \$5.70@5.80; butchers, \$4.90@5.90; light, \$5.90@6.00. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; 15c lower; ewes, \$1.10@4.25; wethers, \$4.10@4.50; lambs, \$4.25@6.20.	

SCIENCE OF COSMOGONY

Professor See Has New Theory of Creation of Planets.

Philadelphia, April 22.—Discoveries in cosmical evolution, leading to the development of an entirely new science, the science of cosmogony, were announced to the American Philosophical society at its annual meeting by Professor T. J. J. See, government astronomer in charge of the naval observatory at Mare Island, Cal., who said he had traveled 3,000 miles to give eastern men of science a first hand account of his recent discoveries which, he stated, have aroused interest in learned circles throughout the world.

Among the results announced was a link in the chain of reasoning establishing the laws of evolution of the solar system, showing that the planets originally were small bodies forming at a great distance from the sun and that their masses have been increased by gathering up all manner of lesser bodies from meteorites to satellites. Collisions in this nebular resisting medium have reduced the size of the original orbits immensely and made them such exact circles that the Greeks believed the Deity has set the planets revolving in round orbits because the circle is a perfect figure. These collisions which have rounded up the planetary orbits and brought the satellites nearer their several planets have also indented the face of the moon and given rise to large craters, which were formerly believed to be volcanic, but are now proved to be due to the impact of satellites against the lunar surface.

Professor See laid especial stress on the proof now deduced that planetary systems, similar to our own, revolve about all the fixed stars and that these planets are habitable and inhabited like our planets, which revolve about the sun. He said life was a perfect general phenomenon in the universe and that living beings exist wherever a star twinkles in the depths of space.

MERRICK TO VOTE ON COURT HOUSE BONDS

County Commissioners Will Submit \$100,000 Proposition.

Central City, Neb., April 22.—At the meeting of the Merrick county board of supervisors the proposition of building a new court house was definitely determined upon, an architect retained and a call issued for a special election. This matter has been in ferment for several months, and it was after going over the details at several meetings and exhaustive investigation of the plans followed in other counties that a conclusion was finally reached.

The date of the special election has been fixed for May 31, and a bond issue of \$100,000 will be voted upon at that time. It will provide that the bonds shall draw 4 per cent and shall be advertised and sold to the highest bidder. The bonds will provide for payment of \$5,000 each year from the first, so that the entire issue may be taken up in twenty years.

NEW CUSTER COURT HOUSE

County Commissioners Will Meet Tuesday to Award Contract.

Broken Bow, Neb., April 22.—The county supervisors will meet next week for the purpose of awarding the contract for building the new court house. No bids will be received after that date and it is pretty certain the board will waste no time over selecting the contractor, as it is particularly anxious that ground shall be broken as quickly as possible and the work be well under way by the beginning of summer. Contracting firms from various parts of the country have received plans and specifications after depositing the usual sum as an evidence of good faith.

Prisoner Throws Glass Eye on Floor.

Viterbo, Italy, April 22.—Of all the methods adopted by the Camorrist prisoners to excite sympathy or incite a riot, none surpassed in novelty and effectiveness that of Gaetano Esposito, who, at the end of a mad harangue, tore a glass eye from his head and, hurling it at the feet of the president, stamped the court room. Then he fell in a faint and President Bianchi suspended the sitting. From the steel cages the prisoners shouted, cried and cursed.

Fatal Auto Accident at Council Bluffs.

Council Bluffs, April 22.—James E. Mott was instantly killed and his brother-in-law, J. E. Galloway, painfully injured, when an automobile driven at high speed crashed into a switch engine on the Northwestern crossing at Fifth avenue and Twelfth street. Mott was thrown under the wheels of the engine, his life being crushed out instantly. Galloway was badly cut and bruised. Both men were farmers, residing near Silver City, Galloway, who owned the machine, was driving it.

Omaha Policeman Shot.

Omaha, April 22.—Shot through the left arm by the partner of a man he had attempted to arrest, Patrolman Edward Brinkman missed instant death by a scant four inches at Sixth and California streets. His assailant, a suspected pickpocket and two companions, escaped and are being sought by the entire police force of the city.

HOUSE PASSES RECIPROCITY BILL

Lower Body Declares for Measure, 264 to 89.

NO CHANGE MADE BY MEMBERS

Measure Goes Through in Same Form as Reported From Committee and is Practically Identical with Bill Submitted at Last Session.

Washington, April 22.—President Taft's Canadian reciprocity agreement, supported by all but a handful of Democrats and opposed by a majority of the Republicans, passed the house of representatives by a vote of 265 to 89.

The measure went through in the form in which it was reported from the committee. The bill, which has President Taft's entire approval, practically is identical with that submitted at the last session.

The bill seeks to put into effect the formal agreement reached between President Taft and members of the Canadian cabinet for a reduction of tariff rates on many articles and free trade in many others across the Canadian border.

