

BOTH HOUSES READY

Organization of Legislature Accomplished.

ROUSE CHOSEN FOR SPEAKER

Placed in Nomination by Chief Opponent, Douglas.

MUST MAKE GOOD RECORD

Sentiment of Members Is that Good Work Must be Done and All Corrupting Influences Carefully Avoided.

Lincoln: Not a hand was raised against the agreement prepared the night before when the Twenty-ninth session of Nebraska legislature convened at noon Tuesday. Rouse, the candidate for speaker, and Jennings, the caucus nominee for president pro tem of the senate, with the remainder of the chosen officers and employees, were inducted into office.

"The people's slogan has triumphed" shouted a little group of members who had determined that the legislators and not the railroads would do the work this time of organizing the legislature. Mr. Douglas, who made such a strong fight for the speakership and was only defeated at the last by the indiscreet management of some of his supporters, instead of seeking to extend his interests into the councils of the house, was the man who placed in nomination for speaker George L. Rouse, whom the Rouse-Perry-Wilson caucus of fifty-two members had the night before nominated, and Perry seconded the nomination. Mr. Douglas was loudly cheered by his colleagues as he took his seat after performing this graceful work.

Manifestly both house and senate are well pleased with the selection of their presiding officers and the remainder of the corps, and the feeling and disposition is that this session shall be an example of economy and business administration.

Between the conditions attending the convening of this and the legislature of two years ago there is a noticeable difference. Two years ago it was admitted on every hand that the corporation lobby exercised a potent influence in the organizations, and it was a fact that the lobby was more in evidence at the convening of the session. This time it is a significant fact that a most powerful lobby—the Northwestern Union Pacific—met the worst defeat it could have sustained in the fight for organization, and few if any professional lobbyists paraded themselves in either house or senate when the two bodies came together.

The machinery of neither house nor senate was ready for work Tuesday, the postoffices, committee rooms and other such departments being in disorder, but as they are not needed just yet it made no serious difference.

The Twenty-ninth Nebraska legislature convened at noon Tuesday. Lieutenant Governor McGilton called the senate to order at 12 o'clock and Secretary of State Marsh, the house at 12:02. Rev. J. H. Presson, in the senate, and Dr. Jones of St. Paul's Methodist church of Lincoln, in the house, delivered the respective invocations as soon as the rolls were called. Practically the entire membership was present in each branch and in the house the galleries were liberally sprinkled with spectators and the lobbies and hallways were even better filled, but the senate galleries were vacant.

On motion of Wilson of Pawnee, Windham of Cass was chosen speaker pro tem of the house and was escorted to the chair by Douglas of Rock, Cassell of Otoe and Juvenal of Boone. On motion of McClay of Lancaster, John Wall was made temporary chief clerk.

Warner of Lancaster, Douglas of Rock, Doran of Garfield, Howe of Nemaha and Clarke of Douglas form the house committee on credentials, and Bechtold of Lancaster, Saunders, of Douglas and Jackson of Gage the senate committee. The formality of declaring the members duly seated was done on report of the committees. Wilson of Pawnee, Jackson of Antelope and Gerdes of Richardson were appointed by the speaker pro tem to wait on Chief Justice Holcomb and Associate Justice Barnes and Sedgwick of the supreme court and escort them to the house, for the administration of the oath of office, which function was performed by Chief Justice Holcomb. The members then signed the oath.

Wall of Sherman, Thomas of Douglas and Jones of Otoe were appointed in the senate to escort the supreme court justices to the chamber, where the administration and signing of oaths were gone through with as in the house.

In the permanent organization of the house, Douglas of Rock, nominated Rouse of Hall and Perry of Furnas, seconded this nomination. Gerdes of Richardson nominated Hunter of Combing as the fusion candidate, and the vote was on party lines, 91 to 9, except Hyuker and House exchanged votes. On Hunter's motion, Rouse's election was made unanimous.

Jennings of Thayer was unanimously elected president of the senate, and then the permanent organizations of both branches were formally carried out.

