

Legislative.

HOUSE.

The house was in session just thirty-five minutes Monday. It convened at 2 p. m. and adjourned at 2:55 to meet again at the regular hour, 10 a. m. Tuesday.

Aside from the introduction of the following bills nothing was done: By Jackson, of Antelope, a joint resolution authorizing the governor to enter into a compact with the governor of South Dakota, as agreed upon by a committee appointed, to fix the boundaries between said states at certain points.

By Horton, of Keya Paha, to permit a regularly registered physician to give his own medicines where there is no druggist in the community. The house engaged in a highly interesting discussion on economy Tuesday morning. A resolution by Barnes, of Douglas, caused it. This resolution provided that employees of the house should draw their pay for six days in the week without making reference to any bills days. The pay, incidentally, was the same as that of two years ago, \$1.50 per day for clerks and \$3 a day for other employees. In the meantime McElroy, of Lancaster, moved a substitute to refer the whole matter to the speaker. Speaker Ross took the floor and spoke on the resolution, after which it was tabled.

These bills were introduced in the house Tuesday:

By Foster, of Douglas, to govern the sale of gasoline, benzine and kerosene.

By Fife, of Douglas, to enable South Omaha to increase the limit of sewer bonds from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

By Wilson, of Pawnee, to create a state register of vital statistics.

By Burns, of Lancaster, to enable the mayor of Lincoln instead of the executive board to appoint and discharge policemen.

By Burns, of Lancaster, to allow the city of Lincoln to sell light from municipal lighting plant.

By Jackson, of Antelope, to increase salary of chief deputy game and fish commissioner from \$1,200 to \$1,800.

By Stevens, of Saline, providing for entire payment of county road tax in cash.

By Saddle, of Adams, to allow compensation to soldiers' relief commission in the several counties to be paid out of county general fund.

By Copey, of Custer, to provide a system of local option by counties.

By Tucker, of Douglas, requiring a bond for costs in all cases of appeal to the district court.

By Ferrar, of Hall, to enable 2,000 or more members of a fraternal organization insurance society to withdraw and form an independent state organization.

By Kyd, of Sage, to define fraternal insurance societies.

By Hoare, of Platte, making void liquor licenses where license has been contracted for exclusive purchase of his liquors from one or more persons.

By McElhinney, of Burr, to provide for clerk to the county judge in counties of 10,000 or more population.

By Warner, of Lancaster, concerning resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution.

Convening at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning the house listened to the introduction of a number of bills.

Going into committee of the whole for the first time, Jackson, of Antelope, occupied the chair.

At 11 o'clock, on motion of Wilson, of Pawnee, the house took a recess until 11:45, to meet with the senate in joint session for the election of a United States senator.

Bills introduced Wednesday:

By Cassell, of Otter, to appropriate to public road fund all proceeds from taxes on inheritance; to provide for receipts for payments of inheritance tax; to amend section 10745 of Colby's Annotated Statutes of 1903.

By Doran, of Garfield, defining the duties of railroad companies in the shipment and transportation of live stock, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

By Clarke, of Douglas, to provide for change of the place of trial in justice courts; to provide for jury trials in justice courts; to fix jury fees in justice courts; to provide for the payment of costs on the change of the place of trial.

By Kaley, of Webster, to provide for participation by the state of Nebraska at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

By Ward, of Sarpy, to appropriate \$2,000 for constructing additional fish ponds, etc., at the state fish hatcheries at South Bend.

By Muxen, of Douglas, to declare void sales, trades or other disposition of stocks of goods or portions thereof in bulk.

By Lee, of Douglas, to regulate the sale of cocaine, morphine and opium.

By Clarke, of Douglas, to provide for the presentation of a silver service, or other suitable gift, to the officers and crew of the battleship Nebraska.

By Bartow, of Valley, to provide for consolidation or reinsurance of the risks of fraternal beneficial societies with or by other societies or organizations.

A bill to give landholders a lien for their rent on crops of the current year. This day precipitated the first lively debate in the house this session. The measure is H. R. 13, introduced by Voter, of Cedar. It gives the lien on all crops grown during the current year, whether the rent be payable wholly or in part in cash or any specific article of property or product of the renters' labor, but it does not permit the lien to be against any property other than the current crop. The lien cannot extend to the crop of the next year. The lien binds the renter to the specific performance of the terms of the contract or lease.

Finally Voter's motion that the bill be recommended for passage, was carried by 59 to 31.

These bills were introduced in the house Thursday:

By Anderson, of Douglas, to give Omaha a revised charter.

By Windham, of Cass, to require metallic ladder fire escapes for all buildings, except private residences, three or more stories high.

