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NEMAHA, - - NEBR.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Ninety-six of the Filipino students now in this country will complete their four years' course in different colleges, technical and high schools next spring and all of these students who pass the required civil service examination will be given positions in the public service in the Philippines.

Announcement is made of a gift of \$110,000 which is to defray the entire expense of the construction and equipment of a new home for Marquette college, to be erected on Grand avenue, Milwaukee, the donors being Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Johnston, of that city, in conjunction with their son, Rev. Robert Story Johnston, S. J., of Florissant, Mo.

The sixth annual report of the director of education for the Philippines, covering the activities of the educational work in the islands for the year ended June 30, 1906, shows that there are now 3,166 primary schools in the islands with an average attendance of 375,554 pupils. Seven hundred American and 6,224 Filipino teachers are employed.

Twelve million dollars is a conservative estimate of the amount of money spent in Pittsburgh and its suburbs for Christmas gifts during the week. This estimate is made by merchants and bankers. It was by long odds the greatest year in history for Christmas shopping. The amount spent in Philadelphia is twenty millions in Cincinnati four millions.

Secretary of State Root wants the administration better equipped to discuss tariff questions with foreign countries. He says the department of state is now lamentably weak in regard to expert assistance on this most vital question. He has asked congress to increase appropriations so that the bureau of trade relations can be extended to meet present needs.

In a letter to the employees of the Bcurne mills of Fall River, Mass., announcing the regular profit sharing dividend, Treasurer George A. Chase has informed the operatives that a ten days' vacation would be given them in the summer of 1907 and that a 50 per cent extra dividend would be paid in connection therewith. The latter is to be computed from the record of wages earned during the present profit sharing term.

Figures just compiled at Ellis island indicate that at the present rate of increase 1,283,415 aliens may be expected to enter this country through the immigrant station on Ellis island next year. "The number of aliens who will land at New York this year," said Immigration Commissioner Watchorn, "will approximate 1,050,000 persons, as against a total of 85,010 who landed here in 1905. This shows an increase in the immigration of about 22.23 per cent. Using these figures as the basis for an estimate of 1907, we may expect 1,283,415 aliens to arrive at Ellis island."

Every scrap of evidence regarding the Brownsville incident is being collected for the purposes of congressional and political adoption. Unless indications are at fault there is going to be more time spent in the Senate over the troops than on any legislation except the necessary supply bills. Foraker and Dick have organized to make all the trouble possible, with a view to discrediting the President and eliminating Taft as an Ohio possibility. Senator Dick has already come out in an interview declaring that Foraker can get the Ohio delegation if he wants it and the national campaign in that state, which always begins early and runs late, appears to be already on in earnest. Letters are coming to Foraker from all directions and mysterious hints are dropped of startling revelations which are expected. Senator Scott in West Virginia, where the negroes hold the balance of power, has attached himself to the anti-administration movements and Spooner gives indications of adding his knowledge of the law for the purpose of embarrassing the administration. Culberson of Texas, will defend the administration,



GRATITUDE.

Clerk—Are you going to do anything for the policeman who rescued you at the fire and took off his own coat and put it on you?
Old Billyuns—Yes; I'll write him, thanking him for his uniform kindness.

Senator Warner, of Missouri, local manager of the National Soldiers' home at Leavenworth, has filed his report for the year with the war department. The total attendance for the year was 4,119, of which number 298 were veterans of the Spanish war. The average age of civil war veterans was 66 years; the total number of arrests during the year was 1,220, an increase of 6 per cent over offenders of the year before. About 13 per cent of the veterans attend church. The farm is not self supporting. It cost \$15,500 to run it last year and the proceeds amounted to \$10,677.21. Flour for the year cost \$8,000; meats of all kinds about \$32,000; potatoes, 6,629; beans, \$5,000, and sugar \$7,300. The average cost of maintenance per capita was \$156.51, a decrease of \$1.72 over the previous year. The beer hall and amusement room are in good condition and well conducted. A fireproof curtain is needed in the theater. The inmates drew in round numbers a half million dollars in pensions annually. Most of them spend their money quickly, three have savings over \$500 each; 34 have savings of from \$100 to \$500 and 97 have deposits of less than \$100. A new morgue is needed. About 700 tons of ice were manufactured at a cost of \$1 a ton. The insane ward is inadequate. The death rate averages 74 per thousand per year.

