

EPITOME OF EVENTS

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES FRESH FROM THE WIRE.

THE STORY IN A NUTSHELL

Embracing a Condensation of Events In Which Readers Generally Are More or Less Concerned.

Washington.

Special arrangements have been made by Postmaster General Hitchcock for the rapid transmission of mail intended for delivery abroad by Christmas day.

The net income of the 262,490 corporations of the United States which are subject to tax under the corporation tax law was \$3,125,470,000 for the year which ended on June 30.

The commission appointed by President Taft to inquire into the character of legislation for the control of stock and bond issues by railroads will have no report to make for some time.

The total estimates for the United States navy for the fiscal year 1911-12 to be submitted to congress as a basis for the appropriation for that year, amounts to \$126,046,659.24, which is \$5,000,000 less than appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Secretary Ballinger recently announced the withdrawal from entry of 644,000 acres of coal lands in Montana. The land lies between Miles City and Glendive. The secretary also withdrew about 7,000 acres of oil lands in Kern county, California.

Animals imported for breeding purposes after January 1, 1911, must be accompanied by certificates of the bureau of animal industry that the animals are pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in the foreign book of record for that established breed.

After a conference lasting through out the day between Secretary MacVeagh, Collector Loeb of New York, Attorney General Wickersham and other officials of the New York customs, no decision was reached as to the action of the government with reference to the customs frauds in woollens and linings at New York.

Railroad bonds lead the list of securities held by the banks of the United States according to figures prepared and made public by Lawrence O. Murray, comptroller of the currency. The total holdings of bonds, stocks and other securities by banks in the United States are \$4,723,000,000 and more than one-fourth \$1,455,100,000, are railroad bonds.

General.

Robert Peary says he will not attempt another expedition to antarctic region.

Allen Beecher was consecrated bishop of the Episcopal church at Omaha.

Michael Cudahy, founder of the Cudahy Packing company, died in Chicago.

Business of the country is on a firm foundation although moving just a little bit slowly.

Nebraska has 376,335 children of school age, between the ages of five and twenty-one.

Census returns indicate that the United States has a population of about 91,000,000 people.

Two counties of Virginia voted issues of bonds aggregating \$1,000,000 for highway improvement.

Witnesses at New York were unable to say foreign shipping interests maintained a lobby at Washington.

Suit has been begun in the federal court of New York to bring about the dissolution of the so-called sugar trust.

The question of which faction will control the organization of the two houses of the Nebraska legislature is one that is much discussed.

Facts and figures made public by Labor Commissioner J. C. A. Hiller, reveal that Missouri holds exceedingly high rank as a horticulture state, having an annual product, on from its gardens and orchards, worth, in round numbers, \$22,000,000.

Gov. Clark of Alaska declares in his annual report against the policy of not working the coal lands.

The total vote in Nebraska at the late election was 243,330. For governor Dahlgren (dem.) got 167,760, and Aldrich (rep.) 123,070.

The Chicago Tribune says that Senator-elect Hitchcock of Nebraska is wearing the mantle that has fallen from Bryan's shoulders.

Prince Henry of Prussia has sent an order to the United States for an even score of aeroplanes. He is said to have secured two unknown makes, aeroplanes invented by dreamers.

With a population of 5,328,591, Illinois is the third state in the union. Crippen, the wife murderer, left request that his remains be cremated. Senator Hale doesn't look for much work by the short session of congress.

Nebraska has a population of 1,192,214, a gain of 11.8 per cent. since 1890.

It is said there will be no pension legislation at the short session of congress.

Over thirty million dollars are to be asked for river and harbor improvements.

Much of the red tape in various departments of the postoffice is to be dispensed with.

Lack of scientific methods was charged against railroad managers at the shippers' hearing.

J. A. Cudahy will soon leave Omaha for Chicago to become head of the big packing company.

Secretary MacVeagh favors a higher rate of interest for future issues of Panama canal bonds.

The planting of Pacific coast salmon eggs have proven successful in waters of New Hampshire.

Foreign steamer companies are accused of combining to squeeze out American shipping interests.

Louis D. Brandeis, who says he can save the railroads a million dollars a day, has been proffered a job.

Grace Rolph, the Pender, Neb., girl, says she was not kidnaped by a Mexican, but left of her own accord.

The population of the state of Maryland is 1,294,450 according to the statistics of the thirteenth census.

Hitchcock, (dem.) for senator from Nebraska, got 19,656 more votes than Burkett, present republican senator.

Following its Thanksgiving recess the supreme court of the United States handed down many decisions.