Lieutenant Governor McGilton called the senate together without the use of a gavel, but this will be furnished him later. On motion of Jennings of Thayer the secretary of state was instructed to secure a gavel and also to furnish all supplies necessary for the senators upon request of the secretary. A resolution was adopted that the chief clerk of the engrossing and enrolling committee be paid \$4 a day.

The nine fusion members of the house presented the names of F. W. Phillips of Platte county, L. A. Belcher of Polk and N. Harmon of Butler for chief clerk, sergeant-at-arms and chaplain respectively. This presentation was made by Gerdes of Richardson as an amendment to Wilson's motion for the election of those previously agreed on. By a formal vote the amendment was lost. The officers and employees then were sworn in by the chief justice.

Burgess of Lancaster, Casebeer of Gage and Perry of Furnas escorted Speaker Rouse to the chair and the new speaker was received with cheers. Acknowledging the honor conferred on him, assuring the house he was its servant, he said: "It is the function of the speaker, and my purpose to serve you as I have tried to serve my constituency. Let us endeavor throughout the session to serve the people who sent us here. Let us so conduct this business for the state, that when we go home—and let us go home at the end of sixty days—we shall receive the commendation of our constituents."

A committee from the senate brought a message that the body was permanently organized and ready for business. The senate was similarly advised of the house's permanent organization.

Windham of Cass, Anderson of Douglas and Burns of Lancaster, of the house and Sheldon of Cass, Haller of Washington and Schreck of York, of the senate, were named to inform the governor that the legislature had convened and was ready for any communication from him.

Junkin, Perry, Casebeer, Gerdes and Dietrich were appointed by the house as supply committee.

The senate adjourned till 11 a. m. Wednesday and the house at 1:30 took recess till 3 p. m.

The joint committee appointed in the forenoon to wait upon the governor and announce the convening of the legislature and its readiness to receive any communication from him reported that the governor informed it he would have a message to communicate to the legislature in joint session in the hall of representatives at 2 p. m. Thursday. This is the time set then for the inaugural ceremonies.

The speaker then appointed as a committee to confer with a like committee from the senate on the arrangement for the joint inaugural session Wilson of Pawnee, Barnes of Douglas and Jackson of Antelope.

The house then, at 4:15 adjourned until 10 a. m. Wednesday.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS.

Growth of Municipal Ownership in the Last Ten Years.

Municipal ownership of electric light plants is increasing in the United States, says the Electric Review. Statistics, so far as they are available, indicate that the great majority of these plants have been acquired within the last decade.

The complete statistics for a single state—Massachusetts—as recorded in the annual reports of its gas and electric light commissioners, show it compared with a single municipal electric light plant on June 30, 1902, there were seventeen such plants on the like date of 1902. At the earlier of those two dates the investment in the single municipal electric plant was \$15,000, and on June 30, 1902, the total investment in the seventeen municipal plants, three of which included both gas and electric equipment, was \$1,828,708. In the three combined gas and electric plants the investment was \$167,711 on the date last named. Late in 1902 the city of Holyoke, Mass., acquired both gas and electric light plants at a cost of more than \$700,000.

Chicago, 1888; Little Rock, 1888; Topeka, 1888; St. Joseph, 1889; Allegheny, 1890; Wheeling, 1892; Tacoma, 1893; Galveston, 1894; Detroit, 1895; Taunton, 1897; Columbus, 1898; Grand Rapids, 1899; Springfield, Ill., 1900.

This list of cities, with over 30,000 population each, that have municipal electric plants, gives no adequate idea of the growth in the number of such plants, because this growth has been mainly confined to smaller cities and towns. Massachusetts offers an example of this fact, for of the eighteen municipal electric plants in that state, only three, those at Taunton, Chicopee and Holyoke, are in the cities, the other fifteen plants being owned by towns. The extent of municipal activity in electric light plants throughout the entire United States is brought out for the first time by the recent bulletin of the United States census office, on the electric light and power industry. According to this bulletin, of the 3,619 central electric light stations in the entire country, not counting electric railway stations that do some lighting, 815 were operated as municipal plants on June 30, 1902. The number of municipal plants was thus 22.5 per cent of the total, and the investment in these municipal plants was \$22,020,473, or 4.3 per cent of the entire investment for all the lighting system.

