### Nebraska

CAMPAIGN OF PALSEHOUDS

Misrepresentation Laid to Door of Democrats by Opponents.

CITE GOVERNOR'S RECENT SPEECH

Statement that Courts Had Been Induced to Declare Certain Laws Void Causes Feeling at State House.

(From a Staff Correspondent) LINCOLN, June 19 .- (Special.) - After reading the speech of Gövernor Shallenberger, delivered at the democratic banquet at Central City, republican officials around the state house are of the opinion that once more the democrats are going to conduct a campaign of misrepresentations and falsehoods. The statement by the governor that the courts had been induced by special interests to declare unconstitutional three of the measures enacted by the late democratic legislature, which statement he has failed to follow with the institution of impeachment proceedings of the names of the individual judges so "influenced," or a demand for a grand jury investigation of the special interests that did the influencing, has caused considerable feeling around

the state house.

The statement has served to recall paragraph in an address signed by Chief Justice Reese for delivery down south. In discussing the tirades against the court by the governor, Judge Reese said, it had been said by him that the courts of England had never declared a law unconstitutional and that our courts should follow this rule. Judge Reese said that statement showed the amount of knowledge the governor had on the subject inasmuch as every school boy knew that England had no constitution so the courts could not declare laws of parliament unconstitutional. It was Governor Shallenberger who held up the courts of England as pattern for the American courts on the sole ground that those courts never declared a law unconstitutional.

Defense of Legislature. The defense of the democratio legislatalk was considered "very superior" by who attended the session regularly have at times, took on the appearance of a publication will not be permanent. drunken mob. The greatest endeavor of the governor and his henchmen in the legislature was to create jobs for democrats They started out by passing a bill to abolish the state normal board because was composed of a majority of republicans. It created in its place another board to be composed of democrats. This was done to force faculties and students of the normal schools to become part of a democratic machine.

J. W. Crabtree, formerly principal of the state normal school, at Peru, is quoted as having said Governor Shallenberger promised that if he would work for the passage of that act and the bill failed he would see that he retained his place even if he had to remove the normal board to do it. This bill passed but it was so poorly the building. In fact, it looks like "no drawn that it was held unconstitutional by the supreme court.

for democrats by injecting the normal schools into politics, Governor Shallenberger and his legislators, it has been revealed, had introduced more than a score of bills to legislate republicans out of ofcle and give their places to democrats. These measures ranged from a bill to provide that no appointment made by the State Railway commission could be legal Nebraska Mercantile Company Suffers unless agreed to by the lone democratic member of that commission; to a bill to create a "beer inspector," with jobs for countless democrats. The bank guaranty bill gave the power to the governor to do the appointing though two other state officers are members of the board. Another measure that was passed in order to create more democratic jobs was that wherein the Home for the Friendless was abolished and the State Public school was created. The new institution was put in the hands of a board appointed by the governor, while the abolished institution was in trol. charge of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings, composed of state officers.

Deputy Oil Inspector. A sixth deputy was given the oil in spector in order to take cars of another democrat when, as a matter of fact, the state oil inspector of Nebraska is not required to devote as much as fifteen minutes of his time each month to attend to his duties. He merely signs reports prepared by a stenographer.

Nebraska's first democratic legislature

then made an assault on the courts and attempted to overturn the law and custom of years regarding the canvass of the vote on preposed constitutional amendments, in order to get a few democrats on the supreme bench, after the people had rejected a democratic bench at the polls. In fact, the governor appointed a rival court and it required months to fight the case out legally. Then came the non-partisan judiciary bill, which was enacted in order to give the democrats a better chance to elect a judge under false pretenses. That bill was lliegally drawn and held to be unconstitutional. Then came the passage of the law which abolished the Board of Secretaries of the Board of Health and permitted the governor to appoint a democratic board and . Arthur Carr for its secretary.

County assessors who recently met here in a stat convention pointed out the ability of Governor Shallenberger as a statesman by referring to the bill he advocated providing for the election of prennct assessors. Every assessor in Nebraska who has expressed himself publicly has denounced that measure. Each of them has said it has cost the taxpayers more money than under the old system to ta make equitable assessment of property. There was at least a score of laws enacted by the first democratic legiclature solely for the purpose of giving jobs to democrats building up a machine for the governor. Republicans around the state house say these records will be used in the cam- know the cance, and they know how to use baign to show the insincerity of the gov- it, and if you go to Temagami, Ontario, ernor in his speeches for non-partisanship this summer, they will paddle your canoe in in anything.

Making Some Progress.

Great progress was made yesterday in the attainment of the Ideal New Jerusaiem when Mayor Love apointed a commitof twenty, whose duty is to tell the council and the other city officials sent free on application to W. S. Cookson, how to run the city government. And by ordinance it is provided that when this Chicago. that shall be done in order to make the elty more beautiful, and the suggestion is

### Nebraska

The first duty or the preliminary duty of the new committee is to select an archiect, who will do the planning for the committee. This will be little trouble, however, for one of the prominent members of the committee has a relative whose fre- Kearney's Position in the Present Indications that All Resolutions Will quent visits to this city indicated that he expecting something or other in the line of employment. The committee is au

thorized to raise its own finances, so for at least the first few weeks of its existence the city will not appropriate any money for its use, but it is probable that another tag day will be inaugurated unless the four members of the council, who are mmittee as appointed by the mayor is as follows:

Council: A, L. Candy, W. E. Hardy, B. A. George, R. O. Castle, Park board; E. H. Barbour, C. W. Bryan, Board of regents: R. Bennett, University: Chancellor Avery, Other members: W. A. Sellick, Albert Watton, W. A. Field.

File to Run Again.

Frank M. Tyrrell has filed as a candidate the city. for the republican nomination for county attorney. Mr. Tyrrell is in the midst of some very important litigation with corporations of Lincoln, particularly the Linninent citizens urged him to run again that this litigation could be fought to a finish. Mr. Tyrrell has served two terms as county talk that his deputy, Judge J. B. Strode, may file as a candidate.

Committee Meets Saturday. the feed. And this includes eights.

Banner Trails in Dust. No sooner had the dust of Lincoln been Zane Batten before Lincoln "backslid." One legislature. ture by the governor and his non-partisan of the morning papers which cut out the

> No Sign-No Building. A few weeks ago Lincoln was in the throes of a mighty fight because the First National bank asked permission of the council to construct a temporary sign over the sidewalk to designate its temporary location, pending the construction of a \$300,-000 building. The city beautifiers refused to stand for the sign; the mayor grew indignant over the request; a newspaper objected to the obstruction of the sky-line by such a building. Then all got quiet. The fight ended. No sign marks the temporary location of that bank. There is no indication that the new building will be constructed during the present generation of city officials. No move has been made toward getting material on the ground for sign-no bank," and the rulers of the New Jerusalem are satisfied with their victory

## Grand Island Has

Twenty Thousand Dollar Loss-Firemen Fight Valiantly.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., June 19 .- (Special Telegram.)-Fire originating, it is belived, from defective electric wiring, gutted the four-story brick building owned by Richard Goehring and occupied by the Nebraska Mercantile company. The fire broke out shortly becore midnight, but at 2 o'clock was well under con-

C. C. Hanson and A. E. Cady of St. Paul are the principal owners of the Mercantile company. It is estimated that a stock of \$150,000 was carried and that it is about one-half covered by insurance. Goehring's loss on the building will be about \$20,000, with insurance of \$12,000. Fortunately no wind was blowing. The building is located directly south of the Union Pacific depot. The guests of the hotel were all congregated on the streets.