The legality of the Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma bank guaranty law is soon to be argued in the supreme court.

Cardinal Sanminiatielli died at Rome. He was born at Radicondell in 1840, and was proclaimed a cardinal in 1901.

The Peruvian government has no interest in any steamship line to be established between New York and Callao.

A November without wind, precipitation, or severe cold gave Nebraska farmers perfect opportunity to harvest the corn and make snug for the winter.

Andrew Carnegie was showered with congratulatory messages on his seventy-third birthday, which he quietly celebrated at his home in Fifth avenue, New York.

Governor Shallenberger of Nebraska told Champ Clark how to reform the next democratic house by following precedent of the democrats in Nebraska legislature.

Festivities were held in Panama in celebration of Panama's independence of Spain, which was gained in 1819 by the republic of Colombia, of which Panama formerly was a part.

John Windon of Randolph county, Alabama, and Joe Wheeler of Carroll county, Georgia, were acquitted of a peonage charge in the United States district court in Montgomery, Ala.

"Leave the cities and settle on farms," was the burden of the addresses delivered at the annual convention of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America in New York.

The twenty-fourth case of typhoid fever developed at the naval academy when Midshipman K. C. Woodward of the first class was admitted to the naval general hospital for treatment.

The University of Nebraska was again to the fore at the international stock exposition in Chicago. In the slaughter tests the university was first in one class and first and second in the other.

W. P. Letchworth, aged 87, widely known as a philanthropist, is dead at Glenn Iris, near Portage, N. Y. With his death 1,000 acres of park including the falls of the upper Genesee river, become by his gift the property of New York state.

To ask that the president recommend additional pension legislation, Representative Phil Campbell of Kansas called at the White house. Mr. Campbell suggested to the president that he enforce the bill adopted at the last grand encampment of the G. A. R.

T. B. Fitzpatrick, national treasurer of the United Irish League, called \$10,000 to John E. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists in the British parliament, for the furtherance of the cause. This makes the total sent since the recent annual meeting of the league at Buffalo, \$50,000.

Personal.

Dr. Cook says a man cannot really tell if he has found the north pole.

Heads of the Cudahy department will remove from Omaha to Chicago.

President Diaz for the eighth time was inaugurated as chief executive of Mexico.

Prominent men of the country attended a Mark Twain memorial at New York.

At the age of 108 years Martha Gammons has been declared to be sane in the Howard county circuit court at Kokomo, Ind.

ECONOMY IS URGED IN TAFT MESSAGE

PRESIDENT POINTS OUT NECESSITY OF CURTAILING EXPENSES TO LAWMAKERS.

ANNUAL DOCUMENT IS READ

Conservation, Ship Subsidy and Fortification of Panama Canal Leading Topics Discussed—Has Little to Say About Tariff.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Economy in government affairs is the keynote of President Taft's annual message read before both houses of congress today. The message approximates 40,000 words and is one of the longest ever submitted by a president.

Conservation of the public domain, ship subsidy, fortification of the Panama canal and the continuation of the present tariff board are the leading subjects touched upon. He also reviews the work of the various government departments and concurs in recommendation, tending toward the bettering of the service, made by several of the members of his cabinet.

Economy Is Urged.

In dwelling on the urgent need for economy in government expenditures, the president says: "Every effort has been made by each department chief to reduce the estimated cost of his department for the ensuing fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. I say this in order that congress may understand that these estimates thus made present the smallest sum which will maintain the departments, bureaus and offices of the government and meet its other obligations under existing law, and that a cut of these estimates would result in embarrassing the executive branch of the government in the performance of its duties. This remark does not apply to the river and harbor estimates, except to those for expenses of maintenance and the meeting of obligations under authorized contracts, nor does it apply to the public building bill nor to the navy building program. Of course, as to these congress could withhold any part or all of the estimates for them without interfering with the discharge of the ordinary obligations of these functions of its departments, bureaus and offices.

"Against the estimates of expenditures \$69,494,013.12, we have estimated receipts for next year \$69,000,000, making a probable surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of about \$500,000, or taking into account the estimates for the Panama canal, which are \$50,920,847.59, and which will ultimately be paid in bonds, it will leave a deficit for the next year of about \$7,000,000. If congress shall conclude to fortify the canal."

Wants Forest Limitation Removed.

On the subject of conservation he devotes considerable space to forest, coal, oil and gas, phosphate lands and water power sites. As to the reservation of forest lands he says: "The law now prohibits the reservation of any more forest lands in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming, except by act of congress. I am informed by the department of agriculture that the government owns other tracts of timber land in these states which should be included in the forest reserves. I recommend to congress that the limitation herein imposed be repealed.

