

LEGISLATURE of NEBRASKA

A Synopsis of Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth General Session.

SENATE—After a very strenuous though humorous fight, the senate, on the 20th, in the committee of the whole, voted to recommend for passage H. R. 75, by Foster of Douglas, compelling dealers to paint gasoline cans red. S. F. 88, allowing school districts to retire their bonds at the end of five years, was passed. The senate resolved into a committee of the whole, with Wall of Sherman in the chair, H. R. 60, the Foster dental bill, was recommended for passage. The following new bills were introduced: S. F. 207, by Bresse of Sheridan, that patent medicines containing 10 per cent of alcohol shall be deemed an intoxicating drink and dealers shall be required to take out a liquor license.

HOUSE—The house went into committee of the whole on the 20th, with Bartoo of Valley in the chair. These bills among others were recommended for passage: H. R. 139, by Jackson of Antelope—Authorizing appeals to the district court on tax levies and giving courts jurisdiction. H. R. 191, by McClay of Lancaster—To consolidate biennial reports of state officers and department. These bills were passed: H. R. 163, by Bacon of Dawson—Providing for sale of penitentiary lands, control and disposition of funds and to create penitentiary lands fund. H. R. 175, by Howe of Nemaha—Making it mandatory instead of optional for county boards to appropriate 3 cents per capita per annum for the benefit of agricultural societies. S. F. 3, by Good of Nemaha—Fixing the date of convening the State Board of Equalization on the third Monday in July, making it after the county boards' equalization instead of before. H. R. 70, by Burns of Lancaster—One of the Lincoln charter bills.

SENATE—The senate on the 21st in the committee of the whole, indefinitely postponed the blacksmith lien law bill, and recommended for passage the South Omaha sewer bill by Gibson. The blacksmith lien bill provided that for work on any kind of vehicle or for shoeing a horse or other animal the workman should have a lien on the animal or vehicle should his lien be filed within four months. Cady of Howard introduced the bill by request and spoke for its passage. H. R. 60 and H. R. 82 were indefinitely postponed. This bill provides for the printing of the report of the State Board of Irrigation. These bills were introduced and read a first time: S. F. 208, by Meserve, providing for the appointment of three commissioners to revise the insurance laws of the state for which each is to receive \$5 a day, the work to be completed by January 1, 1907. S. F. 209, by Jones of Otoe, providing that where a community gives a bonus of land for an industry the town or village shall have a lien on the property for twenty years. S. F. 75 was passed.

HOUSE—The house, on the 21st, passed these bills: Transferring \$20,000 from the clothing fund at the Hastings insane asylum to the repair and improvement fund; emergency clause. To enable the State university regents to condemn lands needed for university purposes. The emergency clause failed to pass. Empowering cities of the second class to grant franchises and make contracts with power plants. To prevent printers from publishing more copies of books, pamphlets, etc., than ordered. Emergency. Regulating the amount of bonds which school districts may issue. Authorizing county boards to appropriate \$100 a year for farmers' institutes. To allow surety companies to be surety for a public officer for more than two successive terms. To exact a penal bond of \$5,000 from an applicant for a saloon license before such license is issued. Permitting state and county treasurers to require guaranty bonds from depository banks, whereas now they may only require personal bonds, and it legalizes such guaranty bonds. Requiring a uniform examination under direction of the State Board of Education for all applicants for state teachers' certificates. Appropriating \$10,000 for an agricultural pavilion at the state fair grounds. Requiring school districts to estimate the money needed during the coming year instead of making a levy. Emergency clause. To allow mutual insurance societies to amend their charters after twenty years so as to issue five-year policies. To provide for payment of outstanding road district warrants and to liquidate all indebtedness against road districts. Emergency clause. Providing that any person insured in a mutual company, except in case of notes acquired by this act to be deposited at the time of its organization, may at any time return the policy for cancellation and on paying amount due on his premium note and be discharged from further liability. Emergency clause.