## EMERSON GIVES HEAVY BAIL Forged Check Gives \$4000

for Liberty.

FREMONT, Neb., June 18 -- (Special.)fames W. Emerson, alias Martin, gave bail in the sum of \$4,000 before Judge Hollenbeck of the district court Saturday and was released. He was arrested May 28 on the charge of passing a forged check pur- lar. porting to be signed by Hilliker & Schlicher for \$493, on the Commercial National bank When searched at the jail nearly \$5,000 was found on him in bills of large denominations. The county court fixed his ball on preliminary examination at \$2,500, which he mmediately gave. He was again arrested. released on habeas corpus, but held on an application for additional bail. The supreme court sustained the district court

and fixed his ball at \$4,000. The stock of jeweiry, principally watches which W. L. Howard, who is in jail awaiting trial for forgery, had in his possession when arrested has been reduced to one watch. A diamond ring which a Norfolk jeweler exchanged for a worthless check was the last article identifed and claimed. assessment and has prevented an Howard, it is learned, also operated the same game in South Dakota

The Great North Country. Those Indians who made the first canon of birch bark long ago were our greatest enefactors. The children of these Indians their own suberb way. Students who camp in summer along the Temagami lakes are able to do two years' work in one. Finest of fishing and hunting. Easy of access by the Grand Trunk Rallway System. Information and beautiful descriptive publication

### 917 Merchants Loan & Trust Building DEATH RECORD

ondersed by the people, the council must

Mrs. Zack T. Sutley.

until I became alarmed at my condition.

act. It is even higher in authority than the initiative and referendum league which gram.)—Mrs. Zack T. Sutley of Lyman and the action of my bladder was annoywas supposed to represent all that is pow- county, died from cancer in this city, this arful; in fact, all the other clube in the evening. The burial will be at Mitchell rity must bow before it, for it has been Tuesday. Mrs. Sutley was one of the created by thea et of the council, demon-strating that for once, at least, a body may here over thirty years ago.

## Nebraska

## Capital Removai Question Argued

Agitation Explained-Points to Be Considered.

KEARNEY, Neb., June 19 .- To the editor of the Bee: Comment on the recent excursion of Kearney Commercial club "boostunderstood, and should be made clear.

to organize for such action as will permit districts, Allen. County commissioner: John the people of the state, before a new buildkins, C. J. Bills, S. H. Burnham, E. E. of the state, or in some city more cen- There had been a movement to induce the Henkle, George J. Woods, W. C. Framp- traily located, and if in the opinion of the committee to name Major J. F. Lacy or craft of every description. Cameras from his neighbors. He arrived in Oyster Bay

center of population moves, ad will con- cannot easily be settled. tinue to move steadily westward. This the lunch board and eat before talking, and by. Moving the capital would assist maspirited citizen is striving, and for which leaders of the party. the state association of commercial clubs shaken from the feet of the Rev. Samuel will ask a large appropriation of the next

The present capital building is almost pictures of prizefighting scenes upon the a wreck, and very soon must be rebuilt, William H. Taft will control the lows those who knew something of the members demand of the minister, this morning had a or a new one be constructed. The finances state republican convention that convenes of that body and of their work. Those picture of the colored champion on one of the state are now in shape to build. in Des Moines on August 3. The Iowa part of a page posing, while another pic- The construction of a new building will fix Taft Republican clubs make this statement, recalled since the governor's speech that ture shows him boxing. Dr. Batten said the location for all time. Then let the peothe senate was controlled absolutely by he would be in Nebraska occasionally, so pie of the whole state decide whether the chairmen throughout the state. Not only the attorney for the South Omaha stock it is probable that the act of deflance and location shall be as at present, in a coryards and other interests, while the house, independence on the part of the purity ner of the state, with the center of popua more central point which in a few years tricts. will be and will continue to be near the center of population. Now is the time to

Those interested in keeping the capital where it is, tell us that state capitals are seldom moved. Even if this were true it might be added to shed further light on the subject, that capital buildings seldom fall in pieces. Had the present capital building been honestly constructed it would not have been for many years past a disgrace and shame to the state, and there would be no necessity for a new building at this time. But Lincoln people are unanimous in the demand for a new building, which destroys the force of the precedent which they quote. The judgment of progressive westerners is more affected by

common sense than by precedent, way by the possession or lack of Pharisaical civic righteausness, newly acquired. settled by the construction of a new building. It is a matter which belongs to the for denying the people their right? Then ture next winter. let there be a popular vote on location before any appropriation is made to repair

the present building or to construct a new one. Let the majority rule, and let the decision of the tax payers be final; and if the people decide to build a new capital in the extreme corner of the state where the old wreck now is, let the building be constructed at once, and let it be in keeping ith the proud position which Nebraska secupies among the states. But if the vercentral let the people also decide which of the aspiring cities is most suitable, and let there be no unnecessary delay.

Kearney deeply appreciates the friendship and loyalty of many sister cities, but asks no favors. Just at present it is asked as the due of the state as a whole that sup-Man at Fremont Accused of Passing, port be directed toward the exertion of al possible influence on candidates for the state legislature, to secure pledges that no appropriation will be made by the legislature for a new building of for extensive repairs to the oid, until the people are allowed to vote fairly and freely on location, It is up to the people to see to it that the legislators represent them in this particu-WILLARD F. BAILEY, Member of Inter-cities Committee,

## Gliddenites Cross River for Run

Long Delay, but Roads Are Good and Three Cars Have Perfect Scores.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 19 .- (Special Telegram.)-For the first time in the history of Glidden tours the cars as a body have this evening been forced to make aight run. In the trip from Memphia to day the Mississippi and White rivers had to be crossed on special barges and the delays were so long that the machines did not really get to begin the long run until about 5:30 this evening. The roads were splendid, however, and today is considered

by far the most pleasant thus far. No important casualties occurred to the highest score contenders and the three short, to Hot Springs. The afternoon will

be spent in resting there. Seared Into Sonud Health. Mr. B. F. Keiley, Springfield, Ill., writes: "A year ago I began to be troubled with my kidneys and biadder, which grew worse, urer. ing and painful. I read of Foley Kidney Pills and, after taking them a few weeks, the headaches left me, the action of my bladder was again normal, and I was free of all distress."-Sold by all despite.

## CHAIRMANSHIP IN DISPUTE ON THE ATLANTIC

Iowa Progressives Deny Charge of Bad Faith Made by Standpatters.

