

dissolved. For each and every day the state bank examiner shall so hold possession, such bank shall pay to the state treasurer, for account of the general fund, a fee of ten (\$10.00) dollars, and for each and every day a receiver shall so hold possession, such bank shall pay such receiver as full compensation for his services a fee of not less than three dollars nor more than ten dollars as may be fixed by the state banking board, and in each case, in addition to said amount the necessary clerk hire and attorney fees.

Sec. 56. Whenever any bank refuses or neglects to deliver possession of its affairs, assets or property of whatever nature, to the state banking board, or to the person ordered or appointed to take charge of such bank according to the provisions of this act, the state banking board shall communicate the facts to the attorney general, or to the county attorney of the county wherein such bank is located, who shall thereupon cause an application to be made to the district court or to any judge thereof, having jurisdiction of the same, for an order placing such board, or the person ordered or appointed by it to take charge of such bank, in charge of such bank and its affairs and property; provided, that if the judge of the district court having jurisdiction of the same, shall be absent therefrom at the time such application is to be made, then, and in that case, any judge of the supreme court may grant such order, but the petition and order of possession shall be forthwith transmitted to the clerk of the district court of the county in which such bank is located.

Sec. 57. Every receiver of a bank appointed under the provisions of this act, shall, immediately upon taking possession of such bank, proceed to collect all debts, assets and claims belonging to such bank, and, upon order of the district court or judge thereof, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and on like order may sell all the real and personal property of such bank upon such terms as the court or judge thereof may direct; and may, if necessary, enforce the liabilities of stockholders, officers or directors to such bank; provided, that bad or doubtful debts as used in this section shall not include the liability of stockholders, officers or directors; and whenever any such receiver shall have paid in full all of the liabilities of such bank, including any liability to the depositors guaranty fund as herein provided, the funds and assets remaining in his hands, if any, shall be paid and delivered to the party or parties entitled thereto.

Sec. 58. Every receiver appointed under the provisions of this act, shall make the state banking board not less than one report monthly according to such form as may be prescribed and which shall be verified by his oath.

Sec. 59. The state banking board shall prescribe all such forms as may be useful or necessary in carrying out the provisions of this act, and shall have power to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as may be necessary or proper to carry it into effect according to its true intent.

Sec. 60. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the state banking board are hereby authorized and empowered to offer and pay out of the depositors guaranty fund rewards for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons violating the provisions of this act. Such rewards not to exceed in any case five hundred (\$500.00) dollars.

Sec. 61. Where no other punishment is provided herein, any person violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five, nor more than three hundred (\$300.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty, nor more than ninety days, or both in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 62. Chapter 8 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1907 and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 63. Nothing in this act contained repealing any act for the regulation or conduct of banking, shall be construed to relieve any person from punishment for any acts heretofore committed violating said act or acts nor affect in any manner any existing indictment or prosecution by reason of such repeal; and for that purpose such act or acts shall continue in full force and effect notwithstanding such repeal.

Sec. 64. Whereas, an emergency exists, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S CABINET

Associated Press dispatches announce President Taft's cabinet as follows:

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois (Chicago).

Secretary of State—Philander Chase Knox, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee.

Attorney General—George W. Wickersham, of New York.

Postmaster General—Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel, of Missouri.

Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, was born on a Pennsylvania farm. He is a graduate of Yale college and the Columbia law school. He practiced law for a short time and then went into the wholesale grocery business at Chicago. In 1894 he was the nominee of the democrats for United States senator, but was defeated. He has, since 1896, co-operated with the republicans.

Philander Chase Knox, secretary of state, was born in Pennsylvania in 1853. He graduated

at Mount Union college, Ohio, 1872; was admitted to the bar in 1875; assistant United States attorney western district of Pennsylvania in 1876, holding that place for one year. He served as attorney general in the McKinley and Roosevelt cabinets, resigning to become United States senator. He was in the senate when Mr. Taft appointed him secretary of state.

Jacob McGavock Dickinson, secretary of war, was at the time of his appointment general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad company. He was born in Mississippi in 1851; graduated at the University of Nashville in 1871; he was assistant attorney general of the United States under the Cleveland administration. He is registered as a democrat.

George W. Wickersham, attorney general, is a New York corporation lawyer, attorney for Thomas Ryan, the street car magnate.

Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general, was at the time of his appointment chairman of the republican national committee. He was born in Ohio in 1867; graduated at Harvard in 1891; admitted to the bar in 1894. Since 1891 he has been a government official holding various positions. His latest office was first assistant postmaster general.

George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, was at the time of his appointment postmaster general in the Roosevelt cabinet. He was born in Boston in 1858; graduated at Harvard in 1879 and was a merchant. He was ambassador to Italy from 1900 to 1905.

Richard Achilles Ballinger, secretary of the interior, was born at Boonesboro, Ia., in 1858. He graduated at Williams college, Massachusetts, in 1884. He located in the state of Washington and was elected judge of the superior court for Jefferson county, Washington. In 1904 he was elected mayor of Seattle; in 1907 he was made commissioner of the general land office.

Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, was born in Colorado county, Texas, in 1849. He is a graduate of the St. Louis law school. Served in the Missouri legislature; was president of the St. Louis city council. At the time of his appointment to the cabinet position having to deal with the trusts, he was attorney of record for the Standard Oil.



PROSPERITY ITEM

The following prosperity item is an Associated Press dispatch:

New York, February 22.—Without food for at least four days, with his shoes practically without heels or soles, a haggard-faced man, evidently about seventy years old, was approached in Seward park by Henry Applebaum, assistant to Abraham Solomon, a tailor of No. 17 Orchard street. "Are you a tailor? If you are, I have a job for you," said Applebaum. The old man scrambled to his feet. His face shone with a joy he probably had not known for months. He answered: "Yes; I'll go with you." He went to the shop and was assigned to a sewing machine. He did not give his name. Fifteen minutes later he fell from his chair, dead. Dr. Russell was called from Gouverneur hospital, and said the aged man undoubtedly had had no food in at least four days, and that death was due to starvation and exposure. The body was sent to the morgue.

"Four years more of the full dinner pail," etc., etc.



A NEW MAGAZINE

Mr. Sam H. Woods, formerly of Evanston, Ill., but now of Minneapolis, Minn., has commenced the publication of a paper to which he has given the name of "The National Democrat." In a letter addressed "to all loyal democrats" he says that "at the request of a number of leading democrats" he has decided to launch his paper. He declares that "The National Democrat is the only democratic magazine in the country"—somewhat of a reflection upon other democratic papers, but never mind.

He explains the location by saying that he has "chosen the Twin Cities as a place of publication to be near Governor Johnson" who, in his opinion, is "the man who will lead the democratic party to success."

The tenor of Mr. Wood's paper can be determined by the following signed editorial:

A NEW LEADER

Bryan's third defeat means his utter annihilation from the political arena. The democratic party is now forced to choose a new leader. I

am not a dictator to the democratic party. I am only one of its humblest members, but such advice as I have heretofore given has proven good. My writings are meeting with the approval of leading democrats all over the country, and what I have written and spoken has been direct from the heart. With the best interests of the whole party in mind, and the burden of responsibility for my utterance resting upon my conscience, my eyes turn to that noble, dignified statesman, that loyal democrat, that self-made and practical citizen, who has thrice commanded the respect and support of the people of Minnesota, and I point out to you, Governor John A. Johnson as the ablest leader of the democratic party. Take him, care for him, honor him, and preserve him for the battle of 1912. He will lead you to victory, and he will bring honor and success after victory.

SAM H. WOOD.



EPIGRAMS

The Denver News prints the following epigrams from Mr. Bryan's speeches delivered in Denver:

Love is the weapon for which there is no shield.

A man can live up to the teachings of Confucius and not reach a very high plane.

If a man waits until he himself is perfect before helping others, he will never help anybody.

We help ourselves when we help others.

Missionaries are much less likely to get us into trouble with nothing to give but love than the commercial man, who gets what he can and is not scrupulous about how he gets it.

If we teach Christ and peace to foreign peoples we can protect ourselves far better than threatening to whip somebody who does not treat us with what we call proper respect.

If we can not boast that the sun never sets on the American flag; we can boast that the sun never sets on American philanthropy.

If only one of these foreign mission schools sends out one great teacher, it will be worth all the money the colleges cost.

There are no self-made men. We are what we are made by others.

If I can touch one human heart for good, I have not spoken in vain.

The man who stops to calculate how much good will come to him out of the good he does, will never do any good.

A noble life can not be built upon an arithmetic.

You can not escape difficulties by avoiding religion.

Man has a mind and a soul, and the mind is greater than the man and the soul is greater than the mind.

Love and peace accomplish far more than force.

Mystery doesn't bother us in the dining room, it is only in the church.

People who worry most about what they can not understand spend the least time living up to what they can not help but understand.



M'CALL SEES A CRISIS

The following dispatch printed in the New York World will be of general interest:

Concord, N. H., February 24.—Congressman Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts, has declined an invitation to become president of Dartmouth college, saying he considers his duty to the public service makes it advisable not to accept the honor. This duty, his letter says, can not be dropped "in what I believe to be a very grave crisis," and he adds: "This is not the place for political discourse, but perhaps I should say to you that the crisis I referred to is, in my opinion, full of peril to our institutions, and how soon the movement is to begin toward sanity and safety I do not know. I am far less concerned by particular theories than by general methods of government—methods which have been carrying us swiftly toward a condition under which limitation upon governmental power would be done away with and the favoritism and caprice of an autocrat would take the place of constitutional restraint. And some chance barbarian as an autocrat might overturn our temples and do more harm in the direction of uncivilizing the country than all our colleges together could possibly repair."

Collier's Weekly offers a prize of \$50 for the best one thousand word article on "How the tariff pinches me." But how is a pinchee to tell it in a thousand words?