The Chief

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RED CLOUD.

NEBR

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. Reports state than King Menelik of Abyssinia is again in a serious condition from angina pectoris. The reports further say that Empress Taitou, who is greatly opposed to foreigners, is taking advantage of the king's illness to bring about the withdrawal of concessions to Europeans.

The annual budget to the Mexican national congress carries more than \$3,000,000 for a new national theater, \$4,900,000 for educational purposes, \$11,500,00 for improving irrigation facilities and the water system of the federal district, and \$1,000,000 for a monument to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Mexican independence next year.

The latest intelligence from German Southwest Africa says the discoveries of diamonds at Luderitz Bay are more important than was at first supposed. Diamonds hitherto have been picked upon the sandy desert, but attempts to bore for water led to the finding of blue earth pockets containing diamonds similar to the Kimberley and other South Africa

Wool growers of Mexico have reduced considerably their shipments of wool to the United States because of the duty. Most of the produce is going to London, where, they declare, the price is just as good and the duty not so high.

An option on 100,000 acres of land near Coatzacoalcos has been given A. L. Daniel, a Cherokee Indian, who represents a large company engaged in colonizing its Indians from Okla-

A special dispatch from Teberan says there is no doubt that a great tragedy is close at hand. If Tabriz holds out against the invaders, the dispatch says, thousands must die of starvation. If Tabriz falls probably tens of thousands will be massacred. The rest of the country, however, leged powder trust has been comlooks on with traditional eastern apathy.

The newspapers of Paris show genuine alarm at the violent character of the speeches delivered at the workingmen's meeting held under the auspices of the revolutionary labor organizations to formulate a plan of campaign against the government.

The Spanish cabinet has decided to introduce in the cortes a bill granting general amnesty to political offenders.

A. G. Vanderbilt was successful in the French horse show, winning the first prize for a coach and four.

Domestic.

David Anderson will hang in Chicago April 23 for the murder of Po-Mceman Michael Callaghan, the supreme court denying Anderson's petition for a rehearing.

In discussing plans for the reorganization of the Chicago Great Western railroad, President A. B. Stickney said they were merely tentative. Asked if he intended to continue as president of the road after the next annual meeting he said: "I expect to retire from active railroad work and take life easy." The lower Texas house passed the

bank deposit guaranty bill. The Thomas motor car, which is

acting as a pathfinder for the New York-Seattle run, reached Topeka,

Fire destroyed the wood-working plant of Henry Gaus & Son, Manufacturing company of St. Louis, and

caused a loss of \$125,000. The city council of Santa Fe passed an ordinance closing all saloons in the city after December 31, 1909. In the meantime the license fee will be doubled.

Governor Hughes' recommendation that the telephone and telegraph companies of New York be placed under the jurisdiction of the public service commission was rejected by the as-

The condition of Former Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock and Former Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, who have been seriously ill for several days, is reported to be unchanged.

Just as Mrs. George Gulliver of Osage, Ia., had started in search of her aged mother she was horrified to see her plunging to the ground from a fifty-foot wind mill to her death. Mrs. J. C. Pierce was seventyfive years old and had been ill several

A petition for a rehearing was denied by the supreme court in the case in which William A. Bartlett and oth- because for the next several years this ers asked for a writ of mandamus tax is indissolubly linked with her in the circuit court of Cook county, foreign debt, the senate committee on compelling the mayor of Chicago to finance decided to strike out of the close the saloon of Michael Kenna on Payne bill the countervailing duty

Judge Wright, a well known character, who was formerly a judge in Arkansas, died at Lethbridge, Man-

The body of Ross A. Freeman of Brooklys, a freshman at Syracuse university, was found at the bottom of the swimming pool in the gymnasium.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Missouri, Kansas Texas Railway company Adrian H. Joline of New York was re-elected president of the road and A. A. Allen of Dallas, Tex., was re-elected vicepresident and general manager.