Monarchs.

The kings manifested great cordiality as they met, the Kaiser kissing Mr. Morgan on both cheeks, and Mr. Morgan letting him.

Mr. Morgan wore the uniform of a German admiral, and the Kaiser the seer-sucker suit of a captain of industry.

Legislative.

HOUSE.

The house convened at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The committee on supplies submitted its report recommending this list of supplies for the session:

One gross scratch tablets No. 4028, 110 in wells, one-half dozen quart bottles of mullage, four dozen wood rulers, 100 pocket bill holders, one dozen ribbons each for Remington and Smith-Premier typewriters, twenty reams onion skin paper, three gross assorted pens, ten dozen letter head writing tablets for members of the house, 3,000 No. 6 1/2 envelopes, 2,000 No. 11 envelopes.

The report was accepted. Speaker Rouse then addressed the house on the matter of hiring employees and the appointment of committee men and committee chairmen.

At 11:40 the members of the senate entered the house and the two bodies went into joint session to canvass the vote cast in the state at the last general election. The reading of the vote in detail was dispensed with.

The official ballots were delivered to Speaker Rouse by Secretary Marsh, opened by the speaker and announced by First Assistant Secretary of the Senate Groovy.

Senator Cady, of Howard, moved, and the motion was carried, that when the joint session adjourn it be until 2 p. m. Thursday, and on motion of Senator Bechtol, of Lancaster, the joint session at 11:50 was dissolved.

The house then resumed its deliberations.

Some opposition developed in the viva voce vote taken on a resolution introduced by Roberts, of Dodge, and seconded by Perry, of Furnas, to supply the representatives of the daily papers in the house with copies of the statutes, but the resolution carried.

The house then adjourned at noon until 2 p. m. Thursday.

Following out the policy of reform and retrenchment enunciated by Speaker Rouse in his address to the house upon taking his position Wednesday, the house Thursday voted down a resolution by McClay, of Lancaster, to provide for mimeograph copies of the daily minutes of the session for each member during the term. Rouse took occasion before putting the resolution to a vote, to state that two years ago this had cost the house \$5 a day and said it was merely a matter of whether or not the mimeographs were worth that much to the members. McClay took the ground that the cost could be reduced, but the house voted down the resolution.

Perry, of Furnas, made the motion that when the house adjourn it be until 11 a. m. Tuesday. This was prior to the convening of the joint session for inauguration and the motion carried. The house had gone into session at 2:10, adjourning within ten minutes for the joint session. As a matter of fact, no material business was transacted.

The following appointments of employees of the house of representatives were announced by Speaker Rouse Thursday, to take effect at once:

- Hugh Glasgow, book and time keeper, Gage county.
- John F. Smith, janitor, Sherman.
- Elmer Stetson, assistant postmaster and mail carrier, Saline.
- Grace Bullard, stenographer, Washington.
- J. McKeelvey, watchman, Adams.
- A. Crawford, custodian cloak room, Nemaha.
- Benjamin Campbell, custodian judiciary, York.
- Fred Van Ness, custodian, Hall.
- S. L. Cannon, chief clerk, bill room, Custer.
- Jerry Bailey, assistant doorkeeper, Johnson.
- Paul Gettinger, janitor, Otoe.
- Luther S. Baker, janitor, Jefferson.

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. McGilton called the senate to order at 10:30 Wednesday and the blessing was invoked by Chaplain Flock. Senator Hart was the only member absent. Adj. Gen. Culver during the night had presented to Lieut. Gov. McGilton a gavel that had been captured in the Philippines during the time the general was there, and this was used to the satisfaction of the knuckles of the presiding officer.

A committee, composed of Bechtol of Lancaster, Fries of Valley, and Shrock of York, was appointed to confer with a house committee to set a time for a joint session to canvass the vote on executive officers and fixed the time at 11:30.

The board of secretaries of the state board of health sent in a communication requesting the favorable action of the senate in the matter of providing a home for the epileptics. An invitation was read and placed on file from the National Live Stock Association.