CONVENTION CONTROL IN DOUBT

Refer to Basic Principles Instend of Work of Individuals.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) ers" to central Nebraska towns has shown turn of affairs in lowa the last week owing boys. He grabbed them as if they were members of the committee take the hint that Kearney's position on the question of to the disagreement as to who is in control and introduce some appropriation bills. The capital removal has been somewhat mis- of the republican state convention, is felt wet with tears. The boys were his sons by some of the republicans to forebode it. Archie and Quentin. While the present agitation originated at for the party in November, especially as Again and again he kissed the youngsters Kearney, the purpose is, not to boom that to the state fleket and the republican and hugged them to him. The younger of city for the new capitol of Nebraska, but candidates in southern Iowa congressional the little chaps bit his tongue to keep up

ing is constructed, to decide by vote Senator A. B. Cummins for temporary meeting. whether they desire to build it in a corner chairman of the state convention in August. people who pay the bills, a more central W. P. Hepburn or Frank D. Jackson for a nearby fleet were clicking like rifles at location seems desirable, let them select that henor, but the committee stands seven half cock. A few moments later this man special train over the Long Island rail of Nebraska, that town was not the cen- selection of temperary officers the Jackson Hundreds of people were on this big cutter of the state's population, but marked committee, on behalf of the Taft-republialmost the extreme western limit of set- cans, gave out a statement accusing the coln Traction company, and many promi- tiement at that time, the territory west republican state committee with having had a set program but as soon as Colone being then an undeveloped wilderness. As violated an agreement that in case the Roosevelt came on board he took ful one reason for lecating the capital on the standpatters control the state convention then western boundary of civilization it a standpatter would be made chairman attorney, having made such a record his was rightly argued that development would This is denied by the regular republicans first term that he had no opposition from move westward. The center of population and they also point to the fact that both either party for a second election. So far is now some distance west of Lincoln. De- factions are cl ning centrel of the conhe has no opposition, but there is some velopment continues, and will continue in vention. As this will not be determined central and Western Nebraska, and the until July 2, the disagreement is one that

For one thing, however, it is fully agreed Chairman Anderson of the republican development entitles the people of central that the state convention will reiterate its county committee has called a meeting of the committee for next Saturday. Mr. it cannot be denied that the interests of the party and western Nebraska to consideration, and the committee for next Saturday. Mr. it cannot be denied that the interests of the party and the majority demand that the capitol be can get together better if well fed, so he is going to have the members gather round ment will grow stronger as the years go lutely opposed to any radical action by either side and these delegates will insist the members are to pay only 60 cents for terially in further development of the state that all the resolutions passed shall relate as a whole, a result for which every public-solely to principles and not to individual

Claim Control for Taft.

Frank D. Jackson for the committee which managed the campaign to control the delegations said: The friends of President basing it upon figures received from courks will there be a majority of Taft delegations in that convention, but the friends of the ing a great and a plain citizen of the grass lation moving steadily away from it, or at president will control six congressional dis-

The Taft Republicans clubs and all o the county organizations working with us stand squarely upon the platform of endorsement for President Taft and his administration. This organization was brought into existence for the purpose of furthering the cause of republicanism. We Tafts' friends will be in control of the convention and that convention will give endorsement to the president and the national administration.

Will Repeal Primary Law. In case the standpatters control the state and are able to direct the action of the legislature the primary law will be repealed entire and the state will return to the old caucus and convention sys-This is not a contest between the city feet has been announced here. In nearly shoulder of his son and namesake. very court attaks are being made which want the prize, though certain in- the law, largely because the number of terests in the present capital city seem to the disappointed office seekers is much so regard the matter. Lincoln oes a debt larger than the number of those who won to the state far in excess of what the for the places. There is greatest com-Early Morning Fire state owes Lincoln, and cities as such, plaint, however, over the fact that in the tal and those which desire it, have no county conventions there is no regulation rights in the matter. Neither is it a mat- provided in law and since this is left loose ter of politics nor a matter affected in any it is found easiest to make nominations by some informal caucus method. That this is done in many countles of the state is It is a question which has been growing certain. The defenders of the law insist for years and will continue to grow until that what is needed is constant effort to improve the law and to find out how to make it effective and not to begin at people of the whole state, and is theirs to once to tear it down. This question is decide. What reason can any city urge certain to produce a fight in the legisla-

Labor Legislation Proposed. At the meeting of the state federation of labor, held in Waterloo, the past week, the legislative committee, headed by President Urick, was given charge of a large amount of legislation that it is planned shall be urged upon the next legislature. There has been a steady advance in labor legislation in Iowa and most of it has been placed upon the statute books the past ten years, out there is yet much more to be done dict be that the location should be more The labor interests have made investigation as to the personnel of the legislature and will have a great many friends there.

Judicial Convention. A judicial convention for the Fifth district has been called to meet at Dexter, July 26, to nominate three judges. This is one of the few districts in the state where there will be a contest over judges. Edmund Nichols has signified that he will not be a candidate again and this leaves one of the three places open. There are candidates in Madison and Dallas counties for the place. The other two judges n the district will be renominated. In the Ninth district, which is Polk county, a lively contest is promised because of the fact that there are five candidates for four places.

Christian Endeavorers at Anita. The eighteenth annual convention of the Seventh District Christian Endeavor will be held in Anita, June 21, 22, 23, 1910. Rev. Finis 8. Idleman of Des Moines wi give the convention sermon, "Better Lives, Better Service," Tuesday evening, June 21 Mrs. Laura D. Garst of Des Moines will make an address on "The Extended Life," and Prof. Raymond Beaver will favor the audience with one of his beautiful solos, Wednesday evening; J. E. Crowthers of Chicago will make an address on "Ye Are, That Ye May." Thursday evening.

TRAVELERS MEET SUCCESS More at Huron for State Gathering Than Ever Attended One

Before.

HURON, S. D., June 18 -(Special Telegram)-A brilliant reception and dance preceded by a concert by the Huran corner band, closed the most successful convention clean record cars still stand as such, the ever held by the South Dakota Traveling Premier, Chaimers-Detroit and Maxwell Men's association, in its history. The atbeing the ones. The Cole touring car broke tendance was larger than heretofore, nearly wheel before reaching the Mississippi. At 300 being in today's procession, which was a late hour tonight"the cars are still arriv- made up of floats, automobiles and caring at intervals. The run tomorrow will be ringes representing business houses, firms, trades, civic orders and professions. The line was more than two miles long, and was viewed by 8,000 people. Officers for ensuing year are F. X. Henrich, president; W. G. Holsington, vice president; T. O. Ransland, secretary; F. A. Fanch, treas-

> The world's most successful medicine for towel complaints is Chamberlain's Colic Cholers and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has relieved more pain and suffering, and saved more lives than any other medicine in use. Invaluable for children and adults. Sold by

## BOUND FOR HOME

the excitement, increased with every new whistle, he was the calmest person on board. As he lifted his hat to the grim battleship that was pulling alongside, men and women among our passengers were weeping with a sort of pariotic foy. As we could see the land from the bay everything was a mass of flags and the air was bining to the welcome.

