THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of December, 1908, was as follows:

1	37,780	17	37,370
2	37,210	18	38,800
3	37,370	19	38,790
4	37,090	20	37,350
5	37,630	21	36,860
6	37,350	22	37,010
7	37,240	23	37,020
8	37,040	24	37,000
9	36,910	25	38,450
10	38,790	26	36,930
11	42,290	27	37,150
12	36,060	28	36,630
13	37,100	29	40,730
14	36,710	30	42,900
15	37,460	31	42,850
16	37,170		
Total			1,171,470
Less unsold and returned copies			9,245
Net total			1,162,225
Daily average			37,491

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1908.
ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Tillman talked.

he made-in-Augusta cabinet is not yet ready for public inspection.

Apparently Mr. Taft will refuse to accept any ready-made cabinets.

The Broom trust has advanced prices. To raise the dust, of course.

The legislatures of forty states are at work. It promises to be a hard winter.

Anyway, the president is displaying no partiality between the house and the senate.

The ways and means committee admits that the coffee situation is very much unsettled.

Mr. Carnegie gave away half his Steel trust income last year and all his Steel trust secrets.

A St. Louis man wears a snake in his hat. Probably he has no more room for them in his shoes.

St. Jackson does not care much, anyway, whether or not his birthday is celebrated on the right day.

Of course, Nebraska's democratic legislature is making history. The only question is, what kind of history?

This is really mild weather, compared with some that the oldest inhabitant remembers and is anxious to tell about.

The most unkindest cut of all was given when the Roman conspirators at Lincoln exclaimed, "Shoemaker stick to thy last."

Congress evidently believes that it will be easier to maintain its dignity and self-respect after it once gets them established.

Move to amend by changing the name from "Square Deal Republican club" to "Crooked Deal Democratic club." Any dissent?

"Kansas has an abundance of good cabinet material," says William Allen White. Too bad that it is being allowed to go to waste.

The United States army is being withdrawn from Cuba. The army is not a permanent tenant in Cuba, but a very regular visitor.

"Hades is no worse than Chicago," says Rev. "Billy" Sunday, who doubtless understands that he is not saying much for hades at that.

Burton of Ohio may be relied upon to make a very different record from that of the last Burton of the senate who hailed from Kansas.

John Sharp Williams says he likes Mr. Taft better than any other republican. John Sharp is always trying to make Mr. Cannon jealous.

Abe Ruef still insists that he has not received justice in the California sentence. Possibly he wants a heavier sentence than fourteen years.

"A boy's conscience is never stimulated by spanking," says a Chicago professor. This spanking a boy's conscience must be a new method.

Georgia proposes a law requiring every person who carries a concealed weapon to wear a badge. Why not require concealed weapons to be worn in sight?

MAY TAKE THEIR CHOICE.

The initial flareback among the democratic law-makers at Lincoln over the coming deposit guaranty measure discloses the fact that nowhere in the Denver platform is there any demand for "immediate" payment of depositors of decrepit banks, but that the word "immediate" was after full discussion rejected and the word "prompt" used instead with deliberation and malice aforethought.

This raises the question again as to exactly what the people of Nebraska were promised in the way of deposit guaranty legislation. The first reference to this subject is to be found in the platform adopted at Omaha last March as a preliminary draft for the national democratic platform, containing the following:

We favor the postal savings bank and in addition, thereto insist upon the passage of laws, state and national, for the better regulation of banks and for the protection of bank deposits. The government demands security when it deposits public money in a bank and we believe that the security of the individual depositor who entrusts his earnings to a bank should be as perfect as the government's security.

At Denver this declaration was remodeled to apply only to national banks in this language:

We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the national banks shall be required to establish a guaranty fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank under an equitable system, which shall be available to all state banking institutions wishing to use it.