On motion of Sheldon, of Cass, Jennings of Thayer, Cady of Howard, and Fries of Valley, were appointed to rush around and secure supplies for the use of the members of the senate.

Bechtol, of Lancaster, moved a resolution, that was unanimously carried, to furnish representatives of the newspapers in the senate copies of the Cobbley statutes for use during the session.

The committee on employees made a partial report allowing each senator to make one appointment and will make a further report. The committee was instructed to report on the number of days the employees are to be paid, whether during the time the senate is actually in session or by the week. The names reported and accepted were:

- George O. Barnes, clerk; Maud Ord, stenographer; George H. Barber, clerk; Rev. J. H. Presson, proffreader; Claud Parrott, clerk; James McMullen, bill clerk; Blanche Adams, stenographer; A. Flanagan, doorkeeper; E. A. Minckler, J. Curtis, custodian of cloak room; John J. Murphy, clerk; William Cook, clerk; Rev. Perry, copyist; Jerome Easley, janitor; Oscar Johnson, mail carrier; A. H. Doucken, bill clerk; R. L. White, gallery doorkeeper.
- This list was indorsed by the senate and most of them were sworn in.
- The first thing on the program Thursday afternoon in the senate after Assistant Secretary Groovy had called the roll and Chaplain Flock had invoked the blessing, was a motion by Cady, of Howard, to name a committee of three to confer with a house committee on fixing a date for adjournment.

Giffen, of Dawson, moved that Wall of Sherman, Lavery of Saunders, and Gould of Greeley, be appointed a committee to represent the members of the senate at the meeting of the National Live Stock Association at Denver. The matter of expense will be referred to the committee on charities.

The committee on employees reported these names to the senate and they were sworn in and placed on the pay roll:

Miss Olive Utt, seers, say to lieutenant governor; Charles E. Faxon, copyist; F. J. Benedict, custodian of the senate; Edgar McCrea, custodian of the gallery; Mrs. E. S. Cameron, copyist; Tom Wright, clerk; J. A. Pollard, messenger; Jerry Wilhelm, night watchman; H. A. Hober, janitor.

Upon reconvening after the joint session Jennings, of Thayer, reported the standing committees as follows:

Accounts and Expenditures—Geo. W. Shrock, chairman; W. H. Jennings, L. C. Gibson, Geo. L. Sheldon, Albert Wilsey.

Agriculture—J. E. Petersen, chairman; T. A. Vore, M. H. Whaley, Alex Lavery, Hugh Hughes, Charles H. Epperson, Geo. L. Sheldon.

Apportionment—F. C. Nielson, chairman; W. D. Giffin, E. A. Tucker, C. L. Saunders, C. P. Brosse.

Banks and Currency—C. P. Brosse, chairman; W. H. Jennings, E. E. Good, A. E. Cady, A. F. Harsh.

Committee on Claims—A. E. Cady, chairman; R. W. V. Jones, Geo. W. Shrock, Hugh Hughes, L. C. Gibson.

Constitutional Amendments and Federal Relations—E. A. Fuchler, chairman; A. E. Cady, Aaron Wall, C. H. Epperson, J. J. Williams, B. F. Thomas, W. A. Meserve.

County and County Boundaries—A. F. Harsh, chairman; T. A. Vore, Geo. L. Sheldon; P. F. Bechtol, J. P. Gilligan.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—R. W. Jones, chairman; B. F. Thomas, W. D. Haller, J. P. Gilligan, J. J. Williams.

Education—W. A. Meserve, chairman; R. W. V. Jones, B. F. Thomas, M. H. Whaley, J. P. Gilligan.

Enrolled and Enrolled Bills—P. F. Bechtol, chairman; R. W. V. Jones, E. C. Nielson, C. H. Epperson, M. H. Whaley, E. D. Gould, L. C. Gibson.

Employees—E. A. Tucker, chairman; F. Thomas, Hugh Hughes, A. L. Lavery, A. F. Harsh, W. D. Giffin.

Finance, Ways and Means—E. E. Good, chairman; A. E. Cady, J. J. Williams, P. F. Bechtol, A. F. Harsh, M. W. Dimery, C. L. Saunders, M. L. Fries, George W. Shrock.