SENATE—In the committee of the whole, with Gliffin in the chair, the following bills were considered on the 22nd: Senate file No. 35, by Sheldon, to provide for open depots in small towns, recommended for passage. Senate file No. 142, by Bresse, providing for a year's residence for divorce applicants, for passage. Senate file No. 133, by Wall, permitting appeals in tax litigation, for passage. Senate file No. 148, by Bresse, to amend road tax collection statutes, for passage. House roll No. 131, by Smith, to pay county commissioners \$3 a day, indefinitely postponed. Senate file No. 76, by Bresse, dividing the Fourteenth judicial district, for passage. The following new bills were introduced: Senate file No. 214, by

Thomas—To provide for notice in tax sale foreclosures, Senate file No. 215, by Thomas—To provide for the payment of tax claims any time before foreclosure, and fixing the rate of interest at 15 per cent. House roll No. 3, by Windham, to appoint three supreme court commissioners and form a commission of six, was passed. Senate file No. 111, by Meserve, to make adultery a felony, was read for the third time and passed. This measure is designed to regulate the conduct of the Indians in Northeast Nebraska.

HOUSE—There was no suspension of business on the 22d, Washington's birthday. Hunker of Cuming offered a resolution commending Kansas for its fight upon the Standard Oil trust, pledging sentimental co-operation and taking a shot at John D. Rockefeller as the magnate of the most treacherous monopoly in existence. The resolution went over. H. R. 210, by Clarke of Douglas, was recommended for passage. It is the bill which imposes a one-year penitentiary sentence or a fine of \$500 for the game of policy. The bill to precipitate an unusual contest was H. R. 230, by Parker of Otoe. It provided for the prohibition of saloons within 400 feet of any schoolhouse, Jackson of Antelope offered an amendment making it apply only to retail places of selling liquor. The amendment was lost and the bill recommended for passage. H. R. 2, by McMullen of Gage, to amend the revenue bill so as to elect instead of appoint district assessors, brought out much discussion. The measure was finally indefinitely postponed. H. R. 87, by Hoare of Platte, prohibiting the granting of liquor licenses to any but the actual parties interested, was recommended for passage. Among bills introduced were the following: Concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution; for a state railway commission of three to serve three years, whose duty it shall be to enforce laws of the legislature. H. R. 232, by Perry of Furnas—To define the rights of creditors of decedents and to prescribe a manner for applying for an order of descent. To repeal section 11,412 of Cobby's Statutes that provides for a clerk of the State Printing board. Creating a commission of three to revise the insurance laws of this state. To provide for placing questions relating to amendments of the constitution, constitutional conventions and all other questions and propositions submitted to the vote of the people on a separate ballot, which shall be of pink color, to be deposited in a separate ballot box, also of pink color. H. R. 337, by Pospisil of Saunders, to amend section 13 of an act approved April 4, 1903, entitled "An act to provide a system of public revenue, and repeal articles I, II, III, IV and V, and sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of article VII of chapter 77, Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for the year 1901," and to repeal said section 13 and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

SENATE—In the senate on the 23rd in the committee of the whole with Mockett in the chair some important measures were disposed of. One of these was created the office of the state architect. Epperson quotes statistics showing that the state would have been at less expense had it employed outside architects instead of having a state architect. The bill was recommended for passage. H. R. 132, appropriating money for the building of a fish pond at South Bend, was recommended for passage, as were these other measures: S. F. 18, fixing penalty for jury bribing. S. F. 15, fixing penalty for one who bribes a juror. S. F. 125, fixing punishment of parent who contributes to child delinquency as defined by the statutes. S. F. 39, permitting all fraternal companies to incorporate, was amended so as to include Scottish Rite Masons. S. F. 149, allows money now held by county treasurer of Douglas county to be paid into school districts, the same having been collected for tuition of high school pupils from outside districts, the law later having been declared void by the supreme court. S. F. 143, to allow the Omaha school board to elect a secretary for a term of three years instead of one year, as at present. Bills introduced were: S. F. 218, by Gibson of Douglas, increases the salary of members of South Omaha police board from \$100 to \$200 a year. S. F. 219, by Gibson of Douglas, to allow the mayor and city council of South Omaha to refund the special paving tax to property owners along Twenty-fourth street between A and Q.

