

A DAY WITH THE "CHANCE"

He Has a Busy Time of It From Morning Till Night.

Strangers in Lincoln, and sometimes those who are not strangers, often inquire as to what constitutes the duty of the chancellor of the university, and how his time is spent. They know that he takes no part in instruction, and with the idea of the old academy or the smaller college still in mind, wonder what he does. Possibly a brief sketch of a day in his office will be of interest.

The chancellor breakfasts 7 o'clock the year around, and reaches his office generally a few moments before 8. The first half hour is spent with a stenographer, clearing up the work and memoranda of the evening previous. At half-past 8 the superintendent of the buildings and grounds, who is also acting treasurer of the university, holds a daily conference with the chancellor. To these daily conferences more than to any other one factor is due the extreme care and economy with which the financial affairs of the university are administered. At 9 o'clock the stenographer comes in again, with the morning mail, which generally fills the time until the call for chapel. After chapel nearly an hour is given to meeting members of the faculty and to transacting business with other callers. From eleven to twelve is the first student hour of the day, and as soon as he can be relieved from this the chancellor goes to lunch.

Before 2 o'clock he is back in his office again, the next hour being given generally to the inspection of buildings and grounds. At 3 o'clock the afternoon mail is taken up. From half-past 3 to 4 is given to the registrar for a conference over student credits and other similar matters. From 4 to 5 is the second student hour, and from 5 to 6 is the hour at which conferences with the faculty, faculty meetings, committee meetings, etc., are held.

Of course it is impossible to keep business absolutely and rigidly within these lines. Many people come to the office who know nothing of office hours, and of course must be seen. Many students also find it impossible to come at the given hour, for that would interfere with class work. It not infrequently happens that the outer office until the chancellor leaves his own room and takes up these cases as rapidly and informally as possible, clearing the office in a few minutes and then returning to his work again. It is easily seen that with this arrangement there is no time for any continuous work during the day, or for any thoughtful study of university affairs. This is why the chancellor is in his office nearly every evening of the year. When one considers that Tuesday evening is set aside for students who desire a conference on matters rather outside of ordinary university work; and that as far as possible the last two days of each week are spent out in the state, visiting high schools and doing other work, which of course means accumulation of work during the first four days of the week; it is not difficult to understand why the chancellor, though one of the earliest members of the Commercial Club, has never yet been inside of the building, and why he is seen almost not at all in Lincoln society. Business men and professional men, who are at their office an hour later and who leave it an hour and a half or two hours earlier, who find time every day for careful perusal of the daily paper and for much miscellaneous conversation on current topics with neighbors and friends, and whose evenings are absolutely their own, may find it hard without some such information as has just been given to see why the executive of the university is always busy and generally hurried.

A Key to the Carpenter's Square.

It is a common saying that not one carpenter in 500 fully understands the figures on the steel square and strange as it may seem the statement is not over exaggerated. To the casual observer, they see nothing in the instrument beyond a measurer or to square a timber with the angle, but with it in the hands of the learned mechanic its uses are legion, the most wonderful problems being solved at ease. Much has been written on the subject and numerous works have been published from time to time, each claiming superiority. Yet with all these helps there is not a tool in the carpenter's chest that so thoroughly taxes his ingenuity as that of his square. The books as a rule are true but they make hard work of it by entering into geometrical diagrams and long and tedious descriptions and referring to various parts by letters and figures. So much so that the average man soon tires and gives it up. Many carpenters who are finished workmen in other respects, do not understand roof framing, especially so when the same contains hips and valleys. Many will not trust themselves at framing a roof that is in any way complicated before the walls are raised when they can have the advantage of taking measurements. A key to the square has long been needed that would give direct information in framing without having to read long and tedious descriptions and referring to diagrams or leaving the subject in a problem to solve. We are glad to be able to offer to our readers that key. Many farmers could do their own building if they only knew how to do the framing. Any one that can read figures can instantly find the length of any rafter or brace, together with its run and rise, degree of pitch and contents of board measure.

The lengths of rafters are given to less than 1-16th part of an inch and the gables and bevels are presented. Much other valuable information is given in this connection, such as polygonal roof framing and the development of their hips of any shape. Hopper cuts, adjusting a pitch, to that of another, intersection of different pitches, etc. The work is called the Square Root Determiner in the Art of Framing, and is by A. W. Woods, Architect, and formerly of the Haish Mechanical Institute. It is an ingenious piece of work and should be in the hands of every carpenter, no matter as to his ability at correctness by other methods as he has in this a ready reckoner. A little pamphlet fully illustrating the terms used in roofs with complete instructions is given with each chart. See advertisement in another column.