The Grand Trunk railway put into effect the new law requiring it to provide third class accommodations for travelers between Montreal and Toronto at a 2-cent a mile rate.

H. B. Chamberlain, vice-president of the Erie railroad, in charge of traffic, resigned.

Internal revenue officers have seized nine thousand barrels of liquor at the Cascade distillery near Tullahoma,

Samuel T. Stevenson, former financial secretary of typographical union No. 17 of New Orleans, pleaded guilty to embezzling the funds,

Among the cities of Texas that are electing municipal officers are Austin, Dallas and a number of others that are under the commission form of city government.

Two thousand operatives of the Naumkeag Cotton company were gladdened by the announcement that wages would be advanced about five per cent. In April, 1908, the wage scale was reduced 10 per cent.

J. W. Schwaub, a civil engineer of Chicago, committed suicide on a Michigan Central train near Kalamazoo, Michigan.

While backing out of her dock on her departure for Harve, the steamer La Touraine disabled her port engine and was compelled to anchor off St. George, Staten Island.

Mathias Mannes, a foreman in the Central avenue barns of the Toledo Railway and Light company, shot and badly wounded Hulda Klever and then killed himself.

On the joint ballot for United States senator in Illinois, Hopkins received seventy-five votes, sixteen short of an election.

The international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett cup will be held on October 3 instead of October 10 as previously announced.

In the course of an address to graduates of the Cincinnati veterinary college, Dr. C. A. L. Reed of Cincinnati said he was authorized to announce that President Taft would do all in his power to have established a national bureau of public health.

The large furniture warehouses of the Harry Johnson company and the John Breuner company of San Francisco, together with their contents, were completely burned. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

Taking of preliminary testimony in the government suit against the alpleted. The hearing of the case will be resumed in the United States circuit court at Wilmington, Del., April 5.

Washington.

According to a request from the governor of Mississippi, the navy department consented to fixing June 1, instead of May 15, as the date for the presentation of the silver service to the battleship Mississippi by the state of Mississippi.

The committee amendments to the Payne tariff bill providing for free tea and removing the countervailing duty on coffee were adopted by the house.

A winter wheat average of 82.2 per cent of normal against 91.3 a year ago and rye average of 87.2 against 89.1 a year ago were announced in the report of the department of agriculture.

Judge Meyer Sulzberger of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, an eminent oriental scholar, has been offered and declined the ambassadorship to Turkey preferring to remain on the bench.

President Taft sent to the senate the nominations of Judge Richard E. Stone of Prescott as governor of Arizont, vice Kibbey, whose term expired, and George J. Young of Prescott as territorial secretary of Arizona.

The president withdrew the nomination of William G. Wheeler to be United States attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern railway in Wisconsin.

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.

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.

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.

Before sailing for Europe on Wednesday. Former Secretary of the Navy Newberry accepted the office of vicepresident of the navy league of the United States, succeeding William Mc-Adoo. General Horace Porter, exambassador to France, is the presi-

dent. Recognizing that Brazii is powerless to suspend her export tax on coffee proposed.

DISPOSES OF BILLS

ALL IN GOVERNOR'S HANDS FIN-ALLY ACTED UPON.

TWO GENERAL BILLS VETOED

A New System of Fees in District Clerk Offices Throughout Nebraska Now in Effect.

The last of the bills in his hands were disposed of by Governor Shallenberger last week. Beside the two \$2.50. general bills which he vetoed, he signed eight remaining, vetoing out of the maintenance appropriation bill items totaling \$73,000.

These included two duplicate appropriations for experiment stations in the western portion of the state which are provided for in special appropriation bills already signed. The principal veto made was that of two items providing a total appropriation of \$40,000 for the proposed state historical society building at Lincoln.

The total appropriations for the coming biennium will amount to \$3. 907,023.14, an increase over those of the past biennium of about \$400,000. This is less than the estimated expenses of the state as tabulated by the state auditor by \$1,300,000, and is within the estimated receipts of the state for the blennium by at least

The estimated receipts have been placed at \$6,654,000 in round numbers, and the present legislature has enacted laws which will bring in revenue to the state in various amounts to total at least \$250,000.