HOUSE—In the house on the 23rd H. R. 40, to elect no county assessors in counties of less than 10,000 population was indefinitely postponed. The Hunker resolution pledging Nebraska's sympathy to Kansas in its fight against the Standard Oil trust came up, was amended and passed. Among bills introduced were the following: A bill for an act to compel railroad companies in Nebraska to afford equal facilities without favoritism or discrimination, to all persons and associations erecting or operating grain elevators and handling or shipping grain or other produce, and to compel railroad companies to afford equal facilities as between individuals shipping their own grain and freight, and said persons and associations erecting or operating grain elevators and handling or shipping other produce, and to equally supply cars to individuals and associations and persons engaged in the business of buying and shipping of grain and other freight and to provide equitable distributions of cars between shipping points and between shippers at such points, when the demand for cars is greater than the supply, and to fix penalties. An act to provide for the making of test borings or explorations

for the discovery of oil, coal, gas or artesian water, and other minerals in the state of Nebraska, and to appropriate money to aid in such borings or explorations. Appropriates \$25,000. An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the state government for the years ending March 31, 1906, and March 31, 1907, and miscellaneous items. Appropriates \$1,828,000. An act creating and making the county treasurer in any county including within its boundaries a city of the metropolitan class treasurer ex-officio of such city, and also treasurer ex-officio of the school district in said city. An act to allow insurance companies to invest their capital and surplus in stocks of incorporated Nebraska companies. A bill for an act authorizing county clerks and recorders to accept printed books from water users' associations organized under the national reclamation act and to use the same for recording stock subscriptions of such association.

SENATE—Another bill to facilitate the movements of live stock shippers was slashed and cut by the senate railroad committee on the 24th. Senate file No. 152, by Senator Gould, was dissected and the dismembered skeleton reported for the general file. The original bill required a uniform motion of live stock of twenty miles and the chances are that the bill will be indefinitely postponed for the same committee recommended a bill for a speed of seven miles not long ago. Senate file No. 112, by Good, regulating the salaries of the bank examiners, was reported for the general file as originally drawn. Senate file No. 157, by Epperson, regulating the privileges of eminent domain exercised by corporations, was placed on the general file. Senate file No. 87, by Sheldon, regulating the cost in appeal cases, was recommended for the general file. Senate file No. 152, by Gould, regulating the rate of speed of live stock trains was amended by the railroad committee and reported for the general file. In the committee of the whole house roll No. 8, the Omaha water bill was recommended for passage. House roll No. 117, by Hill, appropriating \$5,000 for irrigation investigation, was recommended for passage. Senate file No. 37, by Beghtol, providing for teaching principles of kindness to animals, was recommended for indefinite postponement by the standing committee. In the committee of the whole senate file No. 181 was recommended for passage. The bill, by Gould of Greeley, provides for a road tax of 25 mills when townships want it.

General Appropriation Bill.
The finance, ways and means committee on the 22d completed the general appropriation bill and Chairman Wilson will introduce it in the house at once. The total appropriation for the biennium is \$1,720,000, as compared with \$1,828,000 for the last session, a decrease of \$108,000. One of the heavy increases this year is the item for the National Guard, \$45,700. The increase of nearly \$20,000 is to meet the demands of the militia, many companies of which had been compelled to depend upon their own resources for such expenses as armory rent. Following are the various items:

Governor's department \$ 5,100
Board of Public Lands and Buildings 42,000
Board of Educational Lands and Funds 40,000
Board of Purity and Temperance 15,000
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings 4,500
State Library 3,000
Secretary of State 3,000
Auditor 2,500
Attorney General 2,500
Treasurer 6,500
State Board of Irrigation 3,000
Commissioner of Purity and Temperance 2,500
State Superintendent 10,000
State Banking Board 6,300
Supreme Court 3,500
State Library 10,000
State Board of Charities 4,000
State Board of Health 10,000
State Historical Society 10,000
Food Commissioner 4,400
State Board of Education 10,000
Nebraska National Guard 45,700
University of Nebraska 280,470
State Normal school, Peru 25,500
State Normal school, Kearney 38,700
Institute for the Blind, Nebraska City 29,200
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Omaha 48,300
Boys' Industrial school, Kearney 78,600
Girls' Industrial school, Geneva 24,200
Institute for Feeble Minded, Omaha 8,600
Youths, Beatrice 8,600
Hospital for the Insane, Lincoln 170,500
Hospital for Incurable Insane, Hastings 351,250
Hospital for the Insane, Norfolk 84,900
Home for Friendless Children, Lincoln 10,400
Industrial Home, Milford 11,400
State penitentiary, Omaha 112,150
Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island 142,795
Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Milford 44,874
Miscellaneous items 95,500

Growth of Beard and Nails.
In every seventy years the average man grows a beard 25 feet long, hair almost 50 feet long and nails 23 feet long.

