

CAPITAL CITY NEWS

ITEMS OF INTEREST AROUND THE STATE HOUSE.

THE WORK OF THE LAW MAKERS

Legislative Facts and Gossip—News of the State Capital.

State Board's Control of Values.

The senate Thursday re-committed S. F. 28, by Fuller of Seward, which was drawn and recommended to pass in a form that would have prohibited the state board of equalization from raising or lowering valuations on property in any one county, but would have held the board to equalization merely.

The action was taken on the suggestion of King of Polk county, who proposed an amendment providing the state board may not raise or lower values except when necessary to make the assessments conform to law with respect to uniformity of valuation.

The bill as originally drawn was favored by the democrats on the ground the state board has been raising valuation arbitrarily. Senator King pointed out that as the Fuller bill was drawn, it might prohibit the exercise of needed changes in values as, for instance, when one county was valued in a way that would not provide equitable taxation in comparison with another. His suggestion was to confer sufficient power of change on the board to obviate this difficulty. He declared the majority party did not want to change the law so the corporations of the state would have an excuse for continually fighting their assessments in court, which would be the case if the hands of the state board members were tied. The state board has never raised property anywhere in the state above figures returned by the assessors themselves, though there have been numerous raises above figures submitted by the county boards of equalization.

Unlimited Number of Employees.

The senate Tuesday decided to repeal two laws that were placed on the statutes by ex-Governor Sheldon when he was a member of the state senate. One of the laws is an act for a one-mill levy to wipe out the state debt which consists of outstanding state warrants. The law provides for a fund to be raised by taxation to redeem outstanding state warrants. The levy made last year will be sufficient to complete the work of wiping out this debt, which only a few years ago was \$2,000,000.

The other law which Mr. Sheldon placed on the statute books is one limiting the number of officers and employees of the senate to forty-nine. Prior to the Sheldon act of 1905 the statute on this subject was indefinite as to the number of employees. His bill made it certain. The number of employees years ago sometimes reached the one hundred mark. The democrats allege that the Sheldon act has been violated by two republican legislatures. Howell of Douglas introduced a bill to repeal the statute limiting the number of employees. This was done after the present democratic state senate had exceeded the limit fixed by law. The bill introduced by Howell is S. F. No. 90, Tuesday it came up in committee of the whole and was recommended for passage.

Biennial Valuation of Real Estate.

The senate Friday passed Senator Fuller's bill to provide for the assessing of property every two years. The measure was passed with four negative votes. The present law provides that the assessment shall be every four years, but the new measure makes provision for a valuation of all the property in the state, beginning April 1, every two years.

The Fries bill which came from the house providing for the exemption of precinct officers from election under the primary was passed. The bill also excludes all village, township and school officers from the primary law regulations.

The Randall bill for the requirement of real estate intersection of all railroads where it is deemed necessary by the state railway commission and for the erection of platforms and track connections wherever it is feasible.

The Myers bill preventing the draining of any lakes in the state which contain more than twenty acres was passed by the senate. The bill places the disposition of all of these lakes under the state board of irrigation.

The measure authorizing counties having a population of from 60,000 to 100,000 population to pay \$500 a year for a detective was approved by the upper house.

Precinct Assessors to Be Elective.

House Roll No. 214, making precinct assessors elective instead of appointive, was passed by the house of representatives Friday afternoon, republicans voting with the democrats for it. The bill received 75 votes, and none were cast in the negative. H. R. No. 215, a companion measure providing for the salaries of the deputies, was also passed unanimously, 70 to 0. Neither bill does away with the office of county assessor, who is still left as the official head of the taxing department in each county.

The Noyes bill amending the fish and game laws, H. R. No. 224, was passed 71 to 5. It permits sealing in the Platte river with a net whose meshes are not smaller than two inches in size. Game fish are not to be taken from the stream. The bill also allows an open season of two months on squirrels, which are now immune from the hunter's gun the year around. The two weeks' open season on quail is abolished, and that fowl will have the law's protection during the entire year, under the terms of this bill.

Slate Formed for Sifting Committee.

Hidden beneath the mass of bills on third reading and almost lost from sight under the 125 bills on general file the house began in earnest Thursday the huge task of clearing the blackboards. Persistent talk of a sifting committee is about the house and it is understood that the members have already been chosen. The representatives refused once to adjourn and half of them protested when the session finally did close Thursday afternoon, the worried members threatening for a time to go to work at 9 o'clock Friday morning. The following bills were passed late in the afternoon on third reading:

H. R. No. 168, by Noyes of Cass—Prohibiting from operating an automobile either intoxicated persons or persons under sixteen years of age. Vote: Aye 86, nay 0.