The King bill for levying an occupation against corporations will bring in upwards of \$150,000. The additional bank examinations required under the banking law will double the fees from that source. The new oil inspection bill increases those fees. Another large source of revenue is contained in the bill creating a state fire commission, which provides for a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on the gross premiums of fire insurance companies. Putting the clerk of the supreme court and the Tibbets bill providing for an increased fee from foreign corporations which maintain resident agents, bring in still more revenue.

Of the increases shown in the appropriations this year the necessary additional salaries for judges of the supreme court, the additional amount given the university and the money expended in normal schools and for additional equipment at the present normals, together with the extra appropriations for aid to weak school schools, make up more than the increase over two years ago.

In vetoing the \$40,000 provision for a state historical society building the governor said:

"I think there are two good reasons for not signing it. One is that the state is much more in need of a new capitol than of such a building as the one contemplated. The other is that I do not consider it good business to attempt the construction of a \$600, 000 building with small appropriations like \$25,000. The present capitol, I am informed, cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and the historical build ing is designed to cost nearly twice as much. In my opinion it would be better to put the money into a wing of a new capitol."

Signs Pure Food Law.

After consulting with the attorney general as to its provisions, the governor finally signed house roll 486. which amends the present pure food law in the matter of stamping net weights. The governor had hoped that an opinion of the supreme court would be handed down in the Swift case with reference to the branding provision of the law of two years ago, but this may not come for another two weeks.

The chief point involved in that case from the standpoint of the packers was the question as to whether their hams, wrapped in papers, could properly be designated packages. If the decision hinges on this point lature by Senator Randall a lot of alone, litle light would be thrown upon the mooted question with reference to the law itself.

The governor is not at all satisfied with the provisions of the new law. He said that so far as he could see they were just about as ambiguous as the statute for which they are substituted.

First Municipal Bonds for State.

State Treasurer Brian confracted for his first municipal bonds as an investment for the permanent school fund. The bonds were issued by the city of Albion for the erection of a city hall and for the construction of an electric light system and amounted to \$18,000. They will net the state 41/2 per cent interest. The bonds are optional at the end of the year. They are considered a good investment for state money.

Chosen Secretary.

E. C. Simmons was chosen secretary of the State Board of Irrigation by the board, composed of Governor Shallenberger, Land Commissioner Cowles and Attorney General Thompson. He received the votes of Gov Shallenberger and Attorney General Thompson, while Mr. Cowles voted has held the position. Mr. Simmons twenty-five years ago he was principal

FEES IN DISTRICT COURT.

New Order of Arrangements Wil. Greatly Simplify Matters.

A new system of fees in the district clerks office went into effect Wednesday, every county in Nebraska being affected by the bill which was signed by the governor. The new order of affairs will greatly simplify matters and will enable the county commissioners through comptroller or auditor to know each day what and where the clerk's office stands. The fees hereafter charged litigants will be as follows:

Docketing cause, \$2.50. Filing petition, answer, cross-peti-

tion, petition in intervention, interpleader, indictment or information,

Filing amended or substituted pleading, demurrer, motion, affidavit, transcript for appeal, reply or other paper not otherwise provided for (except praecipes, depositions, mandates, recelpts for fees, exhibits in foreclosure cases and files from lower courts in appeal cases), each 50 cents.

Entering names in general index and doing all necessary indexing, each name 25 cents.

Issuing, filing and entering return of summons, subpoena, order of attachment, order of replevin, notice, citation, commission, warrant, writ, capias, order of arrest, or other mesne or final process not otherwise provided for, \$1.

