
THE WORLD

OVER 150 lives were lost on the 12th by a collision between two boats off the coast of Rhode Island. The schooner Harry Knowlton struck the Joy line steamer Larchmont bound from Providence to New York, sinking her within a short time. There were 136 persons aboard the Larchmont, of whom all but nineteen perished. The weather was bitterly cold, and the victims who were thrown into the water froze before they had time to drown. Captain McVey of the foundered vessel was one of the nineteen survivors, he having left the ship in the first boat to leave. This catastrophe occasioned the largest loss of life from any single disaster in this country since the San Francisco earthquake of a year ago.

With only two weeks more of the session remaining congress devoted its time largely to appropriation bills. A delegation of San Francisco school authorities visited Washington and conferred with the president over the differences which have arisen with Japan on account of the segregation of Japanese pupils in Japanese schools. It is understood that the matter will be adjusted by an agreement with Japan providing for the exclusion of Japanese coolies, while the San Francisco authorities modify the regulations separating Japanese pupils in the public schools. A Japanese exclusion clause was added as an amendment to the immigration restriction bill which congress proposes to pass before the end of the session. The president called the attention of congress in a special message to the urgent need of legislation affecting the different phases of the land situation in the United States. He urged among other things that the timber and coal lands belonging to the government be retained permanently, to be operated under leases. He said: "It may be fairly claimed among the advantages of the leasing system that:
 "1. It will facilitate the working of coal deposits for local markets by miners without large capital.
 "2. It will facilitate larger operations.
 "3. Prevent waste in the extraction and handling of these fuels.
 "4. The system can be operated in such manner as to prevent the evils of monopolistic control.
 "5. It will permit the government to protect the public against unreasonable and discriminating charges for fuel supplies."

The opening of the winter session of the British parliament was the occasion of unusual interest. It had been given out by the leaders of the government that the session was likely to consider measures to curb the power of the house of lords, which at the last session defeated the education bill, a measure forming part of the program on which the liberal party was returned to power. King Edward opened the session and read in person the speech from the throne, the British "president's message." He referred to the trouble with the house of lords, saying: "Serious questions affecting the working of our parliamentary system have arisen from the unfortunate differences between the two houses. My ministers have this important subject under consideration with the view of a solution of the difficulty. Concerning the Kingston disaster he said: "I have seen with satisfaction that the emergency has been met by the governor and his officers with courage and devotion and by the people with self-control. The occasion has called forth many proofs of practical good will from all parts of my country, and I recognize with sincere gratitude the sympathy shown by the people of the United States and the assistance promptly offered by their authorities. No program for mending the lords has been announced by the premier. Some confidence among the troops and continuous news from home of internal advantages of Russia, owing to the inadequacy of the single track railway from Europe, with commanding officers disobeying orders and in a hopeless state of confusion and cross purposes; with a low state of morals and troubles and insults and reproaches favor making the body elective. Others wish to deprive it of legislative power altogether, and some would merely restrict its present power. Some mention is made in Japan of the desirability of abolishing the Japanese house of lords, a body having equal power with the elective legislative body, but being in no wise responsible to the public.

The publication by General Kuropatkin, who headed the Russian army in Manchuria during the Japanese war, of a history of the war, was one of the interesting events of the week. The book gave the general's version of

the causes of the Russian defeat, which he based in general upon the warlike spirit of the Japanese, their preparedness and valor, which he says has never been seen in any previous war, and their ability to maintain the numerical offensiveness with the against the army. The loss of the battle of the Shah river is accounted for by

First—Lack of skill, displayed by the eastern army chief in handling the large force entrusted to him.

Second—Absence of a firm handling of their troops by the leaders of the western detachments.

Third—Unsuccessful tactics and lack of energy on the part of the Tenth army corps commander, who retired unnecessarily from the left bank of the Shah river without even warning his neighbor, the commander of the First army corps.

Fourth—The unsuccessful operations of the commander of the Thirty-first infantry division, who several times unnecessarily retired his troops.