There were on this smaller boat that DES MOINES, June 19 .- (Special.)-The pulled up along the Manhattan, two small bables and for the moment his face was

his perve, but despite this herole measure The republican state committee selected his eyes filled with tears. It was a great

Reaches the Harbor.

The waters were now swarming with progressives to three standpatters and this of destiny was on another boat. He was ter, all waiting to greet him.

Someone on board told me that they charge. Now he was facing a city-a live city-the tall buildings of which were black with people who looked like ants about so many jars of jelly.

The whole mass of towering buildings seemed to say, "Look; there he is on the bridge with the captain," Then steameroad after steamer-load of lunatics seemed to pass us, all yelling frantically into the ear of the one standing next. Mr. Rooseveit finally went down below to the mair deck. As he appeared on the deck some chap with brass lungs gave a whoop that choed above the steam whistles.

"Get naturalized, Teddy, and stick with us," he screamed. Roosevelt recognized the man and called him by his first name. "It looks like a

good country; I may try it." he shouted. The boat now landed at the battery and the noise passed into a volume beyond description. As one great roar after another went up Colonel Roosevelt disappeared into a mass of people.

And all this about what? Just a man Beaton Drug Co. returning from an African hunting trip. Just a man who, when he speaks, says things; a man who, when he works, does things; and who, after all, holds us by beand dirt.

stock of his particular pattern.

## ROOSEVELT FAMILY REUNION

(Continued from First Page.)

have won a victory in Iowa. President imminent risk of wrenching off the rim and wave it a few times in an animated

manner. Colonel Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt showered attentions upon Miss Alexander. The former president at times was rather emphatic in his caresses.

As Colonel Roosevelt walked across the gang plank from the Manhattan to the Androscoggin he draped one arm about the slim waist of Miss Alexander and tem. An organised movement to that ef- threw the other one heavily over the

This Brings a Blush.

Leaning over he whispered in Miss Alexander's ear. He evidently paid her a very pretty compliment for sife looked up into his face with a slight blush and smiled brightly. I presume he told her including the city which now has the capi- matter of selection of delegates to the that all the people who were looking on were admiring her.

The Roosevelts said they were very happy to get back home. Mrs. Roosevelt longs for the quiet of Oyster Bay. Mrs. Longworth will remain until after the wedding on Monday. Her plans are vague

after that. At the luncheon at the residence of Douglas Robinson this afternoon, Colonel Roosevelt desired to know the full particulars about the plans for the Roosevelt-Alexander wedding on Monday. As the story was unfolded how the Pifth Avenue Presbyterian church would be converted into a bower of roses the former president murmured "Bully," and "Won't

that be delightful." It was a busy afternoon for Kermit as he skirmished about meeting his friends. Kermit will be his brother's best man. I hear that Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt purchased a beautiful wedding present for Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., in London, Just what it is I do not know

## **AFTER DOCTORS** FAILED

### Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her Knoxville, Iowa. - "I suffered with

pains low down in my right side for a year or more and was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work. I ham and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-



table Compound and Liver Pills, and am glad to say that your medicines and kind letters of directions have done more for me than had the best physicians here. I can do my work and rest

well at night. I believe there is nothing like the Pinkham remedies. Mrs. CLARA FRANKS, R. F. D., No. 8, Knoxville, Iowa.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, fiatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostra-

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial Proof is abundant that it has cured ousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helsful.

(Continued from First Page.)

but I am assured that I am not the only eagerly curious person to knew. The details for Teddy, jr.'s, wedding Monday were completed this afternoon and this evening. The bride will be given away by her mother. Colonel Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Longworth, the Douglas Robinsons, and many other relatives from Oyster Bay will attend.

An attempt was made to have Mrs. Longworth express her pleasure at the homecoming but she refused to speak of her trip, "You know when I went away I said I had ceased giving out interviews. I am still of the same opinion," she said

## Roosevelt Now at Home at Oyster Bay

Former President Back on His Native Heath, Where He Greets His Old Neighbors.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 18 .- Then dore Roosevelt is back once more amony from New York at 6 o'clock tonight on road, engaged by the Roosevelt Neigh-When Lincoln was chosen as the capital plan was not favored. Following the then transferred to the Androscoggin. bor's association of Nassau county, 400 members of which made the trip with

Five hundred High school pupils were

the first to do the honors. They sang

Home Again," Then William J. Youngs,

United States district attorney, delivered the address of welcome, and Colonel Roose voit, replied briefly in words of appreciation of his neighbors' welcome. One newsperman, after the speech sought interview. "There is nothing more that I can say, epited the colonel. "One thing I want now is absolute privacy. I want to close up like a native oyster. I will go to New York Monday to attend my boy's wedding and I will go to the city Wednesday to see to my editorial duties. I hope you representatives of the press will

have nothing to say." After it was all over, Colonel Roosevelt walked down the main street for a short Penny Plan. distance, just to see how it looked. He inspected the new opera house, then went to his home at Sagamore Hill.

not come up to Sagamore Hill, because I

Skinned from Head to Heel was Ben Pool. Threet, Ala., when dragged over a gravel roadway, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. 25c. For sale by



A plunge in the briny sea; A splash and a swim so free; A rub and a roll; Then a steaming bowl Of Campbell's Soup for me.

### Are you critical about food?

We hope so. Because the harder you are to please the more you will like

# Soups

You will appreciate their richness and strength, and their real home flavor. You would have just such soups made in your own kitchen a good deal oftener if every thing was handy; and you could afford the time and trouble. But you will realize how needless that is, as soon as you taste Campbell's.

Don't be diverted. When you want Campbell's get Campbell's.

21 kinds 10c a can ust add hot water, bring to a boil, and serve.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL! COMPANY ! Camden N J

Look for the red-and-white



# John Muir & Co. Specialists In Odd Lots

1898-1910

No necessity of giving orders for stocks in person. Wire or mail your orders. "Odd Lot Investment" explains trading on a monthly payment basis, without margin calls.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR NO. 16-"ODD LOT INVESTMENT."

Members New York Stock Exchange 71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

COOLEST HOTEL IN Att

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS.

**NEW YORK** SUMMER GARDEN AND TERRACE FRED STERRY MANAGING BIRECTOR

AMUSEMENTS.

## BASE BALL OMAHA vs. TOPEKA

Vinton Street Park

June 18, 19, 20 and 21. GAMES CALLED 3:45

# CONSTIPATION



Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are un-like all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods. They do not scour; They do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weak-en; but they do start all the secre-tions of the liver and stough in a way that seen puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constiand corrects consti-

and corrects constipation. In my opinion constipation
is responsible for most allments. There
are thirty-two feet of human bowels,
which is really a sewer pipe. When this
pipe becomes clogged, the whole system
becomes poisoned, causing biliousness, indigestion and impure blood, which often
produces rheumastism and kidney allments. No woman who suffers with constipation or any liver complaint can expect to have a clear complexion, or enjoy
good health.

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic
to the stomach, liver and nerves. They
invigorate instead of weakening; they
enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get
all the nourishment from food to be
put into it.