Not willing to put full faith and confidence in the materializing of this national bank deposit guaranty fund, still new declarations were made by the platform conventions held at Lincoln in September. In their September state platform the Nebraska democrats paraphrased this clause as follows:

We demand a law under which the state banks shall be required to establish a guaranty fund under state supervision and control for the prompt payment of depositors of any insolvent state bank under an equitable system, which shall also be available to all national banking institutions of this state wishing to take advantage of it.

The populists, not content with such vague generalities, alone of all the platform-makers, came out specifically for something that can be identified. The plank in the populist September platform reads:

We demand the passage of a compulsory bank guaranty law similar to the one now in force in Oklahoma.

It should be remembered that all the candidates on the democratic state ticket and all the demo-pop legislative candidates who went before the people of Nebraska last November were running on all of these platforms. It now devolves on the demo-pop lawmakers zealous to fulfill their platform pledges to take their choice and decide which of these declarations is to be put on the statute books.

LAST MARCH OF THE VETERANS.

The annual report of the pension commissioner shows that during the year 54,366 names were dropped from the nation's pension roll, 50,676 having died and the others having been dropped for various causes. Of those who died, 34,333 were soldier and sailor pensioners of the civil war, the other dead being widows or dependent beneficiaries. The number of pensioners is now 951,687, of whom 658,071 are soldiers or sailors, 293,106 are widows or orphans and 510 are army nurses.

In spite of the death of 50,000 or more pensioners each year, the pension roll is almost as large as it ever was in the country's history, due to the liberal pension policy of congress by which service pensions have been granted to practically every man who bore arms in the service for the union side of the civil war. The annual appropriation for pensions, by reason of these additions and certain increases is about $145,000,000 annually, having been reduced but little in the last twenty years.

The pension commissioner estimates that the high tide of pension payments has been reached and that there will be a rapid reduction not only in the number of pensioners, but in the amount paid to them and that within twenty years the payment for pensions for civil war veterans will almost have ceased. All told, the United States had paid more than $3,000,000,000 in pensions—a patriotic recognition of patriotic service unequalled in the world's history.

THE NAVAL PROGRAM.

Secretary Newberry of the Navy department has frankly explained to the committees of congress what his department wants in the way of appropriations for the next fiscal year. He and his advisers in the department insist that the requests are modest, when all the needs of the service are considered, but protest has already been aroused against the naval program on the ground of excessive expense.

The navy program proposes the construction of four battleships of the Delaware type, four scout cruisers of increased displacement and superior armament, ten destroyers of high speed, three colliers, two mine line layers and one ammunition boat and one repair boat. This, with the cost of maintenance, would call for a naval appropriation of about $120,000,000, or slightly more than the appropriation for 1908.

Those who object to the plan on the score of cost are calling attention to the great increase in naval expenditures in the last few years. The appropriation of $118,000,000 for naval purposes in 1908 was equal to the cost of the navy for the first three years of the civil war and twice the cost of the navy expenses for the Spanish-American war. It is not argued that this money has been wasted, expended in an extravagant manner or unjustly appropriated. The chief argument is that the country can not afford this rate of expenditure without forcing bond issues for other legitimate expenses of the government.

The situation makes it certain that there will be a warm fight over the navy bill, with the probability that the Navy department estimates may suffer. If the government is to keep progress with the naval expansion of other nations with which we have more or less close relations in trade and world politics, the program proposed by Secretary Newberry does not appear to be extravagant. The question resolves itself into one of advisability and policy—whether the country wants a navy in a state of preparedness for any emergency or is willing to take chances on existing international peace, a risk none of the other powers seem ready to assume.

A NATIONAL LABOR BUREAU.

Much interest is being attracted to a plan proposed by Secretary Straus for the establishment of a national labor bureau, with headquarters at Washington, for the purpose of bringing workmen and employers in closer touch and regulating the supply and demand of labor. In furtherance of his plan, Secretary Straus has called a conference of representatives of organized labor and employers to discuss the best method of establishing and maintaining this proposed employment agency.