Representative Fowler of New Jersey formerly a Kansas man, claims there are not enough small bills in circulation for the convenience of trade and is pushing a measure before the committee to remedy the trouble. Under the national banking act no bank can issue \$5 notes in excess of one-third of its circulating notes. The other two-thirds must be of larger denomination. Mr. Fowler wants this provision wiped out entirely. Then banks can issue as many small notes as they please. The demand will regulate the amount issued.

Sergeant Mingo Saunders will be the storm center of the attack by Republican senators on the recent order of President Roosevelt discharging without honor the negro battalions of the Twenty-fifth regiment. Saunders's army record has been sent broadcast and the entire country will be made familiar with it. Whatever can be done through Congressional enactment will first be tried in a bill for the relief of Saunders. Republicans who have chosen to make a direct issue with the President over the executive order and what they are pleased to term the ex-

ecutive threats are already asserting that Saunders has a better record as a soldier than either Roosevelt or Woods can boast. If nothing better can be done for Saunders a bill will be urged giving him a pension for life at the rate of pay he received as sergeant. If the President vetoes the bill, an effort will be made to pass it over his veto. Saunders's application for reenlistment is now pending before the President and the War department. Those who have been backing him have taken it for granted that his application will be denied. In any event Saunders's case will be a precedent. If he is restored to the army, through the War department, other soldiers will make application based on similar presentation of facts. If the negro sergeant is denied the privilege of re-entering the army and enough votes can be mustered to give him a pension other soldiers can claim the same legislative consideration. It will then be argued that the service to the country is merely one of degree but the principle involved is the same whether a soldier has served twenty-six years or six years or two years. At no time during either of his administrations has the issue between the President and the Congress been so clearly drawn as over the executive action in the Brownsville affair. There have been innumerable occasions when the men who are now leading the attack against the President were more indignant than they now are. But so long as the President was backed by public sentiment in his various policies looking to a regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce it was impossible to make any headway in opposition to him.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., who secured a divorce in record time in Dakota, has returned to Washington. She was met at the station by a carriage and drove directly to the home of her father, Rear Admiral Hitchborn. It is announced that Mrs. Blaine will marry Paul S. Pearsall of New York early in the spring. Mr. Pearsall was a member of the "Rough Riders" and is said to be wealthy. Mr. Pearsall spent the greater part of last winter in Washington, stopping at the Grafton, and he and Mrs. Blaine were constant companions. The "heliotrope belle's" return to the city is the cause of general satisfaction in society circles, for since her debut she has been a favorite in Washington.

Old King Coal is an expensive old soul.



IT PLEASED THE LADY TO HEAR THE GUESSES MADE ABOUT HER NEW FALL BONNET, BUT SHE WAS SAD TO FIND IT HAD THE PRICE TAG STILL UPON IT.

most; our sympathy, our love, our fellowship expressed toward one another; our faith, our trust, our service expressed in thought, and feeling, and act, day by day as we go through life.

Then and then only, do our gifts count. "Offer up thyself and thy gifts shall be accepted.

One dollar given in the spirit of love absolute does more toward the regeneration of mankind than one million given through pride or love of approbation of men.

Only as we give of ourselves is any other gift of value.

The Chief Cause of the Poverty, Misery and Degradation of the English City.

The land of Great Britain has not been valued for the purpose of taxation since the year 1692. Two centuries ago her great cities had not yet appeared. London was little more than a village in comparison with its present proportions. Thousands of acres of land, now occupied by stately structures, were then farming land. They are still assessed as farming land. In two centuries the valuation of the land underlying the metropolis has not been increased for purposes of taxation. The local taxes paid by the London landowners directly are about the same today that they were in the seventeenth century. The city of New York, on the other hand, revalues its land every year. In 1904 the naked land was appraised at \$3,697,686,935. On this valuation taxes in excess of \$50,000,000 were collected for city purposes. This is probably fifty times the amount collected from the land of London, whose population is twice that of New York and whose site values are probably not far from six billion dollars. The explanation of such an anomaly? Those who own the land in Great Britain also control Parliament. They form the House of Lords. They pass all laws relating to taxation. Through this control they legislate into their own pockets a enormous sum which, if land were taxed as is done in New York, would amount in London alone to a hundred million dollars a year. This is one hundred times the amount now collected from the landowners. When we find such a control of legislation by a class in America, we call it "graft." It is against such misuse of government that President Roosevelt, Senator La Follette, Governor Pingree and Senator Colby directed their energies in their struggle for equitable taxation. But England accepts this condition without protest, or at most complains of it as class legislation. But this is not all. Local taxes are collected from the tenants direct. They are paid on the rental value. The landlords pay practically nothing. Thus the poor of London are made poorer by a hundred million dollars a year than they would be if taxed as in the city of New York. This explains in part the unparalleled poverty, misery and degradation of the English city.—Frederic C. Howe, in Scribner.