H. R. No. 133, by Armstrong of Buffalo—Appropriating out of the general fund \$50,000 for a north wing of the Kearney normal school. Vote: Aye 71, nay 29.

S. F. No. 26, by Fuller of Seward—To extend the right to administer oaths to county and precinct assessors. Vote: Aye 83, nay 0.

S. F. No. 52, by Miller of Lancaster—Defining blackmail and extortion and providing penalties therefore. Vote: Aye 76, nay 0.

S. F. No. 65, by King of Polk—Requiring clerks of the district courts to transmit annually to the secretary of the state board of health certain statistics on divorces. Vote: Aye 74, nay 8.

H. R. No. 244, by McVicker of Dodge—Providing for publicity of campaign contributions fifteen days before election of all sums over \$50. Vote: Aye, 65, nay 18.

H. R. No. 178, by Bushee of Kimball—Relating to establishment of boundaries of school districts in the sparsely settled part of the state. Vote: Aye 82, nay 1.

House Bills Were Passed.

The effort of the lower house of the legislature to pass a law to prevent treating in saloons last Friday by a small majority. Indiscriminately the members voted without relation to party affiliations or to the section of the state from which they came. The vote on the measure was 44 to 49. There was no discussion when the vote was taken although there had been some debate in the committee of the whole.

By a vote of 68 to 25 the house passed the measure to permit banks taking state money to furnish other bonds as securities rather than those of surety companies.

Representative Killen's measure for the inspection of illuminating oils passed the house with but one dissenting vote. The bill provides for the methods of inspecting all oils that are used for lighting purposes and authorizes a heavy penalty for any violation of the act.

The house bill providing for an appropriation for another state normal school which is to be located at Alnsworth, in Brown county, was passed.

Last Day for New Bills.

Tuesday was the last day for the introduction of bills in the senate. Unlike the house members, the senators did not show any eagerness to introduce bills. They introduced a total of sixteen during the day, less than two for each senator. The total number of bills introduced in the senate is 407. Two years ago the number in the senate was 445. The total this year in both houses is 1,022. Two years ago the total was 1,066.

Lincoln Charter Bill Passes.

The senate Thursday afternoon passed the Lincoln charter bill, senate file No. 250, by Miller of Lancaster. Only two members of the senate voted against it, Burnham of Howard and Besse of Webster. The bill provides for a commissioner system of government, with four councilmen and the mayor and an excise board as the governing bodies.

New Lobbyists.

As the end of the legislative session approaches new names are added to the lobby register in the office of the secretary of state. Those who registered recently are R. W. McGinnis for the Northwestern railroad; R. E. Mattison and Wallace Wilson for the Nebraska Independent Telephone association; Mrs. W. S. Jay, woman suffrage association; W. L. Davis, Nebraska osteopathic association.

Oregon Plan Now a Law.

Governor Shallenbarger Thursday signed two bills as follows: H. R. No. 1, by Humphrey of Lancaster, enacting into law the Oregon plan for the selection of United States senators.

H. R. 90, by Carr of Keya Paha, compelling a commission merchant to take out a license from the food commissioner.

Senate Slaps Prison Reformer.

The house bill that proposed a law to make the birthday of John Howard, the prison reformer, a legal holiday in all penal and reformatory institutions was killed in the senate Thursday afternoon. The measure received but 7 votes, Senators Banning, Buck, Donohoe, Hatfield, Henry, Ketchum and King voting for the bill.

To Get the Reward.

The claims committee investigated the coal mine in southeastern Nebraska Tuesday and report that they found a mine there with a drift sunk to a distance of three hundred feet, with a vein of coal thirty inches thick, coal, real coal that will burn. Several years ago the state offered a reward for the discovery of coal in certain quantities and appropriated \$4,000 for the purpose of paying it. The law by which the reward was offered still exists but the appropriation has long since lapsed.

Agree Upon \$20,000.