Added to it by the Democratic leaders is a section which "authorizes and requests" President Taft to make further efforts to secure still freer trade relations with Canada, in the form of additional reciprocal relations.

Ten Democrats voted against the bill on its passage, while 197 Democrats voted for it. As in the case when the bill passed at the preceding session, a majority of the Republicans were found against it, the party vote being 87 for and 78 opposed.

Amendments Voted Down.

An amendment offered by Representative Martin (S. D.), to put fresh meats on the free list, was defeated overwhelmingly. Only ten minutes' debate was allowed on the amendment.

Six days of debate on the bill came to an end with the speeches of the three leaders in the fight—Representatives Underwood (Ala.), McCall (Mass.) and Dalzell (Pa.).

McCall urged the Republican members from the northwestern border states to support the reciprocity agreement. Any attempt to tack a new free list onto the reciprocity bill is an amendment, he continued, would completely upset the whole reciprocity agreement.

In a final attack on the bill Dalzell (Pa.) declared the agreement had been made without authority of law.

Dalzell called the agreement a "bungling piece of statesmanship." He characterized it as an "open, avowed free trade measure," and said its passage would threaten the whole policy of protection to American industry.

"Heralding the era of honest competition," Representative Underwood (Ala.), chairman of the ways and means committee, closed the debate.

The enactment of the reciprocity bill into law, he said, would mark the end of the period of "exclusion" in the economic policy of the country insofar as customs laws affect industrial conditions.

Mrs. Taft occupied a seat in the executive gallery.

BOOM LAUNCHED FOR HARMON

Ohio Delegation in Congress Begins Work for Governor.

Washington, April 22.—The Ohio Democratic delegation in congress, after scanning the political horizon to the east and to the west, decided to go to work in earnest for Governor Judson Harmon, their candidate for the presidential nomination in 1912.

That Mr. Harmon will have formidable rivals was conceded by everybody at a conference, which included Senator Pomerene, Lieutenant Governor Nichols and the sixteen Democrats of the Ohio delegation in the house.

"Don't overlook Bryan," cautioned Representative Cox when the Harmon boomers began to weigh the prospects of Champ Clark of Missouri and Governor Wilson of New Jersey to determine from which of the gentlemen they had most to fear. It is said that the majority of those present thought Speaker Clark was the one to look out for just now.

WILL PROBE CIVIL SERVICE

House Will Inquire Into Rights of Employees to Organize Unions.

Washington, April 22.—An investigation of the civil service system has been ordered by the house committee on reform in the civil service. It is the purpose of the committee to investigate the question of the rights of civil service employees to organize unions and to inquire into charges that the service has degenerated into an institution of favorites. Cabinet officers probably will be compelled to attend as witnesses.

President Taft is requested in a resolution introduced in the house to furnish to congress an explanation of the resignation of David Jayne Hill as ambassador to Germany. The resolution is a joint effort of Representative Lever of South Carolina and Brantley of Georgia, and is based on reports that Dr. Hill in the potash controversy incurred the president's displeasure.

Motorists Escape Serious Injury.

Kearney, Neb., April 21.—An automobile driven by George Leiser and containing Sheriff James Dunkle, John Sink and Harry Bernstein of Grand Island, en route home after a trip to North Platte, skidded on the streets here, turned completely around, broke the rear wheel and threw the occupants into the street. Two of the men were badly bruised, but the others were unhurt.

JACKSON VISITS RESTAURANTS

Deputy Food Commissioner Says They Must Be Cleaner.

GOVERNOR NAMES INSPECTORS

State Engineer Price Goes on Tour of Inspection of Irrigation District. Western Union Reports Called in Question.

Lincoln, April 22.—That certain restaurants in this city and Omaha must clean their premises within the near future or suffer prosecution was the statement made by Chief Deputy Food Commissioner Jackson in an address before a Wesleyan university club.

Mr. Jackson asserted that at the present time the standard of restaurants is somewhat higher than in the past, but says that there are some which fall considerably below the mark. The new demands being made by his department, he declares, are meeting with compliance by restaurant men in general, but there are still some which, he says, have considerable room for improvement.

In the opinion of the food commissioner there are two kinds of restaurants—the very good and the very bad. The chief matters with which the commissioner finds fault are the sinks and refrigerators of eating places and the floors and walls of their kitchens.

Commissioner Jackson says that he has up to date inspected about three-fourths of the restaurants in Omaha and the same proportion in this city.

Five Food Commissioners.

Governor Aldrich made announcement of the appointment of five food, dairy and drug commissioners, one of which is to work regularly and the other four during the summer months only. The men named were: F. H. McClain of University Place, Will Forbes of this city, George J. Thomas of University Place, Noel Negley of Ansley and L. D. Miller of Alma.