Issuing order of injunction, mandamus, restraining order or other order of court, 300 words or less, \$1. And for 100 words or part thereof

additional, 10 cents. Taking, filing and recording bond, undertaking of recognizance, including justification of sureties, \$1. Issuing execution or vendi entering

return and filing papers return and filing papers returned by sheriff, \$2. Issuing order of sale, entering return and filing papers returned by

sheriff, \$5. Impaneling jury, administering oaths, filing instructions and exceptions thereto, jury and witness lists and verdict to be paid by the plaintiff before jury is impaneled, \$3.

Filing, docketing and indexing ranscript of judgment, for lien from other court, \$1. Taking acknowledgment of deed

or other instrument, 50 cents. Taking affidavit, administering oath, certificate or seal not otherwise provided for, each 25 cents.

Making complete record for each 00 words, 10 cents. Making transcript or copy of records, filings or any other papers for

irst 100 words, 25 cents. Each 100 words additional, 10 cents. Provided that no fee shall be charged for services rendered in any habeas corpus case and that all rules, orders, procedings, findings, judgments and decrees of the court, districts and normal training in high and all verdicts and special findings of the jury, mandate and orders from the supreme court and from the federal courts shall be entered upon the journal of the court, indexed and noted upon the docket, with charge also sheriff's returns.

Endorsed Daylight Saloon.

Lincoln typographical union, previous to the governor's signing of the bill, adopted the following:

"Lincoln typographical union No. 209, organized for the purpose of fostering fellowship and brotherhood and shield from aggression and temptation the isolated toiler: to aid the destitute and unfortunate; to develop and stimulate, by association and social uplift, sobriety and those kindred instincts of humanity, which most highly adorn true manhood; to defend the weak befriend the friendless and encourage better citizenship and in all charity inculcate lessons of morality and sobriety among men; applauds any steps toward the curbing of the drink habit, and especially endorses the provision of senate file No. 263. Whereas-Our motto for humanity 'eight hours for work, eight hours for rest and eight hours for the material benefit of the soul and body,' is applicable even to the drink habit and we applaud the effort of the Nebraska legislature toward the eight hour

Changes in Sleeping Quarters.

Because of the passage of the pure bakery law introduced in the legispeople probably will have to rearrange their sleeping quarters in this state. Section 7 of the bill reads as follows: "No person or persons shall be allowed to live or sleep in any room of a bakery shop, kitchen, dining room, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory or place where food is prepared, used or sold."

Signed by Governor.

Against the protests of delegations of Fremont people who fought the hill to a finish. Governor Challenberger signed the measure providing for the purchase by the state of the Wayne Normal school and appropriating \$90,000 with which to pay for it. Fremont sent a delegation to urge the governor not to sign the measure. Wayne was equally active in insist ing that he approve it.

Mutual Hail Case.

A new turn in the receivership case of the Mutual Hail Insurance society has developed in the answers of a number of defendant policy holders, who claim that the alleged fraud of the officers of the society invalidated the whole attempted organization of the society, consequently that there for Adna Dobson, who for eight years never was any effective organization and that the policy holders cannot formerly lived in Central City, where be held liable for the debts of the or ganization. This claim is made by of the public schools. He also served nine Thurston county policy holders as county surveyor of Merrick county. who are among the 400 defendants.

HAD VOTES TO SPARE THE CONVERSION OF SAUL

HOUSE PASSES PAYNE TARIFF BILL BY 217 TO 161.

DUTY ON LUMBER RETAINED

Day Full of Excitement From Moment Session Began Until the Finish -Majority Members Cheer

Result.

After three weeks of consideration the Payne tariff bill was passed by the house of representatives Friday night by a vote of 217 to 161. One republican, Austin (Tenn.), voted against the measure, and four democrats, all from Louisiana-Broussard. Estopinal, Pujo and Wickliffe-voted for it. An attempt by Champ Clark, the minority leader, to recommit the bill with instructions signally failed.

The day was filled with excitement from the moment the session began at noon until the minute of adjournment. The members were keyed up to the highest pitch, and a practically full membership remained on duty throughout. The final vote demonstrated the capacity of the republican organization to get together.