At last the state of Nebraska is going to erect a statue in memory of Abraham Lincoln, and the city of Lincoln may take its visitors to the state house grounds and show what has been done for the martyred president. The conference committee of the house and senate reported back Thursday that they had agreed upon an appropriation of \$20,000 and the report was adopted in both houses. The bill passed the house carrying an appropriation of \$15,000. The senate raised this to \$25,000. The house refused to stand for the raise.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S STRONG ADDRESS

INAUGURAL DELIVERED BY NATION'S NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

EXTRA SESSION IS PROMISED

Congress Will Meet March 15 to Take Up Tariff Revision—Adequate Army and Navy Urged—Panama Canal Heartily Approved—Southern Race Problem and Labor Legislation Discussed.

Washington, Mar. 4.—President Taft, having been sworn in as chief executive of the nation, delivered an inaugural address that was listened to with great interest. In part it was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declaration of the party platform upon which I am elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business affected a much higher regard for existing law.

More Legislation Needed. To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law has been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor, and of the interstate commerce commission, looking to effective co-operation of these agencies, is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit at the first regular session of the incoming congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce laws, and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

Promises Extra Session.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the fifteenth day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

Money Needed for Big Projects.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the general improvement of waterways, are all proper governmental functions which must involve large expenditures, if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that they cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between

the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system, like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

For Army and Navy. Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in the hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

We should have an army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency in co-operation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness and the number of men to man them is insufficient. What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation.

Asiatic Immigration. The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or, failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city, not under the control of the federal government, a duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them in is states or cities, not within our control.

Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade, and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies, and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital or of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke different views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and extended their investigation in European banking and monetary methods.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper public savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

Panama Canal All Right.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and western seaboard, and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect

to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America, and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Col. Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

South and the Negroes. I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government, and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The 13th amendment secured them freedom; the 14th amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the 15th amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The 13th and 14th amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the 15th amendment has not been generally observed in the past it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation to-day is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

Laws for Labor's Benefit.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance, congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitrary law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees, and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employes injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employes.

Injunctions in Labor Disputes.

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from the courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needed remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually backed up by one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support in my judgment when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legitimate.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice, and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future.



PRESIDENT TAFT'S OFFICIAL FAMILY

SKETCHES OF THE NINE EMINENT MEN FORMING HIS CABINET.

P. C. KNOX HEADS THE GROUP

Pennsylvanian is Secretary of State—Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago Merchant, Holds the Treasury Portfolio—Jacob M. Dickinson, Tennessee Democrat, to Manage the Army—Affairs of the Agricultural Department Left in James Wilson's Hands.

Philander Chase Knox of Pennsylvania, secretary of state in the cabinet of President Taft, was born at Brownsville, Pa., in 1853. He was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1872, and three years later was admitted to the bar. During the years 1876 and 1877 he served as assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. In the latter year he formed a law partnership with James H. Reed which still exists and which has represented many large corporations, including the Carnegie Company. Mr. Knox entered President McKinley's cabinet as attorney general in April, 1901, serving until 1904, when he was elected United States senator from Pennsylvania. The latter position he resigned to become the head of President Taft's cabinet.

Wilson Retains His Place.

Only one member of the Roosevelt cabinet retains his portfolio under Mr. Taft. That is James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture. So excellent had been his work in that position that there was no serious talk of making a change. Born in Scotland in 1835, Mr. Wilson came to the United States in 1852 and three years later settled in Iowa. In 1861 he engaged in farming in Tama county. He was a member of the Iowa assembly for three sessions and speaker of the house for one session, and also was a member of the Iowa state railway commission. In 1873 he was elected to congress, serving two terms, and was sent to the national legislature again for one term in 1883. He was regent of the State university of Iowa in 1870-74, and in 1890 was made director of the agricultural experiment station and professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural college, Ames, Ia. In 1897 he became secretary of agriculture.

MacVeagh for the Treasury.

Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, was born on a farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania, graduated from Yale in 1882 and from Columbia law school in 1884. He began the practice of law in New York city but ill-health forced him to abandon it and in 1885 he went to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In this and other commercial pursuits he has amassed a large fortune. Before entering the cabinet he disposed of his holdings in the big grocery firm and resigned as director of the Commercial National bank of Chicago. Mr. MacVeagh has always been interested in movements for the public welfare, locally and nationally.

Dickinson is War Secretary.

Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee and Chicago, the new secretary of war, was born in 1851 at Columbus, Miss. He graduated from the University of Nashville in 1872 and afterward studied law at Columbia college,

at the University of Leipzig and in Paris. He served several times by special commission on the supreme bench of Tennessee and was assistant attorney general of the United States in 1895-97.

