Nebraska Legislature

An emergency appropriation measure in the house of the finance committee provides for an appropriation ardson gave notice that he would ask of \$600 at once to tide Gov. Shallenberger over until the regular appro- duced advanced to third reading and priations are available and to prevent, passage without waiting the three days as the author says, the executive going into his own pocket to pay his incident. He intimated that the emergency was al expenses and those of the office. Clark took occasion to point out that the retiring governor had been liberally provided with funds for the biennium and had spent it all before he stepped down and out, leaving the incoming governor poverty stricken and for the cause of "temperance and rethe end of the biennium still ten weeks form," as she puts it, was recorded away. Mr. Clark said he would ask to Vednesday. She represents the womhave the rules suspended and the bill an's Christian Temperance union, advanced and passed so that the execu- which has headquarters in the Farmtive wheels can roll smoothly on for a ers' and Merchants' building in Linwhile.

Clark would have the legislature appropriate \$275 for books, stationery, telephone bills, etc., in the office of the names of Edson Rich, attorney for the governor, \$100 for the contingent fund, Union Pacific railroad, and C. C. and \$225 for the maintenance of the Wright, attorney for the Chicago and governor's mansion and servant hire. Northwestern road. The three are This is to last until the biennial appro- registered as required by the antilobpriation is available. It takes the by law adopted by the last legislature. place of the ordinary deficiency appropriation that is passed for almost all the offices and state institutions.

lation under 20,000. He would also of the National Guard. change the salaries of these officials | King of Polk has introduced S. F

Bygland of Boone would have the state engage in the business of manufacturing along lines that were considered last sammer when the state board had the split with the contractor at the pententiary over wages to be paid the convicts. Mr. Bygland has incrodused a bill providing that the state shap manufacture binding twine at the by the court in which he was found peritentiary using convict labor for the factory. He asks that \$50,000 be appropriated to equip a factory with necessary machinery and that \$150,000 be set aside for running expenses and operating expenses. This latter sum he would have spent for nothing but raw material and such help as is needed outside of convicts. To secure this appropriation the bill authorizes the issuance of \$200,000 in bonds, to run ten years, with an option of payment after two years, and to bear 3 per cent interest. The bonds are to be bought out of the permanent school fund, and the profits of the factory are to be used to wipe out the bond issue. The use of convict labor by the state itself instead of hiring them out, has been a question of legislative debate for many

The State Senate.

The senate met Tuesday in the forenoon after a three-day adjournment over Sunday. Little was done other than to introduce new bills and have them read. Several of these bills caused some interest. That of Senator Bartos of Saline county asking for a committee to consider the advisability of moving the state capital to Kearney since the present capitol is too far east and the present building is in bad state of repair. He picks on Kearney, not because it last session landed a normal school, but because it is often spoken of as "the hub of the nation." His resolution wents over one day under the rules, and will be considered if he calls it up.

Between them, Ollis of Valley and Donahoe of Holt worked out a revised primary law that will make politics unknown in the race for certain offices, and will make all primaries open, eliminating the embarrassing situation of a man having to state his politics before he can vote. No discussions took place in the senate. Oratory is on the wane after the spasmodic effort of a week ago.

House Proceedings.

The house met ofter the week-end adjournment at 2:30 Tuesday and took up routine business. The bills introduced Friday morning were read the second time and referred.

Clark's two appropriation bills for the session, the one for \$20,000 for incidental expenses and the other for \$80,000 for salaries of members and employes, were taken up. They had by agreement never been referred to a committee, but had come up for third reading as soon as printed. Until these two bills, have been passed by both houses and signed by the governor it will be impossible for either members or employes to be paid, or to have incidental expenses settled. Neither bill received a negative vote in the house. In amounts they are the same as the appropriations made last ses-

sion.

Wilson moved that 1,000 copies of his banking bill be printed for distribution. Already a resolution had been passed authorizing 500 copies of the bill. He said that he had so many calls for the document that he feared they could not be supplied. Taylor of Custer opposed, saying that particular attention would be given to two pledges of the party, the bank guaranty and physical valuation of railroads. e understood that whatever bill was Enally framed which had a chance of from the ladies' cabin of an Atlantic passage would be the work of joint liner. All were sick except one lady committee work. He did not think and a cat, which wandered uneasily copies should be strewn broadcast about. The lady ventured to stroke throughout the land until something the cat, remarking, "Poor pussy." The more definite had been accomplished. Other members, both democratic and republican, favored the larger number ed its tail in token of good will, when printed, and the resolution passed.

