

# The Daily Nebraskan.

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## NEXT YEAR'S SCHEDULE

### Illinois Game on Thanksgiving —An Iowa Match An Assured Fact—Other Dates.

The Athletic board met yesterday during the convocation hour and authorized the closing of the contract with Illinois for the Thanksgiving game. The contest carries with it a guarantee of \$1,500 and the option of half of the gate receipts.

A two-year contract has been entered into with Iowa, whereby Nebraska plays at Iowa City the coming season, Iowa playing in Lincoln in 1904.

It has been five years since Nebraska and Iowa met on the gridiron and the cordial relations now existing between these two institutions will do much to advance football in this part of the country.

Nebraska will play the University of Denver on October 3 at Denver.

The schedule up to date for 1903 is as follows:

Lincoln High School—September 19.  
Doane or Bellevue—September 26.  
Denver University, at Denver—October 3.

Minnesota or Missouri—October 17 or 24.

Iowa, at Iowa City—October 31.  
Kansas—November 14.

Illinois, at Lincoln—Thanksgiving Day.

### Thomas B. Reed

Professor Barber spoke at convocation yesterday, taking for his subject, "Thomas B. Reed." The speaker said in part:

Thomas B. Reed was built on large lines. Joseph G. Cannon said before the Gridiron club of Washington: "Thomas B. Reed, the greatest in intellect, the broadest in understanding, and the most courageous in conviction of any American statesman I have known," and Mr. Cannon has known many, entered public life as a supporter of Lincoln. Senator Hannan said: "He was a very great, brainy man, and no one more than I appreciated his magnificent intellect and peerless abilities." Congress, in adjourning out of respect for his memory, paid him a tribute that has been given to but three other men in private life in our nation's history. These men were Benton, Blaine and Alexander Stephens.

Thomas Brackett Reed was born in 1839 in Portland, Me., where eight generations of his ancestors had lived. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1860. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, served in the legislature in 1868-70, was attorney general of Maine in 1870-72, and city solicitor of Portland, 1874-77. In the latter year he was elected to the national house of representatives, and was kept there for twenty-two years. He was speaker of three sessions of congress.

Since 1899 he practiced law in New York. He died on the 7th of December

in Washington, whither he had gone to argue a case before the supreme court.

When Mr. Reed became speaker he was confronted by the parliamentary fiction that a man not voting on a roll call was considered not present in making a quorum. With his keen sagacity he saw that with a majority of only 10 behind him no bills could be passed except those that the minority would allow. For the first time in fifteen years every branch of the government was in the control of the same political party. Mr. Reed believed that the majority had been sent to Washington to enact laws, and he prepared, so far as he was concerned, to take the responsibility of it. He was elected speaker December 2, 1889.

The contest over the rules was the first thing to be considered, and until this was settled practically nothing could be done. The vote stood 161 yeas, 2 nays and 165 not voting. Immediately the question was raised of "no quorum voting," whereupon the speaker directed the clerk to record the names of those present and refusing to vote. He also refused to entertain dilatory motions.

The Fifty-second congress, democratic, with Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, as speaker, omitted the quorum rule in the new code, but retained the one on dilatory motions.

Mr. Reed, with his party at his back, had all sorts of fun in blocking legislation that they did not like. The Fifty-third congress finally re-enacted the rule. Since then it has remained undisturbed.

The estimates placed upon Mr. Reed's character seem in general to be just. A very general regret is voiced in the press that he closed his career while still in full possession of his splendid powers.

In his private and domestic life the great statesman was admirable. His solid integrity and moral uprightness were never questioned. Even his severest critic says that "he remained poor when he could easily have been rich."

Mr. Reed's language abounded in epigrams. The "Nation" speaks of him as "one whose words crystallize into epigrams as they touch the air." He was the greatest wit in congress and gained his first notoriety by a witty reply. He was a man of remarkable self-control and calmness.

We can not call Mr. Reed a great constructive statesman. He originated little legislation. He had little opportunity for that. During fourteen of the twenty-two years he was in congress his party was in the minority. Six of the remaining eight years he was in the chair. Then too, he was by nature a critic or an advocate. But he wielded a great influence in legislation. His speeches for or against a measure were for years an important, if not a deciding factor. It has been said that he could not make a long speech. He did not have to. He could express his thoughts in a few words.

