

THE BALTIC FLEET

JAPANESE SQUADRON SAILS TO MEET THE SAME.

BRITISH MERCHANTMEN SEIZED

One of Them Carried Russian Officers Who Escaped from Shanghai—Steamer King Arthur Accused of Loading Supplies for Port Arthur.

LONDON—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Hong Kong says he has learned on trustworthy authority that a powerful Japanese squadron of battleships and armored cruisers is proceeding south, accompanied by fifteen colliers and transports to attack the Russian Baltic squadron.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph it is reported that a Japanese squadron of eight warships and fifteen transports is going south to meet the Russian squadron.

TOKIO—The Japanese protected cruiser Tashima seized the British steamer Nigretia, bound for Vladivostok, off Ulsan, Corea, yesterday. An examination of the Nigretia's cargo showed it had a large cargo of contraband of war on board. It was sent to Sasebo for trial before the prize court.

It is reported that the Nigretia had on board officers and men of the Russian torpedo boat destroyers who had escaped from interment at Shanghai and were attempting to regain the Russian lines. The Nigretia belongs to Allan & Co., of Leith, Scotland.

The British steamer King Arthur was captured while attempting to leave Port Arthur yesterday by the Japanese guardship Asagiri. It is understood that the King Arthur took supplies to Port Arthur. It had on board Russian naval officers who were attempting to join the Russian second Pacific squadron. The King Arthur was taken to Sasebo for trial.

All Japan is today ringing with praises of General Samelima as the hero of the assault of Keekwan mountain fort. It is conceded that his heroism inspired his men and turned a threatened disaster into a splendid victory. General Samelima is an old Samurai veteran of the war of the Restoration and the Satsuma rebellion. He is gray-haired and bent, but is wiry and active. He is an engineer and was formerly a garrison commander. He is Japan's specialist in fortifications and was called to Port Arthur to superintend the siege works. He was not assigned to an active command and it is supposed here that General Samelima replaced General Tsuchiya as division commander.

SHANGHAI—There appears to be no doubt that the commander of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi, who has been interned here since his vessel arrived after the battle between the Russian and Japanese fleets off Port Arthur on August 10, took passage on the steamer Nigretia, bound for Vladivostok. The commander carried valuable charts and documents.

FAVORS YOUNG MEN.

President Said to Be Partial to Rising Generation.

WASHINGTON—There is considerable gossip among newspaper men and other well informed persons in Washington over a well founded report that President Roosevelt may at the outbreak of his new term of office give fuller play to his well known preference for young men in office. It is predicted that the ministers who retire from the cabinet will be replaced by younger men and that vacancies in other branches of government, and particularly in the consular service, will go to young, able and vigorous men. It can hardly be said that the preference for young men is a hard and fast policy adopted by the administration, nor can it be said that the rule originated with President Roosevelt. There seems to be other influences at work throughout the country in the making of popular sentiment favorable to the selection of young men for political office.

ALLOWED ANY ONE TO VOTE.

More Evidence of Fraud Brought Out at Denver Hearing.

DENVER, Colo.—The supreme court heard testimony on the contempt charges against Isaac Goldman and Ed Sweeney for their part in the election in Precinct three, Ward 4, this city. This precinct is the original "Green county," from which in 1903, 726 votes were returned, one more than the total registration, and all but eight for the democratic ticket.

Dr. Matt G. Root, supreme court watcher, testified that Goldman and Sweeney, who were election judges, allowed many persons to vote who were not properly registered. He said that a girl not over eighteen years old was permitted to vote after her vote had been challenged, although the name which she gave was not in the registration book.

Continue War on Canteen.

COLUMBUS, O.—The executive committee of the American Anti-Saloon league met here and outlined plans for a legislative campaign. It was determined to make a fight for the retention of anti-canteen law; sufficient additional appropriation to complete army recreation halls; for effective prohibitory legislation for Indian territory should it be granted statehood, and the passage of the Hepburn bill to prohibit the shipping of liquor into the new territories.

Puts Stop to Mail Frauds.

WASHINGTON—H. R. Goodwin, assistant attorney general for the post-office department, in his annual report to Postmaster General Wynne, says that the number of fraudulent concerns has been greatly reduced in consequence of the vigorous enforcement of the postal laws. The result is shown by the marked decrease in the number of complaints received. There were 144 fraud orders issued during the year and twenty-three orders were issued against foreign lottery companies and their agents.