President Roosevelt has determined to investigate charges against Senator Warren of Wyoming. One charge alleges that Senator Warren has fenced illegally thousands of acres of public domain. This will be the subject of investigation. It is asserted also that Warren, for twelve years, kept men at work in his mercantile and stock business at Cheyenne, Wyo., while keeping them on the government payrolls in Washington by fraud. The names of Charles M. Smith, Hiram Sapp and S. P. Tuttle, who were carried on the payrolls of the claim and irrigation committees of the Senate, are mentioned in this connection. It is further alleged that others were given funds through Warren's appointment who rendered no service to the government. Finally, it is charged that Warren entered into a contract with the United States government, while senator in 1899, for the rental of a building he owned in Cheyenne for ten years, at an annual rental of \$1,200 in direct violation of the revised statutes. The administration is concerning itself at this time only with the question of Senator Warren's alleged connection with the land frauds. It has developed that the senior senator from Wyoming was the subject of a long report made to the President by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock. Senator Warren denies all the charges and expresses confidence that he can explain them.

The Interstate Commerce commission is worrying as to whether melons and potatoes are vegetable or fruit.

The Ideals of the English and the American City Compared.

There is an open-mindedness about the best American cities that is not found in England. We are ready to take up new ideas, to experiment with ourselves, for we have no age-long traditions that restrain and chain us to the past. Chicago willingly expended millions for children's parks, playgrounds and gymnasiums. Boston did the same thing. The city of Cleveland has brought a 1,500 acre farm upon which it is endeavoring to reclaim its workhouse prisoners and bring back the poor and destitute flotsam of the city to a proper adjustment with life. New York, commercialized to the core has spent millions on playgrounds and recreation piers.

All this is part of a generous democratic sense that England lacks. It is a sense which a city that measures its life from the rate-payer's standpoint never can have. For the American ideal, insofar as it has ideals, is to make the city helpful. The English ideal is to make its helpfulness pay its way by some means, or at least to be very careful of the tax rate. The one is democracy, the other is democracy subject to the curb of the tax-paying class. And it is a far easier task for America to improve the personnel of the official class than it is for England to break away from this rate-payer's conception of government, which in many instances, seems very sordid and mean.

The same thing is true in the growing demand for municipal beauty in America. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and notably Cleveland are going in for the things that make the German city so attractive. Our cities are embodying their ideals in fine monuments, just as the people of the middle ages embodied their religions in splendid gothic cathedrals. We are showing a willingness to pay for fine architecture, for beauty in the concrete. The English city, on the other hand, is the ugliest city in Europe.—Frederick C. Howe, in Scribner.

President Hadley of Yale, says he is following President Eliot's advice not to ask for money except with a definite plan for its use and after an intimation that such request would be welcomed.

Among ostentations dog lovers of England the latest fad is a collar with the canine wearer's name pricked out in precious stones, preferably brilliants. All jewelry, with the exception of such a collar and perhaps bracelets, is tabooed. The bracelet is worn on a front paw. Shoes are no longer the fashion, as they are said to disfigure the dog's paws.

Pencils from slate dust moulded by hydraulic pressure are now made in large quantities. They are much more popular than the solid cut slate pencils. One factory last year made 25,000,000 moulded pencils.

Thirty-six policemen have joined the London County Council special class for instruction in Yiddish.

The great artist, playing upon the harpstrings awakens the melody of good emotions.

SPLINTERS.

- The original man is sincere.
- Righteousness is success; all else is failure.
- Bills—Don't you wish that every day was Sunday?
- It is easier to borrow a million than to beg a cent.
- Reason is a walking-stick; faith a pair of wings.
- Credit is like Humpty Dumpty—it does not do to let it fall.
- An old man becomes "stove up," the same as an old horse.
- The woman who doesn't like delicate flattery is deaf as a post.
- To appreciate good music you need not only a good ear, but music in your soul.
- The secret of success is to so plan and work as to make failure impossible.

The richest display of the outward life may exist with pauperism in the inner life.