The G. A. R. post of Elmwood petitioned the legislature to look with favor on the bill to appropriate funds for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln. They pointed out in the memorial that they had subscribed liberally and hoped the bill would receive favorable attention. The down for it."

All bills up to and including No. 91 were read the second time, sent to committees, and ordered printed. Twelve new bills were introduced and advanced to first reading. The house adjourned at 4 o'clock until Wednes- Cost of Maintenance \$73,000 Outday at 10 o'clock. No bills except the legislative appropriation have been read the third time, or have been reported from committee. Clark of Richto have an emergency bill just introor having it referred to a committee. great indeed.

> It was a woman who first signed her name on the lobby record in the office of Secretary of State Junkin. Mrs. Frances B. Heald, of Osceola, lobbying colr.

> The ice having been broken by a woman, the register soon bore the

Col. P. G. Cooper,, J. M. Brner, Representatives Chase and J. E. Porter of Crawford; Senator J. E. Meyers and Senator Ollis got in again Tuesday. Col. John G. Haher called on Gen. He would abolish the office of county | Hartigan Wednesday and the claims assessor in all counties with a popu- of Crawford for the next encampment

so that in counties with a population No. 134. This measure provides that of 20,000 to 30,000 he may receive in all cases where a person is con-\$700, in counties of 30,000 to 50,000 not victed of a crime other than murder more than \$800, in counties of 50,000 | the district court before whom the year is ample. to 100,000 not more than \$1,800, and trial is had shall make inquiry as to in counties of 100,000 or more not to the age, whether or not this is the exceed \$2,400. One of the problems first offense, if, after full investigation, to be figured out is how the law, if the judge believes that the one for passed, will get rid of the county as- which the defendant has been convictsessors elected in 1907 for four-year ed is the first offense and that no other ed during the Roosevelt administraterms. They were selected under the crime will be committed, he may sus- tion. By this is meant the expenses revenue law passed in the legislature pend further proceedings and parole or that Congress pays have jumped from in 1905 and can hardly, it is said, be allow the defendant his liberty on bail legislated out of office by the present from term to term. The whole time of the parole, however, must be as long as the maximum sentence provided for the crime of which defendant has been convicted.

At the end of this time the action against the defendant may be dismissed. Should the parole be violated or other crime committed the court may order the rearrest of the offender and his sentence may be pronounced

Both houses of the legislature adourned before noon Wednesday to rest ip for a trip to the state farm in the afternoon. They had been invited by the managers of the farm, by the regents and by W. R. Mellor, secretary of the state board of agriculture to take the trip and see what they were supporting with their good money for the aid of agricultural communities, of the two houses availed themselves of the chance and took the trip.

Wilson's bill for testing those under sentence of death to see if they may be insane, and providing the method of this examination directly affects the proceedings when Barker, of Webster county, was tried for insanity in Lancaster county, and a dispute arose over who should pay the bill. Wilson's to examine into the canity of the convicted criminal. The cost of such examination is to be berne by the county in Lancaster county, although the condemned man was convicted in Webster county. Lancaster county had no particular interest in the case more than not been committed.

Chief Clerk Cone, of the house, failed in obtaining cash from the state treasury to pay for stamps allowed daily by the house to representatives. Auditor Barton to draw a warrant for hold servants. the money, but State Treasurer Brian countersign a warrant on the state treasury when no appropriation had

been made by the legislature back of it. The house provided for stamps by state treasurer is concerned,

The senate listened with interest to the reading of S. F. 131, by King, of Polk, a bill introduced for the purpose of enforcing the Lincoln system of saloon regulation. "The bill makes House and goes upon a journey all the it unlawful for any one to sell or give away intoxicating liquors between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., or any time on Sundays or election days, including primary elections. The penalty is a fine of \$100 or revocation of President has a summer home and the saloon keepers' license.