Fifth—Insufficient firmness of many troops, who left their ranks under the pretext of carrying wounded to the rear or without any pretexts. The disaster of Mukden he ascribes largely to the incapacity and insubordination of General Kaulbars. Early in the battle the latter remained inactive when ordered to attack. At a later time, says Kuropatkin, the commander-in-chief ordered Kaulbars to send all troops possible to the right bank of the river. He did exactly the contrary, moving two regiments over to the left bank. We could have concentrated more than 100 battalions and thrown them against Nogi. Kaulbars not only disobeyed the order to throw troops over the river, but having lost five days, he went so far in allowing the turning movement that on February 22, part of his force was still operating, not against Nogi, but against Oku's left wing. The loss of time and the weakness of the force opposed to Nogi constitutes the entire explanation of our Mukden failure."

High water in the Platte river occasioned great damage and some loss of life in Nebraska. Fremont and Columbus were partially inundated, and railroad service blocked. Discussion of railroad bills in committee hearings occupied much attention from the legislature. The senate by a decisive vote defeated the county option bill. This bill was intended to permit voting by counties on the question of licensing saloons, thus giving the population outside the towns a voice in the matter.

Emperor William's bloc of radical, liberal and conservative parties which he formed to beat the clericals on one hand and the socialists on the other, seems in a good way to shake apart even sooner than had been expected. The opening wedge appears with the charge that the government contributed officially to the campaign funds of some of the candidates in the recent elections. The sensation created by this discovery far transcends the feeling in this country against corporation contributions to campaigns. In this country we have ever been careful to keep our public treasuries free from direct participation in campaign expenses. We permit our public officials to campaign at government expense, that is, to spend their time campaigning, meanwhile drawing a salary for supposed service in their respective offices. We have always maintained a lot of head offices at large salaries, such as our numerous state and county offices, oil inspectors and highly paid city postmasters, when comparatively inexpensive clerks would do the work better, in order to provide men and money for political work. We assess subordinate officials for campaign purposes, all of which means indirect support of parties from the public treasuries. But we never do anything so rank as to appropriate money directly for such purposes. It is painful to think that Emperor William would do so coarse a thing.

Belgian hares imported into the Argentine republic have multiplied at an astonishing rate. Some fifty of these hares were introduced into the country, and they have now spread to such an extent as to be found at a distance of 500 miles from the spot where they were first turned out, and have increased so prodigiously that ten hunters have been known to kill 1,000 in a day. Their ravages on all sorts of crops are formidable, and some proprietors have gone to the expense of fencing in extensive ranches with wire netting in order to exclude them. Some attempt has been made to turn their flesh into a source of profit by sending them to Europe and other markets in a frozen state.

Great Britain will take almost as much interest in the proceedings of the newly assembled German reichstag as in the deliberations of her own parliament. The new reichstag is supposed to be ready to carry out the emperor's foreign policy, meaning more and bigger warships and a more aggressive colonial policy. The appropriation

for South Africa which caused the recent dissolution is to be brought forward at once by the ministry. All this touches Great Britain in her tenderest spot, troubling the sleep of her statesmen with dreams of a German war lord treading rough shod over the world, and possibly trampling upon some of the nine million square miles of it which Great Britain claims. It will be good news to Britain that the defeat of the socialists in Germany was not so drastic as their loss in representation indicates. The socialist vote increased ten per cent and remains a million votes greater than the total of any other party. Reichstag sentiment may be with the emperor, and his imperialism, but public sentiment, which is of some importance even in Germany, may under the German apportionment of seats be entirely different.

An Englishman resident in Persia fell into a discussion with a neighbor there, says Napier Malcom in his book on Persia, over the native tendency to lying. He insisted that lying was a sin. "It is all very well for a Ferangi (an Englishman) to say that," replied the Persian. "But the fact is they cannot tell lies as we can. It is entirely a matter of climate." "In that case Persians ought to speak the truth," said the Englishman. "One of the ancient Greek historians declared that Persians were remarkable for their truth telling." "That is very true," said the native. "But who does not know that the climate of a country changes entirely in 2,000 years?"