The new song book, now ready for delivery, is immense. Fire in your orders. Thirty-five cents a copy.

Ten Commandments of the Labor Movement

- 1. Thou shalt earn thine own living, and not live on rent, profit or interest.
2. Thou shalt help others in proportion to their weakness, ignorance or poverty.
3. Thou shalt make the highest possible use of thy vote—regarding it as a most sacred trust.
4. Thou shalt look upon all men as thy brethren.
5. Thou shalt endeavor to prevent and abolish war.
6. Thou shalt treat private luxury as immoral, as long as poverty exists.
7. Thou shalt resist and overthrow all injustice, tyranny, or social evil.
8. Thou shalt regard the duties and happiness of our present age as supreme.
9. Thou shalt seek thine own welfare in advancing the welfare of all.
10. Thou shalt reverence these: God, the Father; Man, the Son; and Love the Holy Spirit.

No one can reasonably deny the need of a new and workable morality. There is at present practically no Christian code or system of ethics. Christianity does not mean anything in business. A Christian landlord is as inexorable as any heathen; a Christian employer pays no better wages than if he were a Turk. Church morality is made the qualification for Heaven and not the idea of life. But so far as morality is concerned a great cause such as the Labor movement becomes self sufficient. It has no need to go begging for a creed, as the above ten precepts prove. Every one of these springs naturally and inevitably from the heart of our agitation, and provide us with a new standard of judgment in our estimate of character.

The fact is that the labor movement in itself is religion. What it needs is cultivation and development. It contains the best raw material, and requires only to be worked over. It is religion in the rough: The essence of the Labor Movement is not selfishness, but sympathy, justice and brotherhood. When workmen say "bread" they mean a thousand things. Their agitation is not the crying out of swine for more evil. They demand the recognition of their citizenship, their manhood, their Divine sonship. The claim to be men and women altogether human, not lower animals, or machines. They are struggling against immoral and inhuman conditions of life. No eight hour day, or four hour day either, will satisfy them. They cannot develop their moral and intellectual natures until they have secured their material rights. The welfare of their whole nature demands that they become partners in our national industry.

Thus a strong, moral conscientiousness is arising in them, and a new definition of goodness. A practical, robust and rational morality, entirely freed from cant and other-worldliness, is being developed chiefly by the cultivation of their sense of justice. They are at last beginning to see that none but EARNERS are honest, and that whatever be the shams of society, their lives at least are not based upon falsity and theft. They know that whatever is true and best in them and Christianity is in line with their demands, and thus they are indifferent to the excommunications of the Church, because they are bound by their own conscience.—HERBERT CASSON in Helping Hand.

"Scientific" Sociology

(FROM A LECTURE OF DR. HERRON)
Sociology to be a science must be a science of human faiths and principles. It is on what men believe that civilization is founded; upon men's faiths "social orders are built; according to what they feel they act toward one another. One single error in the apprehension of human relations may be the cause of a multitude of social evils.

This is a factor which is overlooked in the work of many schools of sociology which loudly proclaim that they proceed upon a "strictly scientific" basis. We are accustomed now-a-days to hear a great deal about cant in the religious world. But there is a scientific cant and a political cant as well as a religious cant. And it is this scientific cant which impels men to exert themselves in gathering statistics concerning all sorts of observable phenomena and to persuade themselves that in this they are establishing a scientific sociology, while they are completely ignoring the great forces which make this world what it is. That this is but a shallow method of study is not difficult to demonstrate. Suppose a man makes up his mind to study Chinese civilization scientifically. He may gather statistics concerning all observable facts—the condition of agriculture, of the army, of commerce and art, the number of pounds of rice consumed per annum, etc. But his knowledge of Chinese civilization is so superficial that it can scarcely be called knowledge unless he apprehends the great causes which place China where she is today: why the empire is in its present state of stagnation and how it can hope to be revived. In this particular case the lesson to be learned would be the utter inadequacy of a mere code of ethics to sustain national life and further natural growth.

