

The Chief

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NEWS IN EPITOME

RECORD OF THE HAPPENINGS IN ITEMIZED FORM.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Information Gathered From All Quarters of the Civilized World and Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man.

Foreign.

Much loss of life and several disasters to Japanese sailing craft as a result of a typhoon near Shinomoseki are reported.

Germany has indicated its desire to resume negotiations for an agreement on a general arbitration treaty with the United States.

It is reported on an excellent authority that a representative of the Russian railroad administration in Manchuria and the Chinese foreign board has received a modus vivendi in the matter of the administration of the municipality of Harbin.

An order has been issued prohibiting the sale of liquor by news vendors on trains of the national lines in Mexico. Heretofore beer, tequila and mescal had been sold indiscriminately on trains by news agents. The sale of liquors on the sleeping cars will not be discontinued.

Two Porto Rican commissions are now on their way to Washington to submit to the United States government the reason for the deadlock of the Porto Rican legislature, the extraordinary session of which came to an end a day or two ago without passing the budget.

Reports that serious complications threaten with Salvador or any other Central American states are without foundation. There has been no declaration of war. The international situation does not cause alarm. Nicaragua internally is at peace.

Queen Helena is still suffering from the effects of her accident at Messina during the days immediately following the earthquake. An unexpected rise in her majesty's temperature led to careful investigation and it was found that one of her left ribs was broken and she is obliged to carry her arm in a sling.

A violent scene occurred in the chamber of deputies at Lisbon Monday, when M. Castro attacked the government, particularly the minister of finance, M. Liebert, in connection with a \$4,000,000 loan. The sitting was twice suspended and finally was adjourned amid an uproar.

The Krupps of Germany will at once begin the manufacture of gun-cotton in Mexico. The Mexican government has donated fourteen buildings of steel formerly used by the government for the manufacture of black powder, for the use of the Krupps. These buildings are located on the outskirts of Santa Fe, a suburb of Mexico City.

Domestic.

William McNab, of the Grand Trunk was elected president of the American railway engineering and maintenance of way association.

The main building of the Easton Foundry and Machine company at West Easton, Pa., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$100,000. Nearly 100 men are thrown out of employment.

Four negroes, Henry Smith, James Dordy, Richard Pines and Calvin Johnson, were held for the action of the grand jury for the murder of Walter F. Schultz, the Chicago artist, near Alexandria, Va.

The deep waterways project for Illinois, to result in the creation of a channel from Lockport to Utica as a part of the final development of the waterways plans was introduced in the Illinois house.

More than three hundred delegates have been appointed by the governor of the various states in the south to attend the child labor law conference to be held in New Orleans March 29, 30, 31 according to advices received by Governor Sanders of Louisiana, upon whose invitation the convention will meet.

The supreme court of appeals of Virginia decided the ward law to be constitutional, the effect of which is that certain towns and cities, a majority of whose citizens voted "dry" must remain "dry," though the "wet" contended that many who voted "dry" voted illegally, because they had not paid their poll taxes.

The boy's dormitory, dining room and music hall at Ashbury college, Kentucky, were destroyed by fire while the two hundred students were at breakfast. Loss, \$60,000.

A bill following the Oregon law of selecting a United States senator was introduced in the Illinois house.

Fourteen Pennsylvania railroad company employees have been subpoenaed to appear at Buffalo, March 29, in the federal court in connection with the Standard Oil rebating cases.

Robbers broke into the bank at Birds, Ill., and took about a thousand dollars in cash.

C. M. Secrest, general manager of the Pacific Fruit Express company, testified before Special Examiner Lyons that his company finds it unprofitable to move fruit from the Ozark region of Arkansas and Missouri. The Ozark Fruit Growers' association alleges that the rates are excessive.

As the climax of a dispute between the two men, J. C. Brown of Lufkin, Texas, an engineer, was shot and fatally wounded by J. F. Nutter, a workman. After receiving the wounds, which later caused his death, Brown attacked Nutter with a knife, inflicting injuries which may cause Nutter's death.

Milton B. Ochs and Thomas B. Preston, the latter a banker, have purchased the Nashville American. Mr. Ochs will be the publisher and manager.