By Line, of Jefferson, to permit counties to advertise for bids and let contracts in sums exceeding \$100.

By Junkin, to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

SENATE.

The first thing the senate did Friday morning when it got down to business was to authorize the purchase of two thermometers so that the sergeant-at-arms could keep the chamber at an even temperature.

The senate adjourned at noon until 2:30 Monday.

The following bills were introduced Friday and read for the first time:

By Beghtol, of Lancaster, providing for instructing children in public school in the humane treatment of animals and birds.

By Laverty, of Lancaster, to provide for election of deputy assessors.

The session of the senate was short Monday and not particularly interesting.

On motion of Beghtol, of Lancaster, it was agreed to vote for United States senator at 11:30 Tuesday.

Tucker of Richardson, Fries of Valley, and Jackson of Gage, were appointed a committee to arrange with the house for the joint session Wednesday, at which a United States senator will be elected.

Adjournment was taken shortly after 3 o'clock until 10:30 Tuesday.

The following bills were introduced and read for the first time:

By Gibson, of Douglas, permitting the South Omaha city council to appropriate sufficient money to fix the sewer system.

I took the senate just a little while Tuesday morning to cast 32 votes for Elmer J. Burkett for United States senator and do a few other things that were down on the schedule.

Promptly at 11:30 Lieut. Gov. McGill called for the vote on United States senator, this having been made a special order of business for that hour. When the vote was taken the lobby outside of the senate chamber was pretty well filled, while most of the space in the rear of the last row of chairs was occupied.

Senator Beghtol, of Lancaster, was called first by Assistant Secretary Greely and he promptly cast his ballot for Elmer J. Burkett. The remaining 31 members followed suit as their names were called. Hart being absent. The proceedings were devoid of any excitement and the senators voted as though upon any ordinary matter. When the vote was taken the senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday.

The following bills were introduced and read for the first time:

By Giffin, of Dawson, declaring "bulk" sales void as against creditors of the vendor.

By Shrock, of York, defining representative form of government of fraternal beneficiary associations.

By Gady, of Howard, for abolishment of dower by agreement between husband and wife.

By Gady, of Howard, to provide that a wife or husband shall become absolute owner of one-third of their real property upon the death of either; to provide that the surviving husband or wife may inherit one-third of their personal property; to give a wife her share of property in case the husband is divorced on account of adultery, misconduct or drunkenness or in case he is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three years.

By Vore, of Saline, for distribution of road tax.

By Peterson, of Franklin, to require state banks to secure a charter from the state banking board before commencing business.

By Meserve, of Knox, allowing cities from 5,000 to 25,000 population to purchase and own parks.

By Gady, of Howard, primary election law for the nomination of United States senators and county officers; for the re-election of Daniel Z. Johnson, of Howard County.

By Giffin, of Dawson, to provide for the formation of drainage districts.

For the first time the senate Wednesday morning went into a committee of the whole to discuss bills on general file.

There were only two bills to be considered, and both were ordered engrossed for a third reading. After the reading of bills on second and first readings the senate adjourned to the house to become a part of the joint session that elected Elmer J. Burkett United States senator. At 1 o'clock adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock Thursday.

The following bills were read a first time Wednesday:

By Dimery, of Seward, to consolidate the home of the friendless with the girls' industrial home at Milford; increasing the salary of the deputy game warden; to consolidate the girls' industrial home at Geneva with the boys' industrial school at Kearney.

By Meserve, of Knox, providing a penalty for providing law without having been admitted to the bar.

By Jackson, of Gage, permitting counties, towns and villages to foreclose tax certificates.

By Tucker, of Richardson, allowing county treasurers to do away with a needless record book.

By Jones, of Otter, making game law imperative insofar as the Missouri River is concerned; to provide for fishways.

By Williams, of Wayne, appointing a state board of control for the soldiers' home and all charitable institutions.

Senator Gady, of Howard County, is anxious to have a legislative interpretation of section 2, article 9, of the state constitution, and to get it Thursday morning he introduced a resolution, which, under the rules, went over.

Mrs. Sutton, who agreed to make the senate journals for \$3.50 a day, sent a communication to that body stating that she had misunderstood how much work it required to get up the journal and that she was unable to carry out the agreement.

A bill, by Good, of Nemaha, allowing the state board of equalization to equalize by lowering or increasing the value of classes of property was passed.

By Epperson, of Clay, to simplify the court records in cases of appeal, was recommended for passage by the committee of the whole.

The following bills were introduced Thursday and read a first time, after which the senate adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday.