Or take the case of the Buddhist religion which men say so resembles Christianity, but which has yet produced such utterly different forms of national life. A truly scientific study will reveal the cause of this divergence as lying in a difference between the Christian and Buddhist conceptions of self-sacrifice; Buddhist self-sacrifice is self-abnegation without altruism, and is the subtext of all forms of selfishness; the Buddhist would annihilate himself for the sake of getting rid of the responsibility of living; the Christian would give himself to be torn and mangled in all the world's struggles that it might bear away its sins. And so we might carry our illustrations into innumerable phases of history; the Mohammedan civilization is what it is on account of the Mohammedan faith. In English history but few realize the effect of great religious movements in determining that civilization without the revival of the Wesleyans there would have been no suffrage laws and such laws used as were passed in the succeeding period of English history. The great religious re-

vivals of Finney and others in this country had a great deal to do with the freeing of the slaves. This is a fact the recognition of which has nothing to do with my own personal belief. Though I am an atheist, I must as a scientist take these religious movements and faiths into account. And in the light of these facts we can form a true doctrine of "justification by faith" if we are justified—made just or righteous—by believing in justice and righteousness.

And in the study of present social conditions these faiths demand our attention even more. The forces which are moving us on are not entirely in harmony—nay, they are to a large extent opposed to the intellectual forces of the age as represented in scholastic circles. In this they are like Methodism, pollution and early Christianity. Societies and the Greek philosopher of the early centuries of our era utterly failed to apprehend the power of Christianity though it was soon to transform the world. And so today under all the apparent discords and perplexities of modern life there lies a conviction—a great wave of feeling, that the race is a unit and that men must come to live together as brothers. The apprehension of that feeling which lies strongest in the "lower classes" and has hardly as yet made its way into our universities is infinitely more scientific than all the social theories based on the mere observation of phenomena (I do not mean to deny statistics, but I am protesting against them as the substance of a sociology.) As Christianity began among despised Jews and fishermen and by a great inarticulate wave of feeling overcame the world, so today this feeling of brotherhood is rising and is making the world over. If we disregard it we only reveal our own blindness. For society has its foundations in what the people believe, it is built on what they feel, and feeling and faith thus form the very heart of the science of sociology.

Multi-Millionaires.

The New York Tribune in 1892 published a sixty page pamphlet containing the names and addresses of 4,047 American millionaires, and giving in brief the source of their wealth. The extent of the concentration of wealth and of financial and political power in the hands of the railroad kings of the country is forcibly told by disclosing the official railway connections held by the so-called "kings." We make the following quotations from the Tribune pamphlet:

Jay Gould.—Possessor of one of the leading fortunes of the United States. Made his start in Delaware county, New York, in merchandising, maps, and a local history written by himself. Then in larger operations, including speculation in Wall street stocks and gold, and in railroad and telegraph combinations and development. President of the Missouri Pacific railway, Manhattan Elevated railway, and the Texas and Pacific railway. Director and large owner in the Western Union Telegraph Company, Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, Oregon Shore Line and Utah railroad, Peoria and Pekin Union Railway Company, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, Union Pacific railway, American Telegraph and Cable Company, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, etc., etc. George J. Gould.—He is vice-president of the Manhattan Elevated railway and director in the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, Missouri Pacific railway, Texas and Pacific railway, Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, International Ocean Telegraph Company, New York Bank Note Company, New York Mutual Telegraph Company, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway, Wabash railroad, Western Union Telegraph Company, American District Telegraph Company, American Speaking Telephone Company, and other concerns. Edwin Gould.—Director in the International Ocean Telegraph Company, Manhattan Elevated railway, St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas railway, Western Union Telegraph Company, American District Telegraph Company, American Speaking Telephone Company, etc., etc. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—One of the richest men in America. Inherited from William H. Vanderbilt, his father, and made in the development of the New York Central and Hudson River, the Harlem, the Lake Erie and Michigan Southern, and other railroads of the Vanderbilt system. President of the Canada Southern and Michigan Central railroad. Director and large owner in the New York Central and Hudson River railroads, New York and Dunkirk railroad, West Shore railroad, Harlem, Alleghany Valley and Pittsburg railroad, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad, New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, Union Trust Company, Pine Creek railroad, New York Mutual Gas Light Company, etc., etc. William K. Vanderbilt.—Inherited an enormous fortune from William H. Vanderbilt, his father. Made in the railroads of the Vanderbilt system. Director in nearly all the same railroads as Cornelius Vanderbilt, but also in the Chicago and Northwestern railway, the Metropolitan Opera House Company, Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, etc., etc. Russell Sage.—This able and daring operator has made a fortune of many millions in railroad and telegraph combinations and development, and in stock speculation in Wall street. Largely interested in many of the great corporations of the day. President of the Iowa Central railroad. Director and large owner in the Delaware, Lackawanna railroad, Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, Importers and Traders' National Bank, International Ocean Telegraph Company, Missouri Pacific railway, Manhattan Elevated railway, New York Bank Note Company, New York, Lackawanna and Western railroad, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Standard Gas