The University of Pennsylvania's swimming tournaments are held semi-monthly.

## SOME WORKS OF ART

### State Art Association Holds Its Annual Exhibition—Works of American Artists Displayed.

The art exhibit at the university, which was opened on the 26th of last month, and will remain open to the public until next Wednesday, offers an excellent opportunity for all who appreciate good art to study the best American artists and their masterpieces.

During the meetings of the state teachers' association the gallery was full of visitors who were eager to learn and to see. Since the meetings closed, however, the art rooms have not been so well visited. The students of the university are evidently not appreciating the value of having such a collection of good productions within easy reach. At any rate they fail to take advantage of the opportunity and visit the art rooms. The people of the city are indeed more appreciative and congregate at the gallery, both morning and afternoon. So intensely interested are they that they are sending the children of the various schools in to see and study the pictures. From 9 to 12 o'clock a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m., eager, happy children, led by their teachers, stream into the library building, where the gallery is located.

All who visit the exhibit express themselves as well pleased and are anxious to see others enjoy the pleasures and benefits that an hour or two viewing the pictures affords. That the best productions of such famous artists as C. H. Davis, W. H. Howe, Birge Harrison, E. C. Tarbell and Elliott Daingerfield hang on the walls of the art room ought to be sufficient to create absorbing interest in the exhibition.

Among the paintings are several pictures that are general favorites. "Summer Clouds," by C. H. Davis, the greatest of American landscape painters, commands the attention and admiration of almost every visitor. This is one of Davis' best works and is known abroad as well as at home. The picture is valued at \$2,500.

"The Red House," and "Cathedral Gate," by Birge Harrison, attract the attention of all. In these two productions the coloring is unusually fine.

"Night," by J. C. Nicoll, is a piece of work that has become famous. It won the bronze medal at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and is valued at \$2,000.

William H. Hawes' two paintings, "Winter in Manchester" and "Monarch of the Brandywine," are excellent scenes of farm life. The price of the latter is \$600.

The greatest painting in the gallery is "The Holy Family," by Daingerfield, valued at \$6,000. In this production the coloring is of a superior quality.

Several Lincoln artists are represented in the exhibition. The production by Miss Hayden, "Haycocks," at-

tracts the attention of visitors from many other paintings by artists of national fame.

With such rare works of art as these and many that are not here mentioned, hanging in our own gallery, the students of the university ought to feel it a duty to themselves as well as to the Art association to attend and help to increase the proceeds and obtain one or more of the paintings to keep in the gallery permanently.

### Butler County Reunion

A social gathering of Butler county students will be held tonight at Palladian hall. A general invitation is extended to all those who have attended and are now attending college from Butler county. This includes students from all the colleges in and about Lincoln. The committee on arrangements expect an attendance of about sixty or seventy people.

### River Captains to Talk

The meeting of the State Historical society, which will be held at 8 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week in Memorial hall, will furnish an interesting program. The principal topic to be discussed is "Early Steamboating on the Missouri." A number of old river captains will be present to relate their experiences and discuss the various phases of the early navigation of the Missouri.

### Academy Girls to Play

The girls' basket ball team of the Lincoln Academy has accepted an invitation from the Tecumseh high school team for a match to take place in the latter town some time this month. Those playing on the Academy team are Misses Edna Baker, Ruth Baker, Cameron, Blanchard, Meyer and Bryan. The Tecumseh team is in charge of Miss Hannah Pillsbury, last year's captain of the university team. This is its second year of organization. The Academy team is not at all confident of winning, but hopes to score, and in any case looks forward to an enjoyable time.

### School of Music Notes

Miss Bess Burruss will return today from a visit at Nebraska City.

The Schubert concert will take place some time the last of January.

The world is a school where flunkers are not given a second examination.

The regular monthly pupils' recital of the conservatory will take place about the 13th of January.

Mr. Philip Hudson and Miss Vera Upton are supplying the places of Mr. Johnston and Miss Burruss in convocation during their absence.

—The Tiger.

Yale will lose seven members of the first eleven this year by graduation.

Ohio state university has organized a fencing club with a membership of twenty-seven.