Eugene Tompkins, prominent for many years as a theater manager and owner, died at his home in Boston.

The forty-fifth joint ballot of the Illinois legislature for United States senator resulted in no choice. A majority of those voting was ninety-seven, of which ex-Senator Hopkins received seventy-seven, the other votes being widely distributed.

The strike in the American Steel Foundry company's plant at Granite City, Illinois, which began Saturday, virtually ended when Superintendent A. Walscher and his assistant, Alexander Robinson, chased the agitator whom they blamed for the trouble, out of town after beating him with their fists. Following this the entire day shift went back to work.

Announcement was made that thirty-seven Princeton university students will act as ushers at the Memorial services in honor of Grover Cleveland, which are to be held in New York next Thursday.

Prof. H. K. Taylor, president of the Kentucky Wesleyan college, has resigned.

Leonard B. Close, an Indiana man, has been offered the position of corn specialist of the Russian government.

Three workmen were fatally injured and three other employees seriously hurt by an explosion at the open hearth furnace of the American Steel and Wire Company at Cleveland.

Mrs. Hazel B. Pirie will be granted a separation and \$200 a month from Allan P. Pirie, son of John Pirie, the Chicago merchant.

Washington.

Reassuring advices reached the state department from Bogota, the capital of Columbia, where rioting of a serious character has been in progress. The city is said to be again entirely quiet.

A bill to provide subventions for the ocean mail services will be introduced in the senate in the near future by Senator Gallinger.

Contrary to expectations, the supreme court did not render its decision in the case involving the constitutionality of the commodities clause of the Hepburn rate law of 1906.

For the first time in the annals of the criminal court of the District of Columbia, an Indian, Robert McCullie, was Tuesday sentenced by Justice Gould to twenty years in the penitentiary on his plea of second degree murder.

The supreme court of the United States took under consideration a motion for the advancement on the docket of the cases of Peckham and Haas, the New Yorkers who are charged with the premature divulgence of the government cotton reports.

Ambassador O'Brien at Tokio will remain at that post. Former Secretary of Commerce and Labor Oscar Straus will be appointed to some other embassy. Senators Smith and Burrows of Michigan requested the retention of Mr. O'Brien.

A direct agreement has been reached between Great Britain and the United States on the personnel of the court at The Hague, which is to pass upon the issues in controversy between the two countries regarding the Newfoundland fisheries. They have been selected from the list of members of the permanent court and are as follows: Dr. Heinrich Lammasch of Austria, umpire, who will act as president; Luis M. Drago of the Argentine republic; Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman of the Netherlands; Judge George Gray of Delaware, and Chief Justice Charles Fitzpatrick of the Canadian supreme court.

The order of the secretary of the navy, given at the direction of President Roosevelt, abolishing the navy yards at Pensacola, Fla., and New Orleans, La., was Monday revoked by Secretary Meyer.

The forty-fourth joint ballot for the election of a United States senator in Illinois showed no quorum.

P. J. Kieran, former president of the Fidelity Funding company of New York, whose financial operations brought him into wide repute recently was indicted on a charge of embezzlement and larceny as bailie. Due to a note he is alleged to have made to Mother M. Vincent of the sisters of the Good Shepherd, Pittsburg.

The Washington police were Monday called upon to investigate the mysterious killing of Walter F. Schultz, a Chicago artist whose dead body was found in a field near Alexandria, Va. The police will first try to locate where he stopped while in Washington.

One of the last official acts of President Roosevelt was the signing of proclamations creating additions to thirteen national forests in Nevada, California, New Mexico and Arizona, aggregating 4,980,736 acres, bringing the total acreage up to 195,013,980 acres.

PASSES THE SENATE

LEGISLATURE NOW THROUGH WITH BANKING BILL.

DEFEATS EMERGENCY CLAUSE

Omaha Given Home Rule in Its Charter.—Other Matters Considered in the Legislature.

Banking Bill Passed.