Brown, of Lancaster, put in a bill providing an emergency appropriation for the horse for the friendless at Lincoln. He asked that \$4,500 be appropriated to run the institution until April 1 is reached and the next biennium's appropriation is made. This bill is of the same nature as the one ficers receive the same stipend. but providing for appropriation for Gov. they get carriages free and a few other Shallenberger's office and mansion ex- minor perquisites. The Chief Justice pense because the appropriation made to last through the biennium was well nigh exhausted when the new governor arrived to take his seat.

Exclusive to the Last.

An instance of exclusiveness maintained under difficulties is reported cat was inclined to respond and elevatfrom a neighboring berth came in shoking tones the words, "Excuse me, that is a private cat!"-Argonaut.

Privileged.

"O, but wasn't Tennyson a great poet!" "You bet! He could violate every rule of rhyme or rhythm without being called ors.

side of President Roosevelt's Salary.

WAS \$10,000 IN 1885.

Expenses of Chief Executive, Except Board Bill and Ciothing, Borne by the Government.

Washington correspondence:



VERY four years a "suggestion" or that the \$50,000 per annum paid by Uncle Sam to the chief magistrate is inadequate; that the salary should be increased to \$100,000. President Roosevelt, now to retire, advocates doubling the present stipend. William J. Bryan, who

has had three shots at the White House bull's-eye and missed them all, combating the President's view, declares that \$50,000 a

The expenses attached to the White House have enormously increased during the past twenty years, and perhaps the greatest increase has been witness-\$19,000 in 1885 to \$53,000 in 1909, exclusive of an appropriation of \$25,000 | retired because of "rheumatism in the for traveling expenses. The total expenses of the President's home and other expenses amount this year to \$78,000, as compared with \$19,000 in 1885. This is in addition to the \$50,000

salary. Prior to 1873 the salary of the President was \$25,000 a year. It was increased in that year. Andrew Johnson retired from the Presidency with a comfortable estate, and there was never a suspicion that he made a dollar except legitimately. He saved from his salary, which was only half of what William H. Taft will receive.

Practically every expense, except his board bill and tailor, is borne by the government. For ordinary care, repair and furnishing at the White House About 100 of the possible 133 members and for the "purchase, maintenance and driving of horses and vehicles for official purposes" the sum of \$35,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year. This estimate is made for 1910, and in addition an estimate is made of \$15,000 for interior decorations, etc., which will be enjoyed by the Tafts.

What the Government Furnishes.

The government heats the White bill provides that the superintendents Hense at an annual cost of \$6,000. It of the three asylums, Lincoln, Hastings provides greenhouses at a cost of and Norfolk, shall be the commission \$9,000 a year, in addition to annual repairs and improvements amounting frequently to \$3,000 or \$4,000 additional. in which the accused was tried and It pays \$25,000 for the traveling exconvicted. When Barker was tried on penses of the President, his family and the insanity charge the trial took place any persons he may choose to take with him when he travels about the country. It pays for the lighting of the White House and grounds, at an any other county in which a crime had annual cost of about \$20,000, a part of this money being taken from the revenues of the District of Columbia. The government pays the salaries of the President's secretaries, all the clerks and White House officials. It He had obtained the consent of State pays the expenses of most of the house-

In addition to the breakfasts, dinsaid he never had and never would ners and luncheons which come with daily regularity, the President gives about three state dinners in the course of the season, one each to the cabinet, resolution, but a resolution does not Supreme Court and diplomatic corps. suspend the constitution so far as the He must pay for these dinners from his own pocket, and frequently is called upon for similar functions for the Sun. entertainment of distinguished guests ! of the nation.

When a President leaves the White expenses of the trip are paid from the traveling fund of \$25,000. The President's only expense is the amount which he may give in tips. When a spends part of the year away from the White House the expense which, but he will generously be allowed to reghe must bear is necessarily increased. Other Officials' Perquisites.