These pills contain no calomel, no dope,
they are soothing, healing and stimu-

they are soothing, healing and stimulating. They school the bowels to act without physic. Price 25 cents,

## How to Own The Oliver Typewriter for 17c a Day

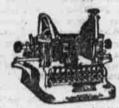
You don't have to draw on your Bank Account when you pay on the You need not disturb your Dollars.

Keep them at work earning interest! We offer our newest model, the Oliver Typewriter No. 5-fresh from the factory-for Seventeen Cents a Day. The plan is printed in "black and white" on the Application Blank be-

Simply fill out the blank, attach the small first payment, send it in, and on comes the Oliver. No tedious wait! No red tape! No

long-drawn-out correspondence! You quickly own your Oliver and scarcely notice the outlay. You can have the use of your machine while pennies are "paying the freight."

You will never have a better chance to test the power of pennics.



The Oliver is everywhere. It's the universal typewriter. Reels off real work with the ease and speed demanded by this mile-a-minute age, Wherever you turn-in Business Offices, great or small-in the quiet of the Home-in the roar of the Railroad and Telegraph service-in the seething maelstrom of modern News-

## that's "making the wheels go 'round." OLIVER Typewriter

paperdom-in countless kinds of ser-

vice-it's the sturdy, strenuous Oliver!

The Standard Visible Writer

You need your Oliver now. It's yours almost for the asking. The biggest hundred dollars' worth in America for Seventeen Cents a Day! Send along the Application Blank,

with a small first payment of \$15 as an evidence of good faith. Your check is good-or send draft,

### post-office or express money order. THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 116 So. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

---- APPLICATION BLANK THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., Gentlemen:—I acept your offer of the latest model No. 5 Oliver Standard Typewriter for Seventeen Cents a day. Enclosed please find \$15 as evidence of good faith. I agree to save 17 cents a day and remit the balance. \$85, in monthly installments. Title to re-main in your name until the ma-chine is fully paid for,

Name ...... Address ,..... References .....





BOOKT MOUNTAIN WATER CO., Telephone Douglas 50.

Monday, June 20-Ladies Day TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER Reaches the Live Stock Mea, One Dollar Per Year. Special car leaves 15th & Farnam S:30

ON'T accept ordinary filtered river water, laden with germs and fouled with disintegrated animal matter,

Wor the same price-10c per gallon.

## Nebraska Builds and Outgrows Three Capitols in Less than Three-quarters of a Century--Far Step from First Crude Structure to Magnificent New Statehouse

BY ELEANOR HINMAN.

Bulld thee more stately mansions. O my soul.

Oliver Wendell Holmes' famous line might well serve as one of the inscriptions on the capitol building. a chambered-nautilus series, progressing rapidly from humble and flimsy beginnings to the present inspiring project. Certainly to minds that are filled with the thought of it, the past appears very "low-vaulted" indeed. Incredible, that so much of grandeur and dignity could come in short time from beginnings so sordid and inauspicious!

The story of the first short-lived capitols, as told in Mr. Albert Watkins' paper, "The How, Where and Why of the Nebraska Capitols and Capitalsf' filed this week in the governor's office, is not such as one would willing revive except for the purposes of contrast. To the citizens of today, inheritors of the enlarge-ment of the civic conscience which came with the beginning of the twentieth century, the chambered-nautilus chonicles of the early days

mautilus chonicles of the early days seem irrexpressibly lugubrious.

But to the lusty fathers of the state it was not so. Their doings abounded with energy and the joy or life, their brawis were joyous, and their very graft was gay.

In the haloyon days of carpetbagging which marked the beginnings of this state, a group of sturdy adventurers and promoters came from Council Bluffs and laid out the city of Omaha on a sand-bar by the side of the Missouri. They included a "Capitol Square" in their plans, and began the erection of a brick building to house the first territorial legislature and a hotel to shelter its members.

### Faith in Future

Faith in Future

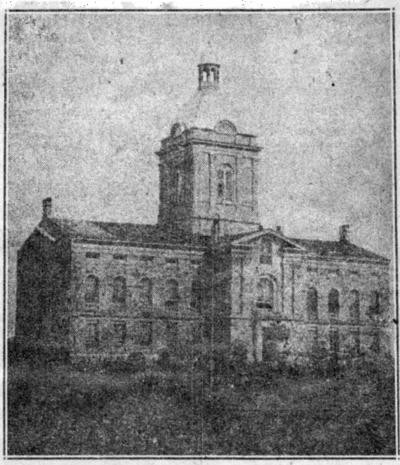
This touching faith in the future of Omaha was backed up by works, and works so potent that they not only got the territorial capital, but even secured that Bellevue, their greatest rival, should not be represented at all in the first session of the legislature.

On January 16, 1855, the first territorial legislature, consisting of thirteen councillors and twenty-four representatives, met at "the brick building at Omaha City," which, by the way, had been financed by the Council Bluffs and Nebraska Ferry company. That morning the streets of the town were filled with dis-

of the town were filled with disappointed townsite owners armed with hatchets and pistols wrapped in Indian biankets, who had come to Omaha with the idea of breaking up the legislature. However, Acting Governor Cuming got the session into full swings before the disturbers

realized what was happening, and their nerve failed them, so that the demonstration did not take place.

This building was located on lot 7, block 124, in the plot of the town, 4ts site fronts cast on Ninth street between Douglas and Farnam. The Bellevue "Palladium" gives a description of it, a little tinged with the green hue of sour grapes, but probably correct enough in the main.



-Photo loaned by State Historical Society.

THE FIRST STATE CAPITOL.

This promising but lif-fated first capitol of Nebraska as a state, built at the present site in Lincoln and completed in 1870, led a precarjous exis-tence for a dozen years until it was replaced by the present less perishable structure

"The building in which the session is to be held is a plain, substantial brick edifice, which we would judge was about thirty or forty-five feet building is on the east side, into a hall, from which the various state apartments above and below are reached.

#### Building Too Small

'As you enter the hall from below e representatives rooms will be will be found on the left, and the governor found on the left, and the governor's apartments on the right. A winding stalrease leads to the hall above, at the head of which on the left you enter the council chamber, and the committee rooms on the right. The building is neat and substantial, but altogether too small for the purpose designed. designed.

"The desks for the representatives and councilmen are designed to accommodate two members, each having a sall drawer to himself and a plain mindsor chair for a seat. The furniture, including the secretaries' and speakers' desks, is of the plainest, and yet well suited to the purpose for which it was designed.

pose for which it was designed.

"The size of the legislative rooms is so small that but few spectators can gain admittance at one time.

"We were struck by the singularity of the taste displayed in the curtain furniture of the different rooms, which consisted of two folds of plain calico, the one green and the other

red, which we took to be symbolic of jealousy and war; which monsters, we fear, will make their appearance before right is enthroned and peace established."

### The First Capitol

The first real capitol of the territory was located at Omaha on Capitol hill where the Omaha high school now stands. On March 3, 1855, the Congress of the United States appropriated \$50,000 for building it. appropriated \$50,000 for building it.