The depositors guaranty banking bill and the home rule Omaha charter were ratified by both the branches of the legislature on Friday. The banking bill which originated in the house was passed by the senate by a vote of 25 to 6 and the Omaha charter bill which originated in the senate was passed in the house by a vote of 78 to 13. The latter bill was passed with the emergency clause and the people of the metropolis may vote this spring directly to elect their city engineer and the members of their fire and police board.

The banking bill was brought up for third reading as the last business of the afternoon session. Being placed on passage containing the emergency clause, the republicans voted against the bill for the purpose of striking this out. The democrats did not care to do this themselves, though several of their number were extremely anxious the bill should not be put in force on the day the governor will sign it. One or two of them begged republicans not to give the measure enough support to include the emergency portion. As this would have had the result of overturning the present banking system at once, the bill received only nineteen votes containing the clause to twelve against. Senators Hanning and Laverty were paired, Senator Banning being obliged to be absent.

On the vote to pass the bill without the emergency clause the roll call was as follows:

Yeas—Bartos, Bease, Bodinson, Buck, Burman, Cain, Cox, Diers, Donohoe, Fuller, Hatfield, Henry, Howell, Ketchum, King, Klein, Majors, Miller, Myers, Ollis, Ransom, Tanner, Tibbets, Volpp, Wittne—25.
Nays—Brown, Gammill, Randall, Raymond, Thompson, Warren—6.

New Military Code

The senate recommended for passage the new military code bill by Lawrence Dodge, which is merely an amendment of the present law, in accord with the amended Dick law. The measure will permit an added appropriation for armory rent in Omaha.

Campaign Contributions.

Publicity of campaign contributions was the subject of H. R. 242, by McVickers of Dodge, and it was amended to provide that all contributions to funds above \$25 must be made public. The measure was an amendment of the law already existing.

Salary for Supreme Clerk.

The house recommended for passage H. R. 86, by Leidigh of Otoe, the bill providing a salary for the clerk of the supreme court and providing that all fees collected by the clerk shall be paid into the treasury. The salaries fixed are as follows: Clerk, \$4,000; deputy clerk, \$2,500; reporter, \$1,800; assistant reporter, \$1,200; record assistant reporter, \$1,000; assistant deputy, \$1,000; deputy librarian, \$1,000; stenographer, \$840.

The Irrigation Bill.

G. L. Shumway of Scotts Bluff says, regarding senate file No. 174:

"The executive committee of the American Irrigation Federation, of which I am chairman, declared some time ago for such a general provision in our irrigation statutes—a law to prevent anyone from impounding and holding water in excess of his needs. Water is too vital an element to be held in storage when homesteaders' crops are burning up."

This committee consists of L. M. Wilcox, editor of the Field and Farm, Denver; Zera Snow, Oregon; J. Turley, New Mexico; John McAlpine, Minnesota, and C. E. Brainard, Idaho; with Mr. Shumway as chairman. He continued:

"There are some vague or ineffectual points in the bill that might be rectified. The law should provide that notice be served upon the primary applicant whenever anyone applies for a secondary permit.

"Then, again, when lands are supplied by an appropriation, which the owner thereof deems an insufficient supply, and he wishes a supplemental appropriation from the reservoir of another, the owner of the reservoir shall have first right to make the application to furnish the supplemental supply. The government, having the best reservoir sites in Nebraska, it will be enabled to supply such other canals as may be short of water, and reduce the expense to the water users under its own project.

No Telephone Bill.

In committee of the whole the senate indefinitely postponed the bill by Senator Miller of Lancaster, placing regulation of telephone companies entirely in the control of the railway commission. The bill, Mr. Miller said, was for the purpose of conferring power upon the commission which it was exercising at present for the modification of rates and control of service of the telephone company, but which there was some doubt whether the railway commission act conferred to the extent the commission desired.

STOCK YARDS HEARD.

Taylor's Bill Reducing Charges Considered.

A hearing on Representative Taylor's bill reducing charges of the South Omaha Stock Yards company was given by the committee on miscellaneous subjects. The bill reduces yardage charges 20 per cent on cattle, and on hogs 6 cents a head. It provides feed shall be sold not over 35 per cent above market price. General Manager Buckingham, supported by Senator Ransom, who questioned him at intervals to bring out details, presented statistics of the company. He showed its capital to be \$7,500,000, of which \$2,500,000 was given as a bonus to get the packing houses to locate at South Omaha. Net earnings for a series of years have been as follows: In 1903, \$508,884; 1904, \$467,700; 1905, \$471,000; 1906, \$504,000; 1907, \$490,000; 1908, \$496,000.