The Vice President receives \$12,000 a year, but practically no perquisites. not even house rent. The cabinet ofof the Supreme Court receives \$13,000 a venr: the Speaker of the House \$12,000, together with mileage and the

usual perquisites of a Congressman. By careful economy cabinet officers can live within their \$12,000 a year, provided they do not engage too expensive a house in Washington. The Supreme Court Justices are able to save quite a penny, but that is because they are not expected to entertain quite as much as members of the cabinet. Most of them own their houses

economy. The President's salary is also many times larger than that of the governer of any State. Many States now have executive mansions which the furnish free for the occupancy of their govern-

in Washington, which is a matter of

THE WHITE HOUSE, IS CEURRENT &

The Clash at the Capital. And still we read of slaps, Roosevelt-

ian and congressional. Milwankee Senti-

Now it is the Senate and the President. and it begins to look as if the fight would this time be allowed to proceed beyond the skirmish line.-Providence Bulletin.

When it comes to a row between the present Congress and the President, we can only say, as the old woman did-"go it husband; go it, b'ar."-Augusta Chron-

take compensating him on the basis of his literary output at \$1 a word.-Washington Times. President Roosevelt stoutly resents th assumption by Congress that usurping the

functions of a co-ordinate branch of the

Anyhow, it would be cheaper to pay th

President \$100,000 a year than to under

government is a game two may play at .-Kansas City Journal. Forecast for Washington: Area of high pressure includes both Senate and House wings of the capitol, moving in a northwesterly direction, indicating severe storms in the vicinity of the White

House.-Houston Post.

Reaction in China. It looks as if the Chinese government vere being really run by that 3-year-old

emperor.—Cleveland Leader. Fortunately for Kuan Shi-Kai, having the rheumatism in only one leg isn't a capital offense in China.—Toledo Blade The Chinese premier has been dismiss ed because he has "rheumatism in the leg"

-and progressive ideas in his head.-Atlanta Journal. It no doubt was because he had progressivism rather than rheumatism that caused the removal of Yuan Shi-Kai from

the Chinese army.—Milwaukee Sentinel In removing from office Gen, Yuan Shi-Kai the Chinese regent evaluing that he leg." Chinese diplomacy evidently consists in being able to tell lies that you don't expect anyone to believe. Augusta Chronicle.

The Secret Service.

The secret service is becoming almost misnomer.—Indianapolis Star.

Congress is greatly handicapped by no having a single battalion of nighthawk de tectives.—Baltimore Sun,

It appears that Mr. Roosevelt has found some of the secrets of the secret service too good to keep.—Galveston News.

"Dementia graftiana" may be added t the alienists' vocabulary by the secre service investigators.—Washington Star. Wouldn't it be dreadful if all our pub lic servants lived in terror of a secret

Dealer. The President's declaration that no honest man need have any fear of detectives should have a soothing influence on Congress.—Toledo Blade,

service espionage? — Cleveland Plain

That \$29,000,000 Fine.

The \$29,000,000 fine need not be paid. But how about those lawyers?—Augusta Chronicle. The \$29,000,000 fine will not be paid.

The price of oil will remain the same,-Brooklyn Eagle. Blessed be the courts. Paragraphers

can now quit collecting that \$29,000,000 fine.—Cleveland Leader. John D. seems to have been right when he said it would be a long time before

that \$29,000,000 was paid.—Philadelphia

Standard Oil business men may be forgetful about some things, but they are not so careless as to mislay \$29,000,000.

Washington Star. That \$29,240,000 fine will doubtless hold the record for some time to come, and, inasmuch as it will not have to be paid, the Standard's attorneys can point to it with pride.—Toledo Blade.

Big Stick vs. Pitchfork.

When the big stick meets the pitch fork everybody wants a front seat,-Cleveland Leader.

Senator Tillman has discovered that Archbold is not the only man with dynamite in his letter files.-Washington Star.

The secret service man who trailed Senator Tillman must have been either very brave or very careful.-Baltimore

When they place secret service men on old Ben Tillman's trail they are pressing pretty hard against some sharp fork tines.

-Detroit News-Tribune. In selecting Senator Tillman to sick the secret service upon, Mr. Roosevelt has evidently not sought to rough-ride it over

Mark Twain Incorporated. Mark Twain has become a corporation.

a smooth road.—Augusta Chronicle.

ulate himself .- Atlanta Journal, Here's hoping that Mark Twain, now that he is capitalized, will continue to

have that funny feeling. Buffalo Times. The incorporation of Mark Twain is under suspicion as a first step toward monopolizing the funny business .- Butte

Miner.