A rather imposing plan was drawn for it, and on November 29, 1855, the contract was let to a Council Bluffs firm. Bovey and Armstrong. Of these, George C. Bovey was a practical builder; George Armstrong was latter mayor of Omaha.

In an evil hour, the Congress had intrusted the management of the fund

In an evil hour, the Congress had intrusted the management of the fund to the Governor, M. W. izard, a well-meaning and pleasant person, but incompetent. He kept no accounts, and he succeeded in disposing of the whole fund and running the state about \$8,000 into debt in building no more than a cellar and first story.

When this was discovered, in 1857, the territory buzzed with rage, The panic of that year had left nearly everyone penniless, and it was certain that the treasury could not make good the deticit. Finally the city of Omaha came to the rescue. It issued script to the amount of \$60,000, underwritten by various citizens and sceured by certain real estate, including a lien on the capitol building.

and square. But when it was dis-covered that the city of Omahi had acquired a legal right to turn the legislature out of house and home if it should choose, such a storm of protest arose that the citizens patri-

otically deeded the building to the

The plans had called for a stately colonnade to surround the building but the fund ran short and only a part of the columns were ever set in place. These were made of inferior material and the most of them were sent toppling by the first violent thunderstorm that came along. A member of the third legislature disconsolately pictures the new state house as "a magnificent cellar, surmounted by portions of brick walls and surrounded by numerous isolated, unfinished, dreary-looking columns." The latter, however, were soon removed as dangerous to life and limb, and sold for scrap iron.

Notwithstanding its filmsy construction, this building housed not conly the territorial legislatures, but after the capital had been wrested away from Omaha to be set down in what was then the middle of nowhere, on Salt Creek basin where Lincoln now stands, it offered a somewhat rickety shelter to the first state legislature until their new home was, ready for them, January 7, 1869. It was then donated to the city of Omaha for educational purposes. But its life was destined to be short. In 1869, eleven years after its completion, G. P. Randall, a Chicago architect, pronounced it unsafe, and in June, 1870, its remains were removed.

The Second Capitol ate.

The plans had called for a stately blonnade to surround the building

were removed.
The Second Capitol

Omaha had no sooner secured the capitol than the populous South Platte district, moved by ambition and a thirst for revenge, determined to get it away again at all costs. It took them twelve years to do it, and was the cause of more than one ties fight in the legislative halls. It and was the cause of more than list fight in the legislative halls. ust fight in the legislative halls. It was the influence of Nebraska City that brought the-capitol to Lancaster County. That enterprising town realized it stood no chance to secure the capital itself, and it hoped to profit by trade with the new city as Council Bluffs had hoped to profit by trade with Omaha, a piece of shortsightedness for which it also has suffered as Council Bluffs has shortsightedness for which it also has suffered as Council Bluffs has suffered.
The commissioners who picked the

The commissioners who picked the present site were Thomas P. Kennard, John Gillesple and James Sweet, with the assistance of Governor Butler. When the lots surrounding the square were offered at auction, a two-days rain was dampening the spirits of the gathering, and so little confidence was felt in the enterprise that no bids were made for the lots until the commissioners themselves, after a conversation together, set the bail rolling by bidding up the lots. A fairly well supported tradition has always claimed that they had made a pact not to be held by their bids unless the enterprise caught fire. However, with this assistance the bidding began, and the new capitol was assured.

Native Rock Used

Great plans were made for the capitol building. The absence of a

year anyhow: the capitol should be donated to Lincoln—the lower part for a livery stable, the upper part for a block house—the upper windows would make good portholes. The penitentiary—after Boss Stout takes out the windows, will make a first class ruln."

In 1875, six years after the building was completed in January, 1869, it was necessary to warn the honorable semators and representatives not to applaud one another's speeches, as to do so might cause the building to fall down.

Yet, fragile as the structure was, it endured until 1881, when, the west wing of the present building having been completed, a start was made upon the remainder of the building.

The Present Building
With the existing structure, our

a part of what may eventually be a symmetrical capitol building for the State of Nebraska." In 1881 the legislature made another appropriation of \$100,000 for the east wing.

The west wing was ready for the senate to occupy on May 10, 1882, and the east wing by December 1, 1882. The total cost of the capitol including the central section with the dome, was \$691,428.80; and of the paving, walk and drives was \$68,085.

Even this building, however, was not finished without some scandal. People thought it strange that while

not finished without some People thought it strange that while



Photo from Mor on History of Nebraska.

WHERE THE FIRST LEGISLATURE MET.

The brick building at Omaha City" erected by the Council Bluffs and Nebraska Ferry Company, housed the first two legislatures, in 1855 and 1856.

the bid of Robert D. Sliver for the east wing of the capitol was \$56,400, and the bid of W.-H. E. Stout was \$96,800, the contract was awarded with very little discussion to the highest bidder, although Sliver was known to be a vapable builder. Silver saed the state for a forced award, but lost his case.

New Building Dignified

However, the building was graceful in shape and dignified in proportions, and vastly better built than anything that had gone before it. For forty years it has housed the government, a life more than three times as long as any of its predecessors enjoyed, and it is finally being superseded because the state has outgrown it. In 1911, to be sure, the old cry, that the "capitol was unsafe" was sounded as an excuse for a determined effort to get the seat of government away from Lincoln. The movement was started by the ambitious towns along the Platte, warmly upheld by Omaha, and supported by the wet element in the state by way of punishing Lincoln for its adventure with prohibition. This was the last of the capitol removal agitations which had stirred up the state at frequent intervals ever since its founding.

When the recent capitol appropriation bill was passed, nothing was more astonishing to those who followed the history of such lexislation this state that the utter peace and harmory with which it was passed. There was no effort to remove the capital from Lincoln, and the members from Douglas county, representing Omaha, formerly Lincoln's deadliest enemy, were among the most

bers from Douglas county, representing Omah, fernoerly Lincoln's deadliest enemy are more the most active in the effort to pass the bill Apparently the day of the sectional strife and salousies which once disfigured our annals is over, and the time has come when all parts of the state can work together for its honor.

## Fourth Nebraka Capitol is Emblematic of Statewide Amity While its Predecessors Were Born of Bitter Strife

BY ALBERT WATKINS.

By Albert Watkins.

As historian of the Nebraska State Historical Society, I contributed a comprehensive history of the making and unmaking of Nebraska capita's and capitols in the ceremony of board of sessions which resigned. The breaking ground for the new state-house on April 15, 1922. I here undertake the difficult task of condensing the story within the practical limits of a newspaper article with the least impairment.

Thought and action have never before been so independent of the past is now more general and geen than ever before. This beginning of the most pretentious of all of the commonwealth's capitols increases greatly our interest in other similar experiments, and the hope that holding the lamp up to them may in some sort guide and restrain our feet from their many mistakes and misfortunes, still further justifies my task.

Nebraska's Stressful Beginning.