The situation with respect to lumber was greatly relieved to the republican leaders when it became manifest that the advoctaes of the proposition placing it on the free list were in the minority. Because of that fact, Mr. Fitzgerald (N. Y.), charged that a midnight deal had been made the night before whereby free lumber was to be voted down and the rates on barley and barley malt increased and this, notwithstanding the denials of Messrs. Mann (Ill.) and Cushman (Wash.), who offered the barley amendments.

The general public was greatly interested in the proceedings and the galleries were packed. Both the diplomatic and executive reservations likewise were fully occupied. Mrs. Taft being among those present.

When the bill actually was passed the republicans cheered lustily, some dancing up and down the aisles and patting their fellow members on the After adopting a resolution that un-

the house at 8:20 p. m. adjourned. Ex-Secretary Hitchcock Dies.

til further orders sessions shall be

held only on Mondays and Thursdays,

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the interior under President McKinley, died Friday morning at 11 o'clock, aged 74. He had been critically ill for several days. He contracted a severe cold while in the west and his condition became more serious and he hurried to Washington to place himself in the hands of specialists who had attended him during his officia; career. He suffered from a complication of kidney, heart and pulmonary diseases. He was confined to his bed and constantly attended by his physicians and trained nurses. With him at the home of his son-in-law, Lieutenant Commander Sims of the navy, the former naval aide of the president, were his children, Mrs. Sims and Mrs. Shepley, and his daughter, Miss Margaret Hitchcock.

Trust Plea Smashed by Government. The government Friday met the claims of the Standard Oil company that it has been owned by one group of men continuously by filing a list of 3,300 shareholders of that corporation's stock. The larger interest is held by seven men, known as the 'Standard Group," but many others have holdings varying from ten to 500 shares each at a market value of \$900 apiece. The list was filed to disprove the contention of the defense that the merger of the capital invested was simply a uniting of separate ownership in the "Standard Group" into a closer organization. By this the government claims to prove that, through its manipulations, the Standard has diverted many millions of dollars out of competitive channels into combinations in restraint of trade.

Rich American Flee from Prohibition. Commenting on the wave of prohibition legislation now sweeping over the country, Richard Crocker predicted that this course, if persisted in, would drive rich Americans abroad, where more liberal views prevail. "Europe," said he, "can give us points on personal liberty. Here we stopped horse racing, one of the grandest sports there is. We class it as a crime. We legislate as to what and when a man shall drink. The whole question will resolve itself to this: 'We'll make our money here, but will go to Europe to

Circus Elephant Kills a Keeper.

"Tom," an elephant in the winter quarters of the "Yankee" Robinson circus at Des Moines, Iowa, Thursday night suddenly ran amuck and, seizing his keeper, Charles Bellew, hurled him high into the air and then trampled him to death beneath his hoofs.

Find \$10,000 in a Church Plate.

It was advertised in a Washington paper Thursday that there had been found in the collection plate of the Roscoe Methodist Episcopal church, after the services last Sunday night, a \$10,000 bill and the church officers think the donor made a mistake. The yearly collections of the church do not average much more than that amount, and the officials in the advertisement say they will return the money to the owner if he wants it vincible strength of the Spirit, back and can prove he inadvertently dropped it into the plate.

Sunday School Lesson for April 18, 1909 Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT .- Acts 9:1-19. Memory erses, 15, 16. GOLDEN TEXT.—"He fell to the earth and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"-Acts

TIME.—36 A. D., according to Hastings' Bible Dictionary. McGiffert places Saul's conversion in 31 (hardly possible); Ram-say, 33; Thatcher, 24; Rendali, Lewin, and

most earlier authorities, 57.
PLACE.—Near Damascus, the capital of Syria, 140 miles north of Jerusalem, It is situated on two beautiful rivers, the Abana and Pharpar (2 Kings 5:12). Comment and Suggestive Thought.