Postmaster General Hitchcock. The first cabinet officer selected by Mr. Taft after his election was Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts, who gave up his place as first assistant postmaster general to manage successfully the Taft presidential campaign. He has been given the office of postmaster general in the new cabinet. Mr. Hitchcock was born at Amherst, O., in 1867, and graduated from Harvard in 1891 and from Columbia law school in 1894. Since 1891 he has been a government official.

Nagel Has Commerce Portfolio.

Missouri has been rewarded for its switch to the Republican column by the appointment of Charles Nagel as secretary of commerce and labor. Mr. Nagel is a leading lawyer of St. Louis and the west. He was born in Texas in 1849, moved to St. Louis when a child and graduated from the St. Louis law school in 1873. He has been senior member of the law firm of Nagel & Kirby, professor in the St. Louis law school and a trustee of Washington university. In 1881-82 he was a member of the Missouri house of representatives, and in 1893-97 was president of the St. Louis city council. He is a member of the Republican national committee and for years has been an intimate friend of Mr. Taft. He was one of Mr. Roosevelt's most enthusiastic supporters. As an attorney Mr. Nagel was identified with several important cases dealing with the numerous complications in the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian territory.

Navy Under Meyer's Charge.

President Taft's secretary of the navy, George Von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, has had wide experience as a business man, legislator, diplomat and cabinet officer. He was born in Boston in 1858 and graduated from Harvard in 1879. He then entered business and has been prominently connected with a number of financial and mercantile concerns. His career as a public official began in 1889, when he was elected to the Boston common council. He then served on the board of aldermen, and in 1892-96 he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, the last two years being speaker of the house. In 1900 Mr. Meyer was sent to Italy as American ambassador, and in 1905 was transferred to Russia. In January, 1907, President Roosevelt called him home to enter his cabinet as postmaster general. This portfolio he has relinquished for that of the navy. Mr. Meyer's home is Hamilton, Mass.

Ballinger Secretary of Interior.

After about one year's service as commissioner of the general land office, Richard A. Ballinger of Seattle, Wash., has entered the cabinet as secretary of the interior. He is a native of Iowa, having been born in Booneboro in 1858. After attending the University of Kansas and Washburn college at Topeka, he went to Williams college, graduating in 1884 and afterward studying law and removing to Washington. He was United States court commissioner in 1890-92 and later was judge of the supreme court in Jefferson county, Wash.

Attorney General Wickersham.

George W. Wickersham, who becomes President Taft's attorney general, has had the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in New York city. Born in Pittsburg in 1858, he studied civil engineering in Lehigh university and in 1880 graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. For two years he practiced law in Philadelphia. In 1884 he became associated with the law firm of Strong & Cadwallader, to which Henry W. Taft, brother of the president, belongs.

Models' Earnings.

Nowadays all the leading firms of modistes employ living models. A good model can earn five to six pounds a week, the minimum wage for a "show lady" being two pounds a week. There are some models in London who are paid as much as £10 a week, and in Paris the salary of a good model in some of the best establishments runs to £12 a week. As long as a model is young and attractive her position as such is secure enough, and often very well paid, but at 30, and sometimes be-

fore, she is generally regarded as too old for the particular work required of her—that is, showing the effect of dresses when made; but if she has acquired a good knowledge of a modiste's business she is almost certain to obtain further and far more permanent employment with her own firm or elsewhere—London Tit-Bits.

She—Have you seen the evening paper, John?

He—Yes, I read it through this morning.—Puck.

THANKSGIVING IN PARIS

Have you any idea of what is the Thanksgiving of the American resident of Paris? Let me tell you. We have turkey with cranberry sauce. The turkey is stuffed with things which only the French tongue can define, and the cranberry sauce is usually bought in a can, ready-made, from an English factory. Still, it is real turkey, and the sauce is red, with real cranberry skins in it, so that we complain no. We are even glad and grateful, this

dinner are bidden each year a certain number of innocent and unsuspecting Frenchmen, who are made to consume even larger quantities of American eagle than of turkey, and who must go home sad enough, if they believe all that the speakers of the evening tell them of how Americans are doing everything in the world that is worth doing; that any small affairs which the French may still be carrying on, the people of the United States, shall appropriate whenever we take the notion.—Harper's Bazar.