Deroit News.

"Mark Twain, Incorporated," is all well enough, but everybody hopes it may never become "Mark Twain, Limited."-Washington Times.

If Mark Twain has capitalized himself

at what the test of us think of him, he

has the capitalization of the steel trust beaten to a frazzle.-Washington Post. Mark Twain has organized a corporation to handle his humor-but it became a rather mechanical, businesslike contraption, this humor of his, some time ago,-

Night School in Prison. At Trenton, N. J., the night school for

convicts was opened in the State prison. Almost every convict asked to be enrolled and many of them were used as assistant instructors. The work is expected to help the men to reform and start a new life when they emerge



stocks of the Union Pacific and South- ment. ern Pacific. His interests in other roads do not stand in his own name, and, similarly, the interests of Morgan, tion treaties with Ecuador, Bollvia and the Vanderbilts and other big opera- Haiti. Secretary Root hopes soon to tors are represented by dummy hold-sign with Ambassador Bryce a treaty ers or by business partners. H. C. for the reference to The Hague tribu-Frick appears as the largest single nal of disputed questions affecting the stockholder in the Pennsylvania Rail- Newfoundland fisheries, for the settleroad, with \$4,320,000.

During the last fiscal year ending ways. June 30 the United States forest service issued to settlers in the neighborhood of national forests in Western decided in the case of the Misseuri States over 30,000 "free use" permits. Pacific Railroad against the Larabee under which the settlers received free Flour Mills Company, that a state about 264,000 cords of fire wood, posts, court may compel a railroad to perpoles and sawlogs, worth \$169,320. The form its duty as a common carrier and different States also received for school desist from discriminations, thus afand road purposes 25 per cent of the firming the decision of the Kansas Suincome from the national forests, preme Court. amounting last year to \$447,064. The direct return to the States in lieu of A remonstrance against further intaxes on the 147,000,000 acres, the esti-crease of the United States navy has mated area of unpatented land in the been sent to Congress by the Baard of national forests, amounted in the last Directors of the American Peace Sociyear to \$616.384 in cash and "free use" ety. It was signed on behalf of the timber.

The attempt of the government to retary of the society. punish lynchers by invoking the rights of colored citizens contained in the fourteenth amendment to the constitu- the Interior is of considerable interest tion, failed when the Supreme Court to persons now taking up land on the dismissed the test case against Robert Truckee-Carson irrigation project in Powell, who with four other members Nevada. By the new order persons may of a mob that stormed a jail at Hunts-live within fifty miles of their had as ville, Ala., in 1904, and lynched Hor- against the old requirement that they ace Marbles, a negro accused of non-live within twenty miles. dering a white man. Powell fas indicted for conspiracy to deprive Marblies of his right of trial by jury, but showing that the production of can in the judge said there was no offense 1908 fell off from 15 to 20 per cent under the law, and the government ap from that of the previous year. In pealed. The Supreme Court bases its 1907 it reached the record total of 491,decision on that in the whitcapping 363,424 tons, of which 85,604,712 tons cases last year.

-:--:-The report of the commissioner general of immigration for the last fiscal year shows a decrease of 39 per cent in immigration, the total number of new comers being 782.870. Of those admitted 177,293 could neither read nor write, and the bulk of them came from Southern and Eastern Europe. They brought with them a total of \$17,794,226, an average of \$23 a person. On account of physical defects 2,906 aliens were rejected, 370 on account of mental defects and 311 on account of moral defects. In the year 1.932 contract laborers were rejected.

of the treaty recently negotiated by rived in Washington.

-:--:-

Without the knowledge or consent of | Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington is an agreement to regits collected data concerning the larg- ulate the use of water at Niagara Falls est stock holdings in all the leading for industrial purposes so as not to disrailroad systems of the country was turb the scenic beauty. The basis is published in Wall street news clips, ap- that the United States shall use not parently based on the figures for 1906. more than 20,000 cubic feet of water a One of the striking features of the second to develop 236,000 horse power, lists is the showing that E. H. Harri- and that the limit on the Canadian man is far the largest individual stock- side shall be 36,000 cubic feet to deholder, with a total of \$110,000,000 velop 425,000 horse power. This must shares of the common and preferred be ratified by the Canadian Parlia-

> - :-- :-Secretary Root has signed arbitrament of pecuniary claims, and for the mutual uses of the boundary water-

- -- -The United States Supreme Court

board by Robert Treat Paine, president, and Benjamin A. Truebland, sec-

An order issued by the Secretary of

The Geographical Survey has reports were anthracite.