BAKER WINS ON HIS APPEAL.

Attorney General Orders His Reinstatement on the New Mexico Bench. WASHINGTON—The following letter was sent to Judge Ben Baker of New Mexico by Attorney General Moody:

"I have been directed by the president to inform you that he has revoked and annulled the order for your removal from the position of associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico, communicated to you by letter of December 9."

Judge Baker immediately after being advised of the president's action tendered his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. Charges were filed against him, it is said, by political enemies who wanted his office. Both the president and attorney general, it is claimed, acted too hastily in removing him. Attorney General Moody did not at any time before the order of removal was made give the case his personal attention, but acted upon the recommendation of one of his assistant attorneys, whom, it is claimed, failed to make an impartial investigation, acting largely upon the verbal statements of Associate Judge McFee of New Mexico and Governor Otero, who appeared in person and said the people demanded a change and would remain in a turmoil as long as Baker stayed there.

BRITT GETS THE DECISION.

Fight Goes the Full Limit of Twenty Rounds of Fierce Fighting.

SAN FRANCISCO—At the twentieth round Jimmy Britt of San Francisco and Battling Nelson of Chicago, fighting like a pair of bulldogs, the going sounded the end of the contest and Referee Roche unhesitatingly placed his hand on the California boy as the winner of the contest. In the closing round Britt was punching the Chicago boy all over the ring, but his blows lacked the sufficient force to put a quietus on his opponent.

The fight was an exemplification of how much punishment a human being can endure and not succumb. At several stages of the fight Nelson was badly punished, but always kept gamely coming up to the firing line, and all through the twenty rounds he forced the fighting. In one or two instances he had the local boy in distress, but Britt's excellent generalship and the advice of his seconds saved him from going too close to the danger point.

Nelson is unquestionably a wonder in the pugilistic world. Time after time, taking blows heavy enough to put out an ordinary fighter, he would come up apparently in his early form and bring the fighting to Britt.

Mechanics' Pavilion was crowded to the roof, the gate receipts being over \$35,000.

CABINET HOLDS A MEETING.

Action on Foodstuffs and Other Matters of Interest.

WASHINGTON—At the cabinet meeting Tuesday the action of the Agricultural department in standardizing some additional foodstuffs was approved on the recommendation of Secretary Wilson. Secretary Taft said at the conclusion of the meeting that he had submitted to the president a report on his mission to Panama. The report was confidential and he could not discuss it at this time. He said also it had been decided that the Philippine scouts, who constituted one of the features of the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis exposition and who are to appear at the inauguration of President Roosevelt on March 4, should go from Washington after the inauguration to New York, where they will participate in the annual military tournament to be held there in March. Soon after the tournament they will return to the Philippines by way of San Francisco. Until they come to Washington to attend the inauguration they will remain in the barracks on the fair grounds in St. Louis.

HAS HER SCALP TORN OFF.

Hair Caught by Revolving Shaft at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb.—Miss Lillian Sullivan, aged 18, met with an extremely painful accident, her entire scalp being torn from her head, from a point just above the eyes, clear around over the ears to the nape of neck. So great was the young woman's nerve that she didn't faint or collapse in the slightest degree. While the surgeons were replacing the scalp, she conversed with more composure than any one present. Several men who rushed to her assistance when they saw the accident were overcome by the horrible sight.

Miss Sullivan is employed in the dry fruit cleaning department of the McCord-Brady company. She was placing a box of packed fruit on a shelf above the work bench, in her room, when her hair was caught by a revolving shaft. Upwards of sixty stitches were required to replace the scalp.

Information About Women.

DENVER—Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, announced Wednesday that she had practically completed arrangements for the establishment of a bureau of information. Information concerning the work of women in this country, their clubs and all matters in which they are interested will be collected and disseminated. Out-lines for study also will be prepared. It is probable that the headquarters will be at Portsmouth, N. H.

Land Ordered Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON—The general land office has ordered the temporary withdrawal of 17,920 acres of public lands in the Vancouver, Wash., land district, from all forms of disposal except under the mineral laws.

Discuss Wyoming Politics.

WASHINGTON—Senator Warren introduced to the president, Attorney General Van Orsdale of Wyoming, who is chairman of the republican state committee of Wyoming. They had a brief talk about Wyoming politics.

VOTE OF STATES

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF NATIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

TEDDY'S PLURALITY 2,547,578

Total Vote Shows a Decrease of 460,078 Compared With Four Years Ago — Parker Carried 13 States, Bryan 17, McKinley 28, Roosevelt 32.