"Congress ought to trust the executive to use the power of reservation only with respect to land most valuable for forest purposes. During the present administration, 62,250,000 acres of land largely non-timbered have been excluded from forest reserves, and 2,500,000 acres of land principally valuable for forest purposes have been included in forest reserves, making a reduction in forest reserves of non-timbered land amounting to 2,500,000 acres."

Regarding the Panama canal, the president asserts that unless unexpected obstacles arise the waterway will be completed well within time limit of January 1, 1915, and within estimate of cost, \$37,000,000. Suggestions for leaving of tolls and management are made, and regarding fortification of the canal, he says:

"Among questions arising for present solution is the decision whether the canal shall be fortified. I have already stated to the congress that I strongly favor fortification and I now reiterate this opinion and ask your consideration of the subject in the light of the report already before you made by a competent board.

"Failure to fortify the canal would leave the attainment of both these aims in the position of rights and obligations which we should be powerless to enforce and which could never in any way be absolutely safeguarded against a desperate and irresponsible enemy."

Ship Subsidy.

The president urges such action as he believes will increase American trade abroad, and says:

"Another instrumentality indispensable to the unhampered and natural development of American commerce is merchant marine. All maritime and commercial nations recognize the importance of this factor. The greatest commercial nations, our competitors, jealously foster their merchant marine. Perhaps nowhere is the need for rapid and direct mail, passenger and freight communication quite so urgent as between the United States and Latin America. We can secure in no other quarter of the world such immediate benefits in friendship and commerce as would flow from the establishment of direct lines of communication with the countries of Latin America adequate to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing appreciation of the reciprocal dependence of the countries of the western hemisphere upon each other's products, sympathies and assistance.

"I allude to this most important subject in my last annual message; it has often been before you and I need not recapitulate the reasons for its recommendation. Unless prompt action be taken the completion of the Panama canal will find this the only great commercial na-

tion unable to avail in international maritime business of this great contribution to the means of the world's commercial intercourse."

Criticism of the Tariff.

In the space devoted to the tariff the president says:

"The schedules of the rates of duty in the Payne tariff act have been subjected to a great deal of criticism, some of it just, more of it unfounded, and too much misrepresentation. The act was adopted in pursuance of a declaration by the party which is responsible for it that custom-bill should be a tariff for the protection of home industries, the measure of the protection to be the difference between the cost of producing the imported article abroad and the cost of producing it at home, together with such addition to that difference as might give a reasonable profit to the home producer. The basis for the criticism of this tariff is that in respect to a number of the schedules the declared measure was not followed, but a higher difference retained or inserted by way of undue discrimination in favor of certain industries and manufactures. Little, if any, of the criticism of the tariff has been directed against the protective principle above stated; but the main body of the criticism has been based on the attempt to conform to the measure of protection was, not honestly and sincerely adhered to."

The president also refers to the appointment of a board of experts to investigate the cost of production of various articles included in the schedules of the tariff, and concludes:

"Whether or not the protective policy is to be continued, and the degree of protection to be accorded to our home industries, are questions which the people must decide through their chosen representatives. But whatever policy is adopted, it is clear that the necessary legislation should be based on an impartial, thorough and continuous study of the facts."

Recommends Parcels Post.

The adoption of the parcels post is again adopted. On this subject President Taft says: "With respect to the parcels post, I respectfully recommend its adoption on all rural delivery routes, and that it should be the international limit—be made the limit of carriage in such post. The same argument is made against the parcels post that was made against the postal savings bank—that it is introducing the government into a business which should be conducted by private persons and is paternalism. The postoffice department has a great plant and a great organization, reaching into the most remote hamlets of the United States, and with this machinery it is able to do a great many things economically that if a new organization were necessary it would be impossible to do without extravagant expenditures."

Department of Justice.

Discussing the affairs of the department of justice, the president says:

"I invite special attention to the prosecutions under the federal law of the so-called 'bucket shops' and of those schemes to defraud in which the use of the mail is an essential part of the fraudulent conspiracy, prosecutions which have saved ignorant and weak members of the public and are saving them hundreds of millions of dollars. The violations of the anti-trust law present perhaps the most important litigation before the department, and the number of cases filed shows the activity of the government in enforcing that statute.

"In a special message last year I brought to the attention of congress the propriety and wisdom of enacting a general law providing for the incorporation of industrial and other companies engaged in interstate commerce, and I renew my recommendation in that behalf."

The crying need in the United States of cheapening the cost of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure and expediting final judgment is pointed out and action looking to correction of these evils is urged.