Inspects Irrigation Districts.

State Engineer Price left for a trip to the western part of the state, where he will inspect the entire irrigation section. Before leaving, Engineer Price received word that the Platte river is lower than usual at this time of year, but has assurance from government engineers that on account of a large amount of snow in the mountains there are indications that the supply of water for irrigation purposes will not be diminished over former years.

Litigation for Western Union.

The Western Union Telegraph company, it is said, will have suits filed against it in several counties of the state, due to its failure to report its gross receipts. County assessors in Seward, Lancaster and several other counties, it is said, have applied for the information, but have been refused. Secretary Seymour of the state board of assessments has written to the various county assessors telling them that the statement is specifically required, and if the company refuses to comply with the law urges county officials to take such action as their county attorneys may deem best.

MISSION MEET AT BEATRICE

Mrs. D. J. Wood of Ellis Elected President of District Convention.

Beatrice, Neb., April 22.—The district convention of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society closed with the election of these officers: President, Mrs. D. J. Wood of Ellis; first vice president, Mrs. Harry Shelley of Beatrice; second vice president, Mrs. S. A. Cramb of Fairbury; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. J. Yeakle of Fairbury; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary Nida of Hebron; superintendent of children's work, Mrs. Forest Hartzler of Diller; superintendent of young people's work, Mrs. Clara Raymond of Beatrice.

Strenuous.

"Life is far from being monotonous at the Twiller home."
"How is that?"
"The family pets include a bulldog, a cat and a globe of goldfish, the problem being to keep the bulldog from killing the cat and the cat from catching the goldfish."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Careful About Himself.

Husband—I say, how many 'I's in billions? Wife—One, of course. You told me how to spell it yesterday when I was writing. Husband—Ah, but I'm writing now, and that makes all the difference.—London Punch.

Encouraging.

Tragedian—My parents tried hard to keep me from becoming an actor. Comedian—I congratulate them on their success.

The Hate which We All Bear with the Most Patience is the Hate of those who envy us.—Cotton.

SWITCHED ON SUFFRAGE.

Bill Changed His Opinion After a Talk With His Wife.

Old Bill Shiftless wandered in the other day to talk a little politics, says the Osborne (Kan.) Farmer. Bill is somewhat interested in the woman suffrage movement. He is for it good and strong. Bill says: "My wife has as much right to vote as I have. She does half the work and owns half of everything and should have as much say as I have. Of course the old woman would also vote as I told her to, but that makes no difference. It would give me double power, and the Lord knows us poor people have little enough to say now about the way things are run. Then, besides, I want the old lady to have all the pleasure she can get out of this world."

That night old Bill was talking the question over with his wife. She said she would like to get a chance to vote the distilleries off the face of the earth. Bill flared up in a minute.

"That's just the way with the women!" yelled Bill. "Give them half a chance and they would ruin everything. Look at the poor people around here who can't afford a doctor or to buy medicine. If they can keep a little liquor in the house it saves many a sick spell. Women have all they can do to look after things around the house without chasing off and voting."

Then old Bill chased himself to bed and left Mrs. Shiftless to bring in a bucket of coal and get kindling for the morning.

BRUMMEL'S GHOSTS.

Pathetic Picture of the Great Beau in His Decadence.

We are more familiar with the picture of Beau Brummel in the days of his prosperity than in his decadence. Here is a pathetic glimpse of the last phase in his life, when the old man's mind had begun to give way under the accumulated stress of penury and ingratitude.

"Sometimes he thought he ought to give a party, so he would arrange the apartment, set out the candles and get the house attendant to be with him. At 8 o'clock this man would open the door of the room and announce 'the Duchess of Devonshire.' At the sound of this name Brummel would rise from his chair and greet the cold air from the staircase as though it were the beautiful duchess herself, making his most courtly bow and saying: 'Ah, my dear duchess, how rejoiced I am to see you—so very amiable of you at this short notice! Pray, bury yourself in this armchair! Do you know, it was a gift to me from the Duchess of York, who was a very kind friend of mine; but, poor thing, she is now no more.' Then, his eyes filling with tears, he would sink into his chair, looking vacantly into the fire until Lord Alvanley, Lord Allen, the Duke of Beaufort or some other old friend was ushered in. At 10 the attendant announced the carriage of each invisible visitor, and this ghastly party would conclude."—London Graphic.

Auction Selling in Japan.

Sealed bids are used in auctioning property in Japan. There is no shouting. The auctioneer announces to the audience that he has such and such a piece of property for sale and invites bids. Those who wish to bid write their bids and names on slips of paper. The paper is folded and placed in a box. When the auctioneer sees no more bids coming he opens the box and sorts out the bids. The highest bid takes the property. It is like a bond sale—no one knows what his neighbor bids. If a bidder is anxious to get the property he will not put in a small offer. On the contrary, he will very likely bid all the property is worth. For this reason an owner never puts up his property for auction unless he wants to sell it.—New York Sun.