CHICAGO—The official canvass of the votes cast November 8 for presidential electors was completed Thursday, when the result was announced in Minnesota, North Dakota and Washington. The Associated Press is therefore able to present the first table giving the official vote of all the forty-five states. The total vote is 33,508,496, against 33,968,574 in 1900, a decrease of 460,078.

The ballots were divided as follows: Roosevelt (Rep.) 7,627,632 Parker (Dem.) 5,080,054 Debs (Social) 391,587 Swallow (Pro) 260,303 Watson (Pop.) 114,637 Corcoran (Social Labor) 33,453 Holcomb (Continental Labor) 830 Roosevelt received over all, 1,746,768, and over Parker, 2,547,578. In 1900 McKinley had 467,046 more than all the other candidates, and \$59,984 more than Bryan. The vote for Roosevelt was 409,822 more than for McKinley, while that for Parker was 1,277,772 less than that for Bryan.

McKinley polled more votes than Roosevelt in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Roosevelt got more than McKinley in the "other thirteen states."

Parker received more than Bryan in Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and West Virginia, while Bryan got more than Parker in the remaining thirty-seven states. The republicans made gains over their vote in 1900 in thirty-two states and the official figures show losses in thirteen. The total gains of the republicans were 732,048, and the total losses, 312,249; making the net gain 419,799.

The democrats polled more votes in eight states than in 1900, but less in thirty-seven. Their total gains were 30,792 and the total losses 1,291,491; net loss 1,260,699.

Roosevelt carried thirty-two states, against twenty-eight for McKinley, and has 236 electoral votes under the apportionment of 1900. McKinley had 292 under the apportionment of 1890, there having been an addition of twenty-nine by the last apportionment.

Parker carried thirteen states, against seventeen by Bryan, and has 140 electoral votes. Bryan had 155 under the apportionment in force in 1900. Watson received his largest vote in Georgia, the total vote of that state being 22,664, with 20,508 in Nebraska, being nearly one-third of his aggregate, 114,637. Barker polled 50,218 in 1900.

The prohibition vote in 1900 was 208,791, in November 260,303, a gain of 51,512.

JAPS LOSE MOUND.

Russian Reports Say 203-Meter Hill is Again in Their Possession.

ST. PETERSBURG—General Kuropatkin has telegraphed to the general staff that he has received a report from Chinese sources to the effect that the Russians have recaptured 203-Meter hill at Port Arthur, with the guns mounted by the Japanese.

Kuropatkin's dispatch, which is dated Dec. 31, also reports further reconnaissance of both the Russians and Japanese, but says they were not productive of important results.

The weather at the front is sunny and the thermometer registers 14 degrees Fahrenheit.

The war office has no additional information regarding General Kuropatkin's report that the Russians have recaptured 203-Meter hill, but the officials consider it certain that the commander-in-chief would not have sent the report unless it came through exceptionally reliable channels.

MORE DENVER MEN IN JAIL.

Deputy Sheriff Among Those Adjudged Guilty of Contempt.

DENVER—The supreme court adjudged Leonard Rogers, William G. Adams, Louis Hamburg and Thomas Kinsley guilty of contempt for conduct in the second precinct of the Seventh ward in this city at the recent election in violation of the court's injunctive order. Each was given a jail sentence and a fine.

The court announced that the evidence showed that Rogers, Adams and Hamburg had prevented the appointment of a republican clerk, and Kinsley had ejected the supreme court watcher from the polls. Rogers is a deputy sheriff and was a candidate on the democratic ticket for the state senate. Kinsley is a prize fighter.

Needed Money Is in Sight.

COLUMBUS, O.—The executive committee of the American Anti-Saloon league closed its meeting here yesterday after laying plans to extend the organization into districts which have not heretofore been penetrated. It was announced that the league now has in sight sufficient funds to carry out all its plans for the coming year. John G. Wooley of Chicago was present and submitted a proposition to consolidate all the temperance papers of the country, which was taken under advisement.

Most of Saloons Illegal.

PIERRE, S. D.—Judge Haney of the supreme court handed down a decision in an appeal from the Kingsbury court in which the point at issue was the right of a town board to grant liquor licenses where there had been no affirmative vote at the last preceding election. The decision of the lower court that an affirmative vote was required every year was affirmed by the supreme court. This means that there is not a legal saloon in the state except in towns where license was voted at the election last spring.