The president recommends an increase in the salaries of federal judges.

Postal Affairs.

In regard to postal matters the president points with pride to its present efficient management and the recent reduction in the deficit. The present unrestricted franking privilege comes in for comment with a suggestion for the adoption of better methods for its regulation.

Abolish Navy Yards.

The president calls attention to certain reforms urged by the secretary of the navy which he recommends for adoption, and continues:

"The secretary of the navy has given personal examination to every navy yard, and has studied the uses of the navy yards with reference to the necessities of our fleet. With a fleet considerably less than half the size of that of the British navy, we have shipyards more than double the number, and there are several of these shipyards, expensively equipped with modern machinery, which, after investigation the secretary of the navy believes to be entirely useless for naval purposes. He asks authority to abandon certain of them and to move their machinery to other places, where it can be made of use."

Speaking of our foreign relations the president says: "During the past year the foreign relations of the United States have continued upon a basis of friendship and good understanding.

"The year has been notable as witnessing the pacific settlement of two important international controversies before the permanent court of The Hague.

"The arbitration of the fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which has been the source of nearly continuous diplomatic correspondence since the fisheries convention of 1818, has given an award which is satisfactory to both parties. This arbitration is particularly noteworthy not only because of the eminently just results secured, but also because it is the first arbitration held under the general arbitration treaty of April 4, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain, and disposes of a controversy the settlement of which has resisted every other resource of diplomacy and which for nearly ninety years has been the cause of friction between two countries whose common interest lies in maintaining the most friendly and cordial relations with each other.

President Taft makes a few recommendations for changes in the interstate commerce law and says:

"Except as above, I do not recommend any amendment to the interstate commerce law as it stands. I do not now recommend any amendment to the anti-trust law. In other words, it seems to me that the existing legislation with reference to the regulation of corporations and the restraint of their business has reached a point where we can stop vigorous execution of the laws of the statute books in restraining the abuses which certainly did exist and which roused the public to demand reform."

\$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-270 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power. It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

Saw Only Physical Aided.

One of his friends once asked Mr. Darwin's gardener about his master's health, and how he had been lately. "Oh!" he said, "my poor master has been very sadly. I often wish he had something to do. He moons about in the garden, and I have seen him stand doing nothing before a flower for ten minutes at a time. If he only had something to do I really believe he would be better."

Putting in the Time.

A gentleman was engaging a general man and telling him what he wanted him to do. "You will have to clean the windows and the boots and the knives, and go messages, chop wood, cut short grass, mind the horse and pony, look after the garden and keep the house supplied with vegetables and do any odd job that is required and if suitable you will get ten shillings a week."

"Is there any clay in the garden?" asked the man.

"What makes you ask that?" asked the gentleman.

"I was thinking I could make bricks in my spare time," said the man.

Time to Think Over Suicide.

He took paris green to commit suicide. Too big a dose to kill him. Eminent specialist happened to be called in, and started to fix him up. "No use," said paris green performer, "I'll do it anyhow after you have done with me." Doctor got mad. "If that's the way you feel about it, you fool," he said, "I'll not waste my time on you." Paris green performer much astonished and grieved. "Well," he said, "give me 24 hours to think it over." Doctor gave him 24 hours and went away. At the end of the time paris green performer telephoned: "I've thought it over and want to get well; come and see me some more."

MIX THIS FOR RHEUMATISM

Easily Prepared and Inexpensive and Really Does the Work, Says Noted Authority.

Thousands of men and women who have felt the sting and torture of that dread disease, Rheumatism, which is no respecter of age, persons, sex, color or rank, will be interested to know that it is one of the easiest afflictions of the human body to conquer. Medical science has proven it not a distinct disease in itself, but a symptom caused by inactive kidneys. Rheumatism is uric acid in the blood and other waste products of the system which should be filtered and strained out in the form of urine. The function of the kidneys is to sift these poisons and acids out and keep the blood clean and pure. The kidneys however, are of sponge-like substance, the holes or pores of which will sometimes, either from overwork, cold or exposure become clogged, and failing in their function of eliminating these poisons from the blood, they remain in the veins, decompose and settling about the joints and muscles, cause the untold suffering and pain of rheumatism and backache, often producing complications of bladder and urinary disease, and general weakness.

The following simple prescription is said to relieve the worst cases of rheumatism because of its direct action upon the blood and kidneys, relieving, too, the most severe forms of bladder and urinary troubles: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime. The ingredients can be had from any prescription pharmacy, and are absolutely harmless and safe to use at any time,