By R. Jones, of Otter, providing that county boards of equalization can change the assessment of real estate at any annual meeting.

By Whitley, providing for the issuance of bonds by cities of the second class for the construction of electric light plants or water works systems.

By Shelton, of Cass, to create a state register of vital statistics.

By Good, of Nemaha, mechanics' lien law.

By Jennings, of Thayer, taxes on personal property shall be a lien on personal and real property.

HAY WARNS CHINA.

Secretary Urges Peking Government to Strictly Neutrality.

In an effort to prevent China from being drawn into the war between Russia and Japan Secretary Hay for the American government again has addressed the Peking government, urging the strictest neutrality, not only in the personal interest of the Chinese but in the maintenance of the world's peace.

Some experts claim to see in a Chinese protest an excuse to seize a Chinese port as a base for the Baltic fleet and the other squadron which may follow to the far East.

Secretary Hay on the receipt of the full text of Count Lamsdorff's note expressing Russia's belief that China's neutrality had been repeatedly violated, prepared instructions for the American chargé in Peking, directing him to make inquiry of the Chinese government regarding the situation.

It is specifically declared that his action cannot in any way be construed as indicating that this government assumes responsibility for the charges made by Russia. Indeed, this government has received no information through its legation at Peking nor through the various American consulates in China that the Chinese are violating the rules of neutrals.

Nevertheless, in view of Russia's expressed anxiety over the situation in China which her investigation discloses, the American government is ready to do what it can to save China and the other neutral powers from the far-reaching complications which it is feared would follow an extension to Chinese territory of the zone of hostilities.

China is the one subject of conversation in Washington diplomatic circles. The Japanese minister called at the State Department, but he brought no communication from his government, although he was enabled to say very positively that Japan desired sincerely to adhere to her agreement regarding China's neutrality.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister, called on Secretary Hay at his home. Although suffering from a cold, the Secretary is keeping in close touch with the situation and it can be stated that this government by no means has abandoned the hope China may yet be saved from an extension of hostilities across the borders of Manchuria.

In a conversation Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, reiterated that Japan desired and intended, if possible, to adhere strictly to her agreement to respect China's neutrality.

"But," he added, "if the Russian generals invite them to Mongolia our commanders under the circumstances could hardly be expected to refuse the invitation."

Julius C. Burrows, Michigan. Senator Burrows received a unanimous vote for re-election for a third term. He was born at North East, Erie county, Pa., in 1843, and served as an officer in the Civil War. He then went to Kalamazoo, and after holding minor offices was elected to Congress nine times, resigning in 1895 to fill an unexpired term as United States Senator. He is a Republican.

Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania. Mr. Knox was elected to succeed the late Senator Quay for the short and long terms. The Democrats voted for State Senator J. K. P. Hall. He was born at Brownsville, Pa., May 4, 1853, and after being graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1872, he was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1876 and 1877 he was assistant United States district attorney for western Pennsylvania, and upon resigning practiced law in Pittsburg until April 9, 1901, when he was appointed Attorney General of the United States. He resigned that position recently.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts. Senator Lodge was re-elected for the third term, receiving 198 votes, against 72 for Col. William A. Gaston of Boston. Mr. Lodge was born in Boston in 1850 and was graduated from Harvard college and its law school, being admitted to the bar in 1876. He was chairman of the 1900 Republican national convention and has served four terms in the lower house. Mr. Lodge is prominent as a historian and essayist.

Elmer J. Burkett, Nebraska. Mr. Burkett began his campaign early and last summer had enough counties pledged to him to secure his election to succeed Senator Dietrich. His opponent, R. L. Metcalfe, had nine votes. Mr. Burkett is a Republican and has represented his district in Congress three terms. He was born on a farm in Mills county, Iowa, on Dec. 1, 1867, and was admitted to the bar at Lincoln, Neb., in 1893. He lives at Lincoln, and it is said, will be the youngest member of the Senate, being 37 years old.

Channcy M. Depew, New York. Senator Depew ostensibly lives at Peekskill, where he was born in 1824. He was graduated from Yale in 1856 and admitted to the bar in 1858. In 1861 he was elected to the Assembly and by progressive stages became Senator in 1869. In 1888 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, receiving 99 votes at the Chicago convention. His career with railroads began in 1866, when he was appointed attorney for the New York and Harlem Railroad company. He has been identified with its successor, the New York Central, continuously since then.

W. Murray Crane, Massachusetts. Mr. Crane was chosen to complete the remainder of the term of the late Senator Hoar. He received 267 votes, against 65 for John R. Thayer of Worcester, Democrat, and 1 for John D. Long. He was Governor of Massachusetts from 1900 to 1902, being elected after an unusually hard fight. Mr. Crane is a paper manufacturer, and lives at Dalton.