INSISTS ON A CHANGE.

The President Committed to Railroad Legislation.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt discussed with several callers the proposed legislation regarding the question of railroad freight rebates and the question of empowering the interstate commerce commission with authority to adjust freight rates where found to be excessive. Among those who talked with the president were Secretary Morton and E. P. Bacon, chairman of the executive committee of the interstate commerce commission.

The president is anxious that legislation in the interest of shippers be enacted at the earliest possible date and the matter has been considered by him with many of his recent callers. It was stated by one of the president's callers that Attorney General Moody now was engaged in the preparation of a bill which, substantially, would embody the views of the administration on the question, and that the measure would be presented to congress probably soon after the holiday recess. The president has announced that the bill he is willing to support must be fair to both the railroads and the people. He believes that the initial steps toward the desired legislation should be taken at the present session of congress, and, if possible, that the legislation proposed should be crystallized into law at this time.

Senator Heyburn of Idaho had an extended talk with the president on the subject of federal charters for corporations doing an interstate commerce business. The senator indicated his intention to introduce in the senate after the holiday recess a measure providing for the incorporation under United States laws of all corporations. The bill as prepared by Senator Heyburn will provide that corporations now in existence must take out federal charters and that such corporations as may be organized thereafter shall incorporate under federal laws. All such corporations will be under the supervision of the department of commerce and labor through the bureau of corporations. The bill has not been matured thoroughly yet, but Senator Heyburn hopes to have it ready for introduction immediately after the holidays.

ISLAND STILL IN NEBRASKA.

Meanderings of Old Muddy Cannot Take It Away.

WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States decided the boundary case between the states of Missouri and Nebraska in favor of the state of Nebraska. The case involved the question as to whether a change of the course of the Missouri river had the effect of changing land which had theretofore been on the west side of the river, to the east side of the river, from the jurisdiction of Nebraska to the jurisdiction of Missouri, but the court held that it did not. The opinion was by Justice Harlan, holding that the boundary must remain in the middle of the old channel as before the change.

The tract of land that caused the controversy is known as McKissick's island, lying between Nemaha county, Nebraska, and Atchison county, Missouri. The controversy originated in 1867. Previous to that year the island was regarded as indisputably in Nebraska. The river at that point was in the shape of an ox yoke, and on the night of July 5 of that year the water broke across the land lying in one of the bends, thus throwing the land on the east, instead of the west side, of the river. The claim was made by the Nebraska authorities that this was made by the digging of a ditch.

In his opinion Justice Harlan expressed his opinion admitting that congress had not intended by its act admitting Missouri into the union to change the established rule and make the varying channels of the Missouri river the western boundary of that state.

"Missouri," he added, "does not dispute the fact that when Nebraska was admitted into the union the body of land described in the present record as McKissick's island, or Island precinct, was in Nebraska. It is equally clear that these lands did not cease to be within the limits of Nebraska by reason of the subject opinion."

The final decree is postponed prepared for thirty days to allow the Missouri and Nebraska authorities to agree as to the location of the center of the old channel.

After the Beef Combine.

KANSAS CITY—Herbert Knox Smith, acting commissioner of corporations and labor, has written to a number of Kansas City meat dealers for additional testimony regarding the operations of the local packers who are members of the alleged beef combine. A representative of the department was here recently gathering statistics from the local butchers.

Nebraska Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON—Every member of the Nebraska delegation has introduced many pension bills during the congress which will close March 4 with satisfactory results. The few bills which have passed this month were some of the holdovers introduced last winter. It is safe to predict that none of the pension bills introduced this session, and in that case every bill introduced this session must be reintroduced next winter. Possibly a very meritorious bill may succeed.

Red Cloud Takes a Farm.

WASHINGTON—The Indian bureau has been notified that Chief Red Cloud of the Pine Ridge agency has agreed to accept an allotment of land. He heretofore has held out persistently in opposition to allotment.

To Fight Sheep Disease.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Shaw transmitted to the house a request from Secretary Wilson for a deficiency appropriation of \$50,000 to eradicate scabies in sheep and mange in cattle.

FOR REGULATION

CONGRESS SHOULD CONTROL INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

SO SAYS GARFIELD'S REPORT

Alleges that the Bureaus of the Commissioner of Corporations Furnish Means by Which People Engaged in Interstate Business Can Be Controlled.