Fish and Game—Alex Lavery, chairman; M. W. Dimery, W. D. Giffin, E. E. Good, W. A. Meserve.

Highways, Bridges and Ferries—T. A. Vore, chairman; E. D. Gould, Alex Lavery, E. A. Tucker, M. H. Whaley.

Internal Improvements—Hugh Hughes, chairman; C. F. Brosse, J. E. Petersen, M. L. Fries, H. W. L. Jackson.

Insane Hospitals—J. J. Williams, chairman; J. H. Mockett, Jr., J. P. Gilligan, Hugh Hughes, C. H. Epperson.

Insurance—H. W. L. Jackson, chairman; J. H. Mockett, Jr., M. L. Fries, L. C. Gibson, Geo. W. Shrock.

Irrigation—W. D. Giffin, chairman; Albert Wilsey, Aaron Wall, C. P. Brosse, A. F. Harsh, M. L. Fries, J. P. Gilligan.

Judiciary—C. H. Epperson, chairman; E. A. Tucker, W. D. Giffin, W. A. Meserve, A. R. Wall, B. F. Thomas, C. L. Saunders, M. W. Dimery.

Labor—Hugh Hughes, chairman; Geo. L. Sheldon, T. A. Vore, A. F. Harsh, W. D. Haller.

Library—W. H. Jennings, chairman; J. Mockett, Jr., R. W. V. Jones, Albert Wilsey, H. W. L. Jackson.

Live Stock and Grazing—A. F. Harsh, chairman; Alex Lavery, F. C. Nielson, W. D. Giffin, M. L. Fries.

Manufacture and Commerce—R. W. V. Jones, chairman; Hugh Hughes, Geo. W. Shrock, C. L. Saunders, J. E. Petersen.

Medical Societies—W. D. Haller, chairman; P. F. Bechtol, J. J. Williams, J. P. Gilligan, M. H. Whaley.

Military Affairs—Geo. L. Sheldon, chairman; W. A. Meserve, W. H. Jennings, Albert Wilsey, M. W. Dimery.

Miscellaneous Subjects—E. D. Gould, chairman; E. A. Tucker, F. C. Nielson, J. E. Petersen, Alex Lavery.

Miscellaneous Corporations—L. C. Gibson, chairman; J. H. Mockett, Jr., W. A. Meserve, H. W. L. Jackson, Albert Wilsey, C. P. Brosse, B. F. Thomas.

Municipal Affairs—Charles L. Saunders, chairman; H. W. L. Jackson, J. H. Mockett, Jr., Hugh Hughes, L. C. Gibson.

Privileges and Elections—B. F. Thomas, chairman; J. J. Williams, P. F. Bechtol, E. C. Nielson, C. L. Saunders, A. E. Cady, G. W. Shrock.

Public Charities—Alex Lavery, chairman; R. W. V. Jones, E. D. Gould, Andrew Vore, W. D. Haller.

Public Lands and Buildings—M. W. Dimery, chairman; A. E. Tucker, F. C. Nielson, B. F. Thomas, W. D. Giffin, A. F. Harsh, E. D. Gould, J. E. Petersen, W. D. Haller.

Public Printing—M. W. Whaley, chairman; E. E. Good, Aaron Wall, M. W. Dimery, C. P. Brosse.

Railroad Committee—Aaron Wall, chairman; E. D. Gould, P. F. Bechtol, M. L. Fries, Alex Lavery, G. L. Sheldon, E. E. Good, Albert Wilsey, C. H. Epperson.

Reform Schools, Asylum for Feeble Minded and Home for the Friendless—J. P. Gilligan, chairman; P. F. Bechtol, H. W. L. Jackson, E. A. Tucker, Aaron Wall.

Revenue—Geo. L. Sheldon, chairman; G. W. Shrock, C. L. Saunders, M. L. Fries, W. H. Whaley, J. E. Petersen, R. W. V. Jones.

Rules—W. H. Jennings, chairman; A. E. Cady, Aaron Wall.

School Lands and Funds—M. L. Fries, chairman; J. H. Mockett, Jr., J. E. Petersen, J. J. Williams, W. D. Giffin.