Light Company, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, Texas and Pacific railroad, Union Pacific railway, Wabash railroad, Western Union Telegraph Company, American Telegraph Cable Company, Mercantile Trust Company, New York Mutual Telegraph Company, American Speaking Telephone Company, etc. Chauncey M. Depew.—Made in railroads, of a large number of which he is either president or director. President of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, the New York and Harlem railroad, West Shore railroad and Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley and Pittsburg railroad. Director in the Chicago Junction Railways and Stockyards Company, Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railway, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, Michigan Central railroad, New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, Pine Creek railway, Syracuse, Geneva and Corning railroad, Union Trust Company, Western National Bank, Western Union Telegraph Company, and Kenisco Cutlery Company, etc., etc.—Vox Populi.

SOME FUNNY PARAGRAPHS AND SHARP POINTS.

Fenellings by the Humorously Disposed Gentlemen of the Press—The Blue and the Green—Accident in Darktown—Selected Sarcasms.

A Possible Reason. "I guess I know why cannibals is brown," said Johnny. "Why?" "Because they don't wear clothes, an' nature wants 'em to look as if they had sumpin' on anyhow."

A Farewell Lunch. Skyhigh (in restaurant)—What's that you're eating, Algy—mushrooms? Algy—Yes. Mabel has refused me. All is over. It's the latest way.

Accommodations For All. Hix—Did you stop in a hotel at the World's Fair? Ricketts—Yes. It was called the all-round christian and secular house. Everybody stopped there.—Judge.

Fresh From the Yacht-Races. She was standing before the glass trying on a new gown. "See here," she said to the attending artiste, pulling out the marvelously full sleeves: "I want these club-topsails clewed down some." Then, giving the skirt a fore-and-aft kick, she added, "and you can put a reef or two in this spinnaker." "I see," assented the dressmaker; "you want to wear it when you're running close-hauled to the wind." "That's it," she responded enthusiastically, "and it makes it easier to gybe."

Patience on Both Sides. Miss Simpkins—What are you writing mostly? Young author—Oh, telling my creditors to wait a little longer.

The Full Sufficiency. "I want more preserves," our Willie boy cried. "You've had quite enough," his mother replied. "I don't want enough" (with a scowl on his brow). "I want too much, and I want it just now."—Judge.

Not That Blue.



Miss Hanks—Who is that man with the empty sleeve you just spoke of? Clemment—Captain Ketchum. He lost an arm winning a victory for the blue.

Miss Hanks—Introduce me; I have a brother at Yale.—Puck.

A Vast Difference. "So you didn't marry Jack after all?" "No, my dear. You see, there is a vast difference between an engagement and a cinch."

Flattery. No lake's cool depth more quiet lies, Nor mirrors clearer than your eyes, Dear Mistress Kate. Since once I've been reflected there, 'Tis now my only wish to share Narcissus' fate.

A Sufficient Reason.

He—Do you love me, darling? She—Yes, pet. He—Why do you love me, my own? She—Because I can't tell why.

Fall Styles.

Ellen—How do you like this currency famine? Maud—Splendid! It set the fashion of carrying your money in your stocking, and I was so afraid of purse snatchers.

Creamery Package Mn'g Company, DEPT. E, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Advertisement for Creamery Package Mn'g Company, featuring illustrations of various machinery including engines and boilers, feed cookers, and creamery supplies. Text includes: 'We Carry the Largest Stock in the West of Engines and Boilers, from 2 to 75 horse-power, Feed Cookers, of any desired capacity, Creamery Supplies, Etc., of every description. NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and Special quotations Free of charge upon application. . . . "Eureka" Feed Cooker. When Writing to this Advertiser, Please say you saw their Advt. in this Paper.'

Advertisement for The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Nebraska. Text includes: 'The Largest, Best and Cheapest Farm Mutual Insurance Company in the State. Over \$4,000,000 Insurance. Now in Effect . . . Paid in 1894 . . . Losses Paid More Promptly than Any Old Line Company Doing Business. Insures against Fire and Lightning, Wind and Tornado, at One Per Cent. Has run Three years without any Assessment. Furnishes Insurance to the Farmers at Actual Cost. All Losses Paid in Full and no doubt standing against the Company. Home Office: 245 So. 11th St., LINCOLN, NEB.'