Secretary J. H. Connell of the National Ginners' Association issued a letter in Dallas, Texas, declaring the ginners and farmers are in accord with the census bureau in its cotton estimate.

SOME UNITED STATES SENATORS RECENTLY CHOSEN.

Albert J. Leveridge, Indiana. Senator Beveridge was elected to succeed himself, by a unanimous Republican vote. He was born on a farm in Ohio in 1802 and his family moved to Illinois after the war. He was graduated from De Pauw university in 1885, and after practicing law in Indianapolis was elected to the Senate in 1890. When 12 years old he was a plowboy, a railroad laborer at 14, and a logger and teamster at 15.



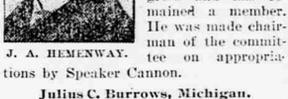
SENATOR A. J. BEVERIDGE.

James A. Hemenway, Indiana. Mr. Hemenway, who received the solid vote of the Republicans, will succeed Vice President-elect Fairbanks. He was born at Boonville, Ind., on March 8, 1850, and, following his admission to the bar there, was elected county prosecutor in a district overwhelmingly Democratic. In 1895 he was elected to Congress and has remained a member. He was made chairman of the committee on appropriations by Speaker Cannon.



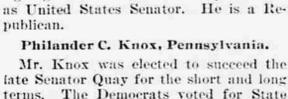
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CZAR'S TROOPS IN CHINA.

Enter Kashgar and Governor Appeals to Peking for Their Withdrawal. The London Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says the Chinese government complains that Russians have occupied Kashgar, the governor of which has appealed to the Chinese foreign board to open negotiations for the withdrawal of the Russians. Kashgar is the most western city in eastern Turkistan and has a population of 30,000.

Evidences multiply that war between any two great powers means trouble for all the others. They may not be forced to take part in it, but they are kept guessing about their rights and duties, and they must always bear in mind the possibility that even the most peaceable neutral may be dragged into hostilities. Especially is the danger great when alliances exist requiring one nation to come to the aid of another under certain conditions. Thus, since France must lend her army and navy to the czar, in case Russia goes to war with more than one great power, not only is the republic obliged to smooth away its own friction with other nations, but it is also liable to suffer from Russia's mistakes and faults.

It does not seem credible that Russia should intentionally try to embroil other countries in her struggle with Japan; but the theory that the czar's government hopes to draw China and France into the war is cabled from Tokio, and it will receive some credence. Since the effect of such action would be to bring Great Britain to Japan's side, and since Germany might find it hard to keep out of the resulting turmoil, it may naturally be supposed that the great powers are somewhat nervously apprehensive over Russia's latest move.

The occupation of Kashgar, in Eastern Turkistan, and the Mischeukho raid throw new light on the circular announcing Russia's determination to deal with China as a violator of neutrality. The incident at Kashgar is especially difficult of explanation; for, as matters stand now, that city can be of no strategic value whatever. Since Kashgar cannot be of any use to Russia in the Manchurian campaign, it may have been chosen for seizure expressly to emphasize the fact that the spoliation of China is intended. Of course, later and fuller information may give a different appearance to this step; but if Russia's purpose should be to awaken the fears of the other western powers, the remoteness of Kashgar from the scene of military operations would enhance the value of the object lesson. All the powers pledged to maintain the integrity of China's territory would necessarily be obliged to protest; and in the hurry-hurry Russia might "save her face" by consenting to an international conference, like the one held at Berlin in 1878. There is, of course, the dangerous alternative that some of the western powers might antagonize each other or Japan, and the theater of war might thereby be enlarged. Already Japan is reported as making strong objections to the favors shown to Russia by France in permitting Vice Admiral Rojstvensky a too free use of ports in Madagascar; but it is probable that these difficulties will not go to the point of seriously embarrassing France with Japan. The most imminent danger lies in Russia's attitude toward China, and toward the rest of the world.

Michigan territory was formed from a part of Indiana by act of Congress. Great Britain ordered that no neutral vessels should be molested during the war with Spain. The British frigate Doris was lost on Diamond rock, Quiberon. The crew was saved. The third coalition against France, composed of Austria, England, Russia and Sweden, was formed. Joseph Anderson of Tennessee was appointed president pro tempore of the Senate.

The Rothschilds contracted to furnish the loan of \$8,000,000 francs in rentes at 4 per cent, advertised for by the French government. Work was begun on the canal from Rouen to Paris. There was extreme cold and severe weather in New England. The French were making extensive preparations for an attack on Algiers.

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THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

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