A Famous Dresser.

Joachim Murat was in his day the best dressed man in the world. Born in 1767 in a village near Cahors, the son of a day laborer, he was sent to a Jesuit school to be educated for the priesthood. He ran away, joined the army, and sixteen years after he had become a lieutenant he was a field marshal, Duke of Cleve and Berg, with Napoleon's sister, Caroline, as his wife, and, finally, by the grace of his brother-in-law, was created king of Naples. In all stations he paid the closest attention to his attire and wore in battle gold embroidered and jeweled uniforms which would have made him conspicuous at a court function and dressed himself as for a review when he was led forth to be shot.—New York Tribune.

Where Licorice Grows.

On the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates the licorice plant is chiefly grown. These great rivers flow through flat, treeless prairies of uncultivated and nearly uninhabited land. For three months of the year hot winds blow, and the temperature reaches 104 degrees. For six months of the year the climate is moderate and salubrious, and for three months bleak and wintry, the thermometer going down to 30 degrees at night.

Something in the Filling.

"Do you know you can tell a man's disposition by his teeth?" asked the girl who believes in signs, bumps and palm reading.

"How interesting!" said her companion, who did not believe in anything.

"Then Jack must have a golden disposition."

A lie is a poor substitute for the truth, but what other is there?

PERFORMING LIONS.

Perils That Come With Managing Those Vicious Animals.

I asked Captain Bonavita once what he considered his most dangerous moment when he performed with his twenty-seven lions. He said that he thought it was when he first entered the arena. The moment before, when he had to drive this great herd of lions in, was almost as bad, but the first few minutes when the crowd of lions entered were terribly uncertain and undoubtedly the most dangerous.

In the first place, with such a crowd there was the danger of being pushed or knocked down. Then there was the danger of tripping among them or of stepping on their tails, for many of them would lie down and roll over and over as a preliminary to the performance, and if he were not struck by their feet he was just as likely to be struck across the face or body with their strong, ropelike tails.

In getting them into their place there was also considerable danger, for in such a crowd it is difficult to treat each animal according to its peculiar idiosyncrasies, and a flick of the whip intended for one lion who would be fairly indifferent to it is likely to be caught by another to whom it will mean instant revolt. In any sort of revolt the whole number will always side with the one that caused it.—Ellen Velvin in McClure's.

NAPOLEON'S POLICE.

An Incident That Shows How Closely They Were Watched.

During the reign of Emperor Napoleon I. at a dinner in Paris the conversation turned upon the emperor and his government. One of the company remarked that he was a great man, but was too fond of war. When the party broke up a gentleman who was present requested to speak in private to the person who had made that observation. "Sir," said he, "I am sorry for it, but I must request you to go with me to the police."

"Why?" said the other in the greatest apparent alarm. "I have said nothing against the emperor but what every one must acknowledge, that he is too fond of war. There can be no harm in that."

"With that I have nothing to do. You must go with me to the police."

The other now began to show the strongest symptoms of fear. He entreated the police agent in the most pathetic language to have compassion on him. The other, however, stood unmoved by all his solicitation, when suddenly the man rose from his knees and burst into a laugh, to the utter astonishment of the police agent.

"You think you have caught me," said he. "You are a spy of the police. So am I, and I was put over you to see whether you would do your duty."

Imbeciles' Marvelous Memory.

Some imbeciles are endowed with excellent memories and thus are enabled to acquire a great wealth of experience. But, the intelligence of the imbecile being defective, the memory is all lopsided. It works mechanically, without judgment or selection. The most insignificant trifles are treasured just like the most important facts. Owing to their marvelous memory many superior idiots are not recognized as such in school, but, on the contrary, are considered to be very gifted pupils. The mistake occurs especially when they are good natured and agreeable. A close examination shows that such talented idiots have learned everything like a phonograph, and reproduce other people's thoughts, opinions and judgments. Where such imbeciles are living in simple, primitive, idyllic surroundings their soft spots may pass unnoticed, but in the severe mental strains of life in modern great cities they may become the most dangerous elements of society.—London Globe.

A Tribute to Garrick's Acting.

David Garrick had a brother in the country who was an idolatrous admirer of his genius. A rich neighbor, a grocer, being about to visit London, this brother insisted on his taking a letter of introduction to the actor. Not being able to make up his mind to visit the great man the first day, the grocer went to the play in the evening and saw Garrick in "Abel Drugger." On his return to the country the brother eagerly inquired respecting the visit he had been so anxious to bring about. "Why, Mr. Garrick," said the good man, "I am sorry to hurt your feelings, but there's your letter. I did not choose to deliver it. I happened to see him when he did not know me, and I saw that he was such a dirty, low lived fellow that I did not like to have anything to do with him."

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