Average Married Life.
One Way to Cure Warts.
The cure warts Lancashire people rub them with a piece of bacon stolen from a shop. But it is essential that the warts be cut off.

Civil Caimen.
Before obtaining a license, St. Petersburg drosky drivers have to take an oath to be civil and not to overcharge.

Size of British Empire.
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Size of British Dominions.
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Cookery for Danes.
A course of cooking lessons for men only has been begun in Copenhagen under the auspices of an influential committee.

Cut Off Brandy Supply.
The French government has abolished the cantinieres, who were a fetish of every regiment. They were women who supplied the soldiers with brandy.

If love is blind, marriage must be an eye-opener.

Small Boy's Definition of Duty.
A small boy went to Sunday school. When he went home his mother asked him what the lesson was about. "Faith," says the boy. "What's that?" his mother asked. "Believin' what you've got every reason to suppose ain't so," the boy replies. And then, he afterward remarks, "there was some talk about duty too." "What's duty?" his mother asked him. "Oh, duty," he replied, "is to any old thing that you have got to do when you want to play baseball."

Defends Alaskan Indian.
Gov. Brady of Alaska protests against talk of the "vile, dirty Eskimo," saying those who make such remarks are in ignorance. "I don't know what he may be like in other divisions of the frigid zone, but I do know that the Alaskan Indian is as fine a type of his class as can be found anywhere. Take them as a whole, they are sober and industrious, make homes and adopt civilization readily. They are truthful, honest, hospitable, gentle and kind-hearted."

Boom in Horse Market.
There is to be a boom of the horse market if reports are true that the contracts are to be awarded at Seattle for supplying 1,000 horses for the American army in the Philippines. When the British government was seeking horses for its welfare in South Africa palmy days existed for those with desirable stock. The previously despised cayuse then found a measure of popularity, as any adaptable horse must be for army use.—Takima (Ore.) Republic.

Stones Affected by Weather.
The fact that many natural stones swell slightly when passing from a dry to a wet condition at the same temperature, and shrink correspondingly when the process is reversed, has been recognized in numerous tests at the Watertown arsenal. In the report for 1890 it is stated that a very decided swelling of the stones was observed in most cases after soaking them for a time in water, and that this effect seemed to increase as the temperature rose.

Fish Killed by Storm.
It is a pretty rough storm which kills fish in the sea by the wholesale. After one of the recent storms there were bushels and bushels of dead cunners on the beach at Peak's Island. The fishermen explain it by saying the force of the gale and incoming tide drove the cunners from deep into shallow water near the shore where they became thoroughly chilled and finally helpless, after which the waves washed them up on the beach.—Kennebec Journal.

LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT IN KANSAS TO INVESTIGATE METHODS OF THE "TRUSTS"



H. E. WEST

MOVES AGAINST MONOPOLY.
California.
Railroads were induced by Standard to raise freight rates on oil, and independent pipe line to seaboard is projected.

Illinois.
House passed resolution indorsing Kansas' action and providing for committee to investigate Standard Oil company's work in Illinois.

Kansas.
Both branches of legislature called on president, secretary of the interior, and congress to annul leases made to Standard Oil company eight years ago by Osage Indians. Fraud is charged. Independent investigation of trust likely.

Missouri.
Bill to subject Standard Oil company pipe lines to restrictions prepared.

Indiana.
Anti-trust bill, introduced in behalf of oilmen, will give damages to persons injured by Standard Oil company and require forbearance of charter.

Nebraska.
Bill recommended for passage to protect independent dealers.

Ohio.
Frank S. Monnet, former attorney general of state, employed by independent oil men of Kansas to fight the trust there.

Oklahoma.
Lower house passed resolution asking president to investigate oil leases covering Indian lands and declared to be owned by trust.

Pennsylvania.
Government officials investigating at Pittsburg in belief oil "rebate system," which killed independent refiners' business, still in operation between railroads and Standard Oil company; contracts for oiling cars the scheme. Independent pipe line company to fight Standard in Scranton.