Soldiers' Home—Albert Wilsey, chairman; A. E. Cady, W. H. Jennings, M. W. Dimery, H. W. L. Jackson.

State Prison—P. F. Bechtol, chairman; J. H. Mockett, Jr., F. C. Nielson, W. D. Haller, E. D. Gould.

University and Normal Schools—J. H. Mockett, Jr., chairman; E. E. Good, Aaron Wall, W. H. Jennings, C. P. Brosse, H. W. L. Jackson, L. C. Gibson.

On Standing Committees—W. H. Jennings, chairman; E. E. Good, A. E. Cady, C. L. Saunders, M. W. Dimery, W. A. Meserve, C. H. Epperson.



There is a popular impression that the United States Senate is largely composed of men who have been in that body a very long time, if not running back a generation. This idea is dispelled by the facts which show that there are but 17 Senators who were in service prior to 1893. There are only 9 Senators who have served over 20 years. During the last few years a good many of the men who figured in national affairs during war times and in the 10-year period of reconstruction after the war have dropped out of public view from one reason or another. Senator Allison is the nestor of the Senate, having begun his service in 1873. Next in length of service comes Senator Cockrell, with two years less to his credit, and third, Senator Morgan, who began his senatorial work in 1877, and his present term will not end until 1907, with his re-election practically assured. Then comes Senator Platt, of Connecticut, 1879; Hale, Hawley, Frye and Aldrich, 1881; Cullom, 1883; Toller and Berry, 1885; Bates, Daniel and Stewart, 1887; Gallinger, Hansborough and Proctor, 1891; Lodge and Perkins, 1893. All the balance came in 1895, or since that date. About half the members of the Senate have been sworn in during the past four years, and on the 4th of March the proportion of old Senators will be still smaller, as Senators Cockrell and Hawley will both be out of the Senate then.

After being in the courts for 12 years or more, the Fayerweather will case seems at last to have been settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the action of the executors and trustees in dividing the residuary estate among the 20 colleges named in Mr. Fayerweather's will was legal. Mr. Fayerweather was a New York leather merchant, who, to the surprise of the people of the city, left an estate valued at \$6,000,000. It had not been supposed that he was an unusually rich man—millionaires hide easily in New York. The amount involved in the suits was \$3,500,000. Many of the most prominent lawyers in the country were employed in the several cases, as counsel for the colleges or the heirs at law.

The State Department has informed Mrs. Florence Maybrick's attorney that the British government has strong objections to his client going about the country on a lecture tour to "expose" the British penal system. The department made it clear to Mrs. Maybrick's lawyer that the scheme must be abandoned, and all her dates have therefore been canceled. Mrs. Maybrick had planned a comprehensive tour, she had made a lucrative contract with a theatrical agent, and intended to devote her lectures to a discussion of the abuses of British prisons.

Unless something now unforeseen prevents, Secretary Hay's remaining in office to the end of President Roosevelt's coming term, he will have served in that position nearly eleven years, the longest period in the history of that office, for only three persons have served for eight years, and no one longer than that. Yet there is no other in our whole system of government in which continuity of plans and of policy is more important. Diplomacy cannot be hurried. The average term of Secretaries of State before Mr. Hay has been about three years.

The final vote for President at the last election, according to the canvass of the New York Times, based on official state returns, and on county returns where the state canvass was incomplete, was 15,533,619, which was about 100,000 less than the vote cast in 1900. President Roosevelt received 7,640,590 against 5,603,891 for Mr. Parker, a plurality of 2,546,699. The vote for other candidates was as follows: Debs, Socialist, 392,857; Swallow, Prohibition, 248,411; Watson, People's party, 124,281, and Corrigan, Socialist Labor, 23,519.

The deadline office of the United States receives 6,000,000 letters, written by almost as many different people and failing to reach their intended destinations owing to imperfect direction, or lack of stamps, etc. If you get no reply to letters, you may know the reason. The safe way is to have printed letter heads with state and postoffice printed return addresses. Many forget to give postoffice and state.