This, he said, paid 6 per cent on the stock, save a small annual deficit ranging from \$7,000 a year ago to \$700 last year.

The committee decided to report the bill for passage, amended to make a reduction on yardage charges below present rates averaging about 10 per cent on cattle and hogs. They decided to leave the feeding charges as they are now.

The present yardage charge of 25 cents a head on horses and mules are left unchanged. The maximum on car lots of cattle was cut from \$8 to \$7. The charge for hogs was left at 8 cents a head, on car lots the maximum was cut from \$8 to \$6. Yardage on sheep was cut from 5 to 4 cents a head.

Suffrage in the Senate.

Loud applause rang through the galleries of the senate when H. R. No. 120, a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women, was placed on the general file by a vote of 18 to 13. The applause came from the many women who had come early and obtained seats in the gallery for the purpose of witnessing the contest that was expected to take place. While the bill was saved from instant defeat, the vote cast showed that it still lacks one vote necessary to its passage. Twenty votes are required in the senate to submit a constitutional amendment to a vote of the people. As the senate indefinitely postponed a bill of this nature early in the session, it is generally believed the necessary additional vote cannot be obtained.

Physical Valuation Bill.

The Ollis physical valuation bill was recommended for passage after the \$40,000 had been cut off it. This was believed necessary because the bill originated in the senate. The appropriation will be added to the present appropriation bill.

Saturday Holiday Lost.

H. R. 255, by Humphrey of Lancaster, was indefinitely postponed by the house in the committee of the whole with little ceremony. It was a case of "No Sunday baseball; no Saturday afternoon holidays," as Scheele of Seward expressed it.

Pushing Irrigation Bill.

Senator Raymond of Scott's Bluff is still urging S. F. 174, providing for condemnation of reservoir sites for benefit of water users. Agitation against the bill has not ceased in his home county, but he insists it is because the fear of the tri-state canal, which he declares is without foundation in this instance.

Anti-Jap Bill for Passage

The house recommended for passage the Howard anti-Japanese bill. Later Nettleton of Clay moved for a reconsideration of the action, but he failed to receive the necessary fifty-one votes and the bill is now up for third reading.

Two Bills Favored.

The house recommended for passage two liquor bills, H. R. 284, by Henry of Holt preventing the sale of liquor to Indians and H. R. 260, by Barrett, providing that the bartender as well as the saloonkeeper is responsible for the sale of liquor to minors.

New Building for Omaha Institute.

The house recommended for passage the bill providing for an appropriation for a new building at the Institute for the Deaf at Omaha. The bill originally carried an appropriation of \$50,000, but it was cut down to \$30,000.

Taxation Bill is Killed.

The house indefinitely postponed the bill permitting assessors to examine the records of banks in order to uncover property subject to taxation.

Killed Ransom's Bill.

Unwilling to expend the sum of \$27,000 for the revision of the Nebraska statutes, the senate refused to pass Senator Ransom's bill, the vote being 7 to 25. The bill provides that the governor should appoint three commissioners with qualifications of supreme judges, to go over the statutes, revise and codify them, eliminating obsolete portions and bringing them up to date. Each commissioner was to receive \$3,500 per year and have a \$1,000 stenographer.

No Inquisition on Banks.

After a hard fight on the floor of the house the bill by Fries of Howard to provide that assessors may have the right to enter a bank and check up its books in order to make an assessment on the deposits was killed.

Governor Signs Paint Bill.

Gov. Shallenberger attached his name to the pure paint bill, H. R. 140, introduced by Killen of Gage county, against which the paint men of the western territory were arrayed at a public hearing.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

Religious, Social, Agricultural, Political and Other Matters Given Due Consideration.

Prohibitionists of Fairbury have decided to nominate a full ticket.

Benkelman already has on a great building boom for 1909.