It required the burning of his \$1,500,000 summer home to present John Wanamaker to the world in his full breadth. As a Sunday school superintendent, a factor in the fight for decent government, and a tremendously successful business man he already ranked well for versatility. The destruction of his country palace took with it a million dollars worth of pictures and other art works to an equal value, showing an artistic side of which little had been known outside of his immediate circle. But that was not all. The fire carried away the labor of years in data and manuscripts collected for the purpose of later writing a life of Martin Luther, which was one of his fondest dreams. With all his combination of business, religious, artistic, civic and literary talents John Wanamaker left all these treasures in a building far from fire proof with the protecting hydrants so located as to be frozen solid when the moment of extreme need arrived.

State capitals usually hear of movements to change capitals often enough to remind them that they are capitals. The big city sometimes wants to be the capital because it is big. The little city wants it, having the idea that this would make it big. The former case prevails in Maine this winter, where the legislature is besieged to move the capital from Augusta to Portland. Spokane is ambitious to be a state capital, but can not hope to get the prize away from Olympia. It is proposed therefore to erect a new state out of parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho with Spokane at the center. A newspaper in western Nebraska has made the biennial threat that the capital of Nebraska will be moved to the sand hills unless Lincoln is awfully good and respectful to other parts of the state. The desire to be a state capital persists in all cities in all states where the slightest claim to eligibility exists, despite the open fact that the capitals of the states are in comparatively few instances large or rich cities. Hardly a dozen states have for their state capital their largest city, and hardly a state, perhaps none, has a large capital city made large by the fact of its being a state capital. Still, no big city and no little city would feel like declining an opportunity to entertain the state legislature every year or two and meeting the governor on his daily walks like any common man.

It is hardly worth while for any captain to save his own life when he loses his ship and a majority of his passengers. In the case of Captain McVey of the Larchmont his rescue becomes a double tragedy when it is known that his boat was one of the first to leave the sinking ship. His explanation is

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In all cases where there is a wasting away of flesh, loss of appetite, with weak stomach, as in the early stages of consumption, there can be no doubt that glycerine acts as a valuable nutritive and aids the Golden Seal root, Stone root, Queen's root and Black Cherrybark in promoting digestion and building up the flesh and strength, controlling the cough and bringing about a healthy condition of the whole system. Of course, it must not be expected to work miracles. It will not cure consumption except in its earlier stages. It will cure very severe, obstinate, hang-on, chronic coughs, bronchial and laryngeal troubles, and chronic sore throat with hoarseness. In acute coughs it is not so effective. It is in the lingering hang-on coughs, or those of long standing, even when accompanied by bleeding from lungs, that it has performed its most marvelous cures.

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago, says of glycerine:

"In dyspepsia it serves an excellent purpose. Holding a fixed quantity of the peroxide of hydrogen in solution, it is one of the best manufactured products of the present time in its action upon enfeebled, disordered stomachs, especially if there is ulceration or catarrhal gastritis (catarrhal inflammation of stomach), it is a most efficient preparation. Glycerine will relieve many cases of pyrosis (heartburn) and excessive gastric (stomach) acidity."

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Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet telling all about the native medicinal roots composing this wonderful medicine. There is no alcohol in it.

In the county court of Lancaster county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Guenther K. Plessman, deceased.

State of Nebraska, Lancaster county, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of Guenther K. Plessman, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of February, 1907, Mary Plessman filed her petition in the county court of Lancaster county Nebraska, praying for the assignment to her for life for the use of herself and the minor heirs of deceased of all the real estate owned by deceased at his death as the homestead of said Gunther K. Plessman.

You and each of you are hereby ordered to show cause, if any, at the county court room in said county on the 11th day of March, 1907, at 1 o'clock p. m., why the prayer of said Mary Plessman should not be granted, and the real estate aforesaid be assigned to her and said minor heirs as a homestead as prayed for in said petition.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1907.
 FRANK R. WATERS,
 County Judge.

(Seal)

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