That the fierce sectional strife over the spread or restriction of the southern slavocracy should nate been the midwife of far frontier Nebraska's cerritorial birth, seems a truth stranger than fiction. It was due to the fact that Missouri, naturally half slave and half free, was admitted to the union as a glave state, in 1821, but on the notorious compromise concession that slavery should be retricted from the Louisiana territory porth of latitude 36 degrees and 30 minutes—the westward extension of the southern boundary of Missouri. The not wholly, nor mainly selfish sop, which Stephen A. Douglas, chairman of the fenate committee on territories and the most powerful parimannantary leader of that time, threw to the slavocracy in the repeal of the compromise, to preclude its opposition to his prodigious policy of redeeming that vast empire from its condemnation by the northeast and southwest as a perpetual dumpting ground for their Indians, peecipitated secession and the civil war. The opening for anti-slavery organization caused by the repeal lured Lincoln

his hiding, his e soft particulatime soft particulatime class hands across the unit tich the principal the control of the cont

his hiding,

only the erritary opposite Missouri

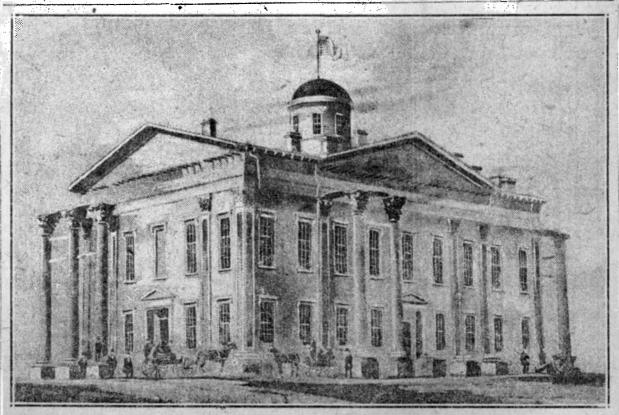
sof particulation time of was attending wester to the

"clasp hands acroat mains, he wester in the sam" to the unit of the unit of the section of the principal to the Nebraska County.

The Nebraska Country.

It was at first intended to is lude bisected it. Not standing that

Arkansas is munication of the braska came to most important souri because the most important to at a to a fit of oregon and california. It as because in the meantime to the probase in the ganizing The Neuraska



THE TERRITORIAL CAPITOL.

This building, on Capitol Hill in Omaha, housed the first territorial and state governments from 1859-1869, when the Lincoln capitol was completed.

The main motive for slipping a wafer between Kansas and Nebrasko, as Douglas put it, was the desire of illinois and lown interests to control the territory opposite them tree from Missouri meddling. In accordance with this policy, our trunk railroads to the Missouri river were aiready projected, some of them under construction, incidentally this divisita fitted into Missouri's desire to extend slavery into Kansas. Though natural conditions precluded this project through fear on one hand and hope on the other. Kansas chose to bleed about it throughout her territorial period of six years and a half. But though there was no slavery issue in Nebraska, the natural division of the nearly impassable Platte kept up sectional strife for twenty-five years. rional strife for twenty-five years. This chronic disorder was most mani-test in the fights for the sectional lo-cation of the capital.

Francis Burt, the firs goivernor, an

amiable and virtuou South Carolina amiable and virtuou South Carolina carpetbagger, intended to call the first session of the territorial assembly to meet in the spacious home of the Presbyterisan misison at Bellevue, but hi sudden death two days after his arrival, caueds by the hardships of his long journey, turned the capital quetion into a horse of asnother color. Thoma B. Cuming, of Keokuk, Ia., succeeded Burt, as acting governor. He was predisposed toward the interet of Omaha and had the complete courage of his conviction. Consequently he caled the first session of the assembly to meet in that hamlet, ins sembly to meet in that hamlet, ins the only brick buildinsg, which had been contructed on a good guess by the Council Bluffs and Nebraska been contructed on a good guess by the Council Bluffs and Nebraska Ferry company. A secondary cause of the chronic sectional disorder in Nebraska arose from the fact that until the time of its political organizatiosns it had been et apart as Indian country from which white settlers were precluded. So they came in with o rush and largely bent on mere land speculation. In contrast to this disorder breeding condition, each of the neighboring territories started with a considerable number of fairsly stable settlers, who therefore proceeded with less disorder than Nebraska. The process of establishing the government therefore was mainly managed by the two opposite and contiguou counties of lowa — Pottawottamie and Mills—with headquarters, respectively, at Council Bluffs and Glenwood. All of Iowa — Pottawottamie and Mills—with headquarters, respectively, at Council Bluffs and Glenwood. All of the fourteen men who professed to represent the claims of Plattsmouth for the capital, resided at Glenwood. for the capital, resided at Glenwood, but they were eally persuaded to desert to the banner of Omaha, which was constituted the permanent capital by that first assembly. The sesten of the first two assemblies were held in this privately owned outlding; the third in Root and Henri's block, commonly called "Pioneer Bock," situated on the north side of Farham street between Eleventh and Twelftb.

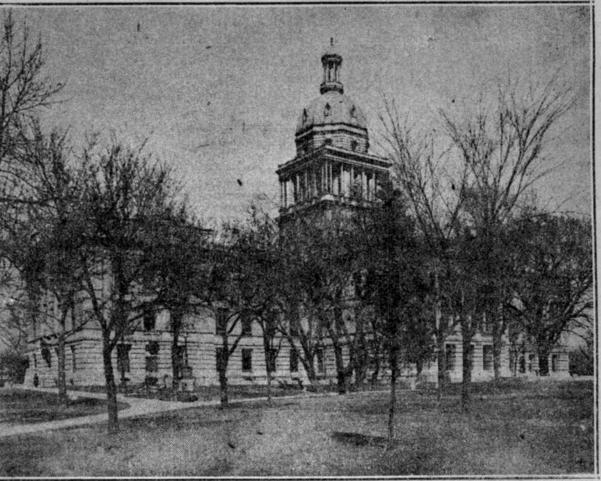
Capital I.

### Capitol 1.

enth and Twelftb.

Capitol I.

On the 3rd of March, 1855, fifty thousand dollars was appropriated by the federal congress for the erection of public buildings in the territory. The expenditure of the appropriation was confided to the second governor. Mark W. Izard, who miscalculated so lavishly that it was all spent on the bosenent of the first story. Omaha being alike exhausted—in part owing to the business convulsions of 1857—felt bound to continue the construction by the Issue of "scrip" to the amount of \$56,000. When it was found that the city had pledged the "Capitol Square and the building thereon" to secure this cript, public opinion, expressed in a roar, persuaded the city to give a deed of trust of the property, "for the use and purposes of the tapitol of the territory, and the state of Nebraska when it may become such." But the day after this amende honorable, a majority of each hour voted to withdraw from the seat of government and go on with the session at lorence, where a bill recenting the capitul was passed. The commissioners named in the bill chose a site for the new capital city, which they named Neapolis, over-



THE THIRD STATE CAPITOL.

Second of the state capitois, third of the Nebraska capitols, this familiar and graceful building will soon follow its predecessors into the limbo of history to be replaced by a far grander structure. Completed in 1883, it has already stood more than three times as long as any of its forerunners. The old cry of "unsafe" has been raised against it once or twice; but after all, the reason it must go is because the state has outgrown it.

looking the Plotte river, three miles northeast of the present town of

looking the Plotte river, three miles northeast of the present town of Cedar Bluffs. But this scheme, after it was fairly started, was called off by the conservative influence of Governor William A. Richardson.