It is proposed by the secretary to establish a headquarters of his labor exchange in Washington, with branches in the large cities of the country, with the purpose of equalizing the supply and demand of labor in different sections of the country, its services to be, of course, furnished without charge. The first and usually most difficult problem in carrying out this plan is the question of transportation. Secretary Straus believes that the railroads could be induced to grant special low rates in such cases and that some plan may be adopted by which the government could advance the needed railroad fare, deducting the amount from the first wages of the person thus aided to a position. The possible objection to this, on the ground of paternalism, is answered by the showing that the government already has a similar revolving fund in the reclamation service, where the money appropriated for the building of irrigation dams and reservoirs is returned in installments by the purchasers of reclaimed lands.

Much good may be accomplished by the proposed labor exchange, if a working plan can be agreed upon. Frequently when thousands of men are waiting in the bread line in New York and other large cities of the east, the demand for skilled workmen in the different trades is keen in western cities and most of the year there is a demand for workmen in the harvest and fruit fields of the west and southwest that is never fully supplied. Any plan that will relieve this annually-recurring labor congestion and form a sort of labor clearing house would be welcomed by laboring men and employers alike.

THE GROUNDS IN THE COFFEE TAX.

As the greatest coffee consuming nation in the world, the United States gets about 90 per cent of its supply of that beverage from Brazil, and yet the announcement is made that Brazil will in no way object to the proposition offered by the ways and means committee at Washington to find a new source of revenue by placing a tax of 5 cents a pound on coffee. A little history of the recent coffee situation in Brazil throws an interesting light on the proposed tax and its effect.

Some six or seven years ago over production of coffee in Brazil caused such a demoralization of prices to the growers that the government took a hand and bought and stored all the surplus crop, in order to maintain prices. Today the Brazilian government has a modest stock of 1,544,400,000 pounds of coffee in cold storage. The government issued bonds to the tune of $75,000,000 to carry this stock and is being rather hard pressed financially to keep that much money tied up awaiting the sale of the surplus. If the United States should impose a duty of 5 cents a pound on coffee, the Brazilian government would promptly ship that stock to the American warehouses, prior to the time when the new tariff should become effective. When the tariff schedule should go into operation, Brazil would have in the neighborhood of 1,500,000,000 pounds of coffee in this country free of duty to be promptly advanced in price by 5 cents a pound and placed on the American market. The result would be the net profit of something like $75,000,000 to the Brazilian government out of the pockets of the United States consumer. That accounts for the grounds in the coffee tax plan.

Delegates from forty-two Kentucky counties will hold a mass meeting to consider plans for the redemption of that feud-swept, night-riding, gun-toting state. It is hoped effective plans may be adopted for restoration of order and a respect for the law in a state which has had a reign of terror for too many years.

If the first qualification for appointment of republicans to the police board vacancy is that they be Bryan republicans Governor Shallenberger will have considerable difficulty in filling the places of Commissioners Cowell and Kennedy with men of equal standing in the community.

The proposition to have congress meet March 4, immediately after the inauguration of the president, instead of the first Monday in December, over a year after the election, is being generally approved. A congress fresh from the ballot box will be more keenly alive to public sentiment than one that begins work just about the time it has forgotten the election.

It is to be noted that our amiable democratic contemporary, the World-Herald, is singing quite a different tune about County Commissioner Bruning than it did when he was up for re-election a year ago, and it undertook to tell its readers why he should be turned down.

That free trip to Washington as messenger of the electoral college seems to have been creating discord in Mr. Bryan's political family. If Mr. Bryan were truly grateful he would send all his home state electors to Washington at his expense to witness the inauguration.

When Governor Sheldon's recommendation becomes law, requiring doctors' certificates of ability to produce healthy children as conditions precedent to the issue of marriage licenses, there will be no more May and December weddings.

Governor Magoon has decreed that members of the Cuban congress who do not attend the sessions shall be deprived of their pay. Still, there are congressmen who render the country their best service by "playing hookey."

All the democratic law-makers at Lincoln insist upon their eagerness to carry out all their platform pledges. They reserve the right, however, to decide for themselves by which platform they are to be bound.

Secretary Root has succeeded in adjusting the difference between our government and Colombia. The country may now rest easy, as there is no immediate danger of being overrun by Colombian hordes.

If we must elect police commissioners, why not elect park commissioners, public library directors, school teachers, policemen, firemen and all the rest of them? Let the people rule.

Those disappointed applicants for judgeship appointments may still try their luck at the autumn primary and election with three places to draw to. Let the people rule.

It will be noticed that the democratic reformers are lending valuable aid to the republican reactionaries in the fight between congress and the president.

Right You Are, Colonel.

Colonel Rust in Atlanta Constitution.

All this talk about persimmon beer is rot, anyway. If you want to get the real accompaniment for 'possum and potatoes you should wash them down with champagne.

Tactful Artists on the Job.

Washington Post.

A petitioner from Bryan's state has started a campaign for the abolition of the house of representatives. The senate can be depended upon to do that painlessly and tactfully at least once a session.

Neglected Notes.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The main keynote of Governor Hughes in his message is the necessity of economy. It is a good time to remind nearly all the state legislatures that they have been careless on this subject in recent years.

Rivalry in Big Fighting Ships.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The naval board of construction has prepared plans for three 26,000-ton battleships. Ten years ago 12,000-ton battleships were considered enormous. What nation will be the first to launch the 50,000-ton floating fort?

Men Constitute the State.

Ohio State Journal.

This thing of trusting to our constitution, our form of government, our glory of the republic, and all these forms of sentiment, to establish liberty and promote justice and virtue is simply ridiculous. They are only the machinery for which individual courage, honor, sense of duty, and patriotic purpose must furnish the motive power. What gives the state any worth is men, "high-minded men, who their duties know, and knowing, dare maintain" them. The world has advanced in the science of government, but in the art of government, not a great deal; but the public conscience is being aroused to the shortcomings of the art.

DOWN TO BUSINESS METHODS.

Basis of the Supremacy of the American Farmer.

Wall Street Journal.

This is the season of the year when, relieved of outdoor labors, the farmers of the country are figuring over their accounts and counting the costs of the products which they have marketed or have yet to market. The total return, most of which is represented in sales to the general market, exceeds $8,000,000,000, and represents a capitalization of probably $25,000,000,000.

Although there is much that is inefficient in the use of capital and labor in American farming, the industry has in it the beginning of a great change. One respect in which this is true is that of the farmer's capacity to judge of the commercial value of what farmers buy as well as of what they grow. In fact the great gain which American farming has made within the past decade is that of a more perfect adjustment to the market.

But not only are our farmers better sellers and buyers than they formerly were. They are also better equipped mentally and scientifically for the pursuit of their occupation. They know how to face adverse conditions, the appearance of pests or the occurrence of drouths, and are learning the methods of soil treatment incident to climatic changes. They have more fully learned the secret of selecting seeds, of breeding plants and animals, and of discovering by experiment the kind of plant and animal that does best under local conditions.

These things all contribute to an assurance that American farming is definitely improving, and that the financial world which relies on the prosperity of that branch of enterprise need not be anxious about the future of it in a country of such enormous scope and unexhausted possibilities as the United States. In thus counting the costs of production the American farmer is putting his business on a scientific basis, and in due time the rest of the world will bear still more favorably of him as this system of management makes its way into our agriculture.

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

There are forty noncommissioned officers of the army on duty as prison guards at Fort Leavenworth and Alcatraz Island prisons. They receive 35 cents per day extra duty pay. This year congress has been asked to allow extra pay to privates of the prison guard. This extra pay would go to cooks, artificers, musicians and privates. The privates are required to perform duty where the responsibility is considered great and they are barred from competing for extra pay allowed for excellence in target practice. The proposition has the approval of the commandant of both these prisons and an estimate has been made that it will require $10,000 to cover such expense.

The commissary general of the army is not yet ready to announce the list of those candidates who have qualified for ultimate appointment as post commissary sergeant in the army. The results of the examinations held at various posts in this country and the Philippines were most gratifying. Already, with the reports not all in, it is shown that twenty-seven of the candidates made a general average of more than 90 per cent. It was intended to appoint only twenty-five to the eligible list from which selections would be made as vacancies occurred, but it is barely possible that General Sharpe will decide to increase the list by three or four names if there are not more than that number who make more than 90 per cent. It is desirable to keep the list within reasonable proportions, of course, and with twenty-five names on the eligible list it will require two years to exhaust the qualified candidates.

The War department authorities are considering the question of further contracts for additional articles for the heavy furniture to be installed in the quarters of officers at all army posts. There is available for this purpose during the present fiscal year the sum of $300,000, and it will not be known how far this fund will enable the quartermaster general to acquire the furniture to complete the list of articles until bids are opened. It is proposed to purchase bookcases, chests of drawers, parlor tables, hatracks and easy chairs. This will complete the list, with the exception of some unimportant articles, such as curtain poles and kitchen tables. The type of bookcases has been practically settled in favor of a plain mahogany structure fitted with leaded glass door. The chair will be a companion piece to the furniture already chosen and will be of a size and style to fit it for general use.

The War department is receiving petitions from army officers in regard to the bill (S. 2671) providing for 612 extra officers of the army. It has been requested in these petitions that the bill be amended so as to insert that the vacancies created by it shall at all times be apportioned to each arm and corps and to each grade thereto, as near as may be, in the exact proportion that the numbers in these grades bear to the numbers in the corresponding grade of the several arms and corps affected by the bill. The War department authorities are not inclined to approve petitions of this sort, largely for the reason that it takes from the War department administrative discretion which it is deemed desirable should be entrusted to the departmental functions. The original proposition is to leave this matter to the department with the assurance that everything will be done with fairness to the various branches and grades.

An interesting and important collection has been made at West Point of some seventy different models or different makes of muskets, rifles and carbines, to partially complete a series comprising all weapons that have been used in the American military service. The collection now includes about 300 specimens and, as covering American military arms, is probably the most complete in the United States. It is of great interest and value to officers and cadets as showing the history of our military weapon and evolution of the modern military rifle. The following articles of the latest service types were issued by the chief of ordnance to be displayed in the museum when not in use in the section rooms for purpose of instruction: Field artillery plotting board, panoramic sight, range quadrant, battery commander's telescope, battery commander's, ruler, drill cartridge for 3-inch field gun, hand fuse setter for 3-inch, shrapnel; Weldon range finder; shrapnel for 3-inch field gun, sectionalized with sectionalized fuse in position; sectionalized cartridge cases and primers for 3-inch, 3.8-inch, 4.7-inch, 6-inch field and siege guns; projectiles and cartridge cases for 6-pounder and 15-pounder rapid fire guns, board showing various stages of manufacture of small-arms cartridges and bullets, small-arms barrels, which had been fired 3,640 and 3,644 rounds, respectively, sectionalized to show the effect of excessive erosion; small-arms bullets, deformed by being fired from a badly eroded barrel.

SENATORIAL COMBINE IN ACTION

Specimen Instance of Smooth Work for "the Interests."

Kansas City Star.

Here is an example of oligarchy rule, if you need an example to show how the oligarchy of the senate controls legislation.

One of the most important general propositions before congress is the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission so as to give that body effective control over transportation facilities, to the end that the shippers and the public shall have a square deal at the hands of the public service corporations doing an interstate business.

Along this line it is urgently important that railroads should not be permitted to change their rates without thirty days' notice, except in instances in which the commission authorizes briefer notice. A bill to this effect was before the committee on interstate commerce. The members of this committee are Elkins, Aldrich, Foraker, Cullom, Crane, Kean, Dolliver, Foster, Newlands, Taylor and Tillman.

Now anyone who is fairly familiar with the sympathies, affiliations, characters and records of these men would know in advance that such a bill would be reported adversely by a small majority, and he would be able to pick out the members who would vote for and against any proposition to control the corporations in the interests of the people. He would take it for granted, for instance, that the first six would vote against such a measure, just as they did recently.

Now the senate committee on committees, the body that makes the assignments for all the other committees, and which has been under reactionary control for a long time, knows the members a good deal better than the average spectator of congressional proceedings. That committee knew just how to make up the committee on interstate commerce so that the corporations would not be "unduly harassed" by restrictive laws. See?

A Leader in Generosity.

Minneapolis Journal.

More than $2,000,000 has been subscribed in the United States for the relief of the people of Italy. If other countries have done as well, the stricken nation will at least feel that there is world-wide humanity in times of stress.

Safety in Banking

is the essential feature desired by the average depositor.

If a bank has a large capital and surplus account;

If it confines its loans largely to business houses handling large amounts of saleable merchandise;

If its bond investment account includes only those of the very highest grade;

If this bank always keeps on hand an amount of cash largely in excess of legal requirements;

And in all these matters uses the cumulative judgment of years of experience; this would seem to be a good bank for YOU.

Investigate this bank along these lines.

First National Bank of Omaha

Thirteenth and Farnam Sts.

Entrance to **Safety Deposit Vaults** is on 13th street.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT

A New Crime.

New York Evening Post.

Now there is a new crime—lese congress.

Has the House a Better Plan?

New York Tribune.

Will the house be able to show that it has a better plan in view for protecting the government's interest than the plan so far followed with highly profitable results? That is a point which really interests the public.

Grotesque Attack.

Chicago News.

When Representative Tawney and a few of his fellows induced congress to limit the activities of secret service men in ferreting out crime they did an indefensible thing. Thus they brought discredit upon congress, upon the nation and particularly upon themselves. For these men now to talk of defending the honor of congress from attack is grotesque, in view of their failure to acknowledge their own wrong as the first step toward restoring lost honor.

Bluster and Flapdoodle.

Kansas City Times.

Representative Perkins of New York, explaining the slap at President Roosevelt, says: "It is dangerous that the people's confidence should be impaired in those who enact the laws, and the duty devolves upon the lawmakers not to allow the integrity of their motives to be lightly questioned." It may be suggested to congress that the way to inspire confidence is to "come clean." Bluster and flapdoodle won't do it.

Kilkenny Cats.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Meanwhile, the opinion of the president as to the house, the opinion of the house as to the president, the sentiment of the president toward Mr. Tillman, the sentiment of Mr. Tillman toward the president, and the fact that Senator Hale and the president recognize one another only officially unite to suggest that era of good feeling which exists between wildcats tied by a common string to the same stump, and so tightly and so closely to one another that they cannot get away.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Claus Spreckels, the dead sugar king, came to this country from Germany at 18 years of age with $3 in his pocket.

The undertakers' war in Baltimore has brought the price of funerals down to $47. No general disposition appears to take unusual advantage of these bargain-counter figures.

Lawyers looking after the affairs of a suspended firm in Chicago dragged down fees amounting to $692,000. At this figure only a really prosperous concern could afford to fail.

Mrs. Sarah B. Gilford recently served as a juror in Denver in the city court. The case was that of a milkman accused of striking a woman. Mrs. Gilford voted with the male jurors to acquit the man.

The New Year thirst of New York City wasn't so much, after all—a beggarly 40,000 quarts of champagne, costing about $286,000, quite a falling off from former records. Too many high wine appetites with beer incomes.

The amount of the sultan of Turkey's private fortune has been made known by the discovery of certain documents at the Yildiz Kiosk. Abdul Hamid's fortune, in round figures, is $130,000,000, deposited in the Bank of England.

One of the criminals turned loose by the Missouri supreme court on the ground of insanity blooms out as a lecturer. This does not necessarily impeach the wisdom of the court, but constitutes a jolt for defenseless people.

A woman who died recently in Connecticut gained distinction in three ways. She was 108 years of age, cheerfully responded to the call of the alarm clock every morning and invariably had a piping hot breakfast ready when hubby appeared. May her tribe increase.

The Boston Herald expresses its wonder in several pages because the city's assessment roll of personal property was less in 1908 than in 1874, while realty assessments more than doubled in the same time. Somebody will sell a gold brick to the Herald "if it don't watch out."

CHANCELLOR ANDREWS.

Complimentary Words for Retiring Chief of Nebraska University.

Boston Transcript.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, who on account of impaired health resigned the chancellorship of the State University of Nebraska last October, started last week with his wife to pass the winter in Florida and in the spring they will take a European trip. According to a correspondent of the Providence Journal, his labors at the Nebraska institution have been brilliantly successful. As his theories were not in entire harmony with his environment in eastern circles, he is entitled to all the credit of his achievement under different and no doubt more sympathetic conditions. His administration at the Nebraska university covered eight years, which are pronounced the most notable in its history. During that time the student body has grown from 2,200 to 3,400 and the faculty has increase proportionately. The permanent improvements, including eight new buildings, have increased in value $300,000, and the legislative biennial appropriations have been raised from half a million to a million dollars. When he returns he will be chancellor emeritus. At the banquet in his honor last Friday the keynote of the speeches was: "Preceding chancellors but cleared the way for the coming of the king."

BREEZY TRIFLES.

Hyker—Money is a conundrum.
Pyker—What's the answer?
Hyker—Everybody has to give it up.—Chicago News.

"If my memory," slowly answered the reluctant witness, "serves me rightly—"
"One moment," interrupted the cross-examining lawyer; "please remember, Mr. Slick, that your memory is under oath."—Chicago Tribune.

"They tell me, Grimey, that your daughter sings with great expression."
"Greatest expression you ever saw. Her own mother can't recognize her face when she's singing."—Home Herald.

"How cold does it get in Alaska?"
"No way of tellin'," said the returned prospector. "Mercury freezes."
"But you have spirit thermometers."
"No good. The natives drink the spirit out of them."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I should regret very much to hear that anybody has ever offered money for political influence."
"Yes," answered Mr. Grafiwell; "your hearing of it would indicate very crude work on somebody's part."—Washington Star.

Vacating Renter—Before you sign the lease for these apartments I think I ought to tell you that there's a girl on the floor above who plays the piano from morning till night.
Incoming Tenant—That's all right. I know her. I sold her the piano, and before my year is up I hope to be able to work off a piano on every floor in the building.—Chicago Tribune.

The jury had brought in a verdict of not guilty.
"Now that you have done your official duty," remarked a friend to one of the jurymen, "I'd like to know what you think about the case."
"Really, we got no information about it," replied the juryman. "Don't you know we are locked up without any newspapers?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

REVENGE!

Baltimore American.

"Ha! ha!" cried the House, "we have got our revenge,
Too long have we been on the bias;
We have told the Big Chief who swats with the big stick
To go to the Club Ananias.
We have proven likewise, to do strenuous things,
We also are willing and able;
We have taken his messages with proud resolve,
And laid them right down on the table."

"Wow! wow!" cried the Senate, "we're out, too, for gore.
We won't stand reply terse and tarty;
We deny it is none of our business to ask
What questions we like, Bonapart—e.
The pitchfork is sharpened, its bearer, no doubt,
Not gently calm as a church verger;
But before he gets into the ring we insist
On knowing about that steel merger."

"Ki, yi!" cried the House and the Senate as one,
"We're full of the longing for battle!
Let us shout our "defi" in such truculent way
Every pane in the White House will rattle.
Let us charge on the foe, nor recoil from the shock
Of finding, perhaps, 'tis his inning;
But let us keep on till we've laid him down low,
Stark, staring and stiff, but still grinning!"

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