According to the Interstate Commerce Commission's annual report the railways in the United States during the past three years have killed 1,044 passengers and wounded 21,139. During the same period they have killed 5,883 employees and injured 76,977. This makes a total of 6,927 killed and 98,116 injured; 10,943 victims in all.

Rural free delivery of the mails has been so extended that the service now costs about \$1,000,000 annually, and approximately 12,000,000 people receive the benefit of its facilities. Up to Oct. 1st, 27,138 rural routes had been established, and there were then 3,859 petitions for new routes pending. These increased facilities contribute to the general increase in the receipts of the Postoffice Department by promoting a larger use of the mails.

THEODORE THOMAS DEAD.

Noted Conductor of the Chicago Orchestra Passes Away.

Theodore Thomas, the noted orchestra leader, died of pneumonia at his residence in Chicago early Wednesday. He was 70 years old. Death came to the world-famous director almost at the hour of achieving his ambition of years, the establishment of the Chicago orchestra in a magnificent permanent home. Mr. Thomas lived to lead his orchestra in but four concerts in the great new hall built by popular subscription.

Theodore Thomas, who was the son of an expert violinist, was born at Estus, Hanover, Germany, Oct. 11, 1835. In 1845 his parents brought him to the United States, settling in New York City. Even at this early age the boy had created an impression as a violinist.

A concert trip through the Southern cities in 1851 proved such a success that when Mr. Thomas returned to New York



THEODORE THOMAS.

he became one of the first violins in concert and operatic performances during the engagements in America of Jenny Lind, Sontag, Grisi and other great opera singers.

The real beginning in Mr. Thomas' musical career was through a series of chamber concerts at New York during the years intervening between 1855 and 1872.

Since 1891, when he founded his first orchestra in New York, Theodore Thomas has been a commanding figure in the musical world. In New York, in Cincinnati and in Chicago he has conducted great orchestras and cultivated public taste. He has carried good music to every large city in the country. He brought the Wagnerian soloists to America in 1884 and inspired Americans with an understanding of "the music of the future."

His death, just as the great music hall for which he had striven in Chicago was completed, shows the uncertainty of human life. His name will occupy a high niche in the temple of American art.

THOUSANDS AT WHITE HOUSE.

New Year's Reception by President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

It took President Roosevelt three hours and twenty-six minutes Monday to greet 7,718 persons at the New Year's White House reception.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt, preceded by the President's aids and followed by the members of the cabinet and their wives, went immediately to their places in the blue room upon entering at 11 a. m. Almost before they had taken their places the diplomatic corps, headed by the dean, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and Countess Cassini, were admitted. A large number of diplomats were presented for the first time, having been appointed since last New Year's reception, and all of the seven ambassadors were presented except Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German ambassador, who has gone to visit his father in Saxony.

Miss Roosevelt dispensed the hospitalities of the blue room "behind the line," greeting and entertaining the guests while the diplomats were being received, turning it into a reception for the corps as they re-entered the blue room by another door after having been presented to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

With Miss Roosevelt were her two elder brothers, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Kermit Roosevelt, who, with the four Graton students who are their guests, were presented to all the foreigners.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Marquis Ito of Japan holds a Yale degree.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale is one of the British lecturers at Yale this year.

Stuart Culin has sent a mail of Indian relics from Zuni, N. M., to the Brooklyn institute.

Alfred Beit's offer to found a professorship of colonial history at Oxford has been accepted.

Boza Kleniewska, a Polish countess, is a student at the Iowa State college and is taking a course in astronomy.

The son of Gov. Ahumada of Jalisco, one of the most important States of Mexico, has entered Harvard as a student.

Dr. Albert Penck, professor of physical geography at the University of Vienna, advocates the construction of a uniform map of the globe.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna has voted \$4,000 to Prof. Julius Weisner, who will study the light relations of the flora in Yellowstone Park.

Alfred Beit, the South African Croesus, promises an amount of money for educational purposes that threatens to rival the sums given away by Andrew Carnegie.

The Rev. Abbon W. Knight, the newly chosen bishop of Cuba, is well fitted for this important post. He was born in Florida in 1859, and is a graduate of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn.