

STATE LEGISLATURE

COMPLETE ROLL OF UPPER AND LOWER HOUSES.

THE POLITICS AND RESIDENCE

Complete Vote by Counties for Land and Railroad Commissioner—Two Offices Very Close.

Following is the completed roll of the senate and house in the Nebraska legislature:

Members of the Senate

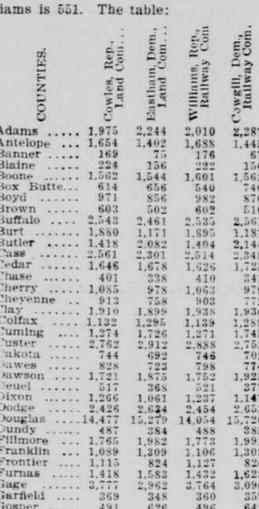
1. J. R. Cain, Humboldt.....Rep.	11. Fred Volpe, Scribner.....Dem.
2. T. J. Major, Permi.....Dem.	12. C. A. Randall, Newman Grove.....Rep.
3. S. H. Buck, Berlin.....Dem.	13. J. Henry, Schuyler.....Dem.
4. W. B. Banning, Plattsmouth.....Dem.	14. A. Donohoe, O'Neill.....Dem.
5. Alex. Lavery, Ashland.....Dem.	15. L. J. Myers, Newport.....Rep.
6. E. E. Howell, Omaha.....Dem.	16. J. A. Ollis, Ord.....Dem.
7. Frank Ransom, Omaha.....Dem.	17. H. T. Beck, Kearney.....Dem.
8. J. D. Hartfield, Neligh.....Dem.	18. E. L. King, Osceola.....Rep.
9. Fred Volpe, Scribner.....Dem.	19. G. W. Miller, Seward.....Dem.
10. C. A. Randall, Newman Grove.....Rep.	20. J. E. Miller, Lincoln.....Rep.

Members of the House

1. R. A. Clark, Falls City.....Dem.	11. H. D. Schottger, Fontanelle.....Dem.
2. Henry Gerdes, Falls City.....Dem.	12. Nels Johnson, Wrasche, City.....Dem.
3. Otto Kufenc, Humboldt.....Dem.	13. B. F. Griffin, Tekamah.....Dem.
4. A. J. Barclay, Bookwiler.....Dem.	14. W. J. McVicker, Fremont.....Dem.
5. W. B. Raper, Pawnee City.....Rep.	15. F. P. Lavery, Ashland.....Dem.
6. Fred Hector, Auburn.....Dem.	16. Charles Gruff, Bancroft.....Dem.
7. J. M. Taylor, Lincoln.....Rep.	17. D. C. Heffernan, Hubbard.....Dem.
8. J. M. Taylor, Lincoln.....Rep.	18. Adam Pilger, Stanton.....Dem.
9. J. M. Taylor, Lincoln.....Rep.	19. S. Saberson, Fort.....Dem.
10. J. M. Taylor, Lincoln.....Rep.	20. John Kuhl, Randolph.....Dem.

OUR RAVAGED FORESTS

PINCHOT DECLARES FIRES OF 1908 WORST YET.



GIFFORD PINCHOT

The nation may well pause in mournful contemplation of her ravaged forests—forests which have been blackened and scarred and ruined in large sections by the fires which have raged within them.

This year's forest fire record eclipses that of any other year in which we have record, both in extent of territory burned over and value of timber destroyed. In speaking of the matter Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States forest service, declares that in many ways this year's forest fires have been the worst he has ever known.

Besides destroying valuable timber and other property, the fires which have been raging during the last few weeks in the east have caused an almost incalculable loss to water-sheds of important streams supplying power for countless industries. In the Adirondacks the destruction has resulted in marring one of the nation's most useful playgrounds.

One of the earliest of the great forest fires which have attained historic importance was the great Miramichi fire of 1825. It began its greatest destruction about one o'clock in the afternoon of October 7 of that year at a place about 60 miles above the town of Newcastle, on the Miramichi river, in New Brunswick.

In the majority of such forest fires as this the destruction of the timber is a more serious loss, by far, than that of the cattle and buildings, for it carries with it the impoverishment of a whole region for tens or even hundreds of years afterward. The loss of the stumpage value of the timber at the time of the fire is but a small part of the damage to the neighborhood.

The wages that would have been earned in lumbering, added to the value of the produce that would have been purchased to supply the lumber camps, and the taxes that would have been devoted to roads and other public improvements, furnish a much truer measure of how much, sooner or later, it costs a region when its forests are destroyed by fire.

The Peshtigo fire of October, 1871, was still more severe than the Miramichi. It covered an area of more than 2,000 square miles in Wisconsin, and involved a loss in timber and other property, of many millions of dollars. Between 1,200 and 1,500 persons perished, including nearly half the population of Peshtigo, at that time a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Other fires of about the same time were most destructive in Michigan. A strip about 40 miles wide and 180 miles long, extending across the central part of the state, from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron, was devastated. The estimated loss in timber was about 4,000,000,000 feet board measure, and in money over \$10,000,000. Several hundred persons perished.

COUNTIES.	Cowles, Rep.	Eastham, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	Williams, Dem.	Williams, Dem.	Williams, Dem.
Adams.....	1,975	2,244	2,010	2,287	2,287	2,287
Antelope.....	1,654	1,402	1,688	1,445	1,445	1,445
Banner.....	149	7	176	6	6	6
Blaine.....	224	156	232	150	150	150
Boone.....	1,562	1,434	1,601	1,562	1,562	1,562
Rock Butte.....	614	546	610	546	546	546
Boyd.....	971	856	982	870	870	870
Brown.....	802	502	802	516	516	516
Buffalo.....	2,542	2,451	2,536	2,501	2,501	2,501
Butler.....	1,880	1,171	1,895	1,181	1,181	1,181
Butte.....	1,418	2,082	1,494	2,144	2,144	2,144
Cass.....	2,561	2,301	2,514	2,348	2,348	2,348
Cedar.....	1,646	1,878	1,925	1,725	1,725	1,725
Chase.....	401	338	410	341	341	341
Cherry.....	1,085	978	1,063	979	979	979
Clay.....	758	908	758	908	908	908
Clayton.....	1,910	1,899	1,928	1,930	1,930	1,930
Colfax.....	1,122	1,295	1,139	1,289	1,289	1,289
Cuming.....	1,274	1,226	1,271	1,215	1,215	1,215
Custer.....	2,762	2,912	2,888	2,953	2,953	2,953
Dakota.....	744	682	746	702	702	702
Dawson.....	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274
Deuel.....	517	368	521	377	377	377
Dixon.....	1,256	1,256	1,256	1,256	1,256	1,256
Dodge.....	2,426	2,424	2,424	2,426	2,426	2,426
Douglas.....	14,477	15,279	14,934	15,720	15,720	15,720
Dundy.....	1,785	384	1,785	384	384	384
Fillmore.....	1,785	1,892	1,772	1,892	1,892	1,892
Franklin.....	1,039	1,309	1,106	1,303	1,303	1,303
Frontier.....	1,115	824	1,127	820	820	820
Furnas.....	1,418	1,532	1,418	1,532	1,532	1,532
Gage.....	3,777	2,962	3,764	3,090	3,090	3,090
Garfield.....	359	348	360	359	359	359
Goose.....	491	626	496	642	642	642
Grant.....	99	92	99	92	92	92
Greeley.....	655	1,077	651	1,092	1,092	1,092
Hall.....	2,259	2,259	2,259	2,259	2,259	2,259
Hamilton.....	1,639	1,599	1,632	1,655	1,655	1,655
Harlan.....	1,097	1,126	1,140	1,164	1,164	1,164
Hayes.....	1,328	1,328	1,328	1,328	1,328	1,328
Hitchcock.....	639	625	642	624	624	624
Holt.....	1,543	1,745	1,575	1,733	1,733	1,733
Hooker.....	971	1,432	965	1,452	1,452	1,452
Howard.....	971	1,432	965	1,452	1,452	1,452
Jefferson.....	2,076	1,683	1,980	1,741	1,741	1,741
Johnson.....	1,365	1,114	1,392	1,111	1,111	1,111
Kearney.....	1,365	1,114	1,392	1,111	1,111	1,111
Keith.....	368	304	367	306	306	306
Kimball.....	426	344	431	326	326	326
Knox.....	218	218	218	218	218	218
Lincoln.....	8,225	7,353	8,203	7,612	7,612	7,612
Lindsay.....	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274
Logan.....	144	149	147	155	155	155
Loup.....	241	176	243	162	162	162
Lyon.....	246	145	246	145	145	145
Madison.....	2,127	1,829	2,111	1,895	1,895	1,895
Merrick.....	1,134	1,045	1,168	1,086	1,086	1,086
Moravia.....	1,082	1,082	1,077	1,077	1,077	1,077
Nemaha.....	1,621	1,601	1,629	1,606	1,606	1,606
Nempeck.....	1,500	1,507	1,532	1,513	1,513	1,513
Nebraska.....	2,251	2,363	2,271	2,389	2,389	2,389
Nebraska.....	1,482	1,482	1,482	1,482	1,482	1,482
Nebraska.....	258	251	255	282	282	282
Nebraska.....	1,443	1,179	1,428	1,288	1,288	1,288
Nebraska.....	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492
Nebraska.....	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492
Nebraska.....	1,143	1,263	1,188	1,302	1,302	1,302
Nebraska.....	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492
Nebraska.....	2,142	2,240	2,157	2,251	2,251	2,251
Nebraska.....	473	319	470	323	323	323
Nebraska.....	2,082	2,182	2,082	2,182	2,182	2,182
Nebraska.....	929	1,042	946	1,053	1,053	1,053
Nebraska.....	2,332	2,352	2,350	2,303	2,303	2,303
Nebraska.....	739	739	739	739	739	739
Nebraska.....	1,928	1,982	1,959	1,976	1,976	1,976
Nebraska.....	720	703	722	702	702	702
Nebraska.....	720	703	722	702	702	702
Nebraska.....	511	455	523	456	456	456
Nebraska.....	787	812	784	823	823	823
Nebraska.....	1,730	1,660	1,731	1,688	1,688	1,688
Nebraska.....	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274
Nebraska.....	891	727	884	735	735	735
Nebraska.....	1,940	1,014	1,955	1,040	1,040	1,040
Nebraska.....	1,800	1,800	1,818	1,818	1,818	1,818
Nebraska.....	1,274	1,035	1,282	1,096	1,096	1,096
Nebraska.....	1,422	1,291	1,428	1,292	1,292	1,292
Nebraska.....	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274
Nebraska.....	2,257	1,941	2,279	1,987	1,987	1,987
Totals.....	128,880	126,977	128,940	129,491	129,491	129,491

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR



Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff has been selected by Emperor William to succeed the late Baron Speck von Sternburg as ambassador to the United States. Countess von Bernstorff is a daughter of Edward Luckemeyer of New York.

Count von Bernstorff was first diplomatic agent and consul-general at Cairo, but was raised to the rank of minister plenipotentiary early in 1908. He is the fourth son of Count Albrecht von Bernstorff, a distinguished contemporary of Bismarck, and he was born in 1862, while his father was German ambassador to the court of St. James.

The new ambassador began his diplomatic career in 1899, when he was made attaché at Constantinople. He was counselor of the embassy and first secretary in London in 1902.

While in England the count came especially under the notice of Emperor William as a result of his work in ameliorating the existing ill-feeling against Germany. He drew up a series of lucid and comprehensive dispatches on the situation. After four years' service in London he was sent to Cairo. In the German diplomatic service this post is regarded as a stepping stone toward advancement.

The count married Miss Jennie Luckemeyer in 1887. His wife was born December 13, 1867, and the couple have two children. The Luckemeyer family left New York several years ago and settled in France, where the countess' father died this year.

Count Ernst von Bernstorff, the founder of the collateral branch of the family, also had an American wife. He was married in 1861 to Amerika Riedesel, Baroness zu Eisenbach, who was born in New York in 1840.

Count von Bernstorff's daughter, Alexandra, is 20 years of age and came out socially in Cairo two seasons ago. His son, Christian, 17 years of age, is now at school. The new ambassador is a man above middle height, of slight figure and wears a blonde mustache. His knowledge of English is well-nigh perfect and he is known as a successful after-dinner speaker and a witty conversationalist.

HIS DEFEAT A SURPRISE



Charles E. Landis

Charles E. Landis, congressman from Indiana, whose defeat at the recent election was one of the surprises of the campaign, will probably be taken care of by the incoming national administration. Just what he is to get in the way of an appointment is not announced, but it is believed that he will be named as public printer.

Mr. Landis has been one of the most prominent members of the house, and has made a great name for himself. He has been known as a close friend of President Roosevelt and has besides been actively associated with a number of interesting legislative matters, including the campaign against Mormonism.

The Landis family has been fairly well taken care of by the public. A few years ago there were five members of the family drawing good-sized envelopes on the public payroll at the same time. Two were members of Indiana's congressional delegation, Chas. B. from the Ninth district, and his brother Frederick, from the Eighth. Frederick, the younger brother, was run over by the political juggernaut four years ago. Now the retirement of Charles leaves only two of the brothers still at the pie counter. One is Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the \$20,000,000 Standard Oil jurist in Chicago. The other is in the postal service in the Philippines and has an excellent job.