Advertisement for PURELY MUTUAL. Text includes: 'The Fire Insurance accepted from territory covered by local Co. \$2,000 for first \$1,000, 4.00 for second 1,000. NEBRASKA MUTUAL FIRE, LIGHTNING & CYCLONE INSURANCE COMPANY. Over half million insured. Have paid over \$500,000 in losses. Have had but one assessment, 10c per \$100.00. J. Y. E. SWICORD, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb. Agents wanted.'

Advertisement for Irrigated Farm Lands in the Fertile San Luis Valley, Colorado. Text includes: 'THE SAN LUIS VALLEY, COLORADO, is a stretch of level plain about as large as the State of Connecticut, lying between surrounding ranges of lofty mountains and watered by the Rio Grande River and a score or more of small tributary streams. It was the bottom of a great sea, whose deposits have made a fertile soil on an average more than ten feet deep. The mountains are covered with great deposits of snow, which melt and furnish the irrigating canals with water for the farmers' crops. The Climate is Unrivaled. Almost perpetual sunshine, and the elevation of about 7,000 feet dispels all malaria, nor are such pests as chinch bugs, weevil, etc., found there. Flowing artesian wells are secured at a depth, on an average, of about 100 feet, and at a cost of about \$25.00 each. Such is the flow that they are being utilized for irrigating the yards, garden and vegetable crops. The pressure is sufficient to carry the water, which is pure, all through the farmers' dwellings. Irrigation. Already several thousand miles of large and small irrigating canals have been built and several hundred thousand acres of lands made available for farming operations. Irrigation is an insurance against failure of crops, because success is a question only of the proper application of water to them. The loss of a single corn or wheat crop in Nebraska, for instance, would more than equal the cost of irrigating canals to cover the entire state, so important is the certainty of a full crop return to any agricultural state. The San Luis Valley will grow Spring wheat oats, barley, peas, hops, beans, potatoes, vegetables and all kinds of small fruits and many of the harder varieties of apples, pears and all kinds of cherries. In the yield of all these products IT HAS NEVER BEEN SURPASSED BY ANY OTHER SECTION ON THE CONTINENT. Forty Acres Enough Land. FORTY ACRES IS ENOUGH LAND for the farmer of ordinary means and help. Besides the certainty of return, the yield, under the conditions of proper irrigation, will average far more than the 160-acre farms in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the outlay for machinery, farming stock, purchase money, taxes, etc., are proportionately less. There are a hundred thousand acres of such lands located in the very heart of the San Luis Valley, all within six miles of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, convenient markets and shipping stations, for sale at \$15.00 per acre. Most of these lands are fenced and have been under cultivation and in many instances have wells and some buildings,—everything ready to proceed at once to begin farming. A SMALL CASH PAYMENT only is required where the purchaser immediately occupies the premises, and long time at seven per cent. interest is granted for the deferred payments. A Specially Low Homeseekers Rate will be made you, your family and friends. Should you settle on these lands the amount you paid for railroad fare will be credited to you on your payments; and REMEMBER the land is perfectly and THOROUGHLY IRRIGATED, and the land and PERPETUAL WATER RIGHTS are sold you for less than other sections ask for simply the water rights without the land. NO BETTER LANDS EXIST ANYWHERE ON EARTH. For further particulars, prices of land, railroad fare, and all other information call on or address, F. L. MARY, (Mention this paper.) Manager Colorado Land & Immigration Co., BROWNELL BLOCK, LINCOLN, NEB.

Advertisement for Sulpho-Saline Bath House and Sanitarium. Text includes: 'The great People's party paper of New York, and organ of the Co-Operative movement of the United States, and Canada. Price, 50 Cents Per Year. Sample Copies Free. Address, New Commonwealth, 300 Nassau St., BROOKLYN, N. Y. NOW OFFERS Reduced Rates! for round trip tickets to Many Tourist Points. AMONG THEM Hot Springs, Deadwood, Rapid City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Ashland, Bayfield, Madison, Milwaukee, Oconomowoc, Wis. And other points too numerous to mention in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Ontario, Etc. For rates, maps, etc., see S. A. MOSHER, City Tkt. Agt. 117 So. 10th St., Lincoln, Neb. Depot: Cor. 8 and 8th Sts. Managing Physician.