In a protest against expending any more public money on the building, the third legislative assembly described its condition; "... the whole of the appropriation was speedily expended in the construction of a magnificent cellar, surmounted by portions of brick walks and surrounded by numerous isolated, unfinished, dreary looking columns..." This not fully finished capitol housed the government until its successor at Lincoln, was ready for occupancy in December, 1863.

Capitel H.

The act of July 14, 1867, for the removal of the capital to Lincoln, was carried out as a land frade. Though the act authorized the commissioners to take over public land for the site

to take over public land for the site of the 'town, they traded with interested owners of contiguous land, and other speculators, for eight hundred acres of the site, and added 160 acres of saline lands. In final desperation the original advertising name, "Capitol City," was troded off for "Lincoln," by the Omaha floor leader of the senate, in the hope that the copperhead members from Otoe county would not swallow that disgusting dish of crow; but they avidly took the dose and then consistently financed the unique enterprise. The second capitol was badly built with stone for the outer course brought on wagons from a quarry near Beatrice. The inner course was the utterly unfit brown sandstone from the quarries near Cardwell's Branch, chout three miles southwest of the city. The only plausible reason for using this stone is that the private owners of the quarries had the private ear of the capitol commissioners. It was disastrously used to take over public land for the site

unfit.

The tumble- down condition of capitol II was one of the reasons for the nearly successful attempts by the legislature of 1873 and 1875 to remove the capital from Lincoln. They falled through the incapacity of the principal proposed beneficiaries to unite upon a location. Columbus and Kearney, the chief competitors, killed each other; but Lincoln adrotily lighthed the killing by indirect and direct bribery.

The practical quietus was put upon removal in the appropriation of \$75,000 by the legislature of 1879, to construct the first-west-wing of the present capitol. The legislature of 1881 extended the time for the construction of the west wing to September 1, 1882, and appropriated \$160,000 for building the east wing. The west wing was ready for occupancy by the senate at the special session beginning May 10, 1882. The east wing was occupied for the first time by the house of representatives at the session which convened January 2, 1883. This legislature authorized the board of public lands and buildings to demolish the old capitol and the construction in its place of the central part at a cost not exceeding \$450,000. The total cost of the present capitol was \$691,428.80. This building was not bungled as badly as its predecessors, though it was badly built of second class stone from quarries not far from the mouth of

built of second class stone from quarries not far from the mouth of the Platte river.

### Capitol IV.

In his inaugural message, January 9, 1919, Governor McKelvie sounded the traditional note. "... the building of a new capitol is a matter that cannot be much deferred, not only is the present capitol a discredit to the state in it is inadequate to house the state government and is

for the foundation of the university building against the protest of the building against the provided at ax of one mill for the construction of the proposed capitol and its equipment. As the bill finally passed the house by a vote of 93 to 2 it provided for the levy of a mill and a half for six years and that not exceeding five million dollars be expended on the building alone. The senate passed the bill without change with only two negative votes. A motion in the house to submit the question of the provisions of the proposed against the protest of the provisions of the proposed the building alone. The senate passed the bill without change with only two negative votes. A motion in the house to submit the question of the provisions of the proposed against the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the act should be enforced until submitted to a vote of the people was lost 12 to 21. The bill was signed by the governor on the 20th of February.

The bull provided for a capitol company to the provision of the provisions of the act should be enforced until submitted to a vote of the people was lost 12 to 21. The bill was signed by the governor on the 20th of February.

governor on the 20th of February.

The bill provided for a capitol commission of five members; two of them of New York, two of Philadof the state board of irrigation, highways and drainage, ex officio, and three other residents of the state to be appointed by the governor. William E. Hardy, of Lincoln; Walter W. Head, of Omaha; and William H. Thompson of Grad Island were appointed commissioners on the 21st of February, 1919.

Ten eminent architects, four of

of February, 1919.

Ten eminent architects, four of them of ew York, two of Philadelphia, one of San Francisco, two of Omaha and one of Lincoln submitted competitive plans for the capitol. A jury comprising three other architects, namely, Waddy B. Wood of Washington, James Bamble Rogers of New York, and Willis Polk of San Francisco, selected the plans presented by Bertram G. Goodhue, of Ney York on the 26th of June, 1922. The first contract for the construction of the capitol was made April 12, 1922 and accordingly work on the foundation is now going on.

The ceremony of breaking ground

The ceremony of breaking ground for the capitol, on April 15, 1922, was witnessed by an enthusiastic multitude of citizens from all over the state. It was distinguished by the

participation of Marshal Joffre, the great French general. Governor Mc-Kelvie made a brief introductory ad-dress and then held the plow for the opening of the ground. This history of the capitals and capitals of Ne-

braska was presented as feature of the program.

### "Happy Harmony."

trading the most traditional t

project with anticipation, and anticipation, and the meral spirit of was little log-sure, and the had merely to disters of various to promote the meral desired in his address g of the state s to promote In his address g of the state Morton, with at, 'emphasized main conception le's school." 35 ow rise to the the state's capparticular now of government state school run are perhaps the the ideal capital nding the perhaps in the ideal capital nding the perhaps with the ideal capital nding the perhaps in the ideal capital nding the ideal capital nding the perhaps in the ideal capital nding the ideal capital nding the perhaps in the i n the meantime, ovement of travel minimize the discepter. Lincoln is miles from the yof the state and from the eaktern apital of Wisconty-one miles from boundary, though central east and ebraska, capital s with the Badger ning of the state since until the owning of the state a the final issue, appropriation for wone. But while rel in Nebraska le than sixty years, seventy years it was reely by the fire in Wis-

In an enthusiastic appreciation of

siastic appreciation of the plans for capisaid:

In on merits of which emerits selected concived and created of the capitol, is a and if it is lave to the capitol of the

prisingly third citizens did, that it might prove a disappointment. Since the adoption of the plans I have citizen to the capitols of the site of the beautiff apitol of Minneson and also that the much olded building at Des Moines, are so distinctively elevated that their crimparatively low accounts ying to the ever. The outlook of the new domest capitol of the most beautifful with I. The Wisconsin capitol is, in my opinion, the most beautiful building of its plass, but like our pown, its site is flat and lew. In both of two recent inspections of the building I received the painful impression that it was trying to break

pression that it was trying to break pression that it was trying to break out of its circumscribed bounds, comprising fourteen acres and a half. The cost of extending these grounds is now almost prohibitive. A somewhat similar condition confronts our case, but in contrast to the Wisconsin plan, I feel joyous at the prospect that our magnificent tower will rise completely superior to its alike lew and closely confined grounds.

It adapts with as light paraphrase.

I adapt, with as light paraphrase, Sewall's famous epilogue to Cato as my apostrophe to Capitol IV: "No pent-up Utica contracts your power,

But the whole boundless continent is yours."