Texas.
Every independent oil producer in state signed petition asking for federal inquiry into Standard Oil operations against them.

Wisconsin.
Wholesale grocers who suffered from trust discrimination will move for more stringent legislation; anti-trust bill now in legislature.

Washington.
Indians protested to renewal of leases on oil lands in Oklahoma; charged that trust controls property and pays too little royalty.

HISTORY OF STANDARD OIL.
Many attempts have been made to bring the Standard Oil company to account. So far, these have met with indifferent success. Some years ago the concern was, in the strict sense of the term, a trust. It was a pool whose members owned a great number of oil properties in various parts of the country. The law had this much terror for it, it forced it to abandon this somewhat loose form of organization and become an incorporated company. But the change was in name rather than in fact. The public are no wiser regarding the affairs of the combine than before; and it is not easy to see how they have benefited in any direction.

The Standard Oil company has become a tremendous factor in American finance. Up to say fifteen years ago not much was said about it apart from the oil industry; but it used to occasion very lively talk in connection with that industry. Tradition painted its methods in black colors. It had determined to acquire a monopoly in the oil business, and had practically succeeded. Competition went down before it like a card house with a touch of a finger. If a man with a few hundreds of capital bought one or two teams and attempted to peddle any other oil than that made by the Standard Oil company, he speedily



SENATOR SMITH



SENATOR FITZPATRICK

The real work in the "trust-busting" movement that has brought Kansas so prominently before the nation has been done by four men, representing all the elements affected by oil. Senator W. S. Fitzpatrick, leader of the upper house, comes from the oil regions, and represents the producers in the drafting of remedial legislation. Senator F. Dumont represents the consumers, into which class nearly every citizen of the commonwealth falls. The other two are President H. E. West and Secretary J. M. Parker of the Kansas Oil Producers' Association. Senator Porter is a former employee of the Standard Oil Company, yet he drafted and introduced the state refinery bill, which has become a law.

found it advisable to retire from business. The same was the case with the man who had his thousands locked up in extensive plants. In either instance he was offered a price, often a generous one. If he concluded to accept it, well and good for him. The few who decided to fight it out found their pocketbooks much thinner.

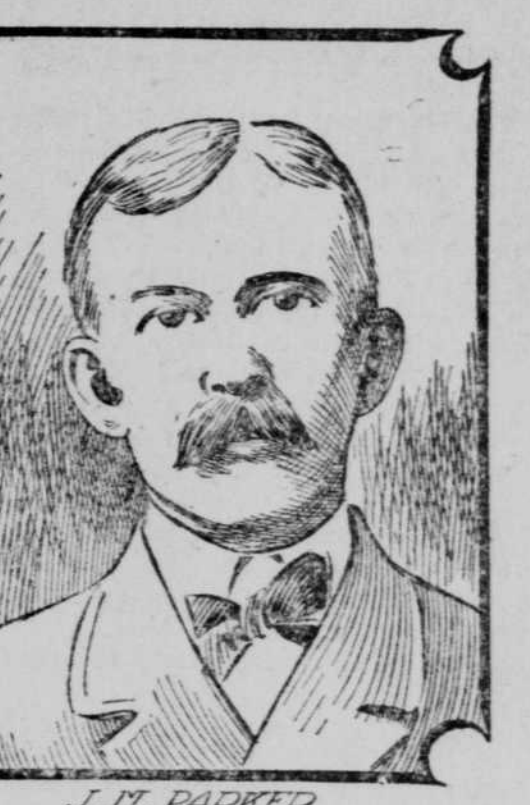
The profits of the concern were so enormous that it eventually became hard to find employment for them. The owners of the Standard Oil company bought into one railroad after another. They were, for example, required a powerful factor in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road back in the '80s. Somewhere around 1890 their names began gradually to replace those of the old leaders in Wall street. They kept branching out, first bringing one great stock market enterprise and then another under their control. In retrospect, Jay Gould seems a small man beside them. Eventually they caught up with the Vanderbilts as railroad magnates. In 1901 they were believed to be back of Harriman in the Northern Pacific fight. To-day they are reputed to have the dominant voice in the greatest railroad combine in the world. To-morrow, it is feared, the whole railroad situation of the United States may be at their dictation.