WASHINGTON—The first annual report of the commissioner of corporations was submitted to congress Wednesday by Commissioner Garfield. He says no satisfactory reform is to be expected under the state system of incorporation; that the federal government has at its command sufficient power to remedy existing conditions in its control of interstate commerce. He therefore suggests that congress consider the advisability of enacting a law for the legislative regulation of interstate and foreign commerce under a license of franchise, which in general should provide as follows:

"The granting of a federal franchise or license to engage in interstate commerce.

"The imposition of all necessary requirements as to corporate organization and management as a condition of the retention of such franchise or license.

"The prohibition of all corporations and corporate agencies from engaging in interstate and foreign commerce without such federal franchise or license.

"The full protection of the grantees of such franchise or license who obey the laws applicable thereto.

"The right to refuse or withdraw such franchise or license in case of violation of law, with appropriate right of judicial appeal to prevent abuse of power by the administrative officers."

Commissioner Garfield says the bureau under the direction of the secretary of commerce and labor, affords the appropriate machinery for the administration of such a law.

COST OF WARS TO NATIONS.

Resolution in House Calling for Information.

WASHINGTON—Representative Bartholdt (Mo.), in accordance with the action of the international peace congress at Boston, requesting him to introduce a resolution in congress calling for certain statistics relative to the cost of wars, introduced a concurrent resolution instructing the secretary of commerce and labor to collect and compile statistics on the cost of wars in all countries from 1800 down to the present time; the amount paid for pensions, and other allowances to soldiers and sailors engaged in such wars; the amount paid to hospitals and retreats for disabled soldiers and sailors; the amount of property destroyed in such wars by land and sea; the additional cost of maintaining armies and navies in time of peace, to each nation during that period; an approximate estimate of the indirect expenses and damages by such wars to the health and prosperity of each nation resulting from such wars, and the number of killed, wounded and disabled on each side during such wars. The resolution provides that the statistics be printed and distributed under the direction of congress in this and other countries, as preliminary to an international peace congress to be held in Washington or The Hague, July 6, 1906.

HEALTH OF TROOPS EXCELLENT

Encouraging Report From General in Philippines.

WASHINGTON—Brigadier General Canall commanding the department of Luzon, Philippine islands, in his annual report to the war department says that the general health of the troops is excellent, the disappearance of cholera having removed one of the greatest sources of anxiety. The improved health conditions are said to be due to the construction of new posts, the absence of hard field service, the drinking of distilled water and enforced abstinence from native fruits and uncooked vegetables. It is recommended that continuous service in the Philippines be limited to two years in order to avert nervous breakdown which is said to be quite common among the white troops in the islands.

Wants Better Examinations.

WASHINGTON—Announcement was made at the state department Thursday that the government has for the second time called upon Venezuela to explain the arbitrary expulsion from that country of A. F. Jaurette, a newspaper man at Caracas. The first explanation offered by President Castro was altogether unsatisfactory.

England Annexes Islands.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Two British warships have sailed for the Tonga islands with the purpose, it is announced, of annexing them.

Mrs. Powell Not Guilty.

WAYNE, Neb.—District court is in session this week. Judge Boyd presiding. The case of the State vs. Mrs. Kemp Powell, in which the defendant is charged with an attempt to murder her husband by shooting him with a revolver at their home fourteen miles southwest of Wayne, about five months ago, inflicting a dangerous wound, was heard. Mr. Powell was taken to the hospital at Omaha, where under medical aid he recovered. Mrs. Powell was acquitted.

Strikes Against Open Shop.

NEW YORK—A strike against the "open shop" was begun here Thursday by the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers' union. In nineteen factories notices were posted at noon Thursday announcing that the shops would hereafter be "open." The employees, acting under orders from their unions, claim to have 1,500 capmakers out. The strikers declare that the men in the remaining thirty or forty shops in the city will also be called out if notices are posted in them.

NEWS IN NEBRASKA

STATE NOTES.

IT AFFECTS NEBRASKA LANDS.

Kinkaid Has Some Amendments to the Laws.

WASHINGTON—Congressman Kinkaid of Nebraska introduced an amendment on the opening day of congress to amend the homestead laws affecting certain lands in the western and northwestern portions of Nebraska which would extend the time six months within which entrymen under the bill effective last June may occupy the land so entered. This is a trifling matter compared with other proposed amendments to the Kinkaid law, which, it will be remembered, increased the area of a homestead entry to 640 acres.