-:--:-

The first and most pictures pre of the official White House receptions of the season was that given in honor of the diplomatic corps. Diplomatic, official and social Washington was present in large numbers.

Mail carriers on rural routes are to get a holiday on Christmas of each year if a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Burnett of Alabama is adopted by Congress.

Husseln Kiazim Bey, the first ambassador appointed by the Turkish gov-One of the most interesting features ernment to the United States, has ar-

OUR LYNCHINGS.

Record of 1908 Greater than That of Last Year.

The lynching record for 1908 shows that the practice of taking summary vengeance on persons guilty of certain forms of crime is increasing rather than diminishing. The figures for the twelve months beginning Jan. 1, 1908, are larger than for several years past. Though the most of the lynchings oc- Ohio, representing 11,000 people, under curred in the South, they were not con- the direction of Rev. F. B. Wallace of fined to that section by any means.

the greatest race riot of the year, re- as they believed Jesus would live in their the greatest race riot of the year. The sulting in the lynching of two negroes sulting in the lynching of two negroes. The advice given by the pastor was as and the killing and wounding of a follows: "Be honest in your religion and number of citizens who participated in in your business and social relations. the riots that lasted several days. Of Jesus was a manly man. When you meet the other Northern States, one lynch- a friend shake hands like a man, not ing is recorded for Indiana, while Cali- like a giraffe. Jesus allowed no shoddy fornia furnished the only lynching in work in his carpenter shop. Allow none the far West.

the order named, furnished the great- Pray. Be sunny. Bring suashine into est number. A quadruple lynching in the lives of others." Kentucky increased the figures in that State over those of previous years. The record of Texas for 1908 was six-fold of Sunday night free entertalments greater than in 1907. In Arkansas, financed by the Law and Order Lague in Alabama and Louisiana there were few- a local theater. The object is to give er lynchings than in 1907. Oklahoma pleasure and occupation to non-fourthshows a clean slate and so do Maryland, Missouri. Iowa and Nebraska, in all of which States lynchings occurred in 1907.

The lynchings for 1908 total 89. This number is exclusive of several who met death while being pursued by posses or resisting arrest. Of the victims, 85 were negroes and 4 were white men.

To Build Temporary Messina.

The Italian military authorities are said to have decided to build a temporary city of wooden buildings on the plain a mile to the south of the earthquakeruined city. In the Italian Parliament the president of the Chamber reviewed the national calamity and Premier Gio- Dr. West Jones. litti presented a law to regulate the changed conditions in the earthquake zone. and Reggio would be rebuilt.



About 1,800 young people, delegates from three church societies of Cleveland, the East End Baptist church, pledged Springfield, Ill., was the scene of themselves to live for at least two weeks in your business. Be gentlemen and lahe far West.

Mississippi, Georgia and Texas, in Get to work on time. Read the Bible.

Rev. C. W. Heizer of the Ithura (N. Y.) Unitarian church has begun a series goers and to help the liquor men to enforce the Sunday closing.

Owing to the difficulties into which St. Mary's academy and the Spall or institute of Nauvoo, Ill., have fallen through the troubles of P. J. Karan's Fidelity Funding Company of New York. the Mormon church may regain possession of the property which was farmerly owned by the founders of the fairli.

The churches in the Hawaiian Islands number 101, and the membership is 4,002. but the accessions last year was only 595-less than 9 per cent.

Dr. Carter, bishop of Pretocla, has, according to a Reuter telegram, a mated the archbishopric of Cape Town . . . dered vacant six months ago by the the of

Gypsy Smith has been worth to grangelistic services in St. Louis. The meet-Both expressed thanks for the quick re- ings have been held in the the sum. sponse of the entire world in sending which has a scating capacity - 1000 help. Giolitti declared that both Messina persons, and the expenses in first to be meeting are about \$10,000