But oil and railroads have not alone absorbed their energies. They have been active in many other directions. In 1897 the Third National bank of New York was consolidated with the City bank, making an institution far transcending in size anything of the kind in the country. In 1899 it had de-



William Rockefeller.

posits of something like \$150,000,000, and to-day they are well up to \$200,000,000. The City bank has from the start been known as the "Standard Oil bank." It has been a tremendous



J. H. PARKER

power in Wall street speculation. Its methods have been sharply criticised. The panic of May 9, 1901, was openly laid at its door. The Northern Pacific deal, out of which that panic grew, was a titanic affair. It was a contest between the mightiest financial interests in the United States. A more recent episode in the career of the City bank was the Munroe & Munroe affair. The failure of this concern brought to light the fact that the largest bank in the United States was as willing to aid in floating Montreal & Boston mining stock on a credulous public as to engage in great railroad deals involving hundreds of millions of capital.

Nor is this all. It was Standard Oil money that started the Amalgamated Copper company. Boston people have not forgotten that enterprise. They recall the methods employed to buy control of the great Boston & Montana company for a song. They remember, too, how the price of Amalgamated copper stock was boomed to about 130, just prior to a dividend reduction, in order that the insiders might unload on the public. And the part played by the City bank in promoting the Amalgamated company is also fresh in mind. The profit to the Standard Oil Company from promoting and manipulating this enterprise will never be known; but it is almost incalculable.

Meanwhile, the oil monopoly has been growing more and more complete. As it has progressed in other directions, the Standard Oil clique has increased its means of stifling competition in the manufacture and distribution of oil. It was by railroad rebates that it got its first real start, and now it is itself a mighty power in the management of the railroads of the United States.

But last week the mandate went forth for it to be investigated. A resolution to this end was rushed through the national House, and the President has been prompt to act upon it. Commissioner Garfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor has been told to institute proceedings, and to see that they are thorough. The specific task, in compliance with the congressional resolution, is that of investigating the cause of the low price of crude oil, and of the unusually large margins between the crude and refined products. The aim is to find out how much the present situation is the result of combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade.

In short, an effort is to be made to find out everything possible regarding the Standard Oil company specifically. If the Commissioner of Corporations is as successful in this instance as he was in the case of the beef trust, he is likely to produce results that will startle the country. He is also, it is said, going to look into the doings of the "Standard Oil crowd." An adequate report on the Standard Oil company may enable us to obtain cheaper oil. But a real knowledge of the "Standard Oil crowd" will be of immense value in conserving the entire financial interests of the people of the United States, now and hereafter.—Boston Post.

STATEMENT BY GOV. HOCH.
The fight Kansas is making is a fight for fair play—a fight to restore competition and to relieve a great and growing industry from the grasp of an industrial despotism.

We hope to prove by actual demonstration that the Standard Oil company has robbed the oil producer on one hand and the customer on the other.

By engaging in this battle as a state we hope, first, to encourage the location of independent refineries with the assurance that they will have the protection of the state; and, second, to enlist other states and the general government in a battle against monopolistic tyranny.

The proposed state refinery is simply a means to an end—not the end itself.—E. M. Hoch.

Early New England Library.
It appears that there was a public library in Peru, Vermont, as early as 1811. The editor of the Manchester Journal has a book, on the fileleaf of which is written, "Peru library No. 27, October 8, 1811, cost fifty cents. Library meetings, the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October. This book is presented to the Christian people of Peru by the Hampshire missionary society and committed to the care of the standing committee of their social library."

The Millionaire's Plight.
If you were me and I were you, I would care naught for who is who; For you, a poet, need not sing; While I—well, that's another thing. I have a hundred ships at sea—The wind and wave care naught for me; I have a hundred ventures set In this big world—'tis all a bet! And you may with an idle rhyme Kill that that kills so many—Time Ere my to-morrow is to-day I break it back with yesterday! —New York Herald.

Padewski's Many Photographs.
When leaving Sydney for America, the London Mail says, Padewski ordered 10,000 large panel photographs of himself for sale during his American tour, the largest order of the kind ever known in Sydney.

"BISON BEEF" SOLD IN ENGLAND.