The retiring statesman is editor of the Delphi Journal, a weekly newspaper, when he is at home. He is an orator of the rapid-fire sort all the time, whether at home or away. He has served six terms in the house.

COMPROMISE CANDIDATE WINS



William E. Glasscock

William E. Glasscock is the Republican governor-elect of West Virginia. He was the third man named as a candidate for the place within four months by the Republicans, and he achieved his position at the head of the ticket of the dominant party without the trouble of carrying on a tiresome and expensive state-wide campaign. He wasn't even required to waste any time or worry over a state convention. There were no critical delegates to be satisfied or appeased, and while West Virginia had a number of other ambitious Republicans who had a hankering to be governor for the coming four years, Glasscock was nominated by the unanimous vote of the state central committee of his party. Two popular men sought the nomination for governor, Charles M. Swisher, secretary of state, and Arnold C. Scherr, auditor of state. The preliminary campaign was hot, bitter and so close that neither man could get an uncontested majority of the delegates. The Swisher element finally secured the whip hand and nominated him. The Scherr end of the convention boiled, held another session and nominated the state auditor. Efforts of the national leaders to bring about a truce and induce one man or the other to withdraw were futile. Then the national committee placed its seal on the Swisher candidacy, declaring him the regular nominee. Scherr refused to withdraw, and his faction christened themselves the Lincoln Republicans.

This factional warfare continued for several weeks before the national party conditions became so uncertain that an insistent demand for the withdrawal of both men came from the Taft forces. Swisher promptly complied. Scherr did so reluctantly a short time afterward.

So Glasscock, who had been identified with neither faction, was placed on the ticket as a compromise candidate with the consent of both factions and every effort was made to head the breach. That the requisite harmony was finally secured and the white dove of political peace caught and tied securely in the back woods with a trunk strap is attested by the fact of Glasscock's election by a safe majority.

VICTOR AFTER HOT FIGHT



George L. Lilley

George L. Lilley, governor-elect of Connecticut, is one of the evidences of the moment as to the harmlessness of a fight with organized labor. Lilley won the election to the highest position in his state, against the bitterest opposition of labor and, incidentally, against the opposition of some other elements of his party, as well. Moreover, before he entered the campaign for governor he was elected to congress as a representative at large from his state, also against the strong opposition of the unionists, this time directed by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and other prominent labor leaders.

It begins to look as though Mr. Lilley liked to fight. He has not gone out of his way to avoid a clash with anybody, so far as the records show, since he began to play the fascinating game of politics years ago.

Mr. Lilley lives at Waterbury, but he was born over in Massachusetts. His political career began in 1901, when he was elected to the state legislature. Two years later he was promoted to congress, and served three terms. Here he made a record which brought down on him the labor anathema, but was re-elected. In the gubernatorial fight he was opposed by Judge Robertson, clean, able and extremely popular.

The Simple Life. When any man may, if he please, thus live at peace and liberty abroad in the open fields, or his own gardens, what reason is there why he should affect and pursue honors, and not rather modestly bound his desires with the calmness and security of that condition? For, to hunt after glory by the ostentation of virtue, of science, of eloquence, of nobility, of wealth, of attendants, of rich clothes, of beauty, of garb, and the like—seriously, it is altogether the fame of ridiculous vanity, and in all things modesty exacts no more than this, that we do not, through rusticity, want of a decent garb, or too much negligence, do anything that doth not correspond with civility and decorum. For it is equally vile, and doth as much denote a base or abject mind, to grow indolent and lofty upon the possession of these adjuncts of magnificence, as to become dejected, or sunk in spirit, at the loss or want of them.—Epicurus.

It's when a man has sense that the dollars take care of themselves.

TO CURE A COUGH

Or Break a Cold in 24 Hours

Mix two ounces of Glycerine and a half ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure with a half pint of Straight Whisky. Shake well and take a teaspoonful every four hours.

The genuine Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure is prepared only by The Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio and is put up only in half-ounce vials each vial securely sealed in a round wooden case to insure its freshness and purity.



Old Gent—Are you not ashamed to stand there listening to such awful language?

The Boy—Oh course I ain't. I'm a golf caddie.

MIX FOR RHEUMATISM

The following is a never failing remedy for rheumatism, and if followed up it will effect a complete cure of the very worst cases: "Mix one-half pint of good whiskey with one ounce of Toris Compound and add one ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and at bedtime." The ingredients can be procured at any drug store and easily mixed at home.