A "No Saloon party" has been organized at Syracuse.

Congressman Pollard has returned to his farm in Cass county.

The wife of John Shriner, of Hastings, has left his bed and board, taking a man with her.

Little Jimmy Payne at Ponca had his skull crushed by the kick of a colt. There is a possible chance of recovery.

Harry Hamlin, a South Omaha boy, who escaped from the Kearney industrial institute, gave himself up and asked to be returned.

Upon the recommendation of Congressman Henshaw, Dr. J. M. Woodard has been appointed pension examining surgeon at Aurora, vice Dr. D. S. Woodard, resigned.

Michael Kueckel, an aged resident of West Point, was instantly killed at the railroad crossing on Grove street. He was 75 years old and quite feeble.

A middle-aged man, William Dillon, who lived three miles south of Oxford, was found murdered in his cabin. Dillon, who was supposed to have considerable money about him, lived alone.

It is believed at Hastings that work will be started early in the summer on the building of the short line of railroad from Hastings to Kearney or to some point on the Union Pacific a short distance east of that place.

C. A. Fowler of DeWitt has filed with the State Railway commission a complaint against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad because of its work in diminishing the size of the outlets for the flood waters of Turkey creek in Lancaster county.

In a fire at Omaha twenty fine horses, belonging to the Sunderland Coal company, were burned to death. The conflagration was set by a man whom, the day before, had been discharged from the company's service.

A memorandum book indicates the name of the man found cut to pieces in Antelope county, was Tobias Jasek of Pierce county, Wisconsin. The coroner's jury places blame on the railroad for his death.

General L. W. Colby and wife are making plans to erect an armory in Beatrice for the exclusive use of Company C, provided the present session of the state legislature fails to pass an appropriation bill for the building of headquarters in the larger cities of the state.

At Holdrege E. O. Reed and E. J. McEvoy were arrested by Sheriff Gustus on a charge of dipsomania. Their hearings were held before the insanity commission. Both were found guilty and sentenced to two years at the hospital for dipsomania at Lincoln, or to remain there until such time as they were cured to the extent of being responsible for their actions.

The house, in the committee of the whole, cut out of the deficiency claims bill an item for \$500 for the State Board of Education, which had been spent for printing required by law and for other purposes, including \$75 for traveling expenses of members of the board.

Several teamsters of Omaha have joined the temperance workers and proceed in a novel way to inform the public what a hazardous thing it is to indulge in golden water. Stroud & Co. make a little red wagon which circulates quite freely among workmen, as it is used by contractors for excavation. Working on one of the excavations in the business sections of Omaha, one of these wagons, painted bright red, has this injunction painted on the back in large white letters: "CUT OUT THE BOOZE."

R. E. Shelley, for many years a resident of Gage county, died at his home in University Place after a short illness of paralysis. He was born near Plover, Wis., Jan. 6, 1860, and came to Beatrice with his parents in the early 60s. He worked on his father's farm and later entered the service of the Union Pacific as telegraph operator. He also engaged in business, and for several years was postmaster of Holmesville.

Doane Colleg won over Bellevue College in the triangular debate in which Cotner, Bellevue and Doane engaged. The question debated was, "Shall the United States Government Pass a National Income Tax Law?" The local team argued in its favor. The debate was held before a large audience by Hamar J. Adcock, L. R. Carey and James D. Phelps, while Doan's colors were upheld by Earl A. Talhelm, Arthur Hill and Perry C. Swift.

Mayor Colton of York has been renominated by the republicans for another term.

An epidemic of sickness has struck Bellevue college and many of the pupils are confined to their rooms.

The Standard Bridge company has the contract for six new structures in Dodge county.

The religious revival in Cook is of such intensity that business has largely been suspended and attendance upon the meetings thereby promoted.

R. K. Hoffman's farm house, two miles from Dickens, was entirely destroyed by fire.

MRS. LILLIE WINS HER SUIT.

Jury Awards Her the Full Amount Sued for.

"We the jury, find her the plaintiff and assess her damages at \$4,283.75." This was the verdict of the jury in the suit of Lena Margaret Lillie against the Modern Woodmen of America to recover a \$3,000 policy on the life of her husband, Harvey M. Lillie.