Prominent Nebraskans propose a law to amend the Kinkaid law, providing for the sole use of grazing lands for grazing purposes. This proposition is made in the hope of promoting the settlement or profitable occupancy of the vast area of grazing lands tributary to the Burlington, Union Pacific and Northwestern railroads in the state. Charles F. Manderson of Omaha, general solicitor for the Burlington, would have the department of the interior survey these lands and put them into three classes—namely, first, arable lands; second, irrigable lands; third, pastoral lands. The latter class Mr. Manderson would have put on sale at not less than 10 cents nor more than 25 cents an acre.

Another idea is to sell, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, all lands not disposed of under the Kinkaid act. Still another amendment provides for buying the land outright at 10 cents or more an acre, in the discretion of the secretary of the interior.

Mr. Manderson has laid his ideas before the members of the Nebraska delegation in congress and has requested them to join him in a conference to be held at Washington or at Omaha some time this month.

PAY FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Districts Deal Liberally With Their Educators.

The various school districts of the state of Nebraska have dealt liberally with their school teachers during the last year and while the total amount of money spent in salaries for men teachers is a decrease when compared with the amount spent last, it does not follow that the individual salaries of men have decreased, for the reason that the number of men teachers employed this year is less than the year before. According to statistics compiled by Chief Clerk Harby for use in the biennial report of Superintendent Fowler there was spent for salaries for male teachers this year was \$572,728.20, and for female teachers, \$2,533,108.10, compared to \$608,708.79 spent in salaries for male teachers and \$2,313,469.19 paid to female teachers last year. Of this total amount Douglas county paid its male teachers in 1904 \$29,824.87, and its female teachers \$386,971.88. There were employed in the state 4,358 men and 8,325 women teachers, against 1,490 men and 7,819 women teachers last year, making a total for 1904 of 9,714, against 9,309, the increase in teachers being occasioned by the increase in women teachers, showing that woman is gradually taking the place of man in educational lines in Nebraska.

Fifteen Years in Court.

NEBRASKA CITY—The estate of Robert Hawks, deceased, that was filed for probate in the county court about fifteen years ago, has been settled and closed. The estate is one of the largest ever filed for probate in the county court and was the cause of many lawsuits.

Woman Attempts Suicide.

CHADRON—Because of a quarrel with her husband, Mrs. William Rondo attempted to commit suicide here. She shot herself with a revolver in the left breast, the bullet lodging under the right shoulder blade. It is doubtful whether she will recover.

Premiums for Nebraska.

LINCOLN—At the St. Louis exposition Nebraska stood second in the list of states in the horticultural exhibit, and only was excelled by the state of Colorado. In all departments the state received more than 500 premiums.

Rev. Johnson Appointed.

LINCOLN—Rev. P. C. Johnson of Tecumseh will take up the duties of chaplain at the state penitentiary January 1. The announcement of the appointment was made by Governor Mickey, who was formerly one of Rev. Johnson's parishioners at Osceola. Chaplain Walter K. Williams announced his resignation to the governor just before election.

G. L. Shumway of Scotts Bluff County Proposes to Erect an \$85,000 Power Plant on the North Platte River near the town of Gering.

The same line of talk concerning seed corn was given at the state university seed corn special over the Burlington route in Tecumseh, will be carried out at the coming session of the farmers' institute. The farmers are awake to the fact that there is much in the proper selection of the grain, its care, in the cultivation of the ground, and in changing crops. Hon. J. L. Young, who has one of the best farms in Johnson county, says that a few years ago under the same conditions that have prevailed for the past two or three years, he used to raise as high as seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre, on land which is now yielding from thirty to thirty-five.

The Nebraska fair commission will contribute the \$100 necessary for bringing the mammoth statue of Nebraska from St. Louis to Lincoln. It has been decided to place the statue in the rotunda of the state capitol building, where it will be sheltered from the ravages of the elements. It is thought that with such protection the staff statue can be preserved indefinitely. A meeting will be held in Omaha by the state commission, and at that time a telegram will be sent to President Francis accepting the gift.

Private Interests may Clash with those of the government in the proposed irrigation projects of western Nebraska.

H. G. Leavitt of the Ames Beet Sugar company announced at the office of the State Irrigation board that 126,000 acres of land embraced in the government irrigation area of Scott's Bluff and Cheyenne counties was claimed by his company under an application for water rights filed prior to the government reservation. If the interior department proceeds with its work he sugar company will appeal.