We have now completed the first three divisions of our year's studies, the growth of the church (1) in Jerusalem, (2) in Samaria, (3) in all Judea. The rest of the year we shall be occupied with Paul, who was chiefly instrumental in extending the church over the world. Let us first take a general view of this great man. He was named Saul after the first

king of the Hebrews. Paul, a Roman name meaning "Little," came to him from his Roman citizenship, and was probably used from boyhood along with "Saul." It first appears at Cyprus, as he begins his missionary journeys into the Roman provinces of Asia Minor, where "Saulos" would mean "Waddling," but "Paulus" would be a familiar and patrician name. A very natural change.

Paul was born in Tarsus, at the northeast corner of the Mediterranean. It was the chief city of Cilicia, on the Cydnus, ten miles from the sea. Paul declared it "no mean city" (Acts 21:39). It "stood before the world at the entrance to the greatest province of the east as a metropolis, a free city with a free harbor, mistress of a large and fertile territory." - Hastings' Bible Dictionary. Its university rivaled those of Athens and Alexandria. It was governed largely by philosophers, some of the greatest of whom Paul probably heard. Tarsus is now "a wretched town of the Turkish style, retaining not a trace of its former

splendor."-Ramsay. His parents (whose names are un known) were strict Pharisees, Jews of pure descent, but Roman citizens,-a fact implying distinction and wealth (Phil. 3:5; Acts 23:6). Paul's "manners were those of a citizen of the world, familiar with the habits of good society,"-McGiffert. When Paul became a Christian, he was probably disowned and cast off (Phil. 3:8); he was poor, and supported himself by tentmaking. In Caesarea and Rome he appeared to possess means and to be regarded as a man of distinction, so that it is thought that he had by that time inherited from his father's es-

He was educated as a strict Jew. His family abhorred Grecian learning, and would not send Saul to the University of Tarsus, though his writings show that he absorbed much of Greek culture. When a lad of twelve or thirteen he was sent to Jerusalem (Acts 22:3; 5:34), where his teacher was Gamaliel, grandson of Hillel, the last of the famous Jerusalem rabbis. The Jews called Gamaliel "the Beauty of the Law," and generally revered him. He seems to have had a liberal spirit, and there is a tradition of his conver-

sion to Christianity. Paul said that his enemies said of himself (2 Cor. 10:10), that his "Lodily presence" was "weak, and his speech contemptible." He was probably short. and had some personal defect, such as limping, or weak eyes. At Lystra, however, he was compared to the cloquent and vigorous god Mercury, and he certainly had the power of commanding mobs and of winning friends even among the most hostile.

He was deeply religious, whole-

souled, ardent, energetic, persevering, broad-minded, affectionate, lovable, He was great in more ways, probably, than any other man of human history. He was a great traveler, a great author, a great orator, a great organizer, a great missionary, a great philosopher. All of this genius was yielded in absolute consecration to Jesus Christ. He is the Moses of the New Testament, and the two stand supreme among men. He led the Christian church out from the bondage of a narrow Judaism into world-sympathies and world-relationships, and so became the human fulfillment of the highest thought of Christ for men.

Some of the indications that Paul's eyes never recovered their full vision are his failure to recognize the high priest when brought before him (Acts 23:5). The saying (Gal. 4:13-15), that the Galatians "would have plucked out their own eyes and given them to him." The use of an amanuensis when he was poor. The signing of his epistles in "large letters" (Gal. 6:11). It is probable that this dimness of sight was the "thorn in the flesh" against which Paul prayed so fervently (2 Cor. 12:7). It must have been a terrible handicap to a spirit so eager and active as his.

"Conversion" means "turning." It implies turning from something, and to something else. Paul, as we have seen, turned (1) from pride (intellectual and spiritual) to lowliness, a humble following of Jesus and co-operation with other Christians; (2) from violent opposition to Christ, to the boldest and most persistent testimony for Christ; (3) from a life of authority and ease, to a life of persecution and suffering; (4) from the emptiness of worldly wisdom, to the unfailing guidance of the Holy Spirit; (5) from the weakness of worldly power, to the in-