The members of the jury who have sat so long in the case were happy to be released from their enforced confinement and able to return to their vocations. Much of the twenty-one days long sessions of the court was held and many times it was 6 o'clock in the afternoon or after this hour before they were freed from duty.

By agreement eleven men were allowed to decide the case. The members of the panel were S. A. Allen, George A. Gable, Lewis P. Rocke, John Dee, E. J. Baldebeck, R. E. Richardson, H. Fulton, F. B. Ryons, H. H. Hoge, Percy R. Clark and J. E. Kirk. Andy Bayless, the only colored juror on the panel, was excused Thursday by Judge Frost on account of his bibulous condition.

Mrs. Lillie said that she would leave for Los Angeles soon to visit her daughter, her parents and other relatives. She said she did not expect to make her home on the coast, but had not decided where she would locate. This question would be settled after she had reached California.

She said that the long trial had been a great strain on her and she was worn out, but the joy of having her innocence established by a jury not swayed by public sentiment was sufficient to make her forget her physical condition.

She stated that at David City much evidence of a false character had been permitted at the murder trial and some of it had been introduced here.

Lena Margaret Lillie was convicted of the murder of her husband, Harvey M. Lillie, in the spring of 1903, by a Butler county jury at David City and she was sentenced to life imprisonment. For about a year she was kept in the county jail after her conviction. The supreme court which was appealed to sustained the sentence of the lower tribunal. Mrs. Lillie was taken to the penitentiary January 10, 1905, and served a term of less than two years, being pardoned by Governor Mickey. The governor said after listening to a long and exhaustive presentation of the case that there was grave and serious doubts as to the guilt of Mrs. Lillie and declared he would extend a pardon to her.

The Coopers are Found Guilty.

Guilty of murder in the second degree with twenty years imprisonment as the penalty was the verdict the jury Saturday morning in the case against Colonel Duncon B. Cooper and his son Robin Cooper, charged with the murder of former United States Senator E. W. Carmack.

The jury Friday acquitted John B. Sharp a co-defendant. Immediately the defense moved to set aside the verdict because of the verdict of disapproval of Friday and asked the court to declare it a mistrial. Judge Hart said he would listen to arguments on this motion later. He then fixed the defendant's bonds at \$25,000 each, which amount was acceptable to both sides. The verdict, coming as it did upon the heels of Foreman Burke's declaration "that we are hopelessly tied up as to the Coopers" was a decided surprise.

The defendants took it coolly—almost without emotion. Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Wilson, the young daughters of Colonel Cooper, were brave and aside from tearful eyes, restrained their emotion gamely. Mrs. Burch sat with her arm around her brother Robin's shoulder and Mrs. Wilson was at her father's right. The suspense for the two young women had been heart rending, and any verdict, however, unfavorable was a relief.

Unable to Manage Affairs.

That Stanley McCormick, son of the "harvester king," is incompetent to manage his affairs was the allegation made by his wife in the superior court at Santa Barbara, Calif., in a petition to have him declared incompetent and a guardian appointed to look after his person and estate.

McCormick came to Santa Barbara for his health and for a time seemed to improve. However, it later became apparent that his mind was failing. Recently it became evident to his wife that some action should be taken and the petition was accordingly drawn and placed before the superior court. It will come up for hearing in about two weeks.

Modjeska Dangerously Ill.

Physicians attending Mme. Modjeska reported late Saturday that the condition of the famous actress is unchanged and intimated that she is very close to death. Little hope is held out, it is said, that she will ultimately recover from the present attack of heart trouble and Bright's disease. In spite of this, optimistic bulletins are given out at her home in Bay Island, forty miles south of Los Angeles, Calif.

Are Opposed to Hangings.

The present criminal jury at Indianapolis is to be dismissed because the county prosecutor is informed that several members of it are prejudiced against capital punishment, and a new venire has been ordered in preparation for the murder calendar which is to be opened next week. There are fifteen prisoners now in "murderer's row" in the jail. Their trials are to be rushed and the city and county officials hope that in several cases the death sentence will be quickly pronounced and executed.