Result of Experiments in Crossing Buffalo and Cattle.
The latest delicacy to tempt the appetites of British epicures is a compromise between buffalo meat and beef. A couple of 2-year-old bullocks, the result of cross-breeding between a North American bison and highland cattle were sold at the Newcastle market yesterday. They had been bred by Mr. Lyland of Haggerston castle, Northumberland, says the New York World, who has been engaged for several years in experimenting in this direction.

The animals were exactly like their North American cousins in appearance, except that they were stronger and thicker in the hindquarters. They had been reared and fed as wild cattle, so great difficulty was experienced in conveying them to market.

Although they were accommodated in special boxes, their fury was so great that one broke its neck on the journey, and the other had to be shot in the market.

The beef, it is said, will be found of a richer quality than that obtained from a buffalo, and if kept for a month or so more palatable than that of an ordinary bullock.

MADE HIS CASE PLAIN.

No Doubt About Opinion Uncle Held of Nephew.

The young man had been to sea, and on his return was narrating to his uncle, an old farmer, an adventure which he had met with on board ship. "I was one night leaning over the taffrail, looking down into the ocean," he said, "when my gold watch fell from my fob and immediately sank out of sight. The ship was going ten knots an hour, but, nothing daunted, I sprang over the rail, down, down, and after a long search found the watch, came up, and chased the ship and climbed back to the deck without any one knowing I had been absent."

"William," said his uncle, "I believe thee; but there's many a thousand that would not."

"What!" exclaimed William. "You are politely insinuating that I'm a liar."

"William," said the old man, gravely, "thou knows that I never call anybody names; but if the mayor were to come and say, 'Josiah, I want thee to find the biggest liar in all Montgomeryshire, I would come to thee and put my hand upon thy shoulder and say to thee, 'William, the mayor wants to see thee.'"—London Tit-Bits.

Not an Odious Comparison.

The head clerk had been invited to an afternoon wedding, and in order to save time appeared at the office in the morning fully "groomed" for the ceremony. As he threw aside his overcoat he was disclosed in all the majesty of a swagger frock coat of the latest cut, gray trousers fashionably creased, patent leather shoes and white puff tie.

His position in the office made him immune from comments by the underlings, who, however, regarded him with serio-comic admiration and longed to say what they felt.

But the barrier was broken a few minutes after the day's business had begun, and by a friend who dropped in for a moment's chat. He was somewhat lacking in dignity, for which the clerks blessed him.

"Good morning, George," he said cheerily to the head clerk. Then as he took a second glance at the sartorial "dream" he added: "Great Scott! What's up? You look like a certified check."

And even the head clerk joined in the general burst of laughter.

French Courtesy Anglified.

A few days ago the New York representatives of a kid glove manufacturing concern, the headquarters of which are in an interior town in France, sent a cablegram announcing the death of the manager in charge of the American branch of the business. The foreign house promptly forwarded acknowledgment, the wire reading:

"Please accept our profound congratulations. Our account prospered in the hands of Mr. ——. He was a grand fellow in all respects. We interpret his demise as a personal loss."

This was signed by the directors of the company. The Manhattan establishment is of the opinion that a little knowledge of English—is a sad affair also.

Charge as He Remembered It.

Judge Brady had a colored man before him in police court and he asked him when he had been arrested before. The fellow scratched his head, thought a moment and then said: "Ah think it was about a year ago, Judge."

"What was the charge?" asked the Court.

After thinking a while the prisoner looked up and said: "Ah'm not quite shuah, but Ah t'ink it was 'tree dollars, yer Honor."

He was discharged.—Albany Journal.

Passing of Old Vermont Stock.

"There were three marriages, six birth and twenty-two deaths in town last year. A gloomy look, certainly." So says the newspaper correspondence of one of our Vermont towns. It is, indeed, a "gloomy look." Not only is the old stock dying out, but there is no infusion of new. Think of the proportion of births to deaths. Where one child is born in this Vermont community there are four deaths. Little wonder that the State's population is practically at a standstill.—Barre Times.

The Millionaire's Plight.

If you were me and I were you, I would care naught for who is who; For you, a poet, need not sing; While I—well, that's another thing. I have a hundred ships at sea—The wind and wave care naught for me; I have a hundred ventures set In this big world—'tis all a bet! And you may with an idle rhyme Kill that that kills so many—Time Ere my to-morrow is to-day I break